

URBAN
AFRICANS
General

'Jan 77

'Dec 77

Are urban Xhosas being blackmailed?

3379

DD 14/11/77

While all the fanfare about Mr. Vorster's state visit to Transkei was going on in Umtata this week, several incidents with a bearing on the very Transkei statehood were taking place in South Africa.

People of Xhosa origin (not necessarily Transkeian) were being instructed to fill in forms declaring themselves Transkei citizens before they would be given permission to seek work in Johannesburg.

The action seemed to have overlooked the fact that many Xhosa have no connections with any homeland and some of those who have connections with homelands, can (or can they not?) still choose to be Ciskeians, if they have to choose homelands at all.

One of the men who encountered the problem of having to sign forms, declaring him a Transkeian citizen before he could be registered as a workseeker at Johannesburg's notorious Albert Street registration offices, Mr. Abraham Mokhehe, (the surname sounds Sotho to me) is of Hlubi origin, which is normally

classified as Xhosa in reference books.

Many of us never realised we were signing our rights off in certain areas of South Africa when we gave details about ourselves when reference books were issued.

Now the real aim of the classification and ethnicism is bearing fruit that is rather hard to swallow.

Back to Mr. Mokhehe. A Hlubi to his nails he made this clear when he applied for his reference book but the officer who made the endorsement wrote 'Xhosa' which did not seem to mean much to Mr. Mokhehe.

After all, he was born in Johannesburg and the question of whether he was Hlubi, Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, Shangaan or Venda, may not have been important to him.

Now he is out of work and Transkei is independent and the grand plan has worked out that all Xhosa should take out Transkei citizenship and he cannot get his white card until he has filled in the forms

and put his thumbprint on them.

It may sound a lot of blackmail, but it is happening and it is making people unhappy.

The attitude of Transkei Government to the citizenship issue is that their law makes citizenship open to those who want it. But the law that empowered Transkei to be an independent state included the very citizenship issue that is forcing blacks who do not know where Transkei is, to be members of a state they do not know, and, more than that, a choice they do not want with the acquiescence of the state they are joining.

Mr. Mokhehe is one of many Xhosa men and women in South Africa who are going to have to face the same problem as soon as they lose their jobs in the urban areas.

Apart from the inconvenience and suffering the whole issue is causing and will continue to cause, it also raises the ticklish question of Transkei-Ciskei relations.

Why are all Xhosa being forced to take up Transkei citizenship? Can't they decide to be Ciskeians if they still want to enjoy their rights in South Africa?

Or is the grand plan intended to ensure more blacks are made to lose their rights in South Africa as soon as this can be done?

And following that the Ciskei can also be herded into a Xhosa state to save South Africa the burden of running two (a homeland and an independent state) pieces of land for one ethnic group.

Thinking of Mr. Vorster's visit to Transkei also reminded of what I regarded as the first sign of paternalism from a South African head of state. He said, "I can assure the leadership I met here is as good as any I have met anywhere" (or something like that).

I thought the obvious was only mentioned when one was condescending!

Leslie Xinwa

TE, JANUARY 2, 1977

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HOMELANDS MUST STILL PAY THEMSELVES

HIDDEN SHOCK BEHIND THE FREE-BOOK DEAL

BY LINDA VERGNANI

THE GOVERNMENT'S new deal in African education will apply only to some blacks. More than two million children in the homelands will not benefit — their education has to be paid for by the homeland authorities.

The Government's announcement disguises its failure to keep a promise made two years ago that school books would be free by 1977.

Mr. G. J. Rousseau, Secretary for Bantu Education, confirmed this week the homelands would have to budget for their own books. The plans announced applied only to schools under the control of the Department of Bantu Education, he said.

In a statement issued this week, Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Education, announced that pupils from Standard Three to Matriculation would be supplied with free textbooks from January 1978, while in 1979 the programme would be extended to pupils in Standard One and Standard Two.

In May 1975, Mr. Punt Janson, then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, said in the Assembly: "I can tell honourable members today that we have reached the stage where we intend supplying all textbooks free of charge to all pupils in all school categories by 1977."

Asked about Mr. Janson's statement at his

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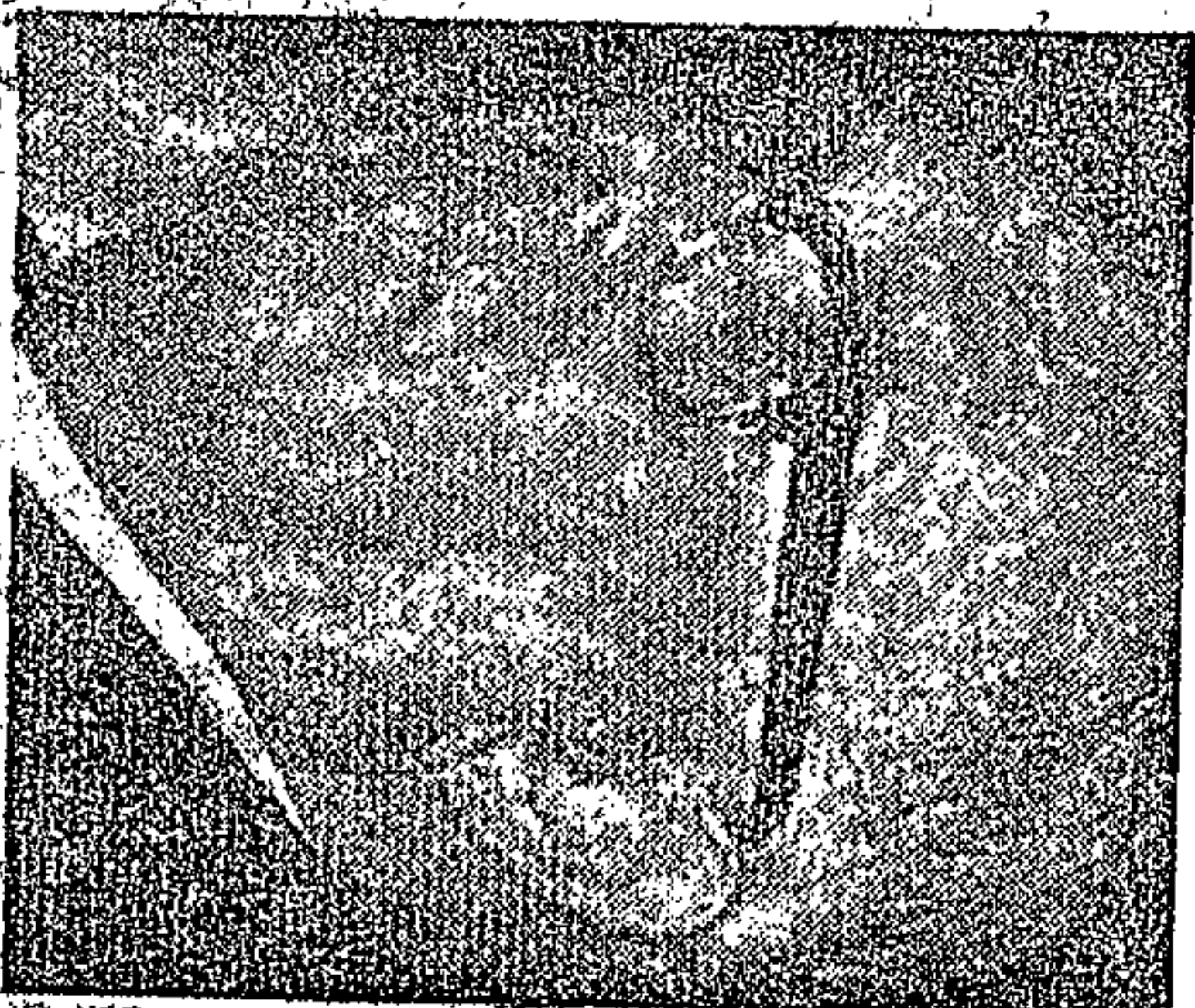
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Ex-Deputy Minister Janson: "Free books by 1977"



Minister Botha: "I'm not the department"

Buthelezi warns: Make education free

HOMELANDS MUST STILL HIDDEN SHOCK THE FREE-BOOK

2/1/77
JMB

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Asked about Mr Janson's statement at his Pretoria home this week, Mr Botha interrupted while Mr Janson's statement was being read from Hansard and said: "Yes, well, and we have made considerable progress, but it all depended upon the availability of money and that you should know."

Told that Mr Janson had said books would be given free to all school pupils "by 1977", Mr Botha said: "I told you that all these things depend upon the availability of money and Punt Janson could not say two or three years ago what we would be doing in 1977 if we haven't got the money."

"It all depended upon the availability of money. We had a planning (sic) in mind but execution of that depends upon the availability of money and if you want particulars with regard to dates and standards and books etcetera please ask the department. Good Lord, I'm not the department."

Asked why there had been a delay, Mr Botha

thing that faltered things and that was the availability of money, nothing but that."

Among the changes announced in the Minister's statement were:

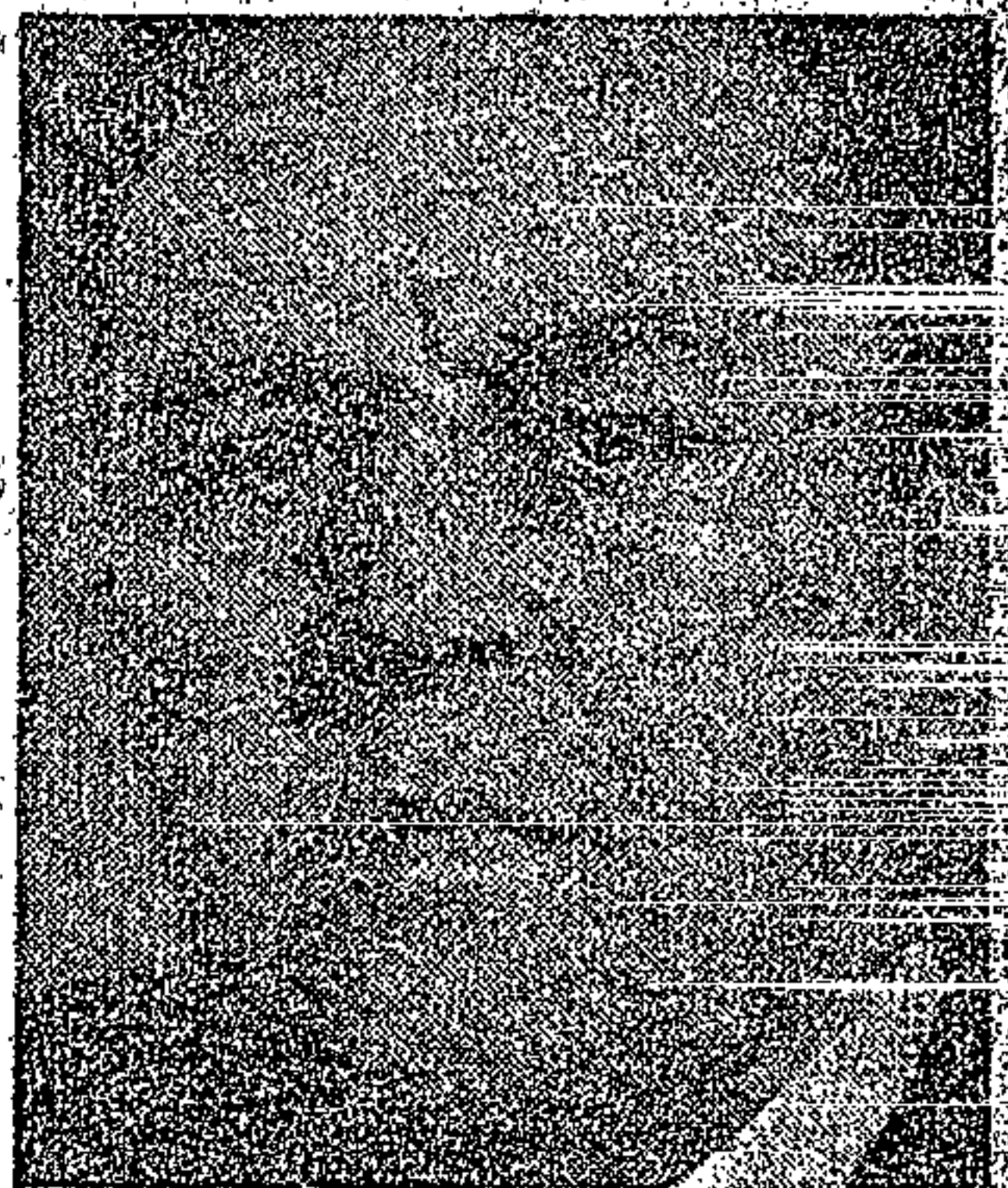
- The introduction of written undertakings by parents to keep their children in school until Standard Two;

- Improvement of conditions of service of black teachers;

- A scheme to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio.

Astounded

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, said he was astounded to learn of Mr Janson's pledge. And he warned that unless African education was



Ex-Deputy Minister Janson: "Free books by 1977"

Buthelezi warns: Make education free

don't think it will solve any problems, particularly in view of the situation that has arisen in the country revolving around African education."

The homeland budgets were "determined on a basis of parliamentary allocation." If the Government was not going to enable KwaZulu and other homelands to make the same changes in education as in the "white" area "I don't think it will solve any problems."

And he reiterated that African education must be made free before it was made compulsory.

Mr Obed Kunene, editor of the Zulu newspaper Ilanga, said the change was something the Blacks had been crying out for for years. "The announced proposals are to be welcomed but one cannot help but

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He said the needs of the urban community are the same, so whether the go, any satisfying the of the generally

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fect only a limited area of
the black community —
namely the schools in the
so-called white areas."

He said the education
needs of the rural and ur-
ban communities were the
same, so he wondered
whether the changes will
go any length towards
satisfying the grievances
of the Black people
generally.

Monumental

"While appreciating the
explanations offered about
the monumental task of
breaking down aspects of
the existing structure and
the expenses involved, the
fact these proposals will
take a few years to im-
plement is not likely to
impress us blacks much.
In the present climate
what we would like to see
is an immediate im-

plementation of anything
that spells change."

The Secretary for Bantu
Education, Mr G. J.
Rousseau said a meeting
had been held with the
secretaries and ministers
of education of the
homelands to give them an
idea of what the Depart-
ment of Bantu Education
was doing, but whether
they would fall in line
would depend on their own
budgets.

He said in the areas
controlled by the Depart-
ment of Bantu Education,
Form Three, Four, and
Five would be supplied
with free textbooks this
year. As a result of a
previous supply of books
by the department, 75 per-
cent of Form One and Two
had textbooks and 50 per-
cent of Standard Three,
Four and Five.

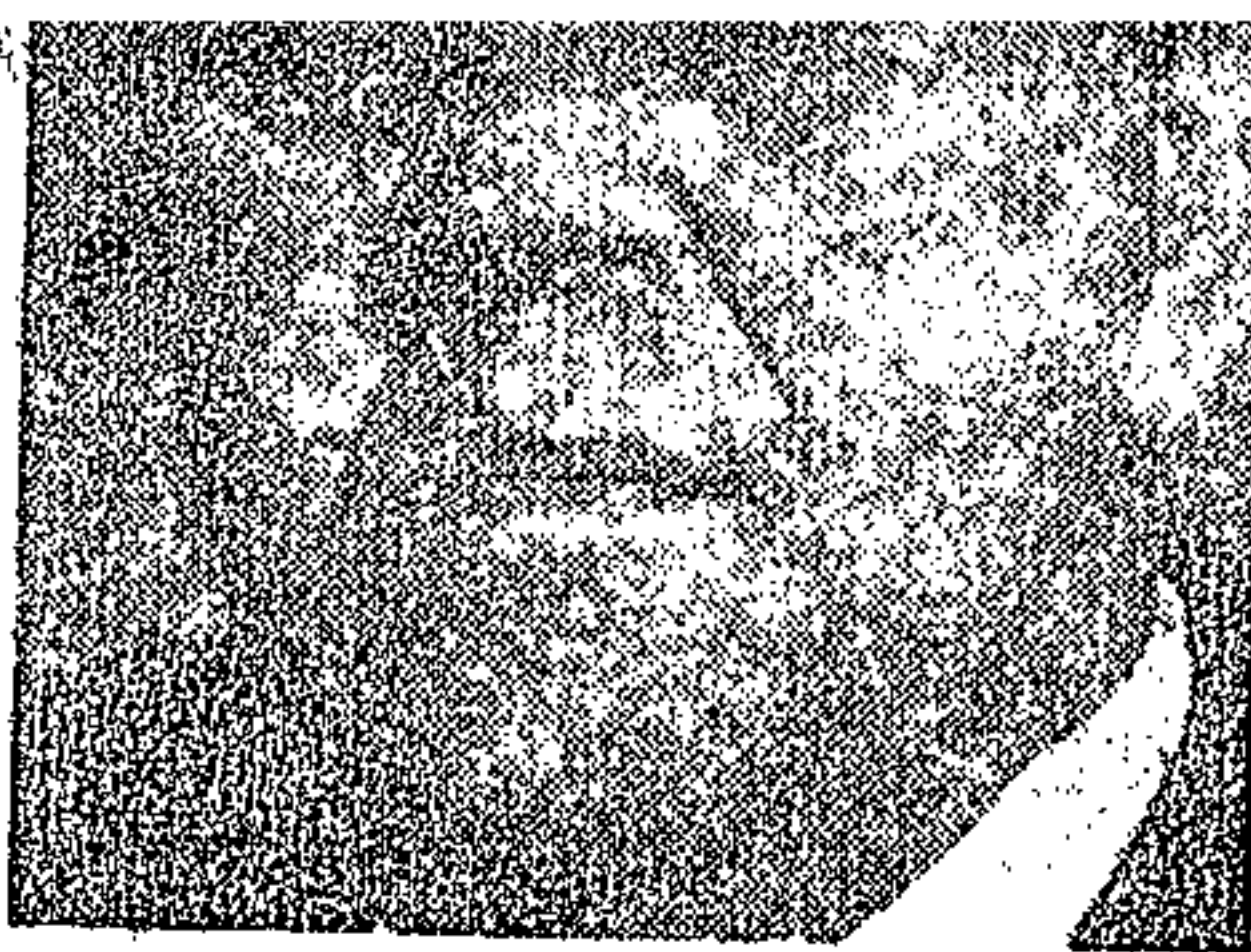
Funds permitting, all
standards, except Sub A
and B where few tex-
tbooks were required,
would have free textbooks
by 1979.

The Director of Educa-
tion for KwaZulu, Mr G. L.
Steyn, said: "We are hop-
ing that by 1979 or 1980
we will be able to supply
all textbooks free, but it
all depends on the
availability of funds."

He said this year his
department would be sup-
plying a considerable num-
ber of textbooks for all
children from Standard
Five to Form Five
(matric). All science,
mathematics, biology,
geography and language
books would be supplied
free to these standards.

In the junior schools,
children from Standards
One to Four would be sup-
plied with arithmetic
books and readers.

This year, parents
enrolling their children in
Sub A would be asked to
undertake to keep their
children at school for at
least four years — a
scheme which is also being
introduced by the Depart-
ment of Bantu Education



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Why

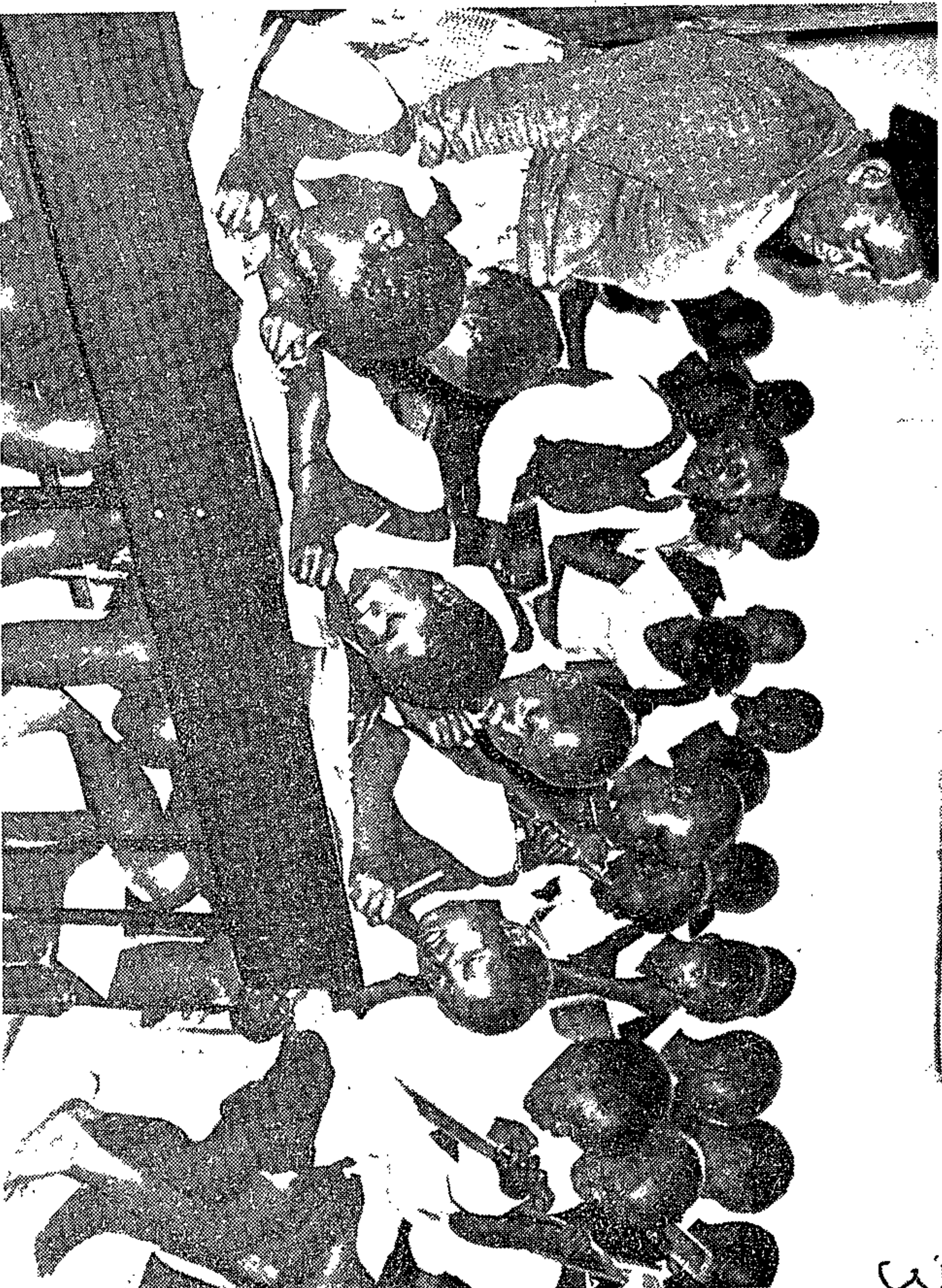
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Sept 21/78



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By JENNIFER HYMAN

- Free, compulsory education equal to that of Whites;
- Immediate supply of free text books and equipment as in White schools;
- The State to be responsible for the building, financing and upkeep of all schools.

When Soweto schools re-open on Wednesday, they are unlikely to see more than a trickle of pupils. Even the most optimistic headmasters expect only a thin trickle — the more pessimistic doubt whether there will be any turnout at all in the high schools. And the outlook for the coming year

shows little sign of improving. "We are in for the high jump in 1977," said one school board chairman.

Mr T W Kambule, principal of the oldest and largest secondary high school in Soweto, Orlando High, told the Express that at best he hoped for a 10% turnout of pupils on Wednesday.

The following day, Friday, Mr Kambule was detained by Security Police following a 3 am raid on his home.

His detention, like that of Morris Isaacson High School headmaster, Mr L M Mathabathe, will be seen by pupils as yet another example of Security Police harassment and a strong reason to continue their boycott.

Mr Kambule said he expected a slow trickle of students at first, with most adopting a "wait and see" attitude.

"The numbers might very well increase, provided the pupils can see that there is no police harassment or activity in the schools. "It will take one incident," said Mr Kambule, "only one incident involving the police for the whole thing to break down once more."

Mr V Kraai, chairman of the Soweto West High School Board, said school attendance next week would be "very poor or non-existent".

"The children are overwhelmingly afraid of the police and they want their colleagues released as a sign of good faith."

His message, confirmed by others was: It will take a long time for this fear to subside enough to bring children back to the classrooms. During this time there would have to be absolute restraint on the part of the police and no incidents on school grounds.

"The children simply don't want to be shot," said Mr Kraai.

This fear persists in spite of assurances from Brigadier Jan Visser, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, that his men will not enter school premises or harass pupils when schools reopen on Wednesday.

Another problem many schools will encounter is a probable shortage of teachers, many of whom have taken fright at the threat that the Department will transfer them to other areas if the boycott continues.

This would inevitably mean country areas since the student boycotts have covered most urban areas on the Reef.

Mr Kambule said many qualified teachers had spent their vacation looking for jobs in industry and commerce.

"Even our unqualified teachers are only staying on until they can find other jobs," he said. "It is easier for qualified teachers to bale out and they are the ones we need most and are most short of."

Mr G J Rousseau, secretary for Bantu Education, said his department had not intended to frighten teachers with talk of transfers.

"We will not remove any teacher until such time as it is evident that there is a significant drop in enrolment at his school," he said.

He confirmed that pupils would adopt a "wait and see" attitude before returning to school in significant numbers.

"There will also be a drop in enrolment as a result of the pupils who have fled the country," he added.

Black educationists see the "new deal" announced this week as a clear attempt to

win back the confidence of pupils and teachers.

"But they are 20 years too late," said Mr H H Dlamlenze, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association (Atasa).

What the Department of Bantu Education has proposed amounts to a phased introduction of free education for Africans, ensuring compulsory attendance of enrolled pupils up to Standard 2. The Department proposes dropping the term "Bantu" from the system's title.

But, says Mr Dlamlenze, "it is not the name but the content of the system that we find offensive." The Government intends making parents of children enrolling in Sub A (the Bantu Education equivalent of Grade 1) sign an undertaking that they will keep their children at school at least until Standard 2.

Clearly designed to stem the huge dropout rate in primary schools (the vast majority of African schoolchildren never go beyond Standard 2), this move too does not measure up to Black demands.

In a memorandum to the Department on October 22, Atasa called for full compulsory education to be introduced, initially in certain districts where facilities were available.

By 1980, the memorandum said, all children turning six should be compelled to go to school and remain there until they were 16.

Mr Dlamlenze said this week that it was not sufficient to merely try to keep children who had enrolled at school for four years.

"What is needed is legislation to force parents to send their children to school, just like the laws which exist for Whites."

The Government plans to supply all classes from Standard 3 to Form 5 with free text books by 1978, gradually extending this to Standard 1.

Again this is seen as a move which does not go far enough.

Says Mr Dlamlenze: "We believe the Government should take full responsibility for the entire education of our children, including all text books, stationery and equipment — just as it does for White schools."

"The Government says it intends financing the building of State high schools in urban areas and encouraging existing high schools to seek the status of State schools."

This would mean that the responsibility for renovations and upkeep — as well as the paying of teachers — would pass from the schools to the Department.

Mr Dlamlenze welcomed this decision but said the Department should accept the responsibility for financing all schools, not just high schools.

The demands of teachers and parents meet those of the students in certain aspects. But the students articulate their wishes more simply and more militantly.

They will not be satisfied, says the Soweto Students' Representative Council, until Bantu Education has been totally scrapped and the education of Blacks integrated into a "universal education system", on a par with Whites.

Black children want, basically, a form of national education in which pupils of all races would enjoy the same standards of tuition, the same syllabus, the same facilities and the same equipment.

Since 1953, when Bantu Education was introduced, such demands have been pie in the sky. But there is every indication that if they cannot have this particular pie, the children of Soweto would rather have no pie at all.

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Black power here to stay says chaplain

CAPE TOWN — Black power and black consciousness had come to stay in South Africa and history would reveal their decisive influence on the country's politics, Dr A. Boesak, chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, said last night in his opening address to the annual congress of the Labour Party.

Dr Boesak said the subject of his speech — Black consciousness, black power and Coloured politics — was a dangerous one to discuss in this country, but important because it was no longer possible or wise to avoid the fact that black consciousness and black power had come to stay.

Politics in South Africa had reached a decisive moment, he said. The old issues that used to be fought about were fast becoming meaningless as black people began to move in a new assertive way.

Black awareness was not a movement or association, but an attitude or way of life. It was the positive correction of and reaction to the negative existence of black people in South Africa.

Black power was the answer to racism.

Degradation, humiliation, exploitation and alienation and the white power structure which for the black South Africans was manifested in apartheid and represented an unending spiral of violence inherent in the apartheid system.

Although apartheid had developed into a formidable system, he said, it had no mythical power of its own. It was designed, planned and was being executed by people — white people — and could be changed by people committed to gaining freedom for all in the country.

Dr Boesak said violence should not be romanticis-

ed and those in power should remember it could not be the solution to every problem arising out of the policies they pursued so blindly.

"Whereas I do not deny a situation may arise where retaliatory violence is forced upon people and no other avenue left open to them," Dr Boesak said. "I do so with a clear hesitancy, knowing full well it will probably prove a poor solution and that violence as such is never justified."

"We must recognise South Africa is a violent society with violent laws defended by violence. As long as we have apartheid, we will have violence." — DDC.

They, they said and did : Amongst the scorpions
and enemies they toiled until they were
without strength, in the ~~the~~ morning fields.
And all who saw them said about them:

Politics

'Black awareness will stay'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Black power and Black consciousness have come to stay in South Africa and history will show their decisive influence on South African politics, Dr Allan Boesak, Chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, warned last night in his opening address to the 11th congress of the Labour Party.

Dr Boesak said the subject of his speech was a dangerous one to discuss in this country but it was no longer possible or wise to avoid the fact that Black consciousness and Black Power had come to stay.

"Black awareness," Dr Boesak said, "is the positive correction of and reaction to the negative existence of Black people in South Africa."

Black Power, he said, was the answer to "racism, degradation, humiliation, exploitation and alienation" and the White power structure which for Black Africans was manifested in apartheid and represented an "unending spiral of violence inherent in the apartheid system."

Although apartheid had developed into a formidable system, he said, it had no mythical power of its own. It was designed, planned and was being executed by people — White people — and could be changed by people committed to gaining freedom for all in this country.

Dr Boesak warned that violence should not be romanticised and those in power should remember it could not be the solution to every problem arising out of the policies they pursued.

"I do not deny that a situation may arise where retaliatory violence is forced upon people and no other avenue left open to them," Dr Boesak said. "I do so with a clear hesitancy, knowing that it will probably prove a poor solution and that violence as such is never justified."

"We must recognise, however that South Africa is a violent society with violent laws defended by violence. As long as we have apartheid, we will have violence," he said.

Dr Boesak referred to the dilemma of the Labour Party which worked within a system that, according to its principles, it totally rejected. He advised the party to:

- Realise its dilemma and make a clear choice based on the needs of the people it represented and the need for justice.
- Let its protest be effective and work ceaselessly for fundamental and meaningful change in South Africa.
- Be worthy of this cause and not to be caught up with something like "salaries for charity" or other stupid things which are typical of Coloured politics.
- Listen to the young people.

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Non-Whites 'will decide' S.A's future

CAPE TOWN — The suffering endured recently by Black people had produced in them a character so strong that it would be Black people, not White, who would determine the future of South Africa, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, the recently-detained national chairman of the Labour Party, said here yesterday.

Addressing the 11th annual conference Mr. Hendrickse said the history of South Africa had been one of immorality.

The National Party, in spite of its so-called power, was doomed to fail.

"So immoral has this Government become that they have taken on themselves the divine right to determine that we are Coloured people."

His party believed in non-violent change and the importance of economic pressures.

The depression and inflation which South Africa was experiencing was a glimmer of hope.

Most White people were so immoral that they would even sell their separate development principles for the sake of economic exploitation, he said.

"South Africa will never be the same again as from June 16, 1976."

"Although we may not all have agreed with the acts and deeds of that particular time, we have to give credit to young people born into a stigmatised society for the discovery in themselves that they would rather

die in dignity than continue to live in shame.

"While we may not condone, we shall certainly not condemn our young people," he said.

Mr. Sonny Leon, party leader, said the Government's aim was to absorb Indians and Coloureds into the White population together with the White refugees from Rhodesia and South West Africa, so that the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, could claim the support of a majority.

Mr. F. E. Peters, the national secretary, said the introduction of the Cabinet Council was further proof that the Coloured Persons Representative Council was not a meaningful institution.

Mr. G. J. Fortuin, member of the CRC for Breerivier, Worcester, resigned dramatically from the party.

He accused the Party of being "directionless, decisionless and inconsequential." — (Sapa.)

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**Publication clamp on
black exam results**

PRETORIA — The Department of Bantu Education will not give Junior Certificate and matriculation results to newspapers this year.

In announcing this, the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr C. J. Rousseau, said the results would be sent direct to principals of schools and universities and candidates could consult their schools for the results.

He said in the past numerous errors in the press had led to his department being put in a difficult position.

However, it is believed the main reason was that there were threats against students who wrote the examinations after township riots.

Some pupils claim they would be in danger if their results were published in

the press.

Some examinations were disrupted by outside intervention. As a result some candidates did not finish their papers.

Negotiations between the department and the Joint Matriculation Board are going ahead to enable students to complete their papers in February. —
DNC

Read Daily Mail 11-1-77.

Huge gaps between races, Cillie told

By MELANIE YAP

BOTH Africans and Whites placed a considerable social distance between themselves and other groups, Mr Clive Corder, managing director of Market Research Africa, told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry yesterday.

Giving evidence in Pretoria's Old Synagogue, Mr Corder outlined the findings of a survey designed to measure social trends in South Africa. It was conducted in Johannesburg, Pretoria and the Reef before last year's riots.

He said data from the pilot scheme from which he was reporting was not conclusive, because of its small sample of 177 and its geographical limitations. Findings, however, indicated both Blacks and Whites agreed there was a considerable social distance between the races.

Africans saw themselves as closest to

the Coloureds, although there was still a substantial gap between these two groups.

"Africans very much regard themselves as different from other race and language groups," Mr Corder said.

The distance between Africans and Asiatics was almost the same as the gap between Africans and Whites.

Asked whether Africans would be closer to English-speaking Whites than Afrikaans-speaking Whites, as was indicated in a study done by Dr Melville Edelstein, Mr Corder said Dr Edelstein might have been working with more highly educated Africans.

In the MRA survey, Africans placed both English and Afrikaans Whites closely together. Referring to White attitudes, he said the English-speaking group placed less social distance between themselves and other groups than did Afrikaans-speakers.

'Pass law costs SA R112.8-m a year'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — South Africa spends an estimated R112,8-million a year on maintaining and operating the pass law system, Mr M Savage, a senior sociology lecturer at the University of Cape Town, said today.

Speaking at the Institute of Race Relations conference in Durban, Mr Savage said the estimate was conservative, as there were many hidden costs which could not be assessed.

He said arrests and summonses cost more than R1-million, patrolling and policing R11,5-million, prosecutions R1,7-million, loss of production R7,7-million, imprisonment R18,7-million, issuing and updating of passes R24-million, labour contracts and labour bureaus R47,2-million, aid centres R330 000, and transit camps R500 000.

LIQUOR BILL

Mr Savage said the figure could be dismissed by a blanket denial of its accuracy, but those doing so should point out in precise detail where and by how much the figure was out.

"If the South African Government's statistics more than global sums allocated to state departments, it would not be necessary to engage in attempts to cost the annual expenditure on implementing the major part of the nation's legislation."

Earlier Mr Savage said 11 percent of white South Africa's liquor bill would pay for the required housing and electrification for Soweto.

It was estimated that the housing backlog for Africans, involving 14 000 families, would cost R10,2-million and electrification would cost a further R35-million.

DISCRIMINATION

Mr Savage said few groups who had been calling for a change in government policy, particularly in commerce and industry, had taken any steps to end discrimination themselves.

"The time has now come for business to take a much firmer stand in ending discrimination and tackling black grievances," he said.

"If business is serious in urging the Government to make changes then surely the business community must embark upon a systematic programme to wipe out discriminatory practices that help constitute the unacceptable face of South African capitalism."

Mr Savage said the time had also come for commerce and industry to recognise black trade unions and to negotiate with them.

He also said there was not a single black person serving on the boards of any of the large or significant business organisations of South Africa.

Apartheid
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costly'

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DURBAN — A prominent South African businessman says apartheid is not only inhuman, but a luxury the country never really could afford.

Mr Len Abrahamse, director of several companies, was addressing the annual council meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations in Durban today on "the economic consequences of apartheid."

He said whether judged in terms of racial harmony or restricting the growth of the urban black population and the whites' economic dependence on black labour, "apartheid has failed."

Not only had it failed, "but we have also dissipated 30 years which could have offered a sufficient timespan to evolve a multinational (or nonracial) community without undue shock to sensitive social and political attitudes."

DEVIOUS PATH

"We have trodden a long and devious path at enormous direct and indirect cost to the economy and so have foregone the production and subsequent use of untold wealth creation."

Mr Abrahamse put forward a number of guidelines for future action, including the removal of legal impediments to inter-race contract and job creation. — Sapa.

Change pass laws, says Assocom

ADM 14/1/77

Staff Reporter

THE Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), which represents over 16 000 South African firms, has called on the Government to change the pass laws and influx control system "because the country cannot afford any excess expenditure."

The call was made yesterday in response to a speech in Durban by Dr Michael Savage, a University of Cape Town sociologist, in which he set the figure for maintaining the pass laws at over R112-million annually. The Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) has supported the call.

In a statement yesterday, the president of Assocom, Mr Bob Goodwin, appealed to the Government to "go into the whole question of pass laws" with the laws it could and stream-

object of removing those lining those which remained.

"The present system is time and money consuming and the country can't afford any excess expenditure," he said.

He called for a conference between the Department of Bantu Administration and the private sector to work out a simplified system, acceptable to everyone — the authorities, employers and employees.

He said that although there was a need for some kind of influx control — which existed in most countries — the country urgently needed the "whole matter of Black employment to come under the control of one authority."

In response to the Assocom call, Mr Arthur Grobelaar, general secretary of Tucsa, said a great deal of thought was needed for

an alternative system of control, or for the phasing out of the pass laws.

A solution to the existing problem was difficult, he added, but it was imperative that the pass law system, "which benefits no one, and only causes frustration and hardship," must go.

He backed the conference called by Assocom, but said that worker representatives should "very definitely be included."

Commenting on Dr Savage's figures, Professor Willem Klienbans, political science professor at the University of South Africa, said it was "frightening to see how much apartheid is costing us."

"But the Government would rather cut expenditure on other programmes than cut back on a central pillar in its separate development policy, he said.

Pass laws necessary 15/1/77 Handelsinstituut

Staff Reporter

THE Afrikaanse Handels-instituut has refused to join the Association of Chambers of Commerce in its demand that the Government change the pass laws.

Assocom made the call on Thursday after a speech by University of Cape Town sociologist Dr Michael Savage in which he estimated the cost of maintaining the pass laws at over R112-million a year.

But yesterday, the Handelsinstituut's executive committee chairman, Mr Marius de Waal, said his organisation could not

support the call.

"Even if we don't have the pass laws, there must be some form of control, and any new system would probably cost just as much," he claimed.

He said he was not sure that the pass laws were economically wasteful.

"There must be some form of control, because no one wants people in the cities who are unemployed. They become a drain on the whole community," he said.

The present pass law system might be wrong, he said, but to replace it with a better system might cost just as much.

Problems of Black education outlined

19/11/76

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IN education White children get so much for nothing while Black children get so little for such a lot, Mrs R. N. Robb, vice chairman of the Black Sash, said at an Institute of Citizenship meeting in Cape Town yesterday.

Outlining the problems in education for the African child in Cape Town Mrs Robb said that for a higher education the Black child had to go to a homeland at great expense to the parents who usually could not afford it.

She said the teachers in the Black schools were poorly qualified, 'shockingly badly so'. Of the teachers about 15 percent had no qualifications at all, not even Standard 6, Mrs Robb said.

Only 1.6 percent of African teachers had a three-year university degree and one more year, while a little more than 45 percent had only standard 8. About 23 percent had Standard 6 and a professional course.

'This poor quality of teachers is terrible,' Mrs Robb said. She said it was partly due to the fact that the teachers were poorly paid and those Africans with degrees looked for work elsewhere.

NO JOBS

She said even once a Black had overcome the difficulties and had obtained matriculation and a degree, there were no jobs for educated Africans in Cape Town.

'The townships are full of people hanging around who have matriculation but do not want to do labourers' jobs,' Mrs Robb said.

She said to improve the situation R126-million would have to be spent on salaries and 97,000 new teachers were needed. A further R330-million would have to be spent on new classrooms.

'The terrible thing is no government, no matter how idealistic, can provide this,' Mrs Robb said. 'And the African children want this tomorrow. The only way is for White people to share.'

She said education should give people a full life and not teach them to play a subservient role in life.

Pierre André Dutch
born 17th December
news source in
Lords Cole

Staff Reporter

- Certificat de décès, pour un Français, né à Bordeaux, le 15/05/1940, décédé le 10/05/1990, à Bordeaux, France.
 - Licence de conduire un véhicule à moteur, pour un Français, né à Bordeaux, le 15/05/1940, titulaire d'une licence de conduire un véhicule à moteur, pour un Français, né à Bordeaux, le 15/05/1940.
 - Maîtrise de la langue française, pour un Français, né à Bordeaux, le 15/05/1940, titulaire d'une maîtrise de la langue française, pour un Français, né à Bordeaux, le 15/05/1940.
 - Master's Degree in Business Administration, pour un Français, né à Bordeaux, le 15/05/1940, titulaire d'un master's degree in business administration, pour un Français, né à Bordeaux, le 15/05/1940.
 - Doctorat de la Faculté de Médecine, pour un Français, né à Bordeaux, le 15/05/1940, titulaire d'un doctorat de la faculté de médecine, pour un Français, né à Bordeaux, le 15/05/1940.

A witness, Mr B Stevens, of Pretoria, said he and his wife noticed the woman standing on the bridge in the rain yesterday morning from their room in the Holiday Inn. He said she stood for about 10 minutes, staring over the edge, before the incident.

COURSES AND LECTURES GIVEN: life and from the effect of their surroundings, have become indolent

- Elements devoid of any ambition beyond independence, deficient in honesty
 - Elementary and intermediate French by individualized methods
 - French I, II, III (Language and grammar)
 - French conversation
 - French civilization (traditional and contemporary, undergraduate and graduate)
 - Stylistic exercises (graduate seminar)
 - The 20th century French novel
 - Survey of French 19th and 20th century literature
 - Contemporary French theatre (Anouilh, Sartre, Beckett, Ionesco, Genet)
 - French novel and cinema (seminar)
 - André Gide: autobiography and the novel (seminar)
- being some further facts about Martial Law" (1902).

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Drift back to classroom misses the Cape

JOHANNESBURG — Pupils flocked back to school in greater numbers yesterday following Wednesday's re-opening of schools in Soweto.

Lower and higher primary schools generally had a turnout of more than 50 percent, but although there were more pupils at secondary and high schools yesterday, attendance was still not back to normal.

Headmasters and

parents were optimistic that pupils would turn out in even greater numbers by next week to end the boycott of classes caused by the June unrest.

High school pupils said yesterday many of them were prepared to go back to school, but were still unsure whether

the situation would remain calm.

But in the Cape, more of the 3 000 non-White secondary school pupils continued their boycott of classes in the Peninsula's African townships yesterday, and there was still no indication that the situation would change.

The boycott continued after repeated appeals by the Cape Director of Bantu Education, Mr. D. H. Owens, for pupils to return to their classes to take advantage of the new deal for non-White education announced by the Government last week.

Most primary school pupils were at their

desks again yesterday following a massive clean-up operation.

Meanwhile, back in Johannesburg, damage estimated at R550 was caused when the principal's office at a Meadowlands school in Soweto was gutted by fire shortly before midnight on Wednesday, the district CID officer in Soweto, Col. Carel Maritz, said yesterday.

Col. Maritz said a desk, cupboard, reading books and the ceiling of the principal's office at Dzata Higher Primary School were damaged in what was "a clear case of arson." Other parts of the school were not affected. — (Sapa.)

something, business told

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Durban Chamber of Commerce has urged businessmen to stop calling on the Government to bring about changes to defuse the internal unrest, and to start bringing about the necessary changes themselves.

In a frank and outspoken plea, in the chamber's information digest, the president, Mr John Conradie, said businessmen needed to take the initiative in removing discrimination and opening up opportunities to all races.

"If not with the co-operation of the Government, then despite the lack of it," he said.

"Internally, I have little hope that the Government will make any meaningful contribution towards defusing the situation, but I am more hopeful that the business community itself and its leaders will, in 1977 begin to take the initiative."

NO DISOBEDIENCE

Calling for businessmen to "put their money where their mouths are," Mr Conradie said he was not suggesting that there should be any widespread civil disobedience campaign.

"Responsible business leaders and business organisations will undoubtedly seek to stay within the law, but within the law so much can be done."

"If businessmen in this coming year do as I believe they must, cease calling upon the Government to take a lead in bringing about change and set about bringing about that change themselves, this will not only have a most beneficial effect in defusing tension internally, but I also believe that it can have a most significant impact on our international relations and more particularly with regard to the inflow of foreign capital."

Mr Conradie said similar views to these were expressed to a visiting Swiss financier recently and he had commented that if businessmen would take the initiative in this field then this would be "the best news to come out of South Africa for a long time."

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understand why they require uniform clothing (not necessarily uniforms as such) since it must be more expensive as opposed to less uniform second hand clothing. The farm schools are overpopulated and understaffed; and often the quality and even the integrity of many teachers leaves much to be desired. These schools are either Government-subsidised mission schools or state schools as such both under the control of the Bantu Education. The syllabus is controlled by the Department. The primary schools usually teach up till St. 4 in the immediate district and then the children must go away to a more central area for Stds. 5 and 6. After St. 6 they have to go to Port Elizabeth or Uitenhage and this is most certainly a strain on family resources and any child who obtains a J.C. or Matric has certainly something to be proud of. Of course, they are lost to agriculture. This is perhaps a pity - bearing in mind the quality of life that agriculture can provide under ideal conditions (not at present existing of course). This

Unrest boosted liquor sales

2/11/77

The daily supply of liquor moved out of South Africa's bottle stores faster during the mid-year urban African unrest last year than it did during 1975's Christmas period.

A Johannesburg-based market research company has published this finding in the latest issue of Hotelier and Caterer, the hotel and liquor industry's trade magazine.

During December, 1975, beer stood on the bottle stores' shelves for an average 19 days. Last July beer's shelf-stay was down to 15 days.

The same trend was noted in all other types of alcohol except vodka, liquors and cognac.

The height of the urban African unrest was in July. Market research showed that the South African retail liquor market was worth R20 million in 1975 - the price of 471-million litres of wines, malts and spirits.

Thirty percent of retail business is done in the Reef-Preto area, which is served by 23,6 percent of the total number of retail liquor outlets.

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out and there is more control. The few labourers' needs are better known too and the required rations can be purchased. In the large units this is difficult to ascertain and will obviously lead to provision of unsuitable rations. Therefore cash wages are paid.

Incentive Payments (Piece-work) are applied to a certain extent and should be used more frequently as fewer workers would be required, but unfortunately it requires more management on the part of the farmer. The capacity of the labourer must be accurately assessed in order to ascertain the piece-rate. Where accurate work (e.g. levelling tree basins by hand) is done piece work rushing often fouls up the results, and if workers are called back to tidy up this tends to break the spirit of incentive. In this case the use of a "boss boy" is essential, but the experience among the East Cape Xhosa is that they are not used to or do not like a black man in charge of them. With the pruning

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(SL)

Apartheid condemned

DURBAN — A prominent businessman said here yesterday apartheid was not only inhuman, but also a luxury that South Africa could not afford.

Mr Leonard Abrahamse, a director of several com-

panies, was addressing the annual council meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations on the economic consequences of apartheid.

He said whether judged in terms of racial harmony

or restricting the growth of the urban black population and the white economic dependence on black labour, apartheid has failed.

Not only had apartheid failed, "but we have also dissipated 30 years which could have offered a sufficient time-span to evolve a multi-national community without undue shock to sensitive social and political attitudes.

"We have trodden a long and devious path at enormous direct and indirect cost to the economy."

Audio/visuals

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

**Passes
cost SA
R112.8-m
a year**

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DURBAN. — South Africa spends an estimated R112.8-million a year on maintaining and operating the pass law system. Mr M. Savage, a sociology lecturer at the University of Cape Town, said today.

Speaking at the Institute of Race Relations conference in Durban, Mr Savage said the estimate was conservative as there were many hidden costs which could not be assessed.

In a detailed account of the amount spent on the pass law system, Mr Savage said arrests and summonses cost more than R1-million, patrolling and policing R11.5-million, prosecution R1.7-million, loss of production R7.7-million, imprisonment R18.7-million, issuing and updating passes R24-million, labour contracts and labour bureaux R47.2-million, aid centres R330 000, and transit camps R500 000.

LIQUOR BILL

Mr Savage said the figure could be dismissed by a blanket denial of its accuracy but those doing so should point out in precise detail where and by how much the figure was out.

Earlier, Mr Savage said 11 percent of White South Africa's liquor bill would pay for the required housing and electrification for Soweto.

It was estimated that the housing backlog for Africans, involving 14 000 families, would cost R18.2-million and electrification would cost a further R35-million.

South Africa spends R1 200-million on liquor a year, with Whites spending from 40 percent of this sum. Mr Savage said. — Sapa.

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(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:

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(i) RELATIVE D The Cape Times, Friday, January 14, 1977 11

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Scrap pass laws—Assocom

Own Correspondent

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JOHANNESBURG. — The Association of Chambers of Commerce, Assocom, which represents more than 16 000 South African firms, has called on the Government to change the pass laws and influx control system because the country cannot afford any excess expenditure.

The call was made yesterday in response to a speech in Durban by Dr Michael Savage, a University of Cape Town sociologist, in which he set the figure for maintaining the pass laws at over R112m a year, and has received the support of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Tucsa.

In a statement yesterday, the president of Assocom, Mr Bob Goodwin, appealed to the Government to go into the whole question of the pass laws with the object of removing entirely the laws it could and streamlining those

"The present system is time and money consuming and the country cannot afford any excess expenditure in these days of shortage of capital and rising costs," he said.

He called for a round-table conference between the Department of Bantu Administration and the private sector to work out a simplified system acceptable to everyone — the authorities, employers and employees.

He said that although there was a need for some kind of influx control, which existed in most countries throughout the world, the country urgently needed the whole matter of Black employment to come under the control of one authority.

At present there was a great deal of duplication in the control and documentation concerning the employment of Black workers, he added.

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earnings bill, but as a portion of the value of inputs has diminished from 31,2 per cent in 1965 to 27,3 per cent in 1972. African labour has thus become relatively less important in economic terms as an input into production — largely as a consequence of mechanization and producer dependence on purchased inputs. The earnings bill/gross operating profits relationship has varied from year to year. Nonetheless, the ratio has fallen in recent years, as has the ratio of African earnings to the value of Gross Agricultural Product.

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The African farm
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(ii) WAGE STRUCTURE AND CONTRACT FORMS

The wage structure of agricultural employment by type of contract has changed in some important ways in the last decade. Data on wage structures are shown in Table 3.

The highest paid contract form has been that for permanent workers. In real terms (after deflating wage data by means of the African C.P.I.) the cash wage rate for these workers fell from 1964-71, and rose by 9,6 per cent in 1973 in relation to the 1964 level. It is likely that a large portion of the increase accrued to non-labourers. The permanent cash wage rate has risen in relation to rates applicable for casual workers and RALSC-hired contractees. A most noticeable shift has occurred in the casual/African-hired contractee cash wage ratio. It has moved from parity in 1964 to a 1:1,74 relationship in 1973. The non-wage element of the earnings of permanent and casual workers, while rising in money terms, fell in real terms from a value of \$44 per annum in 1964 to \$39,9 per annum (1964 constant prices) in 1973, a 9,3 per cent reduction. The falling real wages of contractees hired by the Rhodesian African Labour Supply Commission (from Malawi) has been documented elsewhere in detail, but it is quite apparent from Table 3 that their real wages had fallen seriously up to 1971 and the higher rate applicable for 1972-73 only increased the real cash wage by 3,0 per cent over the 1964 level.

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2.

Audio/visuals

Venue

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

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

Call on pass laws shunned *Cape Times 15/1/77*

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut has refused to join the Association of Chambers of Commerce in its call on the Government to change the pass laws.

Assocom made the call on Thursday, following a speech by University of Cape Town sociologist Dr Michael Savage in which he estimated the cost of maintaining the pass laws at over R112m.

Yesterday the Handelsinstituut's executive committee chairman, Mr Marius de Waal, said that the Handelsinstituut could not join the call because "even if we don't have the pass laws there must be some form of control and any new system would probably cost just as much".

He said that he was not sure that the pass laws were economically wasteful. "There must be some form of control as no one wants people in the cities who are unemployed. They become a drain on the whole community."

Commenting on Dr Savage's estimation of the annual cost of the pass laws, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief executive of the KwaZulu homeland, said yesterday: "It is tragic that such an astronomical sum is frittered

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"When so much money is
needed to bring the Black
standard of living to the level
enjoyed by Whites and other
races who do not carry
passes."

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:

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Cillie Commission to sit in East London

EAST LONDON — The Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riots in Soweto and other places during and after June last year will be sitting in East London for two days on Thursday and Friday next week.

The commission will sit in the magistrate's courts from 9.00 am. each day.

The secretary of the commission, Mr D. Jacobs, has invited members of the public to come forward with any evidence on the unrest or the causes.

He said although the hearings would be public, evidence could be given behind closed doors if anyone so desired.

Mr Jacobs can be contacted at East London 26643 or 26644 during the hearings.

The commission was told in Durban yesterday that three University of Natal medical students gave instructions to pupils at Kwa-Mashu schools on the manufacture of petrol bombs.

The commission on the first day of its two-day sitting in Durban, heard evidence by police officers on incidents in the Durban area in which property worth almost R10 000 was destroyed or damaged.

Evidence was also given of an attempt by Soweto students to burn down an Amanzimtoti school to "show solidarity with students in Soweto". — DDR-SAPA.

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2 206
3 332

Transkei — the bitter fruits *FIN. MAIL 14/1/77*

There could be few more startling or unpleasant experiences than waking up one morning to find that you have become a temporary immigrant or a foreigner in the country where you were born and have lived all your life. But that is precisely what is happening to Xhosa-speaking people on the Reef.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) in Pretoria has confirmed to the *FM* that Africans in the urban areas whom the government regards as Transkeians are being refused South African pass or reference books and given temporary work or residence permits instead — even if they qualify for urban residence under the pass laws. The *Black Sash* this week reported three cases of people being refused SA papers and being told to get Transkei travel documents. It is expecting a “flood” of people caught in this predicament.

One man, who qualifies for residence in Johannesburg in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — he has either lived here for 15 years or worked for one and the same employer for 10 years — lost his SA pass-book and applied for a duplicate. This was refused by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, and the man was told to apply for a travel document from the Transkei consul in Tembisa. The *Sash* had to tell him he had no legal option but to do as he was told.

A second person qualifying under 10 (1) (b), a youth who has been registered on a housing permit in Soweto since shortly after birth, turned 16 and so applied for a pass-book to enable him to remain there. He, too, had his application refused and was told to obtain Transkei papers. He maintains that he has no links with the Transkei, both his parents having come from the Ciskei. The *Sash* is assisting him to try and get a reference book.

A third man, a Xhosa-speaker who qualifies under 10 (1) (a) to be in Soweto because he was born there, went to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board's labour bureau to register as a workseeker. He said the bureau wanted to stamp a huge T (for Transkei) across his pass and take his finger-prints.

He refused, and says he was told to go away and that he would not be registered as a workseeker and would lose his urban areas qualifications.

This man faces a dreadful dilemma. He does not want to become a Transkeian but, as the *Sash* points out, if he refuses to accept the T stamp and is therefore refused registration as a workseeker, he runs the risk of being declared

“idle and undesirable” and consequently being removed from Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Transkei Embassy in Pretoria tells the *FM* that “Transkeians have no right to get reference books any more.” If a person turned 16 or lost his SA pass-book, he would now have to apply to the Transkei consular authorities for a travel document. The spokesman claimed, however, that Transkei citizenship was optional and “no-one is being forced to become a citizen unwillingly”.

A spokesman for BAD tells the *FM*



Matanzima . . . ask Pretoria for dole money

that “persons regarded as Transkei citizens under our Status of the Transkei Act may not get reference books from SA. They must apply to the nearest Transkei office for documents.” The spokesman confirmed that even substitute reference books for those mislaid could be refused.

He added that people resident in SA before Transkeian independence day (October 26 last year) but who were now regarded by SA as Transkeians could have their existing pass-books temporarily accepted by SA in place of Transkei travel documents until such time as the Transkei papers had been obtained. BAD could also supply these people with work or residence permits for a year, at the end of which Transkei papers would have to be obtained, or with six-month temporary immigration permits.

Claims that Transkei citizenship — and simultaneous deprivation of SA citizenship — is voluntary simply do not hold water. By agreement between Umtata and Pretoria, Xhosa-speaking Africans in the so-called White areas

(other than those who supposedly have some link with the Ciskei or whose “ethnic” status is in doubt) were last year stripped of their SA citizenship.

What is happening to them now appears in most cases to be a logical and practical consequence of Pretoria and Umtata's joint design.

● Transkeian nationals resident in the Transkei, including so-called migrant workers, are also in for a nasty shock arising out of independence if they claim unemployment insurance benefits.

They are no longer eligible to contribute to, or claim from, the Unemployment Insurance Fund — with the proviso that if they fall jobless within three years of last October 26, they may claim benefits. After October 26, 1979, they will be turned away.

This applies irrespective of how long they may, and their employers on their behalf, might have been paying into the Fund, and irrespective of how much interest these payments may have earned for the Fund.

This is a grave injustice. A worker (and his employer) may have been paying money into the Fund every month for the last ten years, and been perfectly entitled to assume that the premium would provide something to enable the worker (and his family) to keep body and soul together in the event of his losing his job. Now, if he loses his job after October 26 1979, he will find that the Fund, which has happily accepted his contributions all these years, is not interested in his troubles.

Pretoria's view is that Transkeian nationals are no longer its responsibility, but Chief Matanzima's. That does not alter the fact that Pretoria has, in effect, simply expropriated their contributions — which, be it remembered, were not voluntary but required by law. The Transkei should now request that Pretoria hand over some of the nearly R200m in the Fund's coffers to enable Transkeians' eligibility for joblessness benefits to continue unimpaired — even after three years.

Forget about White rule, warns Brookes

RBM 14/1/77

DURBAN. — Dr Edgar Brookes predicted yesterday that within 10 years South Africa would find itself in the same situation as Rhodesia was in today.

Dr Brookes, former chairman of the defunct Liberal Party, told an Institute of Race Relations conference in Durban that it was imperative that a national convention be held to solve the problems of South Africa before it was too late.

When the national convention was held to form the Union of South Africa, Dr Jameson and General De Wet found it possible to sit alongside each other.

Dr Brookes asked why one of the famous Buthelezis and a member of the Government could not sit together.

Dr Brookes warned that unless something was done now about the situation there was little likelihood of the protection of Whites as a minority group being written into a constitution 10 years from now.

"We can forget about White minority rule. The best we can hope for is a Bill of Rights protecting the White minority," Dr Brookes said.

A university professor



DR BROOKES
... dire prediction.

told the conference that the White minorities of Southern Africa were now in a parlous situation.

Professor David Welsh, associate professor in comparative African Government and Law at the University of Cape Town, was speaking on "the urgent need for fundamental political change in South Africa."

He said that unless fundamental changes were made within the next few years, the Southern African White minorities "are doomed either to extinction as viable collectivities, or to a grim and beleaguered existence of doubtful durability."

The events in South Af-

rica over the past seven months "underline the urgent need for fundamental reform," he said.

Professor Welsh said that Black consciousness had taken root widely, especially among the young.

"It is not so much an ideology or a programme of action, but a state of mind that utterly rejects the humiliations of racial discrimination," he said.

"A serious aspect of the past year's protest has been the growth of fearlessness among young Blacks.

"They can no longer be intimidated so easily by the massive coercive power of the State and many are not afraid of even violent death.

"There is grim and fatalistic determination not to stomach what their elders put up with."

The State's defence capabilities were sufficient to cope with any domestic uprising. "But if outside forces are given any additional muscle by Cuban and Russian support... South Africa will be faced with an exceedingly serious security situation.

"The long-term prospects of fending off the threat and reverting to some kind of status quo would be zero." — Sapa.

'Release detainees'

DURBAN. — Dr Manas Buthelezi, bishop of the Central Division of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, yesterday called for the immediate release of all political detainees and prisoners to enable them to take part in a national convention.

Dr Buthelezi told the conference that instead of mass arrests and detentions "a soul-searching for a new South African constitution should have taken place". — Sapa.

Call for a 'Day of Concern' over deaths

DURBAN. — Dr Monty Naicker, a former banned leader of the South African Indian Congress, has called for a "Day of Concern" for all people alleged to have died in detention.

Dr Naicker, who was a leader of passive resistance campaigns in the 1940s, issued this call after the latest death in detention on Sunday of two Soweto Blacks.

They were Dr Nanaoth Ntshuntsha, who is alleged to have hanged himself,

and Mr Lawrence Ndzanga, who is alleged to have collapsed and died of natural causes.

Dr Naicker said that besides the Day of Concern, Black and White democratic leaders should actively intensify the call for an independent judicial commission to investigate the deaths in detention.

Mr Norman Middleton, vice-chairman of the Labour Party supported the call for a Day of Concern because the deaths in detention were becoming "frightening". — Sapa.

337
184
352

Townships may get new powers — but at a price

PATRICK LAURENCE

ON THE eve of the promised "new deal" for Urban Bantu Councils, the Soweto UBC is still racked by the aftermath of a bitter internal quarrel. Publication of details of the "new deal" in Parliament is almost certain to bring the controversy to full pitch again.

The dispute dates back to October last year and relates to the desire of the UBC for the executive powers of a fully-fledged municipality. The differences between the two factions concern means, not ends. Both agree that the objective should be meaningful powers.

One faction is led by the newly-elected chairman of the UBC, Mr David Thebehali. The second is headed by Mr Lennox Mlonzi, leader of the Soweto Progressive Party. The issue is whether the UBC should be functioning at all at present.

Mr Thebehali insists that it should be, although he has warned that if the UBC request for full municipal status is refused it will be adjourned indefinitely in protest. Mr Mlonzi is equally insistent that the UBC should already be in suspension.

The Mlonzi faction has accused Mr Thebehali of doing a backdoor deal with the Government-controlled West Rand Administration Board to keep the UBC in action, in defiance of a resolution that it be dissolved until and unless it receives the powers it has demanded.

Mr Thebehali has re-

jected the accusation. He denies that a resolution was passed by the UBC on October 7 calling for its dissolution until a new constitution is drawn up and accepted by the Department of Bantu Administration.

The actual minutes recorded by the council endorse Mr Thebehali's claim that there was no decision to adjourn the council immediately. But the Mlonzi camp insists that the minutes fail to record the full words of the resolution.

But the dispute is certain to become academic when the law to give UBCs executive powers is published. It will confront township leaders with a new choice. Executive powers will be granted, but at a political price — and it is the price which will rekindle the argument.

The price is simply that the UBCs will have to agree to some link with the homeland governments — just as independence for the homelands has a price — loss of South African citizenship for all people in the White-ruled areas belonging to the ethnic group of the homeland concerned.

Those who doubt that the price will be extracted under-estimate the tenacity of the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha. He is a man with a single-minded commitment to the homeland policy and a determination to carry it to its "logical" conclusion.

But there is no need to be theoretical. There are

the words of Mr Botha himself in his important policy announcement on the future of urban Africans on October 19.

Mr Botha began with a preamble about the need for the urban Bantu to be "treated as communities", to have the "amenities which they require as human beings", and to be "afforded increasing opportunities to take care of their own community interests by means of councils and other bodies".

But he then added: "This will undoubtedly entail a revision of the present system of Urban Bantu Councils and a replacement of the existing system of advisory committees. These community councils, functioning within the areas of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, will also have to be linked up with the national government in the Bantu homelands by means of representatives appointed by those governments."

Homeland representation in the community council smacks of the return of tribalism to urban townships — against which urban leaders have repeatedly set their teeth. Their protest against ethnic grouping in different areas in Soweto testifies to that. So does their opposition to the present system of electing UBC members on a tribal basis.

Mr Botha's statement, however, had a tribal sting in its tail. A key sentence read: "It is also envisaged that a well-organised system of traditional disciplinary courts ('Kgotla') and community guards will be connected with these community councils." The "kgotlas" are manifestly tribal. But community guards will presumably function in tribally organised zones or areas and therefore be tribal in composition. That would give the tribally-based homeland governments a chance to increase their powers in urban townships.

Hansard 1 col 1 25/1/77

X Solar heating units in Bantu townships

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

- (1) Whether any experimental solar heating units have been installed in Bantu townships; if so, (a) where, (b) how many and (c) with what results; if not,
- (2) whether consideration has been given to the installation of such units; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, in the following urban Bantu residential areas:
 - (a) Sebokeng
Guguletu
Daveyton
Hambanati
Soweto
 - (b) one
two
one
two
six
 - (c) In Sebokeng, Daveyton and Hambanati the units have not yet been fully tested as they were recently installed. In Guguletu the results are poor and in Soweto the experiment was not very successful due to air pollution especially in winter.
- (2) Falls away.

Fees rise denied

Staff Reporter
THE chief director of the Highveld Bantu Administration Board, Mr. I. W. Ackermann, has denied that his board has increased fees for lodgers' permits in the townships under its jurisdiction.

A Middelburg Advisory Board member said this week that officials of the Highveld Administration Board had increased the fees in its townships by up to 50 per cent.

Mr Ackermann said yesterday: "We have not increased the permits as it is alleged."

He said the matter was put before the advisory boards and the UBC in the area. The board had not met to hear the decisions of these organisations.

Blacks' 'new leaders' reject white talk

The present "post-apartheid generation" of black youth, dissatisfied with living in a world of poverty side by side with white wealth, is the generation with which whites will have to negotiate the future. And it is a generation that has lost faith in dialogue.

This was but part of the forbidding picture painted by lecturer after lecturer at the University of Cape Town summer school course on "The Urban Black Situation," which ended at the weekend.

It was in stark contrast with the Prime Minister's well-known "there is no crisis" statement last year, and with his entry in the no confidence debate in Parliament on Friday when Mr Vorster referred to the urban unrest once only.

At the summer school, the message was that there must be "massive and dramatic" change or the unrest would continue. And the message came from black, white and coloured speakers.

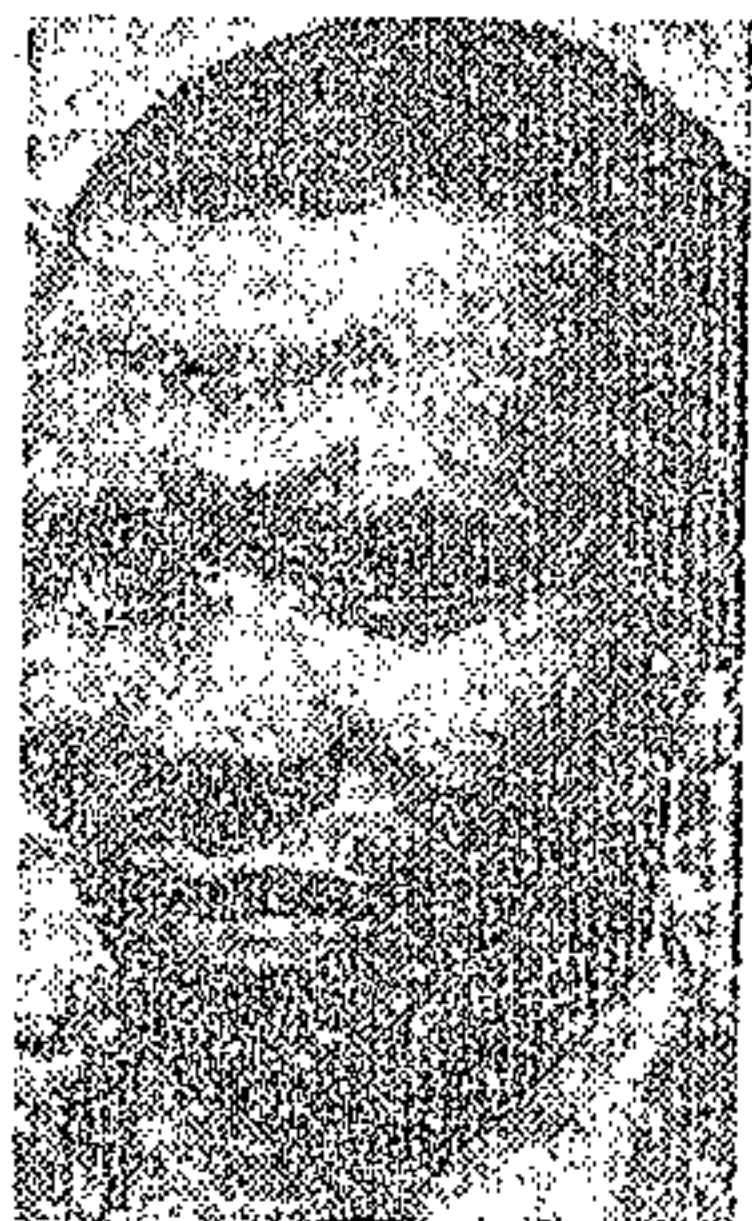
Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the centre for applied social science at University of Natal, noted an almost universal black distrust of the existing system.

He referred to a study in Durban which showed that more than 60 percent of blacks were actively hostile to whites. While previously white power was seen as immutable, black consciousness had now arisen, with an increase in black morale and an undermining of past apathy.

Black youth wanted nothing less than an end to the present political structure and the institution of a common society in its place, Professor Schlemmer said.

Mr Jakes Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape, answered the question of how and why black students had assumed a leadership role.

Black power exists in South Africa because we have white power. BRIAN STUART discusses the thought which emerged from the recent UCT summer school talks on urban blacks.



Dr Manas Buthelezi — "The few can no longer enjoy their wealth in peace unless they share it. Johannesburg's gold has not paved Soweto's streets."

He called this "the first post-apartheid generation."

Apartheid had been implemented during the active life of the preceding generation. Because of the powerless position of blacks, a leadership void had been created. Now the students were filling this void.

It was this present-generation of black youth with which white South Africa would have to negotiate the future of the country. "But this generation does not have much faith in dialogue," he added.

Dr Alan Boesak, leading black theologian of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk and its chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, said this new phenomenon of black power did not exist alone. "It exists because we have a

white power structure. It is an answer to white power."

He said power was given by God to be shared by all men — a view not supported by the white South African authorities.

"But apartheid has no mythological power of its own to sustain it. It can be changed by people committed to change."

It was the Evangelical Lutheran Bishop and chairman of the Black Parents' Association, Dr Manas Buthelezi, who analysed the current urban crisis in black terms.

"There is a continuing crisis in our cities."

"Cities promised black people wealth, and gave them poverty. Selling one's labour to the white buyers promised a new economic dispensation and a new form of human liberation."

"I need not belabour the point that the gold dust of Johannesburg has failed to cover the streets of Soweto."

Dr Buthelezi said wealth and poverty were never meant to be good and congenial neighbours, and where they met a crisis was generated. In Johannesburg, people commuted from Soweto to make Johannesburg even richer.

He saw another major factor in the rise of black discontent: All urban people, regardless of race, were exposed to the same communication media — the Press, radio and now television. Everybody knew that justice, freedom and democracy were good. So were voting rights.

The crisis arose when blacks were prohibited from participating.

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The lesson, he said, was simple. "The few can no longer enjoy their wealth in peace and quiet unless they decide to share it with the many."

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Packed school shoehorns in rejected pupils

UNIV
(ne)
pendant 1976

TELEPHONE: 69-8531

Director Ext. 497

Secretary Ext. 496

LAMONTVILLE High School, the only high school serving the 72 000 people of Lamontville and Chester-ville, is bursting at its seams.

Herewith 1976 examina-
the Arts Faculty Board
Department.

If members have already
APPLICATION FOR AN ANNU-
the Dean's office, up to
R3500 FOR TEACHING
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SCHOOL OF LI

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SUPPORTING
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politique (publication en 1977)

The School lost 3 - 4 years by the loss of ass-
basis by former members of the
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Taylor, Mr G.D. Quinn, and myself
Other subjects were shared and
another three or four. At the pres-
who help with lectures on their

During 1975 and the first part of
part-time lecturers' work, but the
(Miss L.E. Taylor) and the Cape Provincial Library Servi-
obtained by making a loan of
ments during Mrs Russell's absence
by the Staffing Committee when our po-
last year. General Secretary

In 1977 there were 29 pages

The permanent staff are doing
work are being neglected for lack of
We need the money not to con-
ferred to above, but also to engage
strator money, and other specialists
It is a question of maintaining the
and then of improving on it.

A brief account of the work
of Librarianship should be made
Therese Desguyroux

* This was in addition to paying the
lecturers to do Mrs Russell's work

As the school year began on Tuesday, 260 pupils from primary schools in the area were turned away. And 110 "unofficial" pupils — those whose parents do not have residence permits in Lamontville or Chesterville — were also rejected.

The next day they were all back, many accompanied by angry parents who insisted that, as official residents, they were entitled to have their children edu- cated.

With the help of Bantu Education circuit inspector Mr. D. N. du Toit, the headmaster, Mr. N. M. Zondi, managed to find temporary class-rooms.

The extra pupils will go into two classrooms at a nearby primary school, two Sunday school rooms at Lamont-ville Methodist Church, and the school's own library and woodwork room.

In addition, the pupils have had to close ranks and most classes now number about 50.

"This doesn't help edu- cation," Mr. Zondi said. "It just gets people under a roof."

"The school is hope- lessly overcrowded with the result that discipline breaks down and educa- tion and normal teaching suffers."

He said the problem dated back to 1973 when the school first took standard nine and 10 pupils, and so asked for an extra 10 classrooms.

The Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board could only promise six at the time, but even- tually built four.

"They decide the number of classrooms according to a formula based on the number of houses in the area, not the number of people," the headmaster said.

"But it is the people not the houses who demand schooling."

South Africa.
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Dr. Pierre PE
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graduate/2.....

Judge to help Blacks to better life

332

Staff Reporter
MR JUSTICE J. H. STEYN
of the Cape Supreme
Court has been appointed
executive director of the
Urban Foundation creat-
ed by commerce and in-
dustry last year to im-
prove the life of urban
Blacks.

The appointment has an-
nounced yesterday by Mr
Harry Oppenheimer, head
of Anglo American and

chairman of the founda-
tion.

Mr Justice Steyn has
been granted indefinite
leave from the bench to
launch the foundation and
to see it is operating ef-
fectively. This could take
two to three years.

He told reporters: "Our
approach will be flexible.
We will not superimpose
anything on urban Blacks.

We will work with them
not for them."

For 10 years Mr Justice
Steyn was chairman and
president of the National
Institute for Crime Pre-
vention and Rehabilitation
of Offenders and cam-
paigned vigorously for the
reform of the criminal
justice system.

He was also director of
the Citizen's Housing
League.

Officials' search 'violated' home

East Rand Bureau

A Boksburg man is claiming R2200 from the East Rand Bantu Administration Board for what he terms "a violation of Family sanctity," when officials searched his home at 5.15 in the morning.

Mr Andrew Marx's claim arose from an incident at his home in Battery Street on March 24 1975, when three ER-BAB officials conducted a search for a black woman and children who they claimed were living illegally on the premises.

The Germiston Civil Court heard yesterday that one of the officials entered Mrs Marx's bedroom and asked her where her servant slept.

When she replied that she did not have a servant, he lifted the blankets of the bed she was lying in and shone his torch on her.

The official repeated the process in the children's bedroom.

HYSTERICAL

The family's doctor said that Mr Marx's seven-year-old daughter became hysterical as a result of the search.

Mr Marx claimed that the search was unjustified and conducted at an unreasonable hour.

He objected strongly to the manner in which the search was conducted, saying that it constituted an impairment of their personal dignity.

He is claiming R750 in his personal capacity, R750 as the husband of Mrs Marx and a total of R700 on behalf of his three children. He is also claiming costs.

Mr G J Ellis, on the Bench, postponed judgment. No date has been fixed.

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Municipal autonomy for blacks

Vorster 'equality' promise

When challenged by Mrs Suzman (PRP, Houghton) the Prime Minister made it clear that these concessions would not extend to freehold rights.

Improved

This, he said, was contrary to Government policy and would not be considered.

He said the rights of black traders had also been improved and, according to an agreement, traders could now get their licences on the same basis as white traders.

There were now "no problems" remaining with black trading rights, he said.

When questioned by Mrs Suzman on the prerequisite of a certificate of homeland citizenship before trading rights were granted, Mr Vorster said this had never been the case.

All the problems which black traders had experienced had been inherited from the days when the United Party was in power. These problems had now been eliminated.

Movements

The Government, he said, had also introduced measures which made it considerably easier for urban blacks to move from one area to another to seek work.

It was, he said, now no problem for a black worker to move from the East Rand to the West Rand.

Blacks themselves, during discussions, had said that influx-control measures were necessary, although they disagreed over the methods under which they were carried out.

● No-confidence debate
Page 3.

29/1/77 Stan
Tim Patten, Political Reporter

The Assembly

Urban blacks can look forward to full municipal government on an equal level with white municipalities this year after legislation has been introduced during this session of Parliament.

This assurance was given yesterday by the Prime Minister during his reply to Sir de Villiers Graaff's motion of no confidence.

Mr Vorster said local authority legislation would be introduced during this session following consultations with urban black leaders which would give urban black areas self-governing rights.

Without giving details of the proposed legislation Mr Vorster said urban blacks would be given the right to house ownership, the right to inherit homes and to sell and mortgage houses.

Black housing muddle goes on

123 332

FIN MAIL
4/12/77

"They will have the right to bequeath (their houses). They can sell, they can have mortgage rights."

— Prime Minister Vorster, speaking in the No-confidence debate.

It's taking government painfully long to match promise with fulfilment. Black "home ownership" has been on the cards for the past two years. After an exclusive *FM* interview this week with Bantu Affairs Deputy Minister Willem Cruywagen, it remains as depressingly far from large-scale implementation as ever.

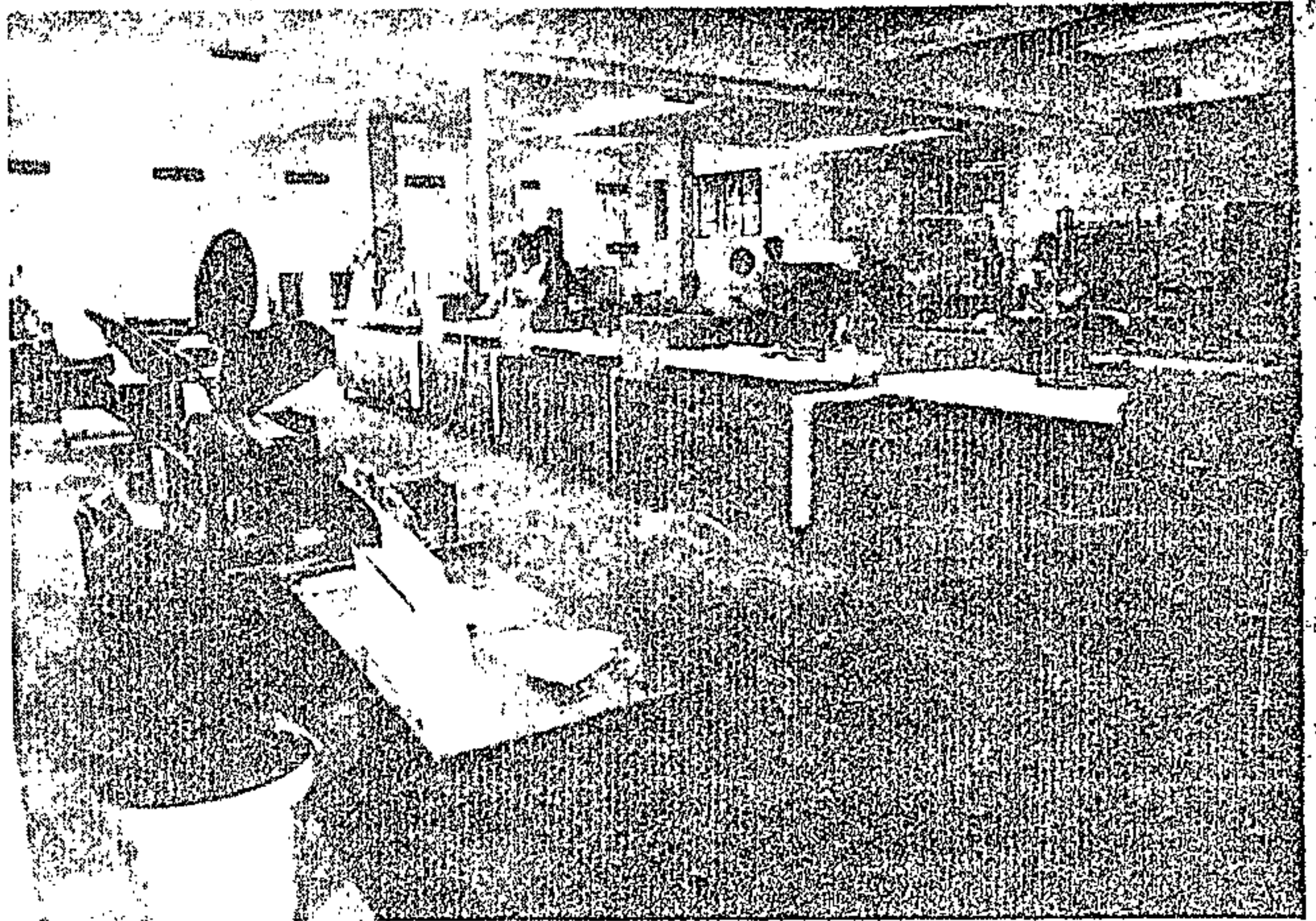
The fact is that the building societies, upon whom any significant private sector funding turns, talk a different language from the Deputy Minister. They talk law; he talks intentions.

"We are determined to get this thing moving," Cruywagen tells the *FM*. "The merits of house ownership need hardly be stressed. At Katlehong African township, Germiston, about 74% of the houses are owned by individuals. There were no problems during the recent unrest."

One glimmer of hope is that Cruywagen sees no role for the Bantu Administration Boards as the middlemen between societies and Black borrowers. Neither societies nor Blacks are anxious to deal through them — the societies because they want to show their thousands of loyal Black depositors what they are doing, the Blacks because they don't like the Boards.

But it's the legal tangles which continue to cause most hassle. In terms of the Building Societies Act, a society may lend only against security of a mortgage bond over urban immovable property, which includes land on registered lease which has not less than 20 years to run. "It is therefore possible for societies to grant mortgage loans to individuals for the erection or improvement of houses in urban African areas," Cruywagen believes.

At present, according to Cruywagen, the definition of "urban immovable property" includes the *cession* of registered lease having not less than 20 years to run "and the cession of any lease, whether or not it is registered, entitling the lessee . . . and his successors in title to



Building society . . . it can't go dishing out money against inadequate security

occupy any land within the District of Kimberley and belonging to De Beers Consolidated Mines or its successors in title . . ." To facilitate building society lending, Cruywagen intends adding to this definition a clause "as well as any land administered by a Bantu Affairs Administration Board."

The solution is nowhere near that simple.

First, his reference to cession of leases appears to be contrary to the Deeds Registry Act, in terms of which the only method of hypothecating a lease is by registration of a notarial bond over the lease if it is for less than 10 years, and by registration of a mortgage bond if for more than 10 years. Government seems confused over the exact nature of the tenancy (or is it a right of occupation?) which it proposes granting.

Second, even if the Building Societies Act were amended to permit the societies to lend on registered leases of less than 20 years, this would be unacceptable. If a Black borrower goes insolvent, or is endorsed out of the urban area under the pass laws, the society is placed at risk. It is dependent on recovering its loan by selling the property in execution. What would a lease of, say, five years be worth? The societies are custodians of the public's finances, and cannot go dishing out public money against inadequate security, whether the borrower be Black or White.

Third, there must be no possibility of the Bantu Administration Boards being able to terminate a lease because a Black borrower can't keep up his instalments. The societies must have an option to pay

up the balance of his rental. Similarly if he is endorsed out. Without the right to sell the lease in execution, the societies' security is frustrated.

Fourth, if the Boards are to have a pre-emptive right for five years to buy back the lease, the terms must be clearly defined. If it can be bought back at a nominal sum, then the societies' security is nominal.

If government grants freehold, which it remains dead against, or permits registered leases of at least 20 years, which it continues to avoid, then the societies can start lending directly. If it merely goes on talking about rights of occupation in perpetuity, whatever that may mean (such rights are not a legal concept, cannot be registered and cannot be in perpetuity if the home "owner" is endorsed out), they cannot lend directly.

It's high time that the Deputy Minister and the societies sat down and worked it out. Or government's sincerity may well be called into question.

AND AMENITIES FOR BLACKS

AS
ICANS,

- Technical &
- Apprentices
- Training

LATION - Apprenticeship

WRAB hit by worst financial outlook

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A disastrous year of riots in the black townships is coinciding with the West Rand Bantu Administration Board's worst financial predicament in its four-year history.

The board is facing a loss of almost R9-million

for the present financial year.

The board, which controls the largest black townships hit by the riots that started last June (including Soweto and Alexandra), is also expecting to spend R9-million less this financial year than in the previous one.

Major drops in spending are expected in street-cleaning operations and expenses at liquor outlets.

with a slight decline in house-rent collections, but spending on street lighting is expected to be higher. There is no drop in the allowances paid to members of the board.

Replying to a series of questions put in Parliament by Mr Gordon Waddel (PRP, Johannesburg North), the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr MC Botha, gave a partial statistical picture of what happened in the board's area during the present and past financial years.

OVERALL

Overall expenditure in the board's area for the present financial year is expected to be R58.1-million, compared with R67.8-million the previous year.

Where the board made marginal losses in its first two years of operations, this was turned to a profit of almost R1-million up to last year. This year the board is expected to plunge to a loss of R8.6-million.

Liquor outlets were expected to make a profit of about R2-million, drastically below last year's R6.3-million.

Asked what house-rent income would total for the year, Mr Botha said it was estimated at R14 297 000. This is slightly below the previous figure of R14 341 177.

Street cleaning in Soweto is expected to cost R450 000 this year, just over half the previous level of R971 428. Street lighting on the other hand was estimated to cost R199 000, compared with R126 666.

The allowances to board members, which had risen in the previous two years from R30 000 to R36 593, was expected to remain the same as last year's figure of R36 000.

Standard 3 Q col 205 8/2/77

Loans to buy fire-arms

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

Whether any Bantu Affairs Administration Boards have made loans available to enable White employees to buy fire-arms; if so, (a) which Boards, (b) what was the amount of such loan in each case and (c) from what source were the funds obtained in each case.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Harvard 3 d cols 264-265

10/2/77

Urban Bantu councils

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

- (1) In which areas of the Republic were urban Bantu councils constituted as at 31 December 1976;
- (2) whether any urban Bantu councils ceased to be operative during 1976; if so, (a) how many and (b) in which areas.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)

<u>Transvaal</u>	<u>O.F.S.</u>
Alberton	Bethlehem
Benoni	Bloemfontein
Boksburg	Kroonstad
Carltonville	Odendaalsrus
Ermelo	Parys
Johannesburg	Virginia
Krugersdorp	Welkom
Nigel	
Ogies	
Roodepoort	
Standerton	
Vereeniging	
Witbank	
<u>Cape Province</u>	<u>Natal</u>
Grahamstown	Durban
Uitenhage	

(2) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) Guguletu Urban Bantu Residential Area (Cape Town).

(332)

Homelands reject urban students

By STEVE KRAMER

PETERSBURG, Va. — The desks of students from Soweto, Pretoria and other urban areas have been turned over from homelands schools in Bophuthatswana, Lebowa.

Students from the schools concerned have claimed that there was no space in the schools and no room for them.

They alleged that the students were turned away from the schools and that the schools were not big enough to handle them.

Some of the schools in the area have refused

admission to students are not only refused admission to new students but have also expelled some who were in the middle of their courses.

The Secretary for Education in Bophuthatswana, Mr. T. M. Sepeane, confirmed that several students were sent home because of overcrowding in the schools.

Even Catholic institutions of long standing such as Maria and Pax colleges in Pietersburg have turned away local students.

Other schools in Lebowa which have also refused

admission to students are St. John's, Madibela and Bachelors.

The teacher training college at Hebrone in Bophuthatswana is said to be virtually empty because students have been told to find their own accommodation in the neighboring villages.

Some principals in Bophuthatswana, whose names may not be quoted for fear of reprisals, are worried about the many brilliant students "we are losing".

Parents who managed to get their children admitted had given homeland addresses.

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GRAPH

Urban blacks feel duped, says Suzman

Pretoria Bureau

Dissappointment during 1975 — the year of "great expectations" for the removal of discrimination — made urban Africans feel duped, Mrs Helen Suzman told the Cillie riot commission yesterday.

The reinstatement of the thirty-year leasehold system was widely welcomed, the PRP member of Parliament told Mr Justice Cillie.

However the subsequent announcement that the concession would require identification of blacks with their homelands caused "anger and deep disappointment."

ANXIETY

A further measure which caused anxiety, she said, was introduced in December 1975 — every birth certificate of a child born in an urban township had to contain identification of both parents and child with a homeland.

The "culminating factor" was the section in the Status of the Transkei Act which deprived Xho-

sas and others of Transkeian origin living outside Transkei of their South African citizenship when the homeland became independent.

South Africa's daily prison population last year was more than double Britain's, regarded to be the "danger level," she said.

This was one of the "daily doses of discomfort" in the townships which in her opinion had prepared the way for the riots.

CURFEW

"Last year over a quarter of a million people were arrested under pass laws and influx control, and 85 000 were convicted under our archaic curfew regulations.

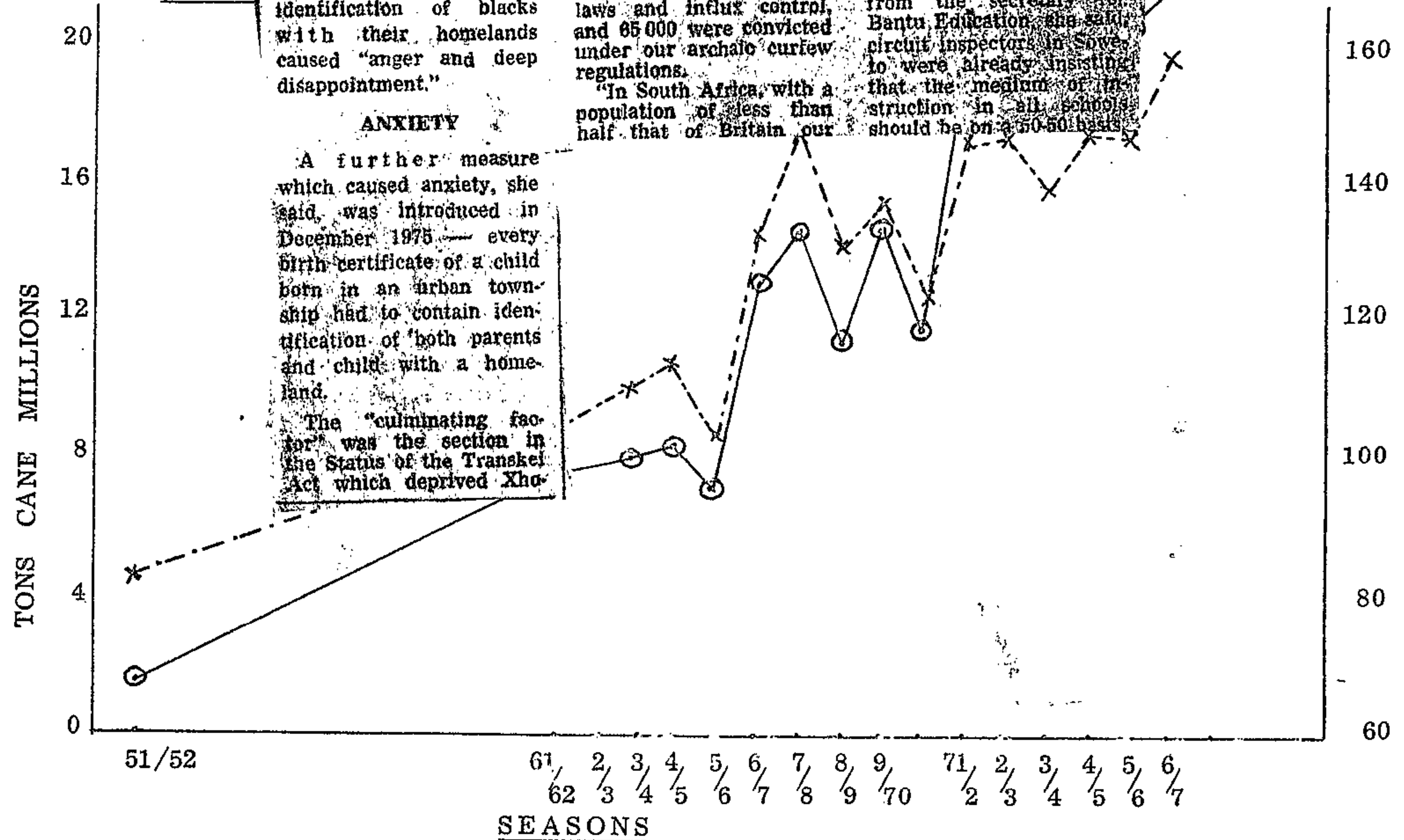
"In South Africa, with a population of less than half that of Britain, our

daily average prison population was 88 000 last year, twice that of Britain. Statutory offences account for the vast majority of these convictions."

AFRIKAANS

She said the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Dr Treurnicht, said last year the 50 percent policy for Afrikaans and English in secondary schools was applied in "such a limited manner that in practice the instruction in matric is virtually 100 percent in English as against nil in Afrikaans."

Four months earlier, however, on instructions from the secretary for Bantu Education, she said, circuit inspectors in Soweto were already insisting that the medium of instruction in all schools should be on a 50-50 basis.



x --- Tons cane produced
O — Tons produced per man employed

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Non-White fares to increase

Mercury Reporter

AN increase in the fares for non-White passengers of the Durban Transport Management Board has been granted.

This was confirmed yesterday by the chairman of the Local Road Transportation Board, Mr. H. Louw.

All clip-card fares will be increased by 1c.

However, cash fares will, in some cases, rise substantially. Stages one and two will go up by 1c, stage three by 3c, stages four and five by 4c, stage six 5c and stage seven 6c.

Stage eight will go up from 20c to 27c and stage nine from 22c to 30c.

The new tariff is to encourage people to change to clip-cards and by doing so save money. For instance, the new stage eight and nine clip-card fare is 3c less than the old cash fare.

DTMB general manager Mr. Marshall Cuthbert said yesterday that as consultation was required with so many authorities, the increase would not come into effect for "two to three months."

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SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	22		25	
	No.	Area	No.	Area
10	1	1	36	36
1,9	23	76	189	568
4,9	12	83	178	1 218
9,9	7	91	140	1 952
19,9	12	442	136	4 252
49,9	17	278	58	4 345
99,9	8	1 145	73	10 325
199	9	2 013	35	8 358
299	35	14 381	39	15 361
499	38	27 896	25	17 376
999	36	50 682	13	16 698
1 000 -	21	57 183	2	5 052
1 000 -	1	6 124	1	6 851
2 000 -	-	-	1	24 585
5 000 -	-	-	-	-
10 000 +	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	220	161 395	926	116 977

Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

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

- (1) How many Blacks were removed to their homelands from each of the main urban centres during 1976;
- (2) how many of these persons from each centre were removed on the ground that they were (a) idle and (b) undesirable in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(1)	(2)(a)	(b)
Witwatersrand	684	13	5
Cape Peninsula	181	Nil	Nil
Pretoria	806	112	Nil
Durban	5 394	1 603	8
Bloemfontein	272	126	Nil

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Makgotla system in Black townships X

*8. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he intends to introduce legislation giving legal recognition to the makgotla system in Black townships; if so, what status is to be accorded to the makgotla.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The matter is being investigated.

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YEAR - 1972/73

RACE - COLOURED

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL

AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 1.98

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

EC REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12
DEVIATION	-1.54	-1.49	-1.43	-1.38	-1.49	-1.45	-1.63	-1.65	-1.26	-1.35
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	23	24
DEVIATION	-1.24	-0.97	-1.57	-1.53	-1.77	-1.48	.11	7.40	3.29	.00
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	35	36
DEVIATION	1.63	.00	-.31	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.64	.00	13.02
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	47	48
DEVIATION	1.77	.00	1.63	.22	-1.96	-1.54	1.69	.00	-.12	-1.01
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	59	60
DEVIATION	-.56	-1.64	.00	-.91	-.55	-.89	-1.31	-1.03	-1.36	2.36

Riots: Funds for repairs/rebuilding of buildings

238. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Finance:

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL

RACE - WH

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 1.98

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

EC REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12
DEVIATION	-21.59	-34.21	.06	-29.79	-27.46	-17.00	-17.00	-17.00	-4.22	-34.70
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	23	24
DEVIATION	-14.01	-32.21	-20.95	81.51	-42.97	-22.00	-22.00	-22.00	-22.83	.00
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	35	36
DEVIATION	-13.55	1.64	1.28	77.70	.00	.00	.00	.00	-28.47	-36.99
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	47	48
DEVIATION	-5.26	193.17	-41.30	-20.80	-42.83	1.32	54.02	43.09	2.54	-.91
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	59	60
DEVIATION	-10.20	-42.41	.00	-13.53	-29.99	57.49	1.33	-22.33	-28.93	.00

Whether his Department has approved the allocation of funds for the rebuilding or repair of properties and institutions which were destroyed or damaged as the result of

riots and civil unrest during 1976 and 1977; if so, (a) what is the amount, (b) to which Departments were funds allocated and (c) what amount in respect of each Department.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

To date no funds were made available to State departments specifically for the rebuilding or repair of properties and institutions which were destroyed or damaged as the result of riots and civil unrest during 1976 and 1977. Some departments receive in the ordinary run of affairs funds for construction, repair and maintenance work and are allowed to utilize part of these funds for the purpose mentioned in the question without the prior approval of the Treasury. In such cases my Department will not have further details at its disposal.

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TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - DOMESTIC, RACE - AFRICAN

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 13.74

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

	1	2	3	4	5	6
EC REGION DEVIATION	29.42	2.09	11.70	15.80	16.07	5.94
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18
EC REGION DEVIATION	-3.90	-2.45	-2.53	-1.74	-3.24	-3.38
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30
EC REGION DEVIATION	1.29	-0.52	-1.49	2.04	5.55	4.88
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42
EC REGION DEVIATION	6.76	8.18	5.11	-0.45	-1.08	-4.48
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54
EC REGION DEVIATION	-4.29	-7.66	-6.04	-6.61	-8.25	-7.06

Soweto
Alexandra
Cape Peninsula

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - DOMESTIC

RACE - AFRICAN

AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 9.61

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

	1	2	3	4	5	6
EC REGION DEVIATION	20.25	-2.18	7.15	9.13	15.46	6.46
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18
EC REGION DEVIATION	-3.97	-2.92	-3.02	-1.71	-2.88	-3.01
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30
EC REGION DEVIATION	1.87	.14	-1.09	1.90	5.08	3.82
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42
EC REGION DEVIATION	5.05	7.22	4.06	-0.40	-0.39	-3.08
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54
EC REGION DEVIATION	-2.59	-5.68	-4.37	-4.42	-5.94	-5.27

YEAR - 1972/73

8	9	10	11	12
5.66	-1.75	-0.90	-1.76	-1.41
20	21	22	23	24
-2.58	-5.71	-4.00	-3.70	2.68
32	33	34	35	36
-4.94	-0.98	.84	-1.86	9.43
44	45	46	47	48
-2.00	.73	-1.85	-4.92	-2.35
56	57	58	59	60
-6.66	-6.48	-5.29	-6.33	-4.59

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Riots: Black schools closed in Soweto/Alexandra/Cape Peninsula

201. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

Whether any Black schools in Soweto, Alexandra and the Cape Peninsula, respectively, were closed as a result of disturbances after 16 June 1976; if so, (a) how many in each area and (b) what was the total number of scholars affected by the closures in each area.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

Yes, only until the end of the second school quarter.

	(a)	(b)
Soweto	312	approximately 180 000
Alexandra	14	approximately 6 000
Cape Peninsula	none	none

	(a)	(b)
Soweto	312	approximately 180 000
Alexandra	14	approximately 6 000
Cape Peninsula	none	none

43	44	45	46
3.96	-0.87	1.39	-0.84
55	56	57	58
-5.67	-5.99	-5.70	-4.22

	(a)	(b)
Soweto	312	approximately 180 000
Alexandra	14	approximately 6 000
Cape Peninsula	none	none

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† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Bantu beer/other liquor

7. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What is the total (a) amount invested in and (b) profit earned on the sale of (i) Bantu beer and (ii) other liquor by each of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards in each of the past five years;
- (2) what amount of the profit earned in each case was (a) spent on housing and (b) used to extend liquor outlets, in each case.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) and (2) The statistics as asked for are not readily available and can only be assembled at considerable expense. The cost involved is not considered to be warranted.

ECONOMIC REGIONS										
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	AS A PERCENTAGE PRODUCTION/SALES/NO. "332"									
Maize	Riots: Black schools destroyed/damaged									
Grain Sorghum	202. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the									
Wheat	Minister of Bantu Education:									
Other Cereals	(1) How many Black schools in Soweto,									
Sunflower Seeds	Alexandra and the Cape Peninsula,									
Ground Nuts(Shelled)	respectively, were destroyed or dam-									
Ground Nuts(Unshelled)	aged during rioting on and after 16									
Legumes	June 1976;									
Tobacco	(2) what was the total cost of the damage									
Chicory	in each of these areas;									
Seed Cotton	(3) whether any of these schools have									
Sugar Cane	been rebuilt or restored; if so, (a) how									
Sisal	many in each area and (b) at what									
Phormium Tenax	cost.									
Hay&Fodder Crops	The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCA-									
Vegetables	TION:									
Citrus Trees (B)	(1) Soweto 95									
Citrus Trees (N-B)	Alexandra 4									
Bananas,Pineapples,	Cape Peninsula ... / 12									
Granadillas	(2) and (3) As insurance claims are still									
Other Sub-Trop Fruit(B)	pending, it is not possible at this stage									
Other Sub-Trop Fruit	to give an indication of the total cost									
(N-B)	of damage to school buildings. The									
Nut Trees (B)	Bantu Affairs Administration Board is									
Nut Trees (N-B)	responsible for the erection and									
Grapes (B)	maintenance of the community									
Grapes (N-B)	schools in these areas.									
Other Deciduous Fruits(B)	0,1	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	0,1	-	0,6
Other Deciduous Fruits	0,1	-	-	-	0,1	0,4	3,5	-	-	-
(N-B)	0,2	-	-	-	0,1	1,5	5,2	-	-	-
Cattle	1,1	-	0,3	-	0,1	1,0	0,5	0,1	-	-
Sheep	1,3	-	0,3	-	-	0,6	0,1	-	-	-
Goats	0,2	0,1	0,8	0,1	0,2	1,7	8,9	1,6	0,7	0,5
Pigs,	10,6	1,5	7,6	2,0	4,6	2,8	6,5	0,9	0,4	-
Horses,Mules,Donkeys	3,3	13,8	13,8	0,5	3,0	3,1	9,1	8,1	0,4	0,2
Ostriches	1,0	0,5	1,6	0,1	0,1	1,3	2,5	1,1	0,3	0,3
Poultry	2,6	0,8	4,0	0,8	1,3	2,2	7,5	1,0	0,2	0,2
	0,9	1,3	1,1	0,4	0,3	1,0	2,1	0,5	0,1	-
	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,6	0,5	1,1	1,6

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30-Year leases

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

(a) How many applications for 30-year leases were received in the area of each Bantu Affairs Administration Board during 1976 and (b) how many of these applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused in each of these areas.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b) (i)	(b) (ii)
Central Transvaal	nil	nil	nil
Northern Transvaal . . .	nil	nil	nil
Highveld	nil	nil	nil
Eastern Transvaal	98	98	nil
Southern Transvaal . . .	115	9	nil
West Rand	1 103	1 103	nil
East Rand	411	411	nil
Western Transvaal	37	30	nil
Vaal Triangle	53	53	nil
Southern O.F.S.	162	nil	nil
Central O.F.S.	226	224	2
Northern O.F.S.	1	1	nil
Northern Natal	nil	nil	nil
Drakensberg	40	19	21
Port Natal	nil	nil	nil
Northern Cape	nil	nil	nil
Diamond Field	nil	nil	nil
Cape Midlands	364	96	nil
Eastern Cape	200	200	nil
Cape Peninsula	nil	nil	nil
Karoo	nil	nil	nil
South-Western Cape . . .	nil	nil	nil

2. (B) - Bearing (N-B) - Non-Bearing
Footnote

1. In the cases of maize, grain sorghum, wheat, other cereals, sunflower seeds, ground nuts, legumes, tobacco, chicory, seed cotton, sugar cane sisal and phormium, the percentage of production of percentage of poultry the pe

Where the total of (b)(i) and (b)(ii) opposite each Board cannot be reconciled with (a), applications have not been finalized.

percentage of total for vegetables the for all fruit trees the and for livestock and region.

Footnotes:

Source: Department of Statistics, Report on Agricultural and Pastoral Production 19/2/73 Agricultural Census No. 46. Report No. 06-01-10.

New plan for black housing

Tim Patten, Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Government is planning a new scheme for urban black housing, making it easier for blacks to become home-owners, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Cruywagen, has revealed.

It appears that building societies are eager for the Government to go ahead with the plan.

Mr Cruywagen told Parliament yesterday that the matter was being investigated by the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council.

The plan had been taken to the council to investigate its desirability, discuss the policies involved and decide whether legislation needed to be changed to put the scheme into practice.

Also involved is a plan to allow black tenants to add the cost of building material to their rents, if they can afford it, so that they would be able to own their houses sooner.

STORE

Mr Cruywagen said a store of building material in black townships was envisaged from which the tenants could draw.

This system would have the advantage of keeping costs down. He described it as a "self-build" system, which would become popular on improvements.

He said building societies had already supplied funds to the Bantu Affairs Administration to finance black housing.

He said building societies had already supplied funds to the Bantu Affairs Administration to finance black housing.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeëfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat na 'n kompara-* tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

DURF. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

deur beskawingsfaktore tegegewen is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talte vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan by. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorie oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taanlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens

ling moes daar binne die verskeie botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongeukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

BAAB to spend R7m

EAST LONDON — The East Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board has budgetted to spend R7 041 259 this year of which 35,8 per cent would be spent on salaries and wages.

The biggest income comes from the East London-King William's Town-Komga area which is lumped together in the BAAB budget, and the board makes a big surplus from the area.

The income on the general account from contributions by employers and liquor is expected to amount to R1 120 771 against an expenditure on this account of R627 000.

Housing rents will bring the board an income of ~~R700 550~~ while R762 476 is

expected to be spent, leaving a deficit of R52 918.

But the chief director of the board, Mr. H. J. Swanepoel, said the board expected to at least break even on the housing account for the area because of the new tariffs on lodger's fees.

"This is still an unknown factor in Duncan Village which is the only township in the country which did not have to pay lodger's fees. We believe we can make up the R53 000 on the new lodger's fees."

Salaries and wages in the East London-King William's Town-Komga area will amount to R305 811.

Employers pay R1,80 a month for every black

employee except a decentralised industry which pays the same as the domestic rate — R1 a month per employee.

The East Cape BAAB ran at a surplus of R28 981 last year, but this is against an accumulated deficit of about R1,7 million. The deficit this year is estimated at R255 319.

"Last year was a year of consolidation and I was determined not to go further in the red, but this meant we did little in the townships which is why we had a surplus. This year we will have a deficit because we will do more in the townships and because of rising costs," Mr. Swanepoel said. — DDR.

2 000 respond to home lease plan

CAPE TOWN — More than 2 000 people were granted 30-year leases on their homes in Bantu Administration Board areas last year.

The figure was revealed yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, in reply to a written question from Mrs Helen Suzman, PRP, Houghton. — PC.

Blacks 'must' have a new C&A

Growth:

ASSOCOM states that the principles of free enterprise should be more fully applied to the Black population groups to increase the prospect of economic growth and social stability. The Black man must be provided with a stake in the system if he is expected to support it.

It warns that South Africa can tolerate only a short, sharp drop in growth before reaching a dangerous threshold of unemployment among Blacks. And the chances of social disruption and the loss of confidence which this would entail are greater if expectations are severely disappointed.

Jobs:

The target of 6.4 per cent in the State's Economic Development Programme was only reached in one year, 1974. Illustrating this are statistics which show a shortfall of 148 000 jobs for Blacks of the 173 000 that should have been provided by four sectors — mining, manufacturing, construction and trade, between 1973 and 1975.

The size of the problem was also shown up by a recent University of Cape Town study which estimated the current unemployment rate at 22 000 a month, with total unemployment rising to more than two million by 1976-77.

Assocom says there are specific restraints operating against the employment of Africans in the economic sphere which should be removed.

The Environmental Planning Act, which stops commerce and industry from absorbing the natural growth in the labour force as it wishes to.

Provisions in the Industrial Conciliation Act, which effectively allow unions to place ra-

tio limitations on the employment of Africans.

● Influx control and restrictions placed on the freedom of movement of Africans which inhibit the use of labour where it is most needed.

Such restrictions also cause frustration, deep resentment and an overall lack of commitment to the system.

Assocom recommended that the relevant legislation be amended or repealed to allow business organisations to decide for themselves who to employ without reference to race.

It also recommended that Africans be given freedom of movement and allowed to negotiate with employers on the same basis as Whites — though not spelled out, this means through recognised trade unions.

Training:

DETAILING skills training facilities for Africans, Assocom shows that in two technical colleges and eight technical secondary schools, while there was an enrolment of 1 427 students in 1975, 9 840 places existed. And while 3 369 students enrolled in 23 Black schools teaching 16 trades, there were only 520 jobs available in these categories. But 8 628 jobs existed for Whites.

Meanwhile, 2 240 jobs for Blacks in the service industry remained unfilled in April last year. Assocom notes a lack of training facilities and emphasis in the wrong areas.

Job reservation legislation led to the alarming situation where 40 000 unfilled vacancies in April 1976 were reserved for Whites.

Businessmen:

Assocom says the economic process of a coun-

Yesterday the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) made its submission to the Cliflie Commission of Inquiry into the riots which began in June last year. The submission deals with every aspect of life for Africans from social and housing problems to transport, training, employment, education and representation. It indicts the existing way of life of Blacks and calls for fundamental changes, warning that if Blacks are to accept the free enterprise system it must meet their legitimate aspirations. **CLIVE EMDON** outlines Assocom's case.

try is indivisible and should provide equal opportunities for all.

Outlining discriminatory practices applying to African businessmen, the Association shows that they are restricted to conducting business in proclaimed Black areas; have to fulfil a residential qualification of 15 years and are limited to trading on one site only, with a choice of 24 types of businesses, while Whites can trade in 55 categories.

The African businessman may not obtain freehold rights to any property and fixed assets, which in turn inhibits his ability to acquire adequate finance to extend his business.

Assocom recommends that the African trader have the same rights as the White trader, with free choice of licence, rights of ownership both in land and fixed assets. Institutions such as the Bantu Investment Corporation extend capital loan facilities to traders in urban areas.

Housing:

The Association says that although the average wage of the Black worker has doubled in the past five years, it has not boosted his standard of living because of inadequate

Statistics from the Bantu Administration Boards show that in the five years from 1970 to 1975, the average number of people per house rose from 13 to 17.

Assocom recommended priority be given to planning and building new homes in urban areas. Full right of ownership should be extended on properties including the site, as leasing was a restrictive form of ownership and legally awkward.

Transport:

Assocom says the strategic importance of transport was highlighted fully during the waves of unrest in July and August last year, when employees were effectively cut off from commerce and industry. This resulted in a serious disruption of economic activity.

Workers had expressed a great deal of dissatisfaction with the transport system — irregular and inadequate rail services, which result in delays and overcrowding.

It was imperative that such grievances should be reduced to a minimum.

Assocom recommends a review of the system for allocating transport licences and that steps be taken to allow free competition between the railways, bus

companies and taxis.

It asks that urgent attention be given to improving the standard of transport services, to provide commuters with a reliable, speedy, efficient, flexible transport system.

It states that before fare increases are made the consequences be closely looked at. Consultation with representatives of commuters was essential.

Community:

Assocom says the importance of settled family life among Africans cannot be overstressed. Two basic factors contribute to the breakdown of family life: The migratory system not only removes breadwinners from the family but thousands of migrant workers have to cope with the unnatural social conditions, alienation and frustration of life in vast soulless single-sex hostels.

Influx control treats job-seekers as individuals with no family ties or responsibilities, by disqualifying a wife and children from residence in urban areas.

These fragmentary processes have disastrous consequences for both breadwinners and dependants.

The Association says Africans often express fear for their lives and possessions and feel particularly vulnerable to police or official harassment and intimidation.

Assocom recommends an overriding consideration be given for the welfare of family life and dignity of the individual in an appraisal of legislation. Black officials should replace Whites wherever possible, especially in departments which deal directly with the Black public.

Assocom recommended that townships be made safer, and the quality of town planning improved. Electricity and telephone services were imperative

and recreational facilities could substantially improve the quality of life. Restrictions on private entrepreneurs should be lifted to allow them to provide, among other things, adequate cultural, recreational, educational and social facilities.

Consultation:

The Association says Urban Bantu Councils serve only as advisors to the Department of Bantu Administration and its Boards and have no direct representation on the boards.

If they had representation this would enhance the credibility and effectiveness of Board decisions.

In many instances, prior consultation with Africans on decisions affecting the African community had been totally neglected. The recent township unrest had clearly demonstrated the bitterness and cynicism of the African urban population towards decisions taken without consultation and towards the paternalistic attitude of the White authorities.

As far as Assocom could establish, there was no official African body governing or controlling any aspect of African public affairs.

Assocom recommended that the authorities eliminate the causes which give rise to the claims that White officials are autocratic, bureaucratic and high-handed.

African participation and consultation in decision-making should be ensured in matters presently exclusively dealt with by the Boards and Government departments.

It also recommends that the power of Black local governments be modelled on White local government

10/1/77
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hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgetreide verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*,

the blankets of ~~her~~ bed and shone his torch on her.

The official repeated the process in the children's bedroom.

The family's doctor said Mr Marx's seven-year-old daughter became hysterical because of the search.

Mr Marx claimed the search was unjustified, and conducted at an unreasonable hour.

He objected strongly to the manner in which the search was conducted, saying it constituted an impairment of his family's personal dignity.

He was awarded R750 in his personal capacity, R750 as the husband of Mrs Marx and a total of R700 on behalf of his three children. — SAPA.

Bantu board sued

GERMISTON — A Boksburg man has been awarded R2 200 from the East Rand Bantu Administration Board for what he termed a violation of family sanctity when officials searched his home at 5.15 am.

The magistrate, Mr G. Ellis, awarded Mr Andrew Marx's claim with costs. The claim arose from an incident at his home on March 24, 1975, when three board officials conducted a search for a woman and children they claimed were living illegally on the premises.

Evidence was that one of the officials entered Mrs Marx's bedroom and asked her where her servant slept.

When she replied she did not have one, he lifted

een of ander dialek-vorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskwingfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talte vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorie oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugonote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling, moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skietlike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal-gegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

ARGUS 24/2/77

The challenge of Black urban life

By Lester Venter

MR JUSTICE Jan Steyn is a reflective, kindly man with a ramrod sense of right and wrong who next week begins to steer into South Africa's multi-faced society a unique project of private sector involvement in the country's urban problems.

As the executive director of the newly-formed Urban Foundation, backed by great muscle in the financial community, 48-year-old Mr Justice Steyn is to spend the next three years seeing the foundation's panorama of programmes into operation.

The movement is unique in that seldom has a modern, free enterprise society seen many of the personalities who virtually dominate its financial life band together in a single project — and in this case a project that will not show an immediately measurable return in anyone's commercial balance books.

But Mr Justice Steyn is quite specific about the dividend on this investment. One word. 'Survival.'

'I'm not talking only about the maintenance of the free enterprise system,' he said this week in his leather law book-lined chamber in the Cape Town Supreme Court. 'I'm talking about the survival of everything we treasure.'

'This is an investment in social advance and the dividend is stability.'

It is also unique in the scope of its aims. 'If we are to be successful then we have got to talk in terms of tens of millions of rands,' Mr Justice Steyn said.

This money will be drawn from committed sections of the business

'If we are looking for stability and an open society we must eliminate or ameliorate some of the worst distortions.'

conference on the quality of urban life attended by top businessmen in Johannesburg last year.

The chairman of the foundation's board is Mr Harry Oppenheimer, its vice-chairman is Dr Anton Rupert and other directors are Mr C. S. Barlow, Dr Frans Cronje, Dr Jan Marais, Mr S. M. Motsuanyane, Mr Fred Harris and Dr Albert Wessels.

Mr Justice Steyn sketched the priorities of the task that is to be officially launched on Tuesday.

The first is to 'look and listen'. The foundation wants to extract communities' needs from the com-

munities themselves, to work, as far as possible, with them and not for them.

The second is to 'secure the involvement of the business community in our projects and obtain very substantial financial support.'

The third is to 'seek and secure co-operation of the State and all Government departments and other bodies in whose areas the foundation will be operating.'

While the foundation will be a national operation, regional committees will be established, and the priorities will be operated simultaneously.

The idea, Mr Justice Steyn said, is to work in a complementary relation-

ship with the Government because the state cannot tackle all the problems facing society.

The foundation will be multiracial in its make-up and it already has embryo projects dealing with the up-grading of housing and housing people who are without proper homes. It will also deal with the 'normalisation of land tenure' for urban Blacks.

Its activities are not directed exclusively at any one racial group but in the nature of things, Mr Justice Steyn feels,

there are obviously certain groups who bear the brunt of urban ills. He said the foundation was not necessarily moving in to fill a vacuum left in this country by anyone in particular.

Borrowing former British Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath's phrase, he said free enterprise could no longer afford an 'unacceptable face'.

'I sense a new awareness on the part of the business community for the need for private sector advance in social progress.'

'We would be unrealistic not to accept the trauma of 1976,' he said.

'If we are looking for stability and an open society we must eliminate or ameliorate some of the worst distortions.'

One of the principles that came out of the Johannesburg conference was a commitment to the rejection of colour discrimination in employment and adherence to merit based promotion and pay.

Mr Justice Steyn said the foundation had the commitment of Black and White leaders and he is projecting great confidence for his role of 'catalyst among the pigeons' before he returns to the Bench.

world and channelled into the 'improvement of the quality of life of urban communities in South Africa,' according to the basic principle of the foundation.

This is to include the improvement of housing standards, education in the broad sense, community activities, recreational facilities and employment opportunities. The foundation will also offer aid and advice to public authorities and voluntary bodies.

The foundation, registered as a non-profit company, has grown out of a

Harmand 5 a col 491 25/2/77

Damage a.r.o. riots

(20) Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

What is the amount of the damage to (a) schools, (b) school hostels, (c) university buildings and (d) university hostels as a result of riots and civil unrest during 1976 and 1977 up to the latest date for which figures are available.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

- (a) As insurance claims are still pending, it is not possible at this stage to give an indication of the total cost of damage to school buildings. The Bantu Affairs Administration Boards is responsible for the erection and maintenance of community schools.
- (b) Approximately R11 000.
- (c) Approximately R550 000.
- (d) Approximately R50 000.

Damages estimated up to end of December 1976.

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UNITED STATES - Labour

Universities

See

EDUCATION - University
PROFESSIONS

See also

STUDENTS

URBAN AFRICANS - General

File here material on legislation & administrative controls, land & property rights, amenities and transport services. Include material on B.A.A.B., U.B.C. and Bantu Service levy etc.

See also

HOUSING & HOSTELS
RESETTLEMENT
SERVICES & AMENITIES
SQUATTERS

URBAN

FIN MAIL 25/2/77 (332)

URBAN **T**hat businessmen sending in their monthly "contributions in respect of Bantu labour" to the various Bantu Affairs Administration Boards (Baabs), are getting fed up with having to make out cheques in favour of tongue-twisters like "Central Orange Free State Bantu Affairs Administration Board?"

URBAN Wrab has already become a widely-used abbreviation for the West Rand Board. The *FM* has accordingly devised a list of handy acronyms for all 22 of the Baabs in the country:

Urban	Centbaab	(Central Transvaal)	Midbaab	(Cape Midlands area)
	Northbaab	(Northern Transvaal)	Ecbaab	(Eastern Cape)
	Eastbaab	(Eastern Transvaal)	Penbaab	(Peninsula Area)
	Westbaab	(Western Transvaal)	Diabaab	(Diamond Fields)
	Vaalbaab	(Vaal Triangle)	Drakbaab	(Drakensberg)
<u>V:</u>	Veldbaab	(Highveld Area)	Pornbaab	(Port Natal)
	Sofsbaab	(Southern OFS)	Wrab	(West Rand)
Venda	Centofsbaab	(Central OFS)	Erab	(East Rand)
	Nofsbaab	(Northern OFS)	Stab	(Southern Transvaal)
	Nornatbaab	(Northern Natal)	Scab	(Southern Western Cape)
	Norcbaab	(Northern Cape)	Krab	(Karoo)

NS -
ions - U.T.P.

HOMELANDS - General

Venereal diseases

See

HEALTH & DISEASE -
Venereal diseases

W:

WAGE REGULATION - General

Reserve for general & comparative articles on existing systems or models. Consult specific texts of S.A. instruments.

See also Specific sectors & industries.

WAGE REGULATION - Industrial Councils

WAGE REGULATION - Wage Determinations & Wage Board

WAGE REGULATION - Conciliation Board Agreements

WAGE REGULATION - Arbitration Awards

WAGE REGULATION - Bantu Labour Relations
Regulation Act Orders

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URBAN AFRICANS
GENERAL

Apartheid the answer, says Bantu Board boss

RDM 26/2/77

By MELANIE YAP

SEPARATE development contained all the potential necessary to cope with every situation in race relations to the satisfaction of every one involved, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

Giving evidence, Dr P. J. Riekert, chief director of the Western Transvaal Bantu Administration Board said African leaders must be motivated to take on greater responsibilities by establishing the presence of Africans in urban areas on an ethnic basis.

Members of the institute of Administrators of non-European affairs, a body whose membership comes from officials of Bantu Administration Boards, were giving evidence on commerce, influx control, Black housing, transport, teaching, leadership, recreation welfare before the Commission yesterday. Dr Riekert said that ethnicity would lead to greater identification from each individual with his own group and make him less inclined to seek incorporation in the White administrative and political institutions. The present low polls of two to 12 per cent would increase, he

added.

New opportunities for Africans in commerce would establish their physical and economic permanence, but would not give them political permanence in urban areas, said Dr Riekert.

Mr F. J. de Klerk, director of labour for the West Rand Administration Board said urban Blacks must be protected from the influx of contract labourers. Legislation should be introduced to identify "loafers" in urban areas and give training which would lead to less demand for labour from the homelands, he said.

He was asked by the judge to comment on the charge that people who were awakened at "an unhealthy hour" in the morning during raids. He replied that officials tried to fit in the hours for the convenience of the Blacks. He said their difficulty was finding people who were "sly sleepers" (sly slaapers), who had to be found at night.

The Government must increase funds to the Department of Community Development to cope with the Black housing shortfall, Mr M. P. D. Spies, president of the Institute told the Commission.

WRAB salaries dwarf Black housing budget

BY JENNIFER HYMAN

THE West Rand Bantu Administration Board spends 42 times as much money on wages for its employees than it does on housing for Soweto and the other areas under its control.

At a time when the question of housing for urban Blacks has assumed the dimensions of a national crisis, the Wrab budget for 1976-1977 reveals that only 1,3% of all its money has been allocated to housing programmes.

And Mr Manie Mulder, the chairman of Wrab, told Expresscope yesterday that "virtually nothing" will be available for housing next year.

In contrast, more than 42% will go this year into the pay packets of Wrab's 7 700 employees.

These figures, described as "shocking" by MPs and others, highlight the growing discrepancy between the Government's stated commitment, on the one hand, to upgrading the quality of life in Soweto, and the facts about what is actually being done.

In the post-Soweto riots, a flurry of concern about urban Black housing, along with education and wages, has emerged as a top priority.

At Government level, in commerce and industry and among local authorities,

White South Africans say they are committed to establishing stable, secure and contented urban Black communities.

Soweto, with its one million population, is the focal point of the problem.

And Soweto now has a shortage of more than 10 000 homes. Some sources put the backlog as high as 17 000.

In Black areas on a nationwide scale the number of people living in one house rose from 13 in 1970 to 17 in 1975, according to the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Under the system of Bantu Administration Boards, says Assocom, the lack of housing facilities has increased in the last five years to "alarming proportions".

And in Soweto, Alexandra, Krugersdorp, Roodepoort and all the townships on the West Rand, the authority or "mini-government" with exclusive power to handle the problem is Wrab.

The private sector, including building societies, can only channel funds through Wrab — it cannot move in and start building programmes no matter how much goodwill and finance it is able to generate.

Wrab maintains exclusive control over housing, just as it does over trading, sport and the everyday movements and activities of all its residents.

A study of its budget for the current financial year reveals the following:

- Of a total of R58-million



● MRS SHEENA DUNCAN
... "The people loathe and despise the Wrab."



● MR MANIE MULDER
... "We have to queue like everyone else for funds."

spent by Wrab, only R750 000 is allocated to housing.

● Wrab has lost R22-million in liquor and beer sales through destruction of bottle stores and beer halls during the unrest. This loss of revenue will affect welfare and recreation projects.

● Salaries for Wrab's 1 200 White employees totals R8,9-million — or 15,3% of total expenditure. The board's 6 500 Black employees will receive R15,8-million in wages and salaries, bringing the total wage bill to R24-million, or 42,5% of all expenditure.

● Wrab has doubled the number of White employees since taking over from the Johannesburg City Council's Non-European Affairs Department in 1973, according to Mr Gordon Waddell. PRP spokesman on

economic affairs in Parliament.

● It has halved the number of Black employees, according to former NEAD officials.

However, a true comparison is not possible since Wrab now controls a much larger area than the NEAD did and took over employees from other municipalities as well.

Mr Mulder conceded that the housing allocation for this year was "very low" and added that due to forced cutbacks, "next year, unfortunately, we will have virtually nothing to spend on housing".

Of the R750 000 spent this year, R550 000 has gone into providing hostel beds for 2 600 inmates, while only R200 000 was available for the "top" priority, family housing.

Mr Mulder told Expresscope that 200 homes had

been built with this amount. Wrab is still awaiting funds from the Department of Community Development for the building of nearly 2 000 more homes.

"Obviously we are not entirely happy with the situation," said Mr Mulder. "But all our funds for housing come from the Government and we have to queue like everyone else and wait and see what is left for us."

But many people concerned about Soweto believe the Government is not facing up to the enormity of the problem in a realistic way.

They believe, along with Mr Waddell, that the only real solution will be to incorporate Soweto into the greater Johannesburg metropolis, to dispense with Wrab, and, in time, to have Soweto controlled by a regular municipal authority.

"What the Government, through Wrab, is spending on Soweto makes you turn grey with fright," said Mr Waddell.

"The people there feel they are living in a prison and what the Government has done since June last year in the way of concessions is pitifully little and tragically too late."

He strongly criticised the methods used to finance Wrab, saying Soweto was run on a "booze economy".

In fact Wrab was anticipating a revenue of R43-million from the sale of liquor and beer, which it runs as a monopoly.

With the destruction of liquor stores and beerhalls, and the boycott of liquor in the township following the riots, this revenue has been revised to cover a 50% loss and Wrab now expects only R21-million, more than R5-million of which will be net profit.

Wrab projects financed almost completely from liquor and beer sales include sports facilities and welfare. Residents are now concerned that welfare services will be cut back due to loss of revenue.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, pointed out that the administration of pass laws and influx control regulations was still the prime duty of Wrab, in the eyes of the Government.

"They will never cut down on this but their finances are in such a precarious state that welfare services, along with housing, may very well suffer."

Her main criticism of Wrab was that it was a local authority which was not in any way responsible to the people it governed.

"Far from tolerating such an authority, the people of Soweto loathe and despise Wrab and all it stands for," she said.

Members of Wrab were not at all affected, as a city councillor would be, by making wrong decisions.

"If a City Councillor made the decisions Wrab is making, he wouldn't hold his seat," said Mrs Duncan.

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Moss explains the Soweto pay bill

RBM 28/2/77

Staff Reporter

MR SAM Moss, deputy leader of the PRP in the Johannesburg City Council, gave a reason yesterday for the West Rand Administration Board's big salary bill:

It had tried to duplicate services in Soweto which municipalities could have continued to provide.

Mr Moss was chairman of Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Committee, which controlled Soweto before Wrab came into being.

He was commenting on a report that 42 per cent of the Wrab budget last year went on salaries and only 1.3 per cent on housing.

"When the board was formed, it tried to empire build," he said. "It wanted to be independent of the municipalities and established its own service departments. These duplicated the services the area had been getting from the municipalities."

"The board still cannot provide the same service as the municipalities. But it has drastically increased its staff quota out of all proportion."

"It would have been more realistic to have continued to use the existing services and paid the municipalities providing them."

Mr Moss said the Government realised the administration boards had proved a total failure. The idea was being mooted that areas like Soweto be made independent municipalities.

This should have been done years ago. Today no Soweto municipality could finance itself because there was no Black middle class, and therefore nobody to pay rates.

New foundation for SA urban Blacks

Argus 1/3/77
MR Justice Jan Steyn today officially assumed office as director of the Urban Foundation — a non-profit association set up to improve the quality of life of South Africa's urban Blacks.

The judge is on three years' special leave from the Supreme Court, Cape Town, to steer the project during its formative years.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Urban Foundation's board of directors is being held in Cape Town today, under the chairmanship of Mr Harry Oppenheimer, with Mr Anton Rupert as vice chairman.

Mr Justice Steyn has prepared a strategy outline, indicating the first steps he considers should be taken to set the project on its course.

Other items on today's agenda are whether to support specific projects in the Cape and Transvaal, including an experimental project for low-cost housing, directed at meeting some of the problems



Mr Justice Steyn

produced by the squatter situation,' Mr Justice Steyn said.

REGIONAL BOARDS

The meeting is considering the establishment of areas of responsibility and powers of regional boards, and receiving nominations for such boards in the Cape, Transvaal and Natal.

Other domestic matters, such as finance, membership, operating structure and the appointment of specialist consultants, are also on the agenda.

The Urban Foundation grew out of a confidence on the quality of urban life which was held in Johannesburg last year and attended by South Africa's top businessmen.

Urban Foundation meets

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Cape Times Staff Reporter 2/3/77

THE EXECUTIVE committee of the board of directors of the Urban Foundation, a non-profit association established late last year to improve the quality of life of urban Blacks, held its first meeting in Cape Town yesterday.

A statement on proposed strategy and a memorandum on land tenure by Mr Justice J H Steyn, executive director of the foundation, were among the major items on the meeting's agenda.

The judge has been granted special leave from the Supreme Court, Cape Town, to launch the foundation and

officially assumed office as executive director yesterday.

The meeting was also held to:

- Consider specific projects;
- Resolve to establish regional boards, to consider nominations to these boards and to determine their responsibilities, powers and duties;
- Consider appointing specialist consultants, including a public relations consultant;
- Decide on future meetings of the board of directors and the executive committee;
- Consider matters such as finance and membership.

Judge tells of plans for foundation

MR JUSTICE JAN STEYN of the Cape Supreme Court has been granted special leave by the Minister of Justice to accept the position of executive director of the Urban Foundation.

This was announced in Johannesburg this week.

The leave is for an indefinite period, but will be long enough to enable him to see that the foundation is properly launched and running effectively. Two to three years will probably be sufficient. He will then resume his duties as a judge on the Cape Bench of the Supreme Court.

The foundation — a non-profit company — has been established to improve the quality of life of urban communities in South Africa. This includes the provision of better housing, community and recreational facilities, employment opportunities and other

related matters.

Cape Times
Commenting on his appointment, Mr Justice Steyn said in Cape Town that he was delighted at the Government's decision to grant him leave to assist the private sector in mobilizing its resources to improve the quality of life, especially of the urban Blacks and Coloured people.

He was convinced that the fact that prominent financiers, industrialists and leaders of commerce and industry had given their committed support to the aims and objects of the foundation would make it a powerful force for social development.

The chairman of the board of directors is Mr H F Oppenheimer, the vice-chairman is Dr Anton Rupert. Other directors include Mr C S Barlow, Dr Frans Cronje, Dr Jan Marais, Mr S M Motsuenyane, Mr Fred Harris and Dr

Albert Wessels. 5/2/77

Mr Justice Steyn emphasized that it was not the objective of the foundation to impose its ideas on communities but to determine the needs of those in urban areas from the people themselves.

"The foundation will do things with people, not for them," he said.

The focus of concern of the foundation during the initial period will be housing and housing standards, the normalization of land tenure for urban Blacks and the improvement of general urban conditions.

Among these will be the provision of community and recreational facilities and other amenities as well as the improvement of urban services such as transport, water-borne sewage and electricity.

It has not yet been determined when Mr Justice Steyn will assume the office.

Senate Hansard 4 @ col 33

7/3/77

**Bantu Affairs Administration Boards: Sale
of liquor/beer**

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55. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked
the Minister of Bantu Administration and
Development:

What was the total (a) income derived
from and (b) expenditure incurred on the
sale of liquor and beer by Bantu Affairs
Administration Boards.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) The statistics as requested are
not readily available and can only be
assembled at considerable expense.
The cost involved is not considered to
be warranted.

Cape Times 8/3/77

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Urban Foundation aims at self-help

SELF-HELP will play a fundamental role in the Urban Foundation's multi-million rand project to improve the quality of life in South Africa's townships, Mr Justice Steyn, executive director of the foundation said yesterday.

Mr Justice Steyn, who was giving his first press conference since taking office, said there was a tremendous urgency about the situation in the townships.

The foundation is backed by South Africa's top businessmen and industrialists and Mr Justice Steyn said they were thinking in terms of a budget of millions of rands.

It will organize and direct the resources and the initiative of the private sector in South Africa in a massive attempt to come to grips with the social problems of the underprivileged suburbs of the cities.

He said the foundation believes that these problems cannot be left to the State as private enterprise also has a responsibility and a role to play.

One of the first tasks of the foundation would be to sell itself to the private sector so that it could raise the cash, loans and guarantees for its work.

It had been estimated that if less than half a percent of the total company profits in South Africa were given to the foundation, it would have an income of tens of millions of rands a year.

Fundamental

The foundation did not want to do things for people but rather to do things with them. For this reason self-help would be fundamental to the whole project.

Mr Justice Steyn said he believed that too little use had been made of self-help in the past and he hoped that by involving the community in projects real community spirit would be developed.

Housing would be one of the areas of concern and the foundation would like to see the upgrading of squatters' shacks in self-help projects.

Community centres and recreation facilities would also be tackled in this way.

A special priority would be trying to secure the normalization of land tenure for Blacks.

The main thrust of the foundation's work would be in the determination of a community's needs and then in involving the community in the design and construction of projects to meet these needs.

The Judge said he hoped details of the first project would be announced within two weeks and the public would be able to see the first results of the foundation's work in six to eight weeks.

Shebeens may become legal

ADM
8/3/77
332

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in the Assembly yesterday that he would consider legalising shebeens, as Blacks seemed to prefer them to other drinking places.

Replying to the resumed second reading debate on the Liquor Amendment Bill, Mr Kruger said he would consider granting licences to some shebeens, but he would first have to consult with the Bantu Administration Boards to establish whether an inquiry was necessary.

It was possible he would appoint a commission of inquiry or a departmental committee to inquire into the matter after the present session of Parliament, he said.

By granting licences to some shebeens he would be able to control them more effectively.

Mr Kruger rejected calls by opposition members to open establishments selling liquor on election days.

Such a provision could be open to abuse and he did not want people to be influenced by liquor to vote for certain parties or candidates, he said.

The Minister also undertook to look into a suggestion that unlabelled wines be sold at cheap rates as "house wines", as was done in many overseas countries.

"I shall look into the matter. It does not sound like a bad suggestion to me," he said. — Sapa.

Crush looms for pass offenders

332
ROM 9/3/77

Crush pass

By PATRICK LAURENCE and BERNARDI WESSELS

THE SENATE

LEGISLATION to double fines for pass law offenders and which makes employers of Africans illegally in urban areas run the risk of imprisonment without the option of a fine came under heavy Opposition fire yesterday.

Fines for pass law offenders and employers of Africans illegally living in urban areas will be raised from a maximum of R50 to R100.

And in terms of the Bill, the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, employers guilty of a second offence risk three months' imprisonment without the option of fine.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development said last night: "The target is the employer. Often the police pick up a poor man off the street, but the real offender is the employer."

Senator Eric Winchester of the Progressive Reform Party asked whether the Government "had gone off its rocker" to introduce such legislation in the wake of the recent unrest.

"This Bill is going to harm South Africa and add fuel to the fire which is already smouldering," he said.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, defended the Bill as a necessary measure to protect Africans legally resident in urban areas from "swamping".

Senator Brian Bamford of the United Party said that the law was unenforceable because Africans did not see any moral reason to comply with it.

Proportionately South Africa already had the highest prison population in the West and this would increase now because people would be unable to pay the new fines.

Replying to Senator Bamford, Mr Cruywagen said that while it might be true no area had less Blacks now than five years ago, what would the position have been if there had been no control over influx at all?

Senator Bamford had said people should be allowed to offer their labour on the best market, and there were orderly

ways of getting employment in certain areas without jeopardising the position of people already there, Mr Cruywagen said.

Commenting on the Bill last night, Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, drew attention to the recently tabled report of the Viljoen Commission into the penal system which recommended that "serious consideration" be given to depenalising the pass laws.

Mrs Duncan said: "It would appear the Viljoen report is strictly for overseas consumption."

She predicted that its impact would be to raise the number of Africans jailed under the pass laws.

The primary purpose of the Bill, is to amend section 10 bis of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act, the section of the Act which deals with employment of Africans illegally in urban areas.

But the penalties relate to sections 11 and 12 as well.

The Bill is at the second reading stage in Parliament. It was debated in the Senate yesterday.

9/2/77 ADM (332)

Mixed reactions on legal shebeens

By MIKE LOUW

THE announcement by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, that shebeens may be made legal has been received with mixed feelings by dealers and their customers.

The reaction of shebeen owners interviewed yesterday was one of anticipation, but also of doubt what would happen if they were allowed to operate legally.

Some said White bottle store owners would boost their profits by supplying shebeens with liquor on credit and demanding payment later.

Others said there would be feuds among legalised shebeens and those forced to sell on a "pirate" system in order to make a living.

However, one shebeen owner, Mrs Beatrice Malinga of Soweto, said she

would be one of the first to apply for a licence. Another owner, Mr Zacharia Leburu, said he would "wait and see".

Those opposed to White bottle store owners moving in to the shebeen business said legalised township dealers would want to operate on a big scale. This would lead to them having accounts at White bottle stores while depending on commission.

Most shebeen patrons said drinking would always continue, irrespective of whether it was permitted by law or not.

A drinker at Stirtonville, Boksburg, said, that if shebeens were legalised, people would no longer fear police raids.

In Katlehong, Germiston, where police frequently raid shebeens, drinkers said a change in the law would be a great relief.

'Private cash key to quality of black life'

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — If private enterprise used even 0,5 percent of its annual profits to improve the quality of urban life, tens of millions of rands would

be available, the executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice Steyn, said here today.

The Urban Foundation, a non-profit association, grew from a conference in

Johannesburg last year attended by South Africa's top businessmen.

Mr Justice Steyn, who became executive director of the foundation at the beginning of the month, is on special leave from the Supreme Court, Cape Town, to see the project through its first three years.

DISASTROUS

At a Press conference this week, the judge said the idea that profit was the only function of business was "disastrous." It was vital, he said, especially in a society such as South Africa's, that private enterprise involved itself in projects similar to those envisaged by the Urban Foundation.

Creating a strong, black middle class was in the interests of private enterprise and was essential for maintaining the capitalist system.

Mr Justice Steyn said: "If there are no benefits accruing to people under a system, they tend to go for something else which even though untested, seems in theory more attractive at the time."

GOODS

"There was a clear indication at our first national board meeting that moderate black leadership is prepared to co-operate and it is now up to the private sector to provide the goods."

The goods being money — in the form of loans, guarantees and investments running to tens of millions," Mr Justice Steyn said.

Our urban area problems are awesome

FIN MAIL 11/3/77
332

Mr Justice Steyn has stepped down from the relative detachment of the Cape Bench into the hurly burly of social problem solving. An executive director of the newly-established Urban Foundation (UF), Jan Steyn faces formidable challenges. In heading the business-sponsored UF, he will occupy a pivotal position between the attitudes of a White government and the aspirations of urban Blacks.

FM: Why did you decide to leave a distinguished judicial career for a field so unrelated to your past experience?

This is not a total departure. I've been involved in community projects ever since I went onto the Bench in 1964. For 10 years I was a director of the non-profit Citizens' Housing League, and was chairman of Nicro for nine years. There've been numerous other associations such as the Community Chest and the Peninsula Community Association, which provides low-cost housing for Coloureds.

What are the goals of UF, and how do you see yourself achieving them?

The fundamental aim is to improve the quality of life of the urban citizen. It involves the building of new housing, upgrading of existing housing, and the provision of those facilities which lead to the creation of communities rather than townships — like community centres, creches, and recreational facilities.

It would be very difficult to find anybody multi faceted enough to be ideal for the task, nor do I pretend to have these qualities. We shall have to adopt a team approach, and UF will shortly be appointing three men in key positions to strengthen our all-round capacity.

Can you define your specific tasks?

Firstly, determining the needs of the communities at grass roots level. It is essential that the UF exposes itself as much as possible to the Black, Coloured and Indian communities, to learn from them what their priorities are. Secondly, to secure the cooperation of government because, without this, the UF's impact will at best be peripheral. Thirdly, to sell the UF to both the private sector and general public.

In what spheres do you regard government cooperation as essential?

The UF can play an important role as a catalyst toward securing the normalisation of land tenure for urban Blacks, with all the benefits that this will bring — not

only in a direct sense, but indirectly, in securing greater stability in our urban areas. I believe this to be vital for our long-term stability.

Could you put a figure on the amount which UF will be seeking from the private sector? In view of the hard times business is experiencing, can you be optimistic about raising the funds you require?

I wouldn't like to put a figure on it at this stage, but we shall have to budget for an amount in excess of R1m annually. I am convinced that there is a new appreciation on the part of commerce and



Jan Steyn . . . the survival of everything we hold dear

industry of the gravity and urgency of our situation, not only so far as the maintenance of the free enterprise system is concerned, but in regard to the survival of everything we hold dear.

Urban distortions and their exploitation played a significant role in the tragic events of 1976. The elimination of these distortions, or at least their amelioration, must lie close to the heart of every thinking South African. I cannot see any thinking businessman declining to participate in SA's future through the UF. His dividend will be the emergence of a Black middle class and greater stability in our urban societies.

It seems that the UF and the SA Foundation will be competing for the same scarce resources. Can SA companies be

expected to meet the demands of both?

We are catering for two different needs. Both are priorities which deserve unstinting support from the private sector. There is always competition for scarce resources. I believe the resources are capable of funding, a funding magnificently, both these vital and worthwhile activities.

How do you view your role vis-à-vis the broader aspirations of urban Black? Can your desire to assist in upgrading the quality of their lives stop short of representing their political aspirations government?

UF is a non-political organisation. At the Businessmen's Conference late last year, at which UF was launched, Oppenheimer and others made clear their belief that it was possible for private enterprise to involve itself substantially improving the quality of life of the urban citizen without entering the political arena.

I am strongly in accord with this view. Change is brought about by a variety of pressures across the broad spectrum of society's activities. To isolate one being so important that no other remains meaningful is, in my opinion, irrational.

How will you deal with the urban Black own priorities if, for example, they indicate a preference for your funds to be spent on health and education rather than recreational centres?

Black preferences must be high up on our list of priorities. To me, this is a fundamental question of approach. One does not do things *for* people but *with* them. The UF must be guided in the conduct of its affairs by urban Black opinion.

Do you feel any reluctance about holding discussions with such representative Black organisations as Saso and the BPC? Which Black organisations will you make a point of canvassing, and why?

I am prepared to hold consultation with any lawful organisation, so long as that consultation can make a contribution toward the attainment of the ideal of the UF.

What are your first impressions since accepting your new appointment?

It's been a short time, but I am absolutely convinced that the problems which face us in our urban areas are awesome and dangerous. The need to resolve them is urgent.

WRAB 'bungled' black housing

Black Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan today criticised the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) for its miserable record of

bungling, inefficiency and unconcern in housing.

In a report filed at the Black Sash conference in Johannesburg, she said WRAB and the Government "do nothing which even remotely begins to be a sufficient response" to the seriousness of the situation in Soweto, including the housing crisis.

"Not only have (they) done nothing constructive themselves, but they are standing immovably between those who wish to help and the homeless people who urgently need houses."

She noted that in the past year parts of the private sector had tried to help provide housing. Included were building societies, architecture

schools, employers, industry and commerce, and opposition political parties.

Yet WRAB built only 596 houses in 1976 to service a waiting list officially set in early January this year at 20 739 people. With a total 1976-77 budget of R57 778 800, nearly half of it funded from township rents or rates, she said WRAB spent only R750 000 on housing, most of it on hostel accommodation.

"Unless more houses are built on a vast scale, the restoration of leasehold ownership will do little to ameliorate the overcrowding," she said.

● Take black hand, SA told — Page 9.

~~Defendant~~

Witness tells Commission of torture

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16/3/77
rom

By MELANIE YAP
A DETAINEE yesterday told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry he was forced to implicate Mrs Winnie Mandela in his statement on the riots by physical torture and round-the-clock interrogation.

Under cross examination by Mr George Bizos, who is appearing on behalf of Mrs Mandela and Dr Harrison Motlana, the witness said he gave a statement the police wanted after he had been held for four weeks in solitary confinement under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and had been interrogated for two weeks.

The witness, who may not be identified, gave evidence before the Commission from a statement early last month. He was a prominent Saso and BPC member.

Yesterday he said his interrogators' interest centred on Mrs Mandela and he reached the conclusion life would be easier for him if he implicated her in his statement. The witness said he wrote five statements for the police after his initial attempts were rejected.

He said he was interrogated "around the clock" by various police officers who changed shifts to be with him.

Bizos: How was your failure to implicate Mrs Mandela rejected?

Witness: It was rejected by physical torture.

Asked when this had happened, he said it was on the day prior to the independence of Transkei — October 25. The witness said he had been in detention since August 14 last year.

Mr Justice Cillie asked whether the witness had been told to implicate Mrs Mandela.

He replied: "Yes, I was told I was associated with her and I should know what she was doing. They said from what I had said she appeared to be innocent, and they knew she was outspoken and opposed to the regime."

He said he had the impression police thought he was withholding information.

Asked by Mr Bizos whether the police had any views on the reasons why unrest started on June 16,

he replied they did not believe students alone could have been responsible. They felt others such as Mrs Mandela and people in the Black consciousness movements should have played a very prominent role, he said.

The witness added he had not been able to provide such evidence in many cases. He said he implicated Mrs Mandela in his third statement when he realised "the spotlight was falling on her".

He said he had to write his statements from 8 am until 2 am the following morning until they were acceptable.

Mr Justice Cillie asked whether the police told him he must give evidence on Mrs Mandela or whether he had evidence.

He said he was questioned in a way which suggested surprise that it was not possible for Mrs Mandela not to be mentioned.

Earlier he said he and two other detainees were taken to a room in John Vorster Square to "reconcile the different versions" each of them had given of a certain meeting with Mrs Mandela in March last year.

- c) a period (1926-1945) when provincial governments and the central Department of Native Affairs provided subsidies and exercised joint control; and
- d) a period (1946-1949) when subsidies were provided and joint control was exercised by provincial governments and the central Department of Education, Arts and Science.

The position outlined under d) above continued until the end of 1953 when, in terms of the Bantu Education Act of 1953, arrangements were made for control to pass to the Department of Native Affairs. This culminated in control being transferred to a separate Department of Bantu Education in 1958.

The development of schooling which was roughly the same important distinction that coloured/African schools ex following four broad periods

a) an early period of this

b) a period (from circa the 1964) when the colonial provincial administration for 'coloured education for 1971

c) a period (1964 to 1971) (later Administration)

d) most recently, in the

Black traders, who have up till now still not been allowed to sell liquor have also criticised the permission recently given to them to sell only Bantu Beer.

Black traders, who have up till now still not been allowed to sell liquor have also criticised the permission recently given to them to sell only Bantu Beer.

Government is evidently still silent on the matter.

ago, Cohen says this matter is still the "subject of negotiations".

a request for a change more than a year ago, Cohen says this matter is still the "subject of negotiations".

books signed by Wrab officials. Despite

Another complaint is that businessmen have to have their pass or reference

specific instances.

on their merits requests for relaxations in

businesses, the Board is prepared to consider

transfer of ownership of Black busi-

encouraged "ethnic" practice in the

Walter Cohen said while Wrab

information and research officer, Dr

In an interview with the FM, Wrab's

a meeting held in Soweto last weekend.

officials to ask that this "ethnic prefer-

ence" be scrapped. This was reported at

STA) has now met West Rand Bantu

The Soweto Traders' Association

- d) most recently, in the
- administrative powers to the council began.

One of the many complaints made by Black businessmen is the ruling that anyone who wishes to dispose of his business may only sell it to a member of the same "ethnic" group.

4/ Muriel Horrell. Bantu 1968. pp. 8-13.

5/ Muriel Horrell. The Ed Africa, 1952-1970. Johan

6/ It is important to note that in the Cape, where the overwhelming majority of the 'coloured' people reside, the churches were still providing schooling for nearly 94% of 'coloured' pupils as late as 1938. (A. Behr and R. Macmillan. Education in South Africa. Pretoria, Van Schaik, 1966. p. 362 et seq.)

TOWNSHIP TRADING Ethnic preference

ity in South p. 168.

arg, S.A.I.R.R.

Turning the tide

FIN. MAIL 18/3/77

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Rising Black unemployment is creating problems for Pretoria's political planners. Are they preparing a 'new deal' for urban Africans?

Many people scoffed at the late Blaar Coetzee when he promised to reverse the flow of Africans to the cities by 1978. But if government does not succeed, it certainly will not be for want of trying.

Firstly, there is the tightening up in the implementation of the Environment (formerly Physical) Planning Act, with stepped up prosecutions of employers who have taken on more African workers in metropolitan areas than they are allowed (FM December 17 1976).

Secondly, there appears now to be a concerted attempt by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) to tighten up the pass laws. As the FM reported last week, a new Bantu Laws Amendment Bill will provide heavier penalties for pass offenders. Not only that: prosecutions under the pass laws also appear to have been stepped up.

Thirdly, the pass system is being

applied to Transkeians in the common area (FM last week), and some are finding they have suddenly become "temporary residents" in places where they were born or have lived all their lives.

Fourthly, there is the campaign against squatters in the Cape Peninsula, an attempt, it seems, to reduce the number of Africans in that area and send them to the Bantustans, irrespective, apparently, of how long they may have been living in the Peninsula. Coupled with the campaign against squatters is what seems an attempt to impose influx control on Coloureds by tightening up the conditions under which employers may sign them on.

In January, in a single week, 689 Africans were arrested in the western Cape for alleged pass offences. Now Black Sash president Sheena Duncan has produced figures to show that there has been

a sharp increase in pass prosecutions at the Fordsburg Bantu Commissioner's Court in Johannesburg.

Addressing the Sash's national conference in Johannesburg this week, Duncan quoted figures from Hansard to show that the average daily number of cases heard at the court last year was 129, as against 95 in 1975. There was a 50% increase in prosecutions at the court — from just over 20 000 in 1975 to just over 30 000 last year.

What is particularly interesting about these figures is the fact that of those prosecuted in 1975, 98% were convicted, whereas of those prosecuted in 1976, only 39% were convicted. The fact that there were fewer convictions last year is obviously to be welcomed. But the question which arises is: why were nearly 20 000 people, found later to be innocent, arrested in the first place, with disruption to their own lives and to their employers?

Duncan suggests an answer: the pass laws "can be used for the political control of the whole Black population and give the police force the ability to arrest people for pass law offences when there is no other charge which can possibly be brought against them".

A few years ago the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Punt Janson, promised that he would "humanise" the pass laws. At the time, the FM expressed scepticism as to whether this could be done, even with the best will in the world. Police statistics, however, have in the last two or three years shown an encouraging decline in the number of Africans prosecuted for the various offences under the pass and influx control laws.

If the pattern which has now emerged at the Fordsburg court is anything to go by, it looks as if the earlier trend is likely to be reversed.

When BophuthaTswana follows the Transkei into independence later this year, it is a safe bet that Tswana-speaking Africans in the common area will, like the Xhosas in those areas, also be stripped of their South African citizenship and made citizens only of their nominal "homeland".

Like the Transkeians, they too are likely to find that as far as residence in "White" South Africa is concerned, independence has resulted in their pass or



Sash's Duncan . . . fears of a new crackdown

reference books being exchanged for passports. But, as the FM pointed out last week, they will still be subject to pass and influx control laws, with their qualifications to be in "prescribed" areas now being endorsed in their passports instead of in their reference books.

As Pretoria pursues its grand design of balkanising the country, with other Bantustans also becoming independent, all Africans who live and work in what

will then be a nominally "all-white" Republic — except of course for Coloureds and Indians — will also be foreigners. And, if the fate of the Transkeians is anything to go by, many of those others will also find that they have lost even the minimal security of Section 10 qualifications under the Urban Areas Act and been given instead permits of "temporary residence" to be in the land of their birth.

This boils down to even greater insecurity for them, more work for the courts, more work for the police, and more inconvenience for employers. It is likely to set at nought the attempts which some employers are making to stabilise their work-forces and invest in industrial training for Africans.

More red tape, more arrests, more prosecutions, and tougher penalties for those convicted: is this the start of government's "new deal" for urban Africans? An even greater determination than hitherto to reduce the numbers of Africans in the metropolitan areas to the minimum required to labour in the white man's homes, offices, shops, factories, and mines?

Is this the "answer" to rising black unemployment? — Simply export the unemployed to some or other Bantustan, and then stop the press from telling anyone about it?

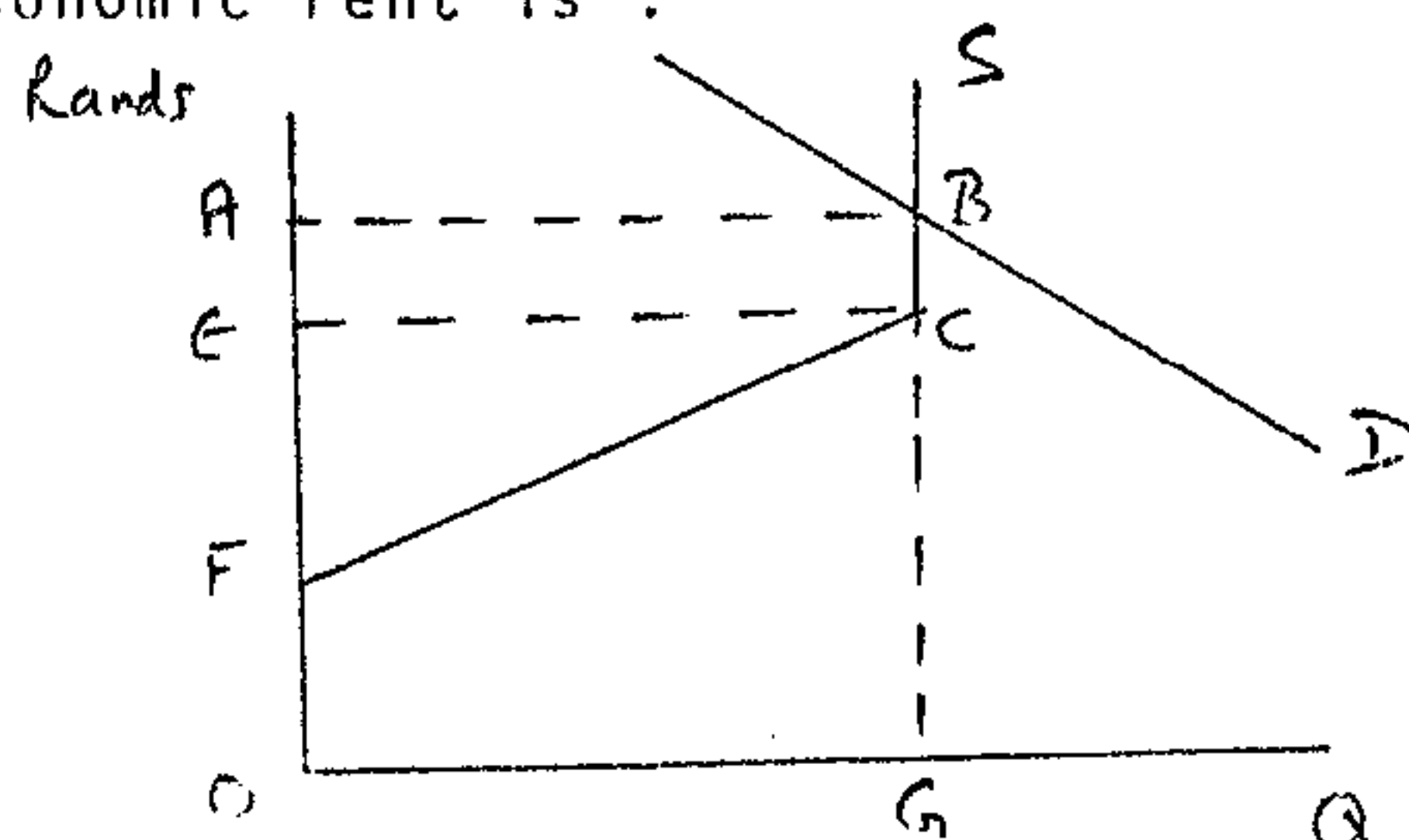
It's a worrying thought.

02.) Namaqualand, Venterburg	
03.) Clanwilliam, Vredendal	54,9
04.) Hopefield, Malmesbury, Piketburg, Vredenburg.	85,9
05.) Ceres, Montagu, Paarl, Robertson, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Tulbagh, Wellington, Worcester.	45,3
06.) Bredasdorp, Caledon, Heidelberg, Hermanus, Riversdale, Swellendam.	61,6

continued/

Damaged schools in Black townships

33. Where the price elasticity is high, the effect of a tax is to :
1. Have almost no effect
 2. Place a relatively small burden on the consumer
 3. Place a relatively large burden on the producer
 4. Reduce government revenue
 5. Shift the demand curve
34. If the price elasticity is low, the effect of a bumper crop is expected level of output :
1. Raise revenue
 2. Raise revenue
 3. Reduce prices but not so far as to affect the increased output.
 4. Both 1. and 4. above.
 5. Reduce revenue, received by farmers.
35. If the equilibrium market price of eggs was 20 cents a dozen, then the effect of legislation which ruled that the minimum price of eggs could not be below 18 cents a dozen would be to :
1. Reduce the supply of eggs.
 2. Increase the demand for eggs.
 3. Both 1. and 2. above.
 4. Cause a surplus of eggs.
 5. Have no effect.
36. If the equilibrium market rent of homogeneous Sea Point flats was 10 cents per square foot per month then the effect of rent control that laid down a maximum price of rents a square foot would be to :
1. Help alleviate the housing shortage in Cape Town.
 2. Increase the rate of turnover in flats.
 3. Increase the chances of newly married couples finding a flat in Sea Point.
 4. Make it more difficult for newcomers to find a flat.
 5. All three possibilities 1. 2. and 3. above.
37. In the following diagram economic rent is :



1. EF per unit of land.
2. OABG
3. The amount ABCF
4. The triangle ECF
5. The rectangle ABCE

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Rebuilding of damaged post offices

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications) replied to Question 14, by Mr. G. W. Mills:

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Question:

Whether it is his intention to rebuild post offices damaged or destroyed as a result of rioting in Black townships since 16 June 1976; if so, (a) how many post offices are affected, (b) what is the anticipated date of

completion of damaged post offices in Langa, Nyanga, Bonteheuwel and Guguletu, respectively, and (c) how are the post office services at present provided in these townships.

Reply:

All 25 post offices that were damaged or destroyed as a result of last year's riots in Black townships were accommodated in hired premises. Nine of the offices have already been reopened whilst the reopening of the remaining offices is subject to the acquisition of suitable accommodation. Current indications are that a lack of such accommodation in Soweto will compel the Department to combine some of the post offices and eventually reopen them in centrally situated accommodation;

- (a) altogether 16 post offices are still closed,
- (b) and (c) post offices in Langa and Bonteheuwel have already been reopened and a combined office has been made available in Guguletu to serve Guguletu and Nyanga. It is not known at this stage when accommodation will be available for the reopening of a separate office in Nyanga.

* * * * *

(10 marks)

3. Write briefly on the causes of urbanisation.

House row on urban workers

Parliamentary Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The United Party and the Progressive Reform Party opposed a bill seeking to reverse the flow of black people to the cities in the assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the Second Reading debate on the Environment Planning Amendment Bill, Dr G F Jacobs (UP Hillbrow) described the bill as a "blatantly discriminatory measure" the sole object of which was to sustain certain "racial ratios" in South Africa. He moved an amendment that the bill be read this day six months.

Introducing the bill, the Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment, Mr Janson, said the proposed legislation contained no new principles but was merely an administrative measure.

Mrs Helen Suzman (P.R.P. Houghton) challenged the validity of figures showing the number of registered black work seekers in the urban areas has dropped steadily each year for the last five years.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha told parliament that registered black men seeking work in urban areas had declined 34 percent from 1.1-million to 701 000 in the five-year period from 1972 to the end of last year.

Mrs Suzman commented it was accepted the black population was increasing all the time and job opportunities in the homelands could not keep pace with population, so it was all very well to have a declining number of registered work seekers, "but they are there looking for work nevertheless."

Revenue from Bantu beer-halls

46. A buffer stock
1. Can never
 2. Costs the
 3. Stabilise
 4. Both 1. a
 5. Can never
47. According to food shortage
1. The failure of the coast.
 2. World economic demand for
 3. The burning
 4. World population
 5. Deliberate wheat.
48. The primary cause of African economic crisis
1. Black workers
 2. Employers
 3. The economic situation
 4. The pursuit of economic growth
 5. It happens everywhere else.
49. In a simple two country world trading a simple homogeneous commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing country would be to :
1. Benefit producers in the importing country.
 2. Harm both producers and consumers in the importing country.
 3. Benefit both producers and consumers in the exporting country.
 4. Benefit both producers and consumers in the importing country.
 5. Increase exports.
50. If you won't have to give up anything in order to get a particular thing, then its opportunity cost is -
1. Zero.
 2. Not measurable.
 3. Variable.
 4. Infinite.
 5. None of the above.

*1. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the revenue accruing from Bantu beer-halls has decreased owing to the social unrest which occurred after 16 June 1976; if so, (a) by what amount and (b) what alternative sources of revenue are available.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) Estimated R6 million.

(b) If the hon. member means alternative sources for Bantu beer, there is no such alternative source, but together with the said source the following sources are available:

Rentals, contributions in terms of the Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act (29 of 1972) and miscellaneous smaller revenue.

Mr. G. W. MILLS: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he tell the House whether the reduced beer hall revenue had an effect on repairs to damaged Bantu schools?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the cost of repairs of that nature is calculated on a different basis.

stabilise prices -

it buys or sells

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control the weather.

to challenge the world

to move off the Peruvian

income elasticity of

food supplies.
in the output of

on in the South

through the year.

economic growth,
in which all South

Handed 9 Dec 710 23/3/77

Schools in Black townships: Telephones

675 Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(a) How many complaints have been received during 1977 from principals of schools in Black townships that telephones in their schools are out of order and (b) how many such telephones have been repaired during this period.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(a) and (b)

Unknown, since telephone fault statistics do not include the information required.

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1. Zero.
 2. Not measurable.
 3. Variable.
 4. Infinite.
 5. None of the above.
50. If you won't have to get particular thing, then
1. Benefit producers in the importing country.
 2. Harm both producers and consumers in the importing country.
 3. Benefit both producers and consumers in the exporting country.
 4. Benefit both producers and consumers in the importing country.
 5. Increase exports.
49. In a simple two country world trading a simple homogeneous commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing country would be to :
1. Black workers like it that way.
 2. Employers do not need labour right through the year.
 3. The economy is expanding.
 4. The pursuit of two goals, viz. (a) Economic growth, (b) Creation of independent Bantustans in which all South African Blacks must be citizens.
 5. It happens everywhere else.
48. The primary cause of oscillating migration in the South African economy is that
1. The failure in 1972 to find many anchovies off the Peruvian coast.
 2. World economic growth and the high income elasticity of demand for meat.
 3. The burning of surplus crops.
 4. World population growth outstripping food supplies.
 5. Deliberate cutbacks by major producers in the output of wheat.
47. According to Edwin P. Reubens' article in Challenge the world food shortage is due primarily to -
1. Can never be self financing.
 2. Costs the government nothing because it buys or sells stocks at the same price.
 3. Stabilises incomes as well.
 4. Both 1. and 2. above.
 5. Can never work because one cannot control the weather.
46. A buffer stock scheme which aims to stabilise prices -

What is a "Bantu"?

FIN. MAIL

25/3/77

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Government's environment planners, it seems, are not to be thwarted by the courts. When two "test cases" against clothing employers for exceeding their Environment Planning Act African labour quotas were dismissed by the courts last year, industry breathed a sigh of relief. That, it seems, was a little premature.

Instead of relaxing certain provisions of the Act as many hoped, government has moved to close the loopholes and make similar acquittals impossible in future. Its instrument is the Environment Planning Amendment Bill, introduced by Deputy Planning Minister Punt Janson and read a second time last Friday.

Curiously, it comes at a time when a sub-committee of the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) under Secretary for Labour Ben Lindeque will shortly be looking at the Act and perhaps suggesting changes.

The purpose of the Bill is to enable the Department to resume prosecutions against employers who run foul of its 2.5:1 African-white labour quotas in urban areas.

Says Planning Deputy Secretary Piet Prins: "Because of these test cases, there have been no prosecutions recently. We are, however, continuing to investigate complaints we receive and will resume prosecutions if the Bill is passed."

The Bill covers both "test cases". The first was the National Clothing case, in which the accused argued that, as there was no definition of the word "Bantu" in the Act, there was no way of establishing whether it had exceeded its quota. The magistrate upheld this.

A "Bantu employee" will now be defined as anyone who works in a factory and is defined as a "Bantu" in terms of the Population Registration Act. The Bill also says that if there is any doubt as to whether any employee is a "Bantu" he will be presumed to be one unless he can prove otherwise.

Onus on the accused

So the presumption of proof is on the accused and the "administrative problem", as Janson puts it, is solved.

The second case was the Venus Knitting case. Here the accused argued that, as the firm's 1968 records had been destroyed, there was no way of knowing whether it had increased its quota of Africans and thus "extended a factory" in terms of the Act. This too was upheld.

No longer. If the Bill becomes law, the onus will now be on the accused to prove that documents handed in by the Department to the court, certifying that he



Punt Janson . . . smoothing the prosecutors' path

employed a certain number of Africans in 1968 (when the quotas were fixed), are inaccurate.

Said Janson, motivating this clause last Friday: "As a result (of the magistrate's verdict), firms can employ as many blacks as they like by destroying their records, which they are only obliged to keep for five years."

The Department seems to have decided, therefore, that the Act will continue to be strictly applied. This appears to pre-empt any recommendations the Lindeque committee may make. The FCI has submitted representations arguing that the 2.5:1 ratio should remain but that it should in future be a ratio of Africans to whites, coloureds and Indians (instead of to Africans only, as hitherto). This would have the effect of pushing up the number of Africans employers can have in their factories.

Despite claims by Janson to the contrary, the Bill is not only an administrative measure. It will make it much more difficult for employers to escape conviction.

tion. It will certainly toughen up the Act's application.

And it also shows that government's belief that SA's problem will be solved by shunting Africans to the Bantustans has not been eroded, either by logic or recent events.

Blacks' land ban 'on the way out'

27/3/77 ST
Tribune Reporter

THE GOVERNMENT may soon allow blacks to buy and sell township land and raise housing loans. The reason: to give them greater stability.

The executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, told a Durban Press conference that this was "under debate."

The move would represent a remarkable shift in Government thinking within the space of a year. While it would stop short of allowing blacks freehold title to land, the scheme would allow them to take transfer and raise building society loans.

Although the Urban Foundation is a non-political organisation, Judge Steyn said it could expect support from the government. He had been granted three years leave from the Bench to serve its cause.

Referring to the existing restraints on black home ownership the foundation's chairman, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, said the Government was subsidising housing for blacks who could afford to pay as well as those who couldn't — "an absurd situation."

And Judge Steyn pointed out that blacks invested millions of rands in building societies each year, yet these funds were used for loans to people of other race groups.

"That is why this is such a key issue," he said.

At the foundation's 'workshop' speakers stressed the urgency of coming to grips with the colossal socio-economic problems afflicting black urban communities as well as the need to shed discriminatory practices in commerce and industry.

Dr Gavin Maasdorp, research fellow at the University of Natal's Department of Economics, said it was vital to adopt a programme "which would ensure staff recruitment on merit not colour and equal pay for equal work. "This would be along the lines of US companies with investments here."

Future

If there was to be "any long term future for the free enterprise system then I believe that free enterprise must rid itself of its unacceptable face," he said.

Judge Steyn wants firms to contribute an annual tithe of 25 percent of their annual profit or .04 of their total turnover to the foundation.

"The next five years will be critical in the sense that we will, in this period, determine whether we will be able to change

that will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of our black, Indian and Coloured people," Judge Steyn said.

"It is the dimension of the problem that really frightens me. No matter how many millions of rands we raised we could pour it all into Soweto and it wouldn't even show."

The director of housing for Port Elizabeth's municipality, Mr D. Cleary, said surveys among the Coloured community had shown that overcrowding was primarily responsible for the build-up of enormous frustrations and unrest.

On the success of a guidance programme in Port Elizabeth for rehoused squatters and slum dwellers Mr Cleary said: "We have had to teach people to live in houses. Many have never slept in a bed or used a toilet before."

But African and Coloured delegates, in particular, were sceptical that the foundation could make any impression to help the problems of urban life.

"There is a reluctance among blacks to come to conferences such as these," said Professor Nyembezi from Pietermaritzburg. "They say it is a complete waste of time, nothing ever comes from it."

way to set up community councils

A bigger say for Blacks planned

ARGUS 29/3/77

THE chairman of the Co-ordinating Civic Council of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, Mr W. Gusha has told representatives of 15 Black public welfare, business, educational health and sports associations that the Government plans to give Blacks a greater share in the administration of their affairs.

Speaking at a meeting of the council at a restaurant in Guguletu he said community councils would be formed in urban townships.

They would be given more power in the run-

ning of townships than Blacks had at present.

Last week Black township leaders had been invited to a special meeting at the Goodwood offices of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board by the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F. Botha.

They had been told that the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development Mr M. C. Botha planned to introduce a Bill in Parliament this session enabling Blacks to run their own affairs in urban townships.

RIGHT WAY

The councils would need to form committees to specialise in various fields such as public welfare, education, health, community service, transport, communication, legal aid, information, labour and public relations.

Sister Mavis Mjekula who represented the

National Council of African Women, said the Minister's move was a step in the right direction.

She hoped professional and skilled people in various occupations would be attracted to the community councils and give of their best to shape the future of their people.

SCHOOL PROBE

Specialisation would help committees to make thorough investigations.

An education committee would help to investigate schooling conditions of retarded children when many people often ill-treated them as they thought these children were lazy and did not want to learn.

Mr M. Msutwana, chairman of the Langa Advisory Board, said that with the community councils the board would be able to redress workers' grievances through a statutory body.

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 Q wls 788
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Liquor licences for Bantu traders

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

- (1) Whether licences issued to Bantu traders to sell liquor in urban areas are restricted to the sale of Bantu beer; if so, for what reason;
- (2) whether consideration has been given to extending the scope of licences to include other liquor; if so, with what result; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

- (1) There is no legislation administered by my Department which permits Bantu being authorized to sell liquor including Bantu beer in urban areas.
- (2) The Liquor Act is not being administered by my Department.

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC REGION					
	26		27		28	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
T0	1,9	-	4	4	5	5
2 -	4,9	10	19	67	28	93
5 -	9,9	83	31	241	54	404
10 -	19,9	338	39	496	53	726
20 -	49,9	1 544	105	3 220	156	4 653
50 -	99,9	2 961	95	7 058	56	4 111
100 -	199	10 480	121	18 131	125	18 076
200 -	299	17 788	127	30 959	118	27 918
300 -	499	42 261	239	94 981	115	45 154
500 -	999	64 335	327	231 292	118	80 155
1 000 -	1 999	58 627	221	313 542	73	96 183
2 000 -	4 999	62 868	116	348 106	4	82 657
5 000 -	9 999	31 721	12	72 754	1	35 798
10 000 -	OVER	20 430	6	175 227	-	12 216
TOTAL		542 313 450	1 462	1 296 078	934	408 149

129	11	48	398	129	39	382
103	12	33	454	103	40	456
60	9	14	281	60	32	916
23	11	7	191	23	51	257
17	11	4	411	17	29	001
4	5	1	228	4	87	050
5	-	-	-	5	339	263

Black rule for the black cities

It is expected that in time the councils will take over most of the powers and functions of the Bantu Administration Boards — except the duties the boards perform as agents of the central Government, such as registration of workers.

It is understood the legislation has caused some concern in Nationalist ranks because it will erode the authority of the administration boards and there are fears that problems could arise in the transfer of power — especially in small townships in rural areas where blacks lack administrative knowledge and experience.

Stepped up

The legislation, which was foreshadowed last year in a statement by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, is described as part of a planned Government programme of far-reaching measures to meet the needs and aspirations of South Africa's black citizens, and to defuse political tensions.

Nationalist sources said this week that the tempo of change — within the basic structure of separate development — would be stepped up, and the new pattern would become apparent within months.

The move was welcomed yesterday by Mr Peter Lengen, Soweto UBC member and a former chairman.

He said: "For years we have been hammering on about self-government for areas like Soweto. We welcome the legislation, provided it does not impose a black financial burden on Government and that the action is put into promises."

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

THE Government is preparing to grant virtual self-government to South Africa's black urban townships.

Legislation has been prepared and sources say it is almost certain to be introduced in Parliament this season.

The draft creates virtual self-governing black municipalities in white urban areas and is seen by some Nationalists as the first step on the road to the black "city states" envisaged by many verligte thinkers.

It will allow the establishment of "community councils" in black townships, and is a final recognition by the Government of the permanence of the urban blacks.

The councils will have all the functions and the powers — and sometimes more — of white municipalities.

Housing

These will include:

- Taxation and financial control.
- Provision and control of housing and services such as streets, transport, parks and schools.
- Sport and recreation facilities.
- Granting of trading licences.
- Provision of welfare services.
- Imposition of service levies and other taxes.
- Maintenance of law and order, including their own police forces.

TABLE 2

Geographical Sources of African Labour Employed⁽¹⁾ by Mines affiliated to the S.A. Chamber of Mines⁽²⁾ 1906-1974

	1906	1936	1946	1960	1970	1973	1975
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)
South Africa	18		126	145	97	86	122
Lesotho	2	22,8	38	51	71	87	20,4
Botswana	0,3	2,6					
Swaziland							
Mozambique							
North of Lat. 22° S.							
Total	8		100,0	397	100,0	401	100,0

New deal for urban Blacks planned

The Argus Political Staff
THE Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, indicated through his office in Cape Town today that the Government was planning a transformation and extension of urban Bantu councils.

This was the form the envisaged changes in powers for urban Blacks would take, he said, not the granting of local government powers to urban Blacks.

The Minister was reacting to reports at the weekend and today that the expected legislation aimed at meeting some urban Black aspirations would take the form of creating virtually self-governing Black municipalities. While saying the reports were not entirely correct, he did not reject any specific points in them.

CONTENTS

He made it clear that the proposed legislation was still subject to further negotiation and he was therefore not in a position to disclose its contents.

Mr Botha was expected to push the Bill through before the end of the Parliamentary session in mid-June.

Reports have suggested that powers to be given urban Blacks would include some recognition for the tribal courts, maggotla, as well as control of their own police.

Sources: Mine Labour Organisations (Wenela) Annual Reports.

Notes: (1) As at 31st December

(2) In 1963 15 000 (4,7%) of the total were in coal mines of the Transvaal, the rest in gold mines. By 1970 the number was 34 000 (8,4%). Details of black workers in most other mines (e.g. Platinum, Copper, Natal collieries, etc.) are not available.

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We must retain control

STAR

4/4/77

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Pretoria Bureau

Reasons why complete control over the building and financing of black schools and housing should not be given to Bantu Boards were given by the Department of Community Development today.

Mr Louis Fouche told the Cillie Commission that his Department financed housing for all population groups.

Through the years they had formed a highly skilled corps of technical personnel.

Blacks forming the lowest income group, would benefit most from the advantages of the present housing scheme: low interest, efficient planning and co-ordination.

SCHOOLS

The provision of schools by Community Development was guided by the policy that black schools should be seen as a part of their housing schemes, Mr Fouche said.

It was only during 1975 and 1976 that his Department did not have sufficient funds for schools.

During 1973 and 1974 applications for schools slowed down. He presumed this was because Administration Boards were busy with internal organisation.

During 1975 there were eight times as many applications, however, and during 1976 sixteen times as many.

SUSPENDED

Allocation of funds had therefore to be suspended temporarily.

Economic ressure during the same two years prevented the State from increasing the allocation to the National Housing Fund in proportion to the high demand.

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'Wipe out Black Power'

RDM 5/4/77

By MELANIE YAP

BLACK Power hindered the development of ethnic nationalism and should be wiped out, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Giving evidence in his personal capacity Mr D. W. Wingard of the East Rand Bantu Administration Board said ethnic nationalism was exploited by Pan-Africanists and Black Power protagonists.

Tribal life provided opportunities for Black children, he said.

Mr Wingard claimed the kgotla system of justice (kangaroo courts) played an important role in Black communities by the exercise of authority.

He said it was unfair to attempt to control Blacks by means of the White legal system.

Urban Black children had neither tribal supervision nor an anchor in the city church and could become a prey to exploitation.

Salvation lay in ethnic nationalism which provided Blacks with an identity, Mr Wingard said.

South Africa's unrest could not be seen as a revolt against the State, he added.

He said it had to be emphasised that the separate development pattern of each national group would be carried out in spite of the unrest — not because of it.

Mr Wingard said critics were unrealistic when they maintained urban Blacks had little contact with the homelands.

Almost two and a half million people travelled to various homelands by rail, bus and train between April, 1975 and March, 1976. Mr Wingard said.

More powers coming for urban Blacks

By MELANIE YAP

LEGISLATION aimed at giving urban Blacks a bigger say over their affairs by the establishment of community boards was expected during the current Parliamentary session, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Mr F. H. Cronje, administrative chief of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, said in evidence that proposed boards would differ from existing Urban Bantu Councils.

It was hoped to give urban Blacks greater self-governing powers on roughly the same basis as those wielded by local authorities, Mr Cronje said.

Community Boards would not be municipalities nor would they fall under the control of the provincial administrators.

They would be controlled by the Minister of Bantu Administration.

They would have their own judicial standing, treasuries and staff.

The Minister, not Bantu Administration Boards,

would decide on the functions of community boards.

The Department of Bantu Administration was dealing with the matter on the assumption that the necessary legislation would be passed during the current Parliamentary session, Mr Cronje said.

At the time Urban Bantu Councils were set up the Department had been stressing the development of the homelands and the strengthening of ties between urban and homeland Blacks.

It had not been desirable at the time to give Urban Bantu Councils greater powers to the detriment of the homeland deputy system, Mr Cronje said.

The Department had on record a request by the Soweto Urban Bantu Council that its members be permitted to represent their people on administrative matters — which was outside the law he said.

The Soweto UBC had openly shown a tendency to do this and it had complicated the department's handling of housing, influx control and pass matters.

Mr Cronje said the Soweto UBC was apparently moving into politics.

Member of Newlands restaurant staff held

ARGUS 6/4/77

LAST night's raid on Benham Restaurant in Newlands by three armed Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials was the third search in the past two weeks. It was the first time customers were present.

The manageress of the restaurant, Miss Tina Lindhard, said today the three men were in uniform with revolvers at their sides. They swept through the place, she said, 'searching cupboards in the kitchen for possible concealed staff.

'Last Tuesday they came and said they knew we had illegal Africans working for us and that they would get them,' she said. The officials arrested two members of the restaurant staff — a man and a woman — both Transkeian citizens, with passports.

SHOCKED

The owner of the restaurant, Mr Phillip Pilkington, said today he had no idea Transkeian citizens with passports needed permits to work in the country. He said he was shocked and upset by the raid.

COMPLAINTS

Mr A. Maclachlan, Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said today his men were acting on information. Last night's raid did not herald a city-wide swoop on restaurants, he said, it was merely a response to complaints.

His men, he added, were still investigating the posi-

tion of other members of the restaurant staff who claimed to have the necessary permits but said last night they had left them elsewhere.

Mr Maclachlan said Transkeians could not depend on passports. They had to obtain work permits like everyone else.

2 166 JOBLESS

Asked where the complaints about the restaurant had come from, Mr Maclachlan said they had come from African people themselves. 'We have 2 166 unemployed Africans, who qualify legally for permanent residence. One must expect them to complain should they hear of work being given to people — Transkeian citizens or others — illegally.

The public prosecutor in Langa today withdrew the charges against one of the two people who were arrested in the restaurant last night, Mr Theo Mda.

It could not be established whether they were withdrawn against the woman who was also arrested.

Cape Times 6/4/77

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KE3

State seeks aid in urban black home-building

PRETORIA. — About 510-m was needed to eliminate the present shortage of 170 000 houses in black urban areas, Mr H P Joubert said here yesterday on behalf of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Giving evidence before the Cillie Commission, Mr Joubert, Under-Secretary (Housing), said the housing shortage would grow during the next five years by a further 118 000.

During the same period, 89 000 houses would be provided, leaving a backlog of about 200 000.

It was clear that the state could not bear this load alone.

His department was negotiating with 36 employers on the erection of about 7 000 houses and one 800-bed hostel. Budgeting for these projects involved R1,3-m.

Other hoped-for sources included R3-m from building societies, R2-m from the Johannesburg City Council and loans from Ford and General Motors of R780 000 and R1-m respectively.

Hostels

About 30 percent of the estimated 444 000 houses in the urban black residential areas were already owned by blacks, he said. In many white cities the home-ownership percentage was lower than in Katlehong (Germiston) — 75 percent, and Tembisa (Kempton Park) — 55 percent.

He felt that hostels placed under suitable management and control were still the most effective and economic form of housing for workers from the homelands.

More than R17-m in hostels had been provided by employers in the Vaal Triangle alone. In the same area more than R500 000 had been spent by employers on housing.

The Bantu Administration Board in the Vaal Triangle had erected four "show" houses at a cost varying between R4 800 and R6 600 a house. The aim was to provide prospective buyers with an idea of the type of house that could be built on the plots made available by the board.

He said his department had asked the National Building Institute of the CSIR to do intensive research into low cost housing. Building flats in the black residential areas was being considered, he said. — Sapa

Cape Times 6/4/77
Armed BAAAB officials raid restaurant

By GRAHAM BROWN

THREE armed officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board burst into the Benham Restaurant in Newlands last night and arrested two employees.

The raid was made in full view of

about 30 diners who had their service interrupted for about 30 minutes as the men searched African employees for the necessary work permits.

The assistant chef and a scullery girl were taken away for not having permits, although they both had

Transkeian passports.

Miss Tina Lindhard, manageress of the restaurant, said the officials searched all the cupboards and fridges in the kitchen, looking for hidden employees.

"It was shocking the way they just

herded the two away into a van. And they both had passports," she said.

Mr. A MacLachlan, chief director of Bantu Administration in Cape Town, said last night that proof of Transkei citizenship was not sufficient to qualify for work.

Big sums for Black homes needed—Steyn

ARGUS 6/4/77

SHOULD the Government permit home ownership for Blacks in urban areas, a new type of lending institution may have to be created, Mr Justice Jan Steyn said in Stellenbosch today.

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important role to play in the development of a social and political order in which it would be possible for all sections of society, irrespective of race or colour, to develop a sense of human worth and dignity.

He went on: 'It is my belief that the Urban Foundation will prove to be the catalyst through which changes not only in the areas of housing and allied amenity development, but also in the broader aspects of societal growth will be secured.'

Large sums

To achieve this, he said, it will require an input of large sums of money from the private sector by way of donations, grants, loans and guarantees, as well as a large regular flow of funds through the medium of annual subscriptions.

He said an investment in social advancement and upliftment of Black, Coloured and Indian citizens so that they could participate fully in South Africa's free economy was 'an investment motivated by enlightened self-interest.'

'During the short time that I have had to assess the situation, it has come home very forcibly to me how extensive and how acute our urban problems are.'

The participation of the private sector, with all the special qualities it possesses, through, for example, the Urban Foundation, seems to be essential for the resolution of these problems.

Mr Justice Steyn, director of the Urban Foundation, who was addressing an international conference on the role of the private sector in planning and development, said there was often a lack in the available range of financial services. This was provision for loans for lower income group housing and for the upgrading of existing housing.

This is of particular significance, should, as is expected, some normalisation of land tenure for urban Blacks occur in the near future.

Instability

'I think the Government is very conscious of the fact that the absence of meaningful provision for home ownership in our Black urban townships plays a significant part in the instability and insecurity so prevalent in these areas.'

Accordingly, should some form of home ownership in White areas result, provision will have to be made to finance the acquisition of homes, the upgrading of homes and the building of new homes.

Existing financial institutions, such as building societies have a traditional lending policy and it may well be that a new type of lending institution will have to be created which can provide the substantial sums necessary to provide housing loans in areas other than those traditionally reserved for building society participation. Mr Justice Steyn said. He added: 'I think particularly in this respect of low cost housing and upgrading of existing housing stock.'

Private sector

The judge said the private sector and public corporations had an im-

STELLENBOSCH — A new type of lending institution might have to be created if the Government allowed home ownership for blacks in urban areas, Mr Justice Steyn said here yesterday.

Mr Justice Steyn, director of the Urban Foundation, was addressing an international conference on the private sector in planning and development.

He said there was often a shortcoming in the available range of financial services. This was a provision for loans for

New lending institution to finance black homes?

lower income group housing and for the upgrading of existing housing.

"This is of particular significance should, as is expected, some normalisation of land tenure for urban blacks occur in the near future.

"I think the Government is very conscious of the fact that the absence

of meaningful provision for home ownership in our black urban townships does play a significant part in the instability and insecurity so prevalent in these areas.

"Accordingly, should some form of ownership in white areas result, provision will have to be made to finance the acquisition of homes, the upgrading

of homes and the building of new homes.

"Existing financial institutions, such as building societies, have a traditional lending policy and it may well be that a new type of lending institution will have to be created which can provide the substantial sums necessary to provide housing loans in areas other

than those traditionally reserved for building society participation.

"I think particularly in this respect of low cost housing and upgrading of existing housing."

The judge said the private sector and public corporations had an important role to play in the development of a social and political order in which it would be possible for all sections of society, irrespective of race or colour, to develop a sense of human worth and dignity. — SAPA.

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Cape Times 16/4/77

Urban Foundation to raise R25m for black housing

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Urban Foundation plans to raise R25 million for black housing and amenities within five years through a voluntary "tithe" from South Africa's business houses.

The money will be used mainly on urban black housing projects, particularly in the fields of home ownership schemes, improvement of existing housing and the es-

tablishment of community facilities such as creches and community centres.

This was announced by Justice Jan Steyn, executive director of the Foundation,

which was established last year in the wake of the nationwide unrest to improve the quality of life for urban blacks by the country's top businessmen.

Mr Justice Steyn said that the Foundation is currently examining 30 proposed projects in black areas, and that some of these are likely to begin soon.

Although no companies have yet been approached by the Foundation, Dr Anton Rupert, one of its initiators, said he thought it would achieve its R25 million goal.

"It is important that we show our goodwill and our willingness to help here and to the world, particularly our foreign investors," he said. Mr Justice Steyn stressed, however, that although their figure seemed high, the cost of housing all 50 000 applicants on the waiting list for houses in urban areas would be approximately R250 million.

"Our work in this area will always be supplementary to that of the State," he said.

Both he and Dr Rupert stressed that the money would be used "to help blacks to help themselves" and would serve as a catalyst in the field of black housing.

"We won't just be handing out houses," Dr Rupert added.

The foundation intends approaching all South African companies, to impose a small voluntary tithe on their after-tax profits as a contribution to its programmes, but expects most of the money to come from the country's top 100 or 200 businesses.

Mr Justice Steyn said that although the Foundation was aware that the country's urban problems could not be solved merely by applying money to them, without "very substantial" financial resources, any attempt to meet these needs would inevitably fail.

R500 000 boost for Urban fund

MR RAYMOND ACKERMAN, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, started the fund-raising ball rolling for the Urban Foundation yesterday with a R500 000 push.

The money will be paid to the foundation at the rate of R100 000 a year and will come from the profits of the supermarket chain.

Mr Ackerman said at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday that he regarded the money as an investment in the future of South Africa.

Although not the first gift to the foundation, it is the first that can readily be expressed as a fraction of R1m and the first since the initial target of R25m was announced this week.

Mr Ackerman said the firm's contribution was like a self-imposed private tax on turnover and he hoped other firms would follow the lead.

"If 100 big firms would do this we would build up a massive sum of money in a unique fund-raising effort for South Africa," he said.

The foundation will use the money to improve the quality of life in South Africa's urban areas.

Mr Justice Steyn, director of the foundation, said he

hoped Mr Ackerman's magnificent example would be an inspiration for other individuals and organizations.

He said many believed it was in South Africa's urban areas that the future of the country would be decided. The foundation was committed to serve all sections of the community, but the worst distortions occurred in black, Indian and coloured townships. The foundation's main efforts would be in this direction.

Mr Justice Steyn said the magnitude of the problem could be seen from the fact that 50 000 houses were needed for blacks in the country's five major metropolitan areas and the cost of providing these houses would be about R250m.

Mr Ackerman said that the R0.5m pledged by his company to the Urban Foundation was the largest grant it had made and he felt it was a big one for a young firm.

Pick 'n Pay also gave R5 000 to SHELTER on the first day after the fund was started. This cheque and another one of R5 000 from Woolworths on the same day are still the two biggest cheques SHELTER has received.

He added that the Foundation believed that only through extensive involvement by the private sector to supplement State efforts "can a peaceful future be assured".

No further details of the Foundation's future projects were announced, but it is examining means of contributing to black "self-help" schemes.

Black rule 'by 1982'

- I. Intro **JOHANNESBURG**—The newly formed Black Unity Front had set itself a target of five years in which to achieve majority rule in South Africa, the chairman of the Front's steering committee, Dr. S. M. Nyembezi, said yesterday.
- II. Hist Background
- (a) Rhodesia
 - (b) South Africa
 - (c) The Contract System
 - (d) Summary
- III. Impact of Immigration
- (a) Rhodesia
 - (b) South Africa
 - (c) Changes in the Gold Mining Industry
 - (d) Agriculture
 - (e) Psychological Effects
 - (f) Labour Control
 - (g) Capital Accumulation
- IV. Impact of Emigration
- (a) Short-run Benefits : Individuals and Remittances
 - (b) Short-run Costs : Agriculture and Income Distribution
 - (c) Long-run Effects on Capital Accumulation
 - (d) Summary
- V. Conclusion : Reducing the Dependence of Emigrant Countries
- (a) Industrial Decentralisation
 - (b) Correcting One-sided Capital Accumulation
 - (c) Areas of Negotiation
 - (d) The Future of Migration for Employment

He added: "Time is not important, however. We want majority rule and we are going to get it."

Dr. Nyembezi, who is also chairman of the Soweto region of Inkatha, said the BUF was actively promoting the movement which was "a very well-organised body taking a lead in the country."

The BUF had involved "many people," including clergymen, in the promotion of its cause. It would also commit every Black man, woman and child in religious, educational, cultural, sports and women's organisations to work for the formation of one Black nation.

Dr. Nyembezi said the BUF did not accept that there was a White or a Black South Africa, but wanted one South Africa with one nation to be governed by both Blacks and Whites. It also recognised only one Black nation and not eight or nine different ethnic groups.

The fold

Referring to Transkei and Bophuthatswana, which is to become independent in December, he said the BUF would "bring back all independent States into the Black fold."

He said: "Independence on a scrap of paper in Pretoria means nothing to us. The people in the homelands remain our people."

Dr. Nyembezi said June 19 had been set aside as a day of prayer for Blacks and those who had lost their lives during the unrest last year. Details would be released later. — (Sapa.)

CASE FOR PRESS

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The Newspaper Press Union will submit a memorandum to the Cillie Commission of inquiry this week on the role of the Press in the unrest.

Making the announcement yesterday, Mr. Justice Cillie, chairman of the one-man commission, said the NPU had been given special leave to submit their memorandum after this week when the last evidence is led.

During consultation with the NPU arrangements were made for them to give evidence and the secretary of the commission had handed over all previous evidence referring to the Press, Mr. Justice Cillie said.

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CILLIE IS TOLD OF 'JUNGLE'

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Blacks faced an "administrative jungle," the Cillie commission of inquiry was told yesterday.

Giving evidence in Pretoria's Old Synagogue, Johannesburg attorneys Mr. Sholto Helman and his father Mr. Henry Helman outlined case histories of numerous Black clients who confronted double standards from Bantu Administration officials in housing and other domestic matters.

Blacks were often "forced" into marriage or divorce by officials with promises that they would be able to retain housing permits which later did not materialise, Mr. Helman Jnr. said.

There were many cases of court orders after divorces which were not carried out and numerous allegations of corruption among officials.

Mr. Helman Jnr. said it was often quoted in the corridors of the Maintenance Courts that for R5 a summons would disappear; for R10 a warrant of arrest would go; and for R25 an entire maintenance file would vanish. Black had lost confidence in the Bantu Affairs Commissioner. The general administration leading up to taking a man to court for failure to pay maintenance often took years, Mr. Helman Snr. said.

When attorneys wrote to officials requesting explanations on behalf of their clients they often did not receive replies or were told that these were administrative matters which were not their concern, he said.

People could not be expected to uphold law and administration when these same processes were denied them.

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Big boost for Foundation

W/E ARGUS 23/4/77
Weekend Argus Correspondent

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DURBAN. — The Oppenheimer family will personally contribute R1-million to the Urban Foundation over the next five years, it has been announced.

A further R4-million will be given by the Anglo American and De Beers groups.



In a statement today, the Urban Foundation announced: 'Anglo American Corporation and De Beers Consolidated Mines will each give R2-million, while Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer will personally contribute R1-million.'

Commenting on the purpose of his gift, Mr Harry Oppenheimer said:

'These donations are, of course, an expression of the importance which the Anglo American Corporation and De Beers groups and my family attach to the work of the foundation.'

The Foundation is not chiefly an organisation for the raising and disposal of funds. Rather it is a channel through which the South African business community will bring to bear its skills and resources in a broad-based effort to improve the quality of life in our urban communities.

Land tenure

'In this regard nothing is more important than that we should achieve, in co-operation with the Government, a normal land tenure system for all South Africans.'

Moreover, in all its operations, the Foundation sees it essential to work closely with urban communities in promoting projects with which they themselves identify and in large measure direct through their own leaders,' he added.

Mr Justice Steyn

Mr Justice J. H. Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation expressed his appreciation for the most generous contribution and said that the donation was a very significant step towards the initial target of R25-million set by the foundation.

'I know that many other business concerns share Mr Oppenheimer's view of the importance of the Urban Foundation in these difficult times. I have faith that they too will support the foundation in an appropriate manner and on a substantial scale.'

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

Foundation gets R5m from Anglo chiefs

By CAROLINE CLARK

THE OPPENHEIMER family will give R1 million of their personal fortune to the Urban Foundation over the next five years, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer will put up the money.

And a further R4 million will be donated in equal shares by the Anglo American and De Beers groups.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer said: "These donations are an expression of the importance which the Anglo American Corporation and De Beers groups and my family attach to the work of the foundation."

The foundation is not chiefly an organisation for the raising and disposal of funds. Rather it is a channel through which the South African business community will bring to bear its skills and resources in a broad-based effort to improve the quality of life in our urban communities.

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Moreover, in all its operations, the foundation sees it essential to work closely with urban communities in promoting

projects which they themselves identify and in large measure direct through their own leaders.

Mr Justice Jan Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, said the donations were a significant step towards the initial target of R25 million.

"I know many other business concerns share Mr Oppenheimer's view of the importance of the Urban Foundation in these difficult times. I have faith that they too will support us in an appropriate manner and on a substantial scale."

Birth

Judge Steyn said that certain businesses which had been in at the birth of the foundation had agreed to meet the foundation's normal running costs for the first five years of operation.

"This is a tremendous gesture as it means that all funds raised publicly will go towards improving the quality of life of urban communities and would not need to be diverted to cover administrative costs."

● Last week Mr Raymond Ackerman, on behalf of Pick 'n Pay, donated R500 000 to the foundation.

The foundation has more than 30 projects under investigation.

SUN. EXPRESS

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Rents cloud moves

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government is poised to reveal its answer to the pressing problems of more powers for urban blacks, but the impending shock increases in township house rents have seriously clouded the political atmosphere.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in the debate on his Budget vote that legislation would be coming during the present parliamentary session which has less than two months to go — to give financial administrative powers to the Urban Bantu Councils.

Another major grievance among urban blacks — concerning trading rights in urban areas — may also be resolved this session, because the Minister indicated that another Bill would be put through Parliament this session on

the subject of trade licences and corporate businesses for blacks in urban areas outside the homelands.

In the meantime, the furore of impending increases in black house rents was growing in spite of denials that increases

of up to 80 percent would be introduced. Objections were raised today even at the prospect of increases of 30 to 40 percent, which have been officially indicated from Bantu Administration board sources.

The Progressive Reform Party's chief spokesman

24/11/77
on Bantu Administration matters, Mrs. Helen Suzman MP, said today that what was required to continue Government subsidies on maize and bread and make up township rent shortfalls on Soweto was less than the cost of one submarine.

UBCs will get greater power, says M. C. Botha

26/4/77
RCM

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Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Black municipal councils are to be given new powers to levy taxes and borrow money, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, revealed yesterday.

But it was still Government policy that Blacks were temporarily in White areas, the Minister stressed.

"In terms of our policy, Blacks are not in the White area on the same basis as Whites in the White homeland," Mr Botha said in the debate on his vote in the Assembly.

Challenged by Mr Radclyffe Cadman, UP, Umhlathuzana, whether Soweto was in the White area, the Minister said: "Soweto is most decidedly in the White area of South Africa."

Mr Botha added he was not prepared to concede that members of the Opposition were not aware Soweto was in the White area.

The Minister emphasised that Black people were not in the White areas, such as Cape Town and Johannesburg on the same basis as Whites. South Africa was not a common area—"not in the sense

of having common rights".

During his speech the Minister was asked by Mr Graham MacIntosh, UP Pinetown, if the Urban Bantu Councils would have the power to levy rates and taxes and to borrow money in terms of the legislation Mr Botha said would be introduced soon.

Mr Botha replied: "Yes they will have financial administrative powers". The Minister said the Government's intention to increase the status of the Urban Councils had been publicly stated by him, the Deputy Ministers and the Prime Minister.

He also said important changes in the issuing of trade licences and the establishment of corporate businesses for Blacks in White areas would be introduced soon.

In another Bill, the moves to increase the scope of Black trade licences would be taken.

The Government was also working on a scheme to modernise and improve the influx control system.

He could not say more about the Government's plans but added there would soon be consultation with Black leaders over these steps.

Subsidise rents or face more trouble'

By MARTIN CREAMER

SOUTH AFRICA will face one racial disturbance after another if the Government does not find better ways of financing its 22 administration boards.

This was said by Mr Fred van Wyk, director of the Institute of Race Relations, after this week's student protests at the proposed 40 per cent increase in Soweto rents.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said earlier in the week the increase was unavoidable because the Soweto beerhalls — a major source of West Rand Administration Board revenue — were burnt down in last year's riots.

On Friday, however, Mr Cruywagen said the rent increases were being postponed for a month.

Mr Van Wyk said it was a wise decision.

Better way

"We urged the Government not to increase rents but pay a subsidy to meet the differences. We hope a better way will now be found of financing the administration boards."

"If a better way is not found, the country will face one disturbance after another. Racial tensions will become increasingly explosive."

Mr Van Wyk said it could never be possible for the administration boards to collect enough money from property tax. Soweto had no central business district or industries.

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Urban Black aid plan — with strings

RDM 4/5/77 332 RAM 4/5/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE
URBAN African businessmen should be granted financial assistance by the new homeland development corporations, Dr J. S. Weidemann, director of the Bureau for Economic Research into Bantu Development, said yesterday.

But his proposal has a price: urban businessmen will have to invest part of their profits in the homelands.

Dr Weidemann's semi-official bureau advises the Parliamentary Bantu Affairs Committee and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

His proposal is part of a wider — and still emerg-

ing — policy of linking urban Africans more closely with their ethnic homelands.

In an interview at a symposium in Johannesburg yesterday on the role of the development corporations, Dr Weidemann referred to policy changes which were still in the "incubatory stage."

He hinted that they would be of great significance and might emerge during the current Parliamentary session when three important Bills are dealt with.

They are:

- The Bill offering "internal autonomy" to homelands;

- A Bill which is expected to offer some execu-

tive power to "community councils" in urban townships — at the price of linking them to homeland governments;

- A Bill changing the title and role of the Bantu Investment Corporation. Its new title will be the Corporation for Economic Development and its new role that of coordinating foreign investment.

In his speech at the symposium — organised by the University of Zululand — Dr Weidemann said the purchasing power of Africans in "White" areas in 1974 was about R3 000-million a year.

He advised the new homeland development corporations to devise strate-

gies to draw some of this back into the homelands.

His proposals that the corporations offer financial assistance to urban businessmen came when he was asked what strategies he would advise.

In a recent speech in Parliament, Mr Willem Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, spoke of increasing the opportunities for urban businessmen.

Last year Mr Cruywagen agreed to lift the prohibition on urban businessmen forming companies and partnerships and to allow them to trade in both urban townships and the homelands.

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Suzman says curfew laws are medieval

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — All major South African cities, except Cape Town, had curfew regulations, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, revealed yesterday.

The curfews, labelled yesterday by the Progressive Reform Party's MP for Houghton, Mrs. Helen Suzman, as "medieval", also apply in 377 towns and villages.

The Minister, replying to a question tabled in the

House of Assembly by Mrs. Suzman, said curfew regulations applied in Pretoria, Germiston, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Durban, Maritzburg, Port Elizabeth, East London and Kimberley.

For Blacks without night passes the curfew begins at 9 pm in Kimberley and Bloemfontein, 10 pm in Germiston and Port Elizabeth, and 11 pm in all other cities.

The curfew ends at 4 am in all cities except Durban where it ends at

4.30 am and Port Elizabeth at 5 am.

In an interview yesterday, Mrs. Suzman said the same number of towns and cities had curfew regulations this year as last year but a previous question had revealed the important fact that there had been a drop in convictions under this "medieval law".

"Of all insulting laws, this must rank high. It treats all adult Africans as would-be criminals."

STARK

"These regulations should be abolished forthwith. I find it incredible that the nine major cities, with the creditable exception of Cape Town, sees fit to continue to impose such a starkly discriminating law."

"As a method of keeping down crime it is useless as all self-respecting criminals have night passes — signed, no doubt, by themselves," Mrs. Suzman said.

URBAN AFRICANS
GENERAL

6-5-77-7-12-77.

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Hansard 14 col 1044 6/5/77

Makgotla system

*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the
Minister of Justice:

Whether the investigation into the con-
ferring of legal recognition of the makgotla
system has been concluded; if so, what
decision has been made.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No.

Call for new moves to help urban Blacks

May 6 '77

MR. ELIZABETH. — The present crisis in South Africa centered as much on urban living conditions as external threats to the Republic's security, Mr Justice Steyn, executive Director of the Urban Foundation, said here last night.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr Justice Steyn said South Africa's friends overseas were particularly concerned about internal instability as evidenced by urban disturbances. At the time these events pleased the Republic's enemies. The State tried but had been unable to overcome the wide range of problems in South African cities where many were without homes lived in overcrowded conditions. People in the townships lived in fear about lack of money,

their children's conduct, the high crime rate and residential insecurity.

'Most of us react to these fears and worries by proposing that the people in the townships should, and can — if only they want to — improve these things for themselves and by themselves as we have done.

'But is it so easy or even practical to make good in the townships? What incentive does a young worker have to increase his earnings when there is little on which he can spend his money? Where there is little to spend money on, the drive to earn more rapidly diminishes,' Mr Justice Steyn said.

The chances for the average worker in the townships to move out of the low status group were

very small. This was a potent factor in the lack of motivation often ascribed to people in the townships.

'The challenge for all of us is to do something to remove the conditions which at present stifle motivation and to create a situation where the worker who does try can see a reasonable chance of being rewarded.'

Municipalities such as that of Port Elizabeth were trying to improve the environment of many people but it, as with many other local authorities, lacked the necessary finance. 'The urgent need for the Urban Foundation to direct finance from the private sector — and the public sector — is thus apparent.'

The judge appealed to businessmen to consider ways of

improving the living conditions of their employees. The building of a stable middle class and working towards the establishment of a more just society were not tasks to be left entirely to the State.

'Private enterprise has special attributes, skills and responsibilities. It also influences and, in fact, fashions attitudes.'

The Urban Foundation wanted it known that there was a new emergent middle class among Black communities who, if given the chance, could play a vitally important part in consolidating the free enterprise system.

Mr Justice Steyn called particularly for the rejection of colour discrimination in employment and for promotion on merit.—Sapa.

JUDGE SPELLS OUT AIMS OF FOUNDATION



MR Justice Steyn... foundation seeks improved quality of urban life.

The Argus Political Staff THE Urban Foundation was formed at a businessmen's conference in Johannesburg last year — in the wake of the urban riots — with the aim of promoting and co-ordinating involvement by the private sector in the improvement of the quality of life of urban communities.

Mr Justice Jan Steyn of the Cape Supreme Court was appointed director of the foundation.

In the following interview the judge explains the aims and work of the foundation.

Question: What is the purpose of the foundation, and what is hoped to be attained by it?

Mr Justice Steyn: Its main objective, as stated at the businessmen's conference held last year, is to bring about an improvement in the quality

of life of the urban citizen.

This really means the creation of situations in which it will be possible for us to create a substantial middle class — one which will accept private enterprise values as its own and which will want to preserve this system.

Broadly cast

Q: It seems a very broadly cast aim.

A: To bring it down to specifics: it involves bringing about an improvement in housing standards, of education in its broadest sense, community activities, recreational facilities, employment opportunities and related

undertakings. Do you rely mainly on big business money for your undertakings?

A: No. We believe it is very important that the public generally should be involved in the work of the foundation. Once we have become established we will launch a campaign for general public support.

I personally believe it is very important that the Black communities should also participate in the foundation and give it their personal and financial support.

I would like to emphasise that the problems cannot be solved merely by throwing money at them. I know the Black

and co-operation. What are the recurrent problems which arise from your consultations with these people?

A: There are considerable complaints about housing and community administration, high crime rates, transport, inadequate wages, lack of choice in housing, lack of opportunity for better class housing, and absence of community facilities.

Land tenure

These and other complaints were demonstrated at a workshop held in

It would involve the foundation seeking means of normalising home ownership for all population groups.

It would seek adoption of the free enterprise values by promoting entrepreneurship in open communities.

But the foundation's activities will be focused most strongly on housing and upgrading of housing standards.

Q: A substantial amount of money would obviously be required for this.

A: I do not think it can be envisaged that the foundation alone can do this. But it can mobilise the private sector's resources. It can provide bridging finance. It can narrow the gap between what the public sector can do and what at present remains undone.

Complementary

In other words, I see the role of the foundation as complementary to what the public sector does.

The principle task of providing housing must inevitably remain with the State and local authority. But the private sector has a complementary role to play.

An example of the sort of role the foundation can play is to be found in the shortage of capital funds there is at present. There are certain innovative experimental low-cost housing schemes for which finance is not immediately available. But the private sector can provide bridging finance for a period of two or three years until State funds come available.

It would tend to perform this kind of function, specially with regard to experimental low-cost housing schemes, where the resources of the private sector could be made available, such as the expertise of planners and architects and township developers.

Public support

Another example we have come across is that of community projects for which substantial sums of money have been raised but which are still short of being able to launch the projects. We can bridge the gap for them by making funds available which will get their projects off the ground.

Q: You have received some large financial contributions from big corporations and other business

and keen to work with us towards the resolution of the awkward problems of our cities.

It must be remembered that the problems of urbanisation are not unique to South Africa but are commonplace elsewhere in the world. Developing countries specially have found it difficult to deal with the distortions which arise as a result of rapid urbanisation.

Regional level

Q: How do you plan to get people to participate in the foundation's activities.

A: We have formed strong regional committees in the three principle centres — the Johannesburg - Pretoria complex, Cape Town and Durban. And we have prominent businessmen of all races involved at regional level trying, together with the communities to work out solutions to their problems.

Thus we bring to bear the skills of the private sector — the drive, the imagination, the innovative approach which characterise its success in the industrial and commercial fields — in the area of social advance, growth and development.

Q: Have you had any problem yet with communities or sections of communities which do not want to co-operate?

A: So far we've had very good co-operation from all sections of the community. In fact, here in Cape Town the Black community has formed a special liaison committee to work with the foundation.

Not imposed

Q: Do you tackle the projects you plan on a priority basis, or how do you determine them

A: Priorities are determined with reference to the needs of the community concerned. We don't impose solutions on people but try to find solutions with them. Priorities have to be determined at grassroots level.

This is part of the process at the moment — one of dialogue and discussion to determine what the priorities of the communities are. I think nothing could be more disastrous than telling people what we think they need.

Q: It seems the general theme of your approach is this question of consulta-

burg, as well as by discussions with representatives of the communities.

Insofar as Blacks are concerned, I think the normalisation of land tenure — in other words, providing some form of home ownership in White areas — is a matter of high priority.

Q: What else is there about the foundation and its work which you consider important?

A: We have dealt with what could be called the 'hardware leg' of the foundation's work. But there is another leg. It concerns the second resolution of the businessmen's conference, which forms part of the charter of the foundation, and which states that the conference was agreed upon and committed to a basic theme of the rejection of colour discrimination in employment and adherence to a merit basis in the promotion and remuneration of all employees and requested the foundation to promote general acceptance in the private sector of a code on this theme.

Fair practice

The other aspect of the foundation's work is therefore concerned with the rejection of colour discrimination in employment and it will work towards this end. One thinks, for example, of the drafting of a code of conduct, a set of principles for adoption by employers.

The foundation will be the catalyst in trying to bring about fair and equal employment practice in commerce and industry, in co-operation, of course, with organised commerce and industry.

FIN MAIL 6/5/77
BLACK TOWNSHIPS
Seeing the light? *332*

Not a moment too soon, it looks as if the surplus in the Bantu Services Levy (BSL) funds (*FM* July 9, 1976) may be used for development projects in African townships.

The funds — in terms of which

employers were required to pay towards township services — are now defunct. The 1972 Contributions in Respect of Bantu Labour Act replaced them with contributions per worker which go directly to the various Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. The earlier levy was payable to the BSL funds of the local authorities.

Considerable surpluses (around R6m in the Cape Peninsula alone) remain in the BSL funds. Employer organisations have repeatedly requested that they be spent on township capital projects.

The Cape Chamber of Industries, for example, suggested that the money be spent on street lighting, additional hospitals and clinics, and general amenities such as sports fields and community centres. Nothing has been done up to now. Indeed, employer bodies feared that the money was secretly earmarked for the Bantustans. This they opposed, arguing that funds generated by city employers should be spent where their workers lived, and not diverted to the Bantustans.

The problem has been compounded by the fact that the Act (which is still in force) prohibits the use of the money for anything but services specified in the Act (eg mains water and sanitation). No development projects in the townships

can be started without Pretoria's permission. The funds can't even be used to maintain existing services.

Now, however, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development is investigating some employer suggestions. While a spokesman for the Department won't reveal any details, he does say that amending legislation should follow.

This could clear the way for the remainder of the money to be spent on a significant number of township projects. About time too.

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Ignoring urban Africans 'just plain dangerous'

STAFF REPORTER

THE urgency of giving urban Africans representation on the Prime Minister's joint Cabinet Council will be stressed at the next meeting of the council later this month.

Coloured and Indian representatives on the council say it is not only morally wrong but "downright dangerous" to leave the urban African in a political vacuum.

A member of the executive of the South African Indian Council and of the Cabinet Council, Mr Joe Carrim, said in Pretoria yesterday that South Africa had become acutely security conscious.

"How they can ignore the volatile, deprived and frustrated urban Africans is difficult to understand," he said.

The Minister of Coloured Affairs has appealed to the Labour Party to accept representation on the council.

One of the reasons why the Labour Party has so far rejected the offer is that the Government has failed to recognise Africans outside the homelands as a permanent part of the so-called White areas.

Mr Carrim said a major item on the agenda for the joint council meeting was the White Paper on the Theron Commission report.

BELIEF

"We believe, like the Coloured people, that the most important recommendations have been rejected by the Government, including representation in the White Parliament and other legislative bodies."

Indians felt that the report applied as much to them as to the Coloureds. The Government would make no more concessions to the Coloureds than it was prepared to make to Indians.

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Southern Africa Labo

Community councils

13/5/77
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Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government is to establish urban black community councils with the status of local authorities and with powers including control over their own law enforcement units.

The legislation is part of the long-awaited new deal plan the Government has been devising to meet the aspirations of the urban blacks while not deviating from its policy of separate development and homeland independence.

The Community Councils Bill, which will be piloted through Parliament by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, also provides for the appointment of a black judicial officer with powers equivalent to those conferred on a black chief or headman.

Proposed community councils will be fully elected bodies with autonomous powers in their field of jurisdiction, but provision is made for the Minister to appoint members if none are elected.

PRESCRIBED

Powers conferred are subject to the Minister's discretion.

Only blacks resident in the community council area concerned and possessing prescribed qualifications will be entitled to vote or hold office.

The vote is limited to blacks who are South African citizens or citizens of former South African homelands.

The councils will have as non-voting members one State official, one representative of a bantu administration board and one representative of any of the homeland national units.

A community council could control a "community guard," make recommendations to the Minister or administration board on the making and application of regulations as well as on transport and educational matters.

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Blacks to get own councils

14/5/77 mm

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Community councils with wide-ranging judicial and administrative powers for Blacks in Black residential areas are provided for in a Bill read for the first time in the Assembly here yesterday.

The Bill enables the Government to establish African-community councils, similar to White municipal councils, in Black urban areas with wide powers to run and control the affairs of the council area.

It also allows the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, after consulting the Minister of Police and the community council, to establish a community guard or police-type force.

This section of the Bill was immediately attacked by the Progressive Reform Party's legal expert, Mr. Harry Pitman, MP, who warned that the makgotla system was being enshrined and institutionalised in South African law.

Sapa reports that the proposed community councils will be regarded as "local authorities" for certain purposes in terms of existing legislation and will be empowered to allocate and administer the letting of dwellings and other building and sites for church, school and trading purposes.

The councils will also

be empowered to approve building plans of private homes and the removal or destruction of unauthorised or abandoned structures.

In general the councils will have to promote the moral and social welfare of Blacks in their residential areas, promote sound community development, beautify their areas, administer sport and recreational facilities and library services and award bursaries.

They will be empowered to appoint staff, impose levies, appoint certain committees and delegate certain powers to them and designate their own members to serve on specific school boards at the request of the Secretary for Bantu Education.

The Bill also provides for the election of members of community councils, the imposition of fines by people with judicial powers and the repeal of the Urban Bantu Councils Act, 1961, as well as certain sections of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, and the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959.

The Bill follows recent announcements that the

inhabitants of Black residential areas would get meaningful administrative powers and that the introduction of a controlled version of the tribal makgotla system in these areas was being considered.

Hansard 15 col 1093 13/5/77

Beer halls in Bantu townships

*1. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether large beer halls are to be replaced by smaller taverns in Bantu townships; if so, (a) when was the new plan devised, (b) what caused the revised plan, (c)(i) when and (ii) where will the first tavern be built and (d) how will the programme be financed.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

No.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

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Bill paves way for Makgotlas

By PATRICK LAURENCE and BERNARDI WESSELS

A BILL providing for the establishment of community councils with some powers in urban townships has opened the way for the legalisation of the Makgotla system of tribal justice — and the introduction of community guards.

The Community Councils Bill was introduced in the Assembly yesterday to replace the Urban Bantu Councils Act and abolish Urban Bantu Councils.

Unlike the purely-advisory UBC, the new community councils will exercise some of the powers enjoyed by local authorities under the Bantu Administration Act of 1971.

Among the powers they will exercise on direction from the Minister are:

- Allocation of dwellings and sites for schools, shops and churches.
- Approval of building plans for houses and removal and destruction of unauthorised or abandoned buildings.
- Regulation and restriction of animals in townships.
- Administration of sporting and recreational facilities.

The councils will be elected bodies.

Provision is made for links between them and homeland governments through urban representatives of the homelands.

These representatives may attend council meetings and join discussions on their "national units", but they may not vote.

It is not clear yet whether the community councils will exercise powers over the whole of townships or only over particular ethnic areas in townships.

The word "makgotla" is not used in the Bill, but the Minister is empowered to appoint an African to exercise powers defined in Sections 12 and 30 of the Native Administration Act of 1927.

These sections provide

judicial powers for chiefs and headmen in African areas in civil and criminal cases which involve Africans only.

The powers, including the power of punishment, which may be exercised for offences under African law, common law and statutory law, are strictly defined in the 1927 Act.

Punishment excludes death, grievous bodily harm, imprisonment, corporal punishment on anyone who is not a male under the age 30, and fines of more than R40.

In terms of the Bill, community guards may be established at the discretion of the Minister of Bantu Administration after consultation with the Minister of Police.

The composition, control and duties of the community guards shall be prescribed by the Minister and shall not derogate the powers of the South African Police, according to the Bill.

● The abolition of the Soweto UBC renders the student ultimatum to its members to resign academic.

But perhaps the community councils scheduled for creation in the Bill will become a new bone of contention.

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WHY RUPERT BACKS URBAN FOUNDATION FOR R1 MILLION

Tribune Reporter

DR. ANTON RUPERT, who announced this week that the Rembrandt Group of companies will give R1 million to the Urban Foundation during the next five years, has described the establishment of the Foundation as "one of the most far-reaching events in the sub-continent for some decades."

Dr. Rupert, chairman of the group, handed over the first instalment of R200 000 to Mr. Justice J. H. Steyn, executive director of the Foundation, during a meeting of its board in Johannesburg this week.

His contribution is the third massive gift to the foundation in the last few weeks. Anglo American and the Oppenheimer family have committed R5 million over the next five years, and Mr. Raymond Ackerman gave R500 000 on behalf of Pick 'n Pay.

Dr. Rupert said: "We cannot survive unless we have a free market economy, a stable black middle class with the necessary security of tenure, personal security and a feeling of hope for betterment in the hearts of all our peoples."

"At the same time, though, we have always believed that goodwill and prosperity cannot be achieved through a policy of 'give-aways', while people and communities should be helped in such a way as to be able to help themselves."

"The Urban Foundation is no welfare organisation and should under no circumstances be seen as paternalistic."

"The function of the Foundation must thus not be seen as that of a fundraiser or money-spender, but rather as that of a catalyst and a channel through which the South African business community can mobilise its skills and resources in order to achieve the aforesaid aims."

"Our group does not consider this contribution as a mere donation, but rather as a long-term investment towards better future prospects for all the people of this country of ours, with its vast potential."

Hansard 15 col 1103 13/5/77

For written reply:

Whites/Blacks employed by each Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Wages

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

(a) How many Whites and Blacks, respectively, (i) serve on and (ii) are employed by each Bantu Affairs Administration Board and (b) what was the total salaries and wages paid in respect of each Board during the past financial year.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)	(i) Whites	(ii) Whites Blacks
Highveld	16	180 1 418
Northern Cape	13	182 527
Cape Midlands	18	423 2 293
Drakensberg	15	169 857
Karoo	16	73 156
West Rand	16	1 167 6 520
Western Transvaal . .	15	328 1 504
East Rand	19	903 6 372
Southern O.F.S. . . .	15	182 1 007
Northern Transvaal . .	17	165 532
Southern Transvaal . .	14	157 525
Diamond Fields	13	152 875
Northern O.F.S. . . .	19	190 906
Eastern Transvaal . .	11	169 509
Eastern Cape	14	213 839
South Western Cape . .	16	121 329
Vaal Triangle	15	284 2 762
Central Transvaal . .	16	527 2 477
Central O.F.S.	16	219 1 037
Port Natal	12	648 3 099
Peninsula	15	223 959
Northern Cape	18	94 324

(b) The information as asked for is not readily available and can only be obtained at unwarranted expense and moreover the final figures for the financial year are not yet available.

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A relic of the past

THE Urban Bantu Councils don't amount to much. But, as Government-created bodies, one of their primary functions is at least to serve as channels for consulting city blacks.

They were used for this purpose two months ago when the Government was preparing its Community Councils Bill and, as we reported yesterday, not a single black voice was heard in favour of the controversial makgotla tribal courts. Despite this, the courts are included in the Bill.

In itself this is yet another illuminating example of what the "consultative system", of which the Nationalists speak so much, means in practice. It again underlines the point that there is no substitute for real power.

But even if black voices counted for little, there has been the view of Brig Jan Vissér, head of the police in Soweto. He went to a makgotla flogging session and roundly condemned the tribal courts as "the law of the jungle".

And well he might. For to invest these backyard kangaroo courts with the sanctity of law is to make a travesty of the legal process.

People untrained in law sitting in judgment over accused with no representation, followed by peremptory open-air flogging . . . and on the justification that this is the way it was done in tribal days!

South Africa must move forward, not backward. And urban men need modern, urban justice — not a distorted relic of the past.

All races must walk together —judge

THE priorities of the Urban Foundation were the normalisation of land tenure by urban Blacks, upgrading of housing and provision of adequate community facilities, Mr Justice Steyn said in Langa this week.

The foundation, he said, was formed by top South African industrialists in an all-out drive to play a role in the advancement and upliftment of Blacks so that they could fully participate in the country's free economy.

The judge, on a three-year leave from the Bench to steer the foundation's programme, was making his first approach to Western Cape urban Blacks at an award presentation ceremony of the Western Province African Cricket Trust (Westbat) in the Langa Civic Centre.

The provision of recreational facilities was an important facet in the well-being of a community, he said. Westbat had stepped out to normalise cricket in the area so that all people, irrespective of race and colour, could play sport on common ground.

The foundation had undertaken a noble task, said the judge, but its success depended on all races walking together towards a common goal. There were strong calls for the elimination of job discrimination and the provision of equal opportunities in various fields.

PRASED

Mr Boon Wallace, president of the Western Province Cricket Union, praised the award-winners for their high standard of performance. A good start was made when 133 Black teams took part in inter-racial matches during the initial and historic season of normalised cricket.

The good fellowship which marked various performances augured well for the future. Next season, he hoped, many teams would graduate to higher leagues.

'GODFATHER'

Mr John Passmore, executive member of the WPCU — who, through his enthusiasm in promoting cricket in the Black townships, was referred to as the 'Black cricketers' Godfather' by Black speakers — presented the awards.

The winners — Eric Fesi (batting), Stanford Somyo (bowling) and Horatio Sokanyile (fielding) — received cricket bats.

Other speakers were Mr S. M. Ndumbini, chairman of the Western Province African Cricket Union, and Mr T. Mgi-jima, principal of Vukukhanye Primary School in Guguletu.

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SOWETO RENTS

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Employers dig in?

Organised commerce and industry is unhappy about the idea of paying increased levies to the various Bantu Affairs Administration Boards (Baabs) in terms of the Contributions in Respect of Bantu Labour Act (FM last week).

Employers may be asked — or compelled — to pay the higher levies if an interdepartmental committee, set up after

Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Cruywagen have suggested that employers contribute financially to settling the rents issue. Mulder said they should raise wages. Cruywagen also talked about wage rises or some form of subsidy.

Employers are also bracing themselves for an approach from government to increase their direct contributions to the Baabs. But they're not likely to be very sympathetic.

Says Transvaal Chamber of Industries (TCI) President Jack Holloway: "We see these levies as a sectional tax and we're opposed to them in principle. Our representatives on the Boards have standing instructions to resist any levy increases." He points out that the old Bantu Services Levy was, at least, earmarked for specific capital development projects by the local authorities. The consolidated levy which has replaced it goes straight to the Baabs.

"Our big fear is that much of the money could be used solely for the Boards' own running costs. Since the unrest, and the Board's consequent loss of revenue, that fear has become a reality."

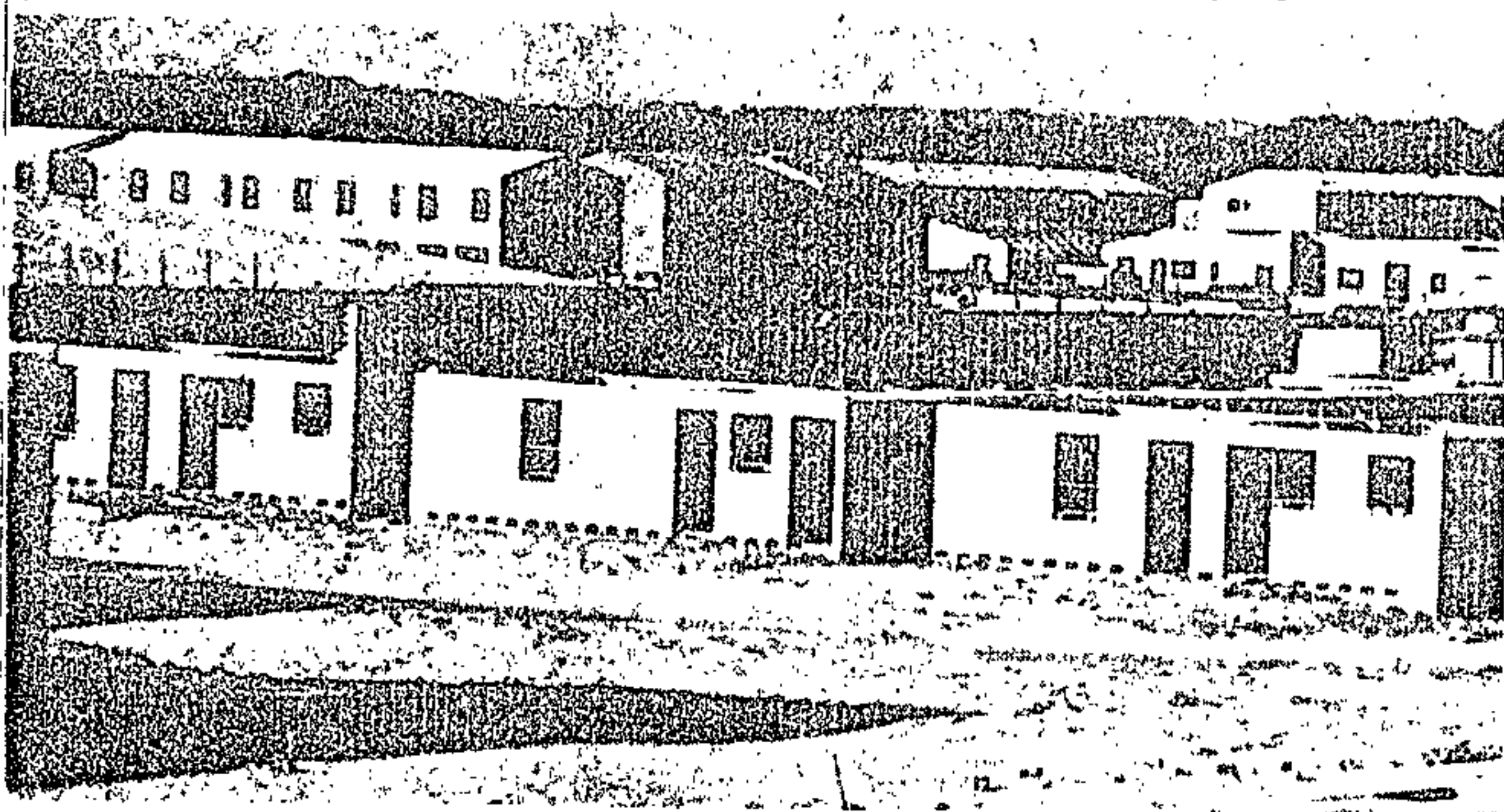
The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) is also opposed to an increase. It has already discussed the issue and will be making representations

new houses for their employees. This will obviously reduce the waiting lists for rented houses." The JCC, TCI and Afrikaanse Sakekamer are advising small employers on how to do this. A booklet is due to be released next week.

Seifsa director Errol Drummond says his organisation hasn't discussed the issue but adds: "We probably wouldn't mind if there were minimal increases in the levy. But we do believe that the Boards could be made more efficient. This would go some way to solving the funding problem."

So government is likely to meet stiff resistance if it decides to look to employers as a way out. It's unlikely to find a way out, however, unless it goes beyond existing government policy. Says UP MP Nic Olivier: "The problem is that the committee will have to look at the issue within the restrictions of the present *status quo*. And that's impossible."

"The only way to solve the problem is to have a hard look at government's urban Black policy — through a multi-racial commission, not a government committee."



African housing . . . who'll foot the rent bill?

the Soweto rent protests, decides that employers are the best sources of funds to bolster the Baabs' waning coffers.

The committee, which consists of representatives of the Treasury and of the Departments of Bantu Administration, Community Development, and Industries, has been asked to look at new ways of financing the Baabs, particularly with regard to township housing.

There are three broad channels through which employers can contribute: higher taxes to Pretoria; increased direct contributions to the Baabs; and higher wages to their workers. Both West Rand Board Chairman Manie Mulder and

to the Committee. "We feel that sub-economic housing is a government responsibility. We also feel that employers should not be asked to make up the difference with pay increases in this economic climate," says JCC director Marius de Jager.

"The entire community should have to contribute — not just business. And if that has to be done through increased taxation, so be it." Higher taxes would not help the Baabs, however, unless government agreed to subsidise them directly from taxation.

De Jager adds that "the only contribution employers should make is to build

Another toy telephone?

FIN. MAIL

20/5/77

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Urban Africans are being given greater administrative powers in the townships. But, as *The World* points out, the white Minister is still the Baas

Increased powers to administer laws made from on high. But no real say in their framing. That will be the lot of the proposed community councils if the Community Councils Bill becomes law.

Tabled in Parliament last week, the Bill empowers the Minister of Bantu Administration to replace Urban Bantu Councils and advisory boards with community councils and to give the councils a say in administering some aspects of township life.

Their powers are to be strictly limited. Like the discredited UBCs, they will be subordinate to the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. And the Bill is littered with phrases like "subject to the Minister's direction", "subject to any conditions the Minister may determine", and "with the approval of the Minister".

Among the powers and duties which the councils will have are: allocation and administration of the letting of houses, hostel accommodation and buildings; prevention of "unlawful occupation" of land and buildings; destruction of "unauthorised" dwellings; allocation and administration of sites for churches, schools and shops; approval of building plans for private homes; administration of sport and recreation facilities; administration of libraries; control of dogs; and maintenance of services "determined by the Minister".

Unimpressive powers

These powers are not automatic. They must be conferred by the Minister. And they are even less impressive when compared with the powers which the UBCs could be granted.

In terms of the 1961 Urban Bantu Councils Act, the UBCs could also allot sites, control unlawful occupation, and control the erection of buildings and sanitary, health and medical services. They could also administer "the regulation of entry into the area" — influx control in other words — a power not included in the community councils' ambit.

The UBCs never actually exercised many of these powers, however. Their role was relegated to an almost purely "advisory" one. So there's no guarantee that the community councils will be granted all the powers for which the Bill makes provision.

Nor are the councils empowered to make regulations — they may only "make recommendations to the Minister (or the administration board concerned) regarding the making or application of regulations which (they deem) necessary"

in the interests of persons in their areas of jurisdiction. They can also only "make recommendations" about transport — long a bone of contention for city Africans — and education "including the priorities in the erection of schools". But *only* recommendations.

So the councils will fall light years short of a local authority in the accepted sense. While they may "with the approval of the Minister and after consultation with the administration board concerned impose levies for specific services and purposes", they are not empowered to levy rates, acquire property, or erect buildings of any kind.

So the key word seems to be "administer". The councils can help to administer laws made by Parliament or by administration boards in which they have no say. They can't make bylaws, as "white" local authorities can. It boils down to a situation of responsibility without power — a formula for rejection by rank-and-file Africans.

Indeed, whereas the UBCs are simply regarded as ineffective, the councils could end up by actually incurring the wrath of township dwellers. They are likely to be seen as implementing laws which are deeply resented, and as being, in effect, powerless to bring about any fundamental changes in the situation of city Africans.

For example, while they can allocate houses they will have neither the means nor the power to eliminate the desperate housing shortages in the urban townships.

What is more, like the other "representative bodies" which government has set up for blacks in the past, the councils' powers will be greatly exceeded by the Minister's powers to curb them. For a start, he can, after consulting the local administration board, dissolve any council if he "deems it in the public interest". He can withdraw powers given to a community council and hand them back to the local administration board, and he can decide on qualifications for voters and candidates.

Granted, he must consult a council before doing either of the last two. But he doesn't have to listen to it.

It also appears as if the councils will be heavily dependent on administration boards for funds. The Bill specifies only a handful of sources of money.

The proposed new system could also be used to increase government's stress on "ethnicity" in the cities. Not only State officials and administration board

men, but also urban representatives of the Bantustan governments are allowed to sit in at council meetings and speak, but not vote.

Indeed, many city Africans fear that the councils will be elected on an "ethnic" basis and that each township may even have several "ethnic" councils. The Bill, for instance, refers to "categories of voters" which are to be designated by the Minister, who can also appoint more than one council in a particular township.

If M C Botha does opt for "ethnic" councils, his move is likely to be bitterly opposed by even conservative city Africans. Indeed, the UBCs rejected the idea when Botha met them recently.

Rule by fear

While the councils are given only false teeth, the *makgotla* are given real ones. By giving these vigilante groups (whose zest for public floggings has hit the headlines many a time) legal sanction, government has actually taken a step backwards. The Minister is allowed to "confer on a Bantu" the same power which chiefs and headmen are allowed under Sections 12 and 20 of the 1927 Bantu Administration Act. The fortunate "Bantu" will be allowed to hear civil and criminal cases and impose fines of up to R40, and corporal punishment on men under 30. The only right of appeal is to the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

If Botha believes that city Africans will be content to be judged by men whom ex-UBC man Peter Lengene describes as an "illiterate gang", he is making a grave mistake. The "legalisation" of the *makgotla* is folly. They do not have legal training, they are elected by nobody, and they are responsible to nobody except the Minister. (The "community guards", by contrast, will be responsible to the councils.)

There is nothing in the Bill to prevent these men becoming the arbitrary mini-Czars of the townships which many Africans fear they are already in danger of becoming. Moreover, any excesses which the *makgotla* commit will be tracked back by city Africans to their origin — the government which gave them the power in the first place.

The effect of legalising the *makgotla* could be to turn township resentment against fellow township-dwellers.

This may take the heat off men like Botha for a while. But it can only increase the danger of conflict in the townships.

Bantu board 'control defects'

NAT. MERCURY
21/5/77

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Auditor-General, Mr. F. G. Barrie, has reported problems with the internal checking and control in two of South Africa's 19 Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

In his report on the accounts of the Northern Natal board, tabled in Parliament yesterday, Mr. Barrie said that "as a result of defective records and unsatisfactory internal control measures at various labour bureaux the revenue collected could not be certified as correct."

Representatives of the Auditor-General "were also unable to ascertain whether the board has not possibly suffered hidden losses."

The Auditor-General reported that the board's director of finance has stated that "with the exception of one, where a departmental inquiry would be instituted, the position in the other offices had been rectified."

Vaal board

In his report into the accounts of the Vaal Triangle board, the Auditor-General said that in spite of comments in a previous report no further steps, except in regard to notices sent to employers, had been taken to improve internal checking and control.

On November 18, 1975, the board's chief director had been informed, and in his reply of July 7, 1976, "he stated that regular inspections were being carried out and that many of the problems would be solved as soon as the system had been mechanised."

"At the time of writing this report this system has been partly mechanised in only one labour bureau," Mr. Barrie said.

Townships: plea for electricity before TV

SANCY DSP
24/5/77
24/5/77
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EAST LONDON — Electricity for black townships should be much higher on the list of national priorities than the proposed black television service which would cost about R150 million.

So said the incoming president of the Association of Municipal Electricity Undertakings of South Africa, Mr Ken Robson, of East London, in his presidential address here yesterday.

Mr Robson, the City Electrical Engineer of East London, was addressing delegates to the association's 45th convention.

"The recent decision to electrify Soweto is one of major importance, but fac-

ed with the shortage of capital we need to examine critically our national priorities," Mr Robson said.

"Surely our present television service can cater for the cultural needs and entertainment tastes of all peoples for an interim period?"

Mr Robson said there was a vast potential market of black consumers. The "staggering rise" in the cost of oil fuel since the end of 1973 and the escalating cost of coal highlighted the need for electricity in black townships at the lowest possible cost.

"I find it regrettable that no policy decision has yet been made to provide

electrical installations in a proportion of the houses being erected by the Government in new black townships so that the cost of the electrical installation forms part of the total capital outlay."

Mr Robson mentioned Mdantsane where 16 000 houses had been built without electricity being laid on initially. "However, many residents are now having their houses wired for electricity at their own cost." At the end of 1976 there were 1 219 domestic consumers in Mdantsane.

In emphasising the importance of electricity, Mr Robson said that "at no other period in the economic history of this

country has there been a recession when our vast commercial, industrial and mining sectors have been so completely dependent on electricity as the primary source of energy for the whole of their operations".

Dramatic changes had taken place in the country during the past two years — affecting every sector of the national life.

"The violence which erupted and is continuing on our northern borders and the recent confrontations in the black and Coloured townships of many of our urban complexes have created a climate of fear and uncertainty."

Traditional political policies were being questioned, challenged and rejected and it had been said South Africa's present deteriorated economic condition was the worst since the depression of the thirties.

On the cost structure of the electricity supply industry Mr Robson said it had "changed almost overnight" and that the effect on the finances of the councils which buy electrical energy from Eskom had been serious.

Mr Robson yesterday became the fourth successive City Electrical Engineer of East London to hold the position of president of the association.

Mr P. J. Botes of Roodepoort is the president-elect. — DDR

Electricity for blacks 'should

come before TV'

RDM 24/5/77

Own Correspondent

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The new president of the Association of Municipal Electricity Undertakings of South Africa, Mr Ken Robson of East London said this yesterday when addressing delegates to the association's 45th convention in East London.

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Traditional political policies were being questioned, challenged and rejected. It had been said South Africa's economic condition was the worst since the depression of the 1930s.

He said the cost structure of electricity supply had changed almost overnight with a serious effect on the finances of municipalities which buy from Escom.

Prominent churchman, respected academic and chairman of the influential Black Parents Association, Dr Manas Buthelezi is an important figure in black society. In an interview with TOM DUFF he discusses the past year and the future.

On what the past year has meant to blacks.

Firstly, Soweto has shown them that when people have a clear vision, organisational structures are not essential. I believe this was the case with the students. They had no organisation as such.

Secondly, for the first time, the leadership has shifted from the veterans to the young. In the '60s the people who appeared in court at political trials were usually practising politicians, experienced men. But in 1976 it was people between the ages of 18 and 21 who appeared in court. This is a new development in our history.

Thirdly, it has demonstrated that as soon as people have self-confidence, they have power. Power means more than just physical might or the vote. Spiritual power is stronger than this kind of power. With all the might of the State it was not possible to quell the power of the spirit which was there.

On what the past year has meant to whites. Soweto has played a constructive role in white politics. It has served to polarise white politics. It has helped to bring clear focus to the issues, making it easier for whites to choose between clear alternatives: either for a completely segregated society, or a common society.

The casualty seems to be the United Party, which in the past has tried to embrace everything. Now Soweto has helped the UP to realise that there are only two alternatives: you are either for the Nationalist Government or for a movement spearheaded by the Progressive Reform Party. I don't say they (the PRP) are the answer, but at least they are moving in the right direction.

On the ability of men

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Soweto a polariser

such as Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, to bring about meaningful change.

I don't believe it is possible to bring about meaningful change within the framework of present Government policy.

What needs to be changed is the policy. But it seems as if the Government is not aware that this is the priority — and believes it is just a matter of making adjustments within the policy. We need more than that.

But there is something positive. The present leadership of the Government — Mr Vorster and his group — are not able to bring about meaningful change because they personify the struggle of the Afrikaner and it is important for them to keep on symbolising this struggle by sticking to its orthodox formulas.

I believe that as soon as the leadership shifts from these veterans of the Afrikaner struggle, then the Afrikaner will for the first time be in a position to make political options. On a possible reconciliation between the races.

I think the white man has the key.

If you ask: who was violent during the last half of last year, I don't believe the students were as violent to the same extent as the violence expressed by the other side.

If you measure the fruits of violence in terms of human lives, the violence from the side of the police was more than from the students.

I am committed to reconciliation and peaceful change, even though one sometimes feels frustrated because there is no meaningful stretching of the hand from the other side.

On the changes most immediately needed.

It is difficult to talk about what are the essentials of change — where do we move from here? — because the people who are in a position to give an answer are either detained, banned or on Robben Island.



DR. MANAS BUTHELEZI
white man has the key to reconciliation.

Therefore, to prepare for the future it would be necessary to release all human resources presently incarcerated in prisons for political crimes.

On greater unity between the younger and older generations in black society.

The majority of the black community appreciates the things the students are doing, even though they themselves are not playing an active role.

The moment has perhaps not matured among workers to feel so concerned about the issues as was the case in the 1972 Natal strikes.

I believe there is a moving together between the younger and older generations in black society.

On possible optimism or pessimism over the future.

If I were to base my optimism or pessimism on what the Government is doing, or how it reacts, then the whole thing would be hopeless. But I am not resting my hopes solely on what happens in Parliament in Cape Town. Most of what has happened there is very discouraging.

My hopes are based on the fact that for the first time the black man has discovered that he can do something — even though he does not have the vote.

This means that there will have to come a time when the white man, who has a vote, will increasingly realise that it is important to listen to what is happening outside of Parliament.

Lunch-hour forum told of township suffering

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EAST LONDON. — More than 50 per cent of children in black townships were struggling to surmount the hurdles of an unbalanced socio-economic climate in South Africa.

This was the view expressed by Dr Trudi Thomas, an East London paediatrician, who addressed a gathering at a lunch-hour forum at the Window Theatre yesterday.

Invited by the Border region of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Dr Thomas spoke on "The Black Urban Child".

She said a survey show-

ed that between 30 and 60 per cent of black children were malnourished, and that while the Poverty Datum Line indicated a minimum living wage of R120, most wage earners were subsisting on a mere R80.

Dr Thomas listed factors eroding co-ordinated black family life as: the migrant labour system; not enough land allocation and the acute housing shortage.

The spiralling unemployment rate, she said, was a further disturbing symptom of upsetting the balance of basic family care and planning in both the rural

and urban areas.

Dr Thomas said a survey conducted by Rhodes University revealed 60 per cent of Soweto children were illegitimate.

"Because of the serious socio-economic conditions prevailing in the townships, the moral standard falls," she said.

Dr Thomas told of "horrific" conditions of poverty, hunger, slum-styled accommodation now rampant among the families in the townships.

"The conditions and arrangements which black families have to suffer under to keep their families secure and intact has led to a disruptive life-style," she said.

Because of the "rough deal" black children received in their difficult upbringing in townships, many children were subjected to parental resentment.

Dr Thomas said until the more privileged classes "tightened their belts" and there was a better distribution of wealth for essential commodities for all people, the continuance of malnutrition among blacks would end in many children entering an "untimely grave".

Dr Thomas called for a conscientious effort on the part of all peoples to direct their attention at "caring and sharing" for the children of South Africa. — DDR

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US-Soweto Star 27/7/77 loan: mayor under fire

The Mayor of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali, has been criticised for saying he had secured a R217-million loan to improve facilities in Soweto.

Mr Thebehali returned from America yesterday and told the Urban Bantu Council at its monthly meeting that all he needed to secure the loan was a guarantor.

He refused to say how he obtained the loan, who was going to put up the money and how it was to be repaid.

Mr Siegfried Manthata stormed out of the UBC meeting yesterday when Mr Thebehali refused to disclose any details.

Mr Manthata said today he was very dubious about the loan.

"The UBC must not be involved in this," he said. "This is Mr Thebehali's own project."

"We know he won't get the money. Even if he does, how is it going to be paid back? Only by taxing the people of Soweto."

Commenting on Mr Manthata's comments today Mr Thebehali said: "They can say what they like — nobody could come back from America and tell such a big lie. I don't care what they say."

Hansard 17 Q vol 1210 27/5/77

Liquor in shebeens

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(990.) Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) What was the (a) amount and (b) estimated value of liquor seized from shebeens in 1975 and 1976, respectively;
- (2) whether consideration has been given to selling such liquor instead of destroying it; if so, with what result.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1)

	1975	1976
(a)	318 899 litre	410 524 litre
(b)	R446 908	R543 779
- (2) Yes, investigation regarding this matter is presently being instituted.

Township councils 'invalid'

tinued.....

Proposed community councils for Soweto and other urban black areas, will be just as invalid as the impotent urban Bantu councils, says Mr Fred van Wyk of the Institute of Race Relations.

But Mr J. F. Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's management committee, said separate municipalities for black urban areas were welcome — provided they were financially viable.

Mr van Wyk said the institute has always maintained that local government divided on a racial basis represents not a politically or economically viable solution to the urgent problems of our urban areas.

MAKGOTLA

He added that arbitrary power over urban African affairs would still remain vested in the Minister of Bantu Administration.

"No powers, duties or rights are actually guaranteed to elected urban African leaders," he said.

Mr van Wyk also called on the Government and community leaders to refrain from using the new law to legitimise lay judicial groups such as the makgotla, which would undermine the penal system.

Mr Oberholzer said it would be up to the Government to ensure black municipalities were financially viable. "It is not a question of race. People happen to live in a community."

Graham was dispatched with a the Suurveld. This was achieved. To maintain this situation, chain of fortified posts along the Cradock and Grahamstown the first time a strong military Cradock's warlike policy, by the government in London, her struggle with Napoleon and for such a distant frontier.

Cradock's policy

both sides of the frontier. The endless border forays and cattle-stealing that followed were mere symptoms of this fundamental problem of land. The first three frontier wars were fought before the close of the eighteenth century, and the conflicts illustrate the turbulence of the Cape eastern frontier.

Caledon's policy

smaller farms and so encouraging closer settlement, especially near the frontier posts.

Cradock's frontier policy, however, was not a success: the unrest continued, for the Fish River was easy to cross and the bush country provided excellent cover for marauders. Lord Charles Somerset toured the frontier and found that the frontier farmers had sustained heavy losses in cattle. The governor then met Gaika, the Xhosa chief, in conference. It was agreed to introduce a 'spoor law', which allowed farmers who had lost cattle to trace them, and hold the kraal, to which the spoor led, responsible.

But peace on the frontier was soon disturbed by the outbreak of an inter-tribal war among the Xhosa. Gaika, defeated by his rival Ndlangabe, entered the Colony to find assistance. Aid was granted but the result was the invasion of the Colony and an

Somerset and the frontier

CHRISTIAN WITNESS IN CR

Frontier wars men proceeded to make the Bantu a cattle. successive governments to preserve peace by making treaties and frontier settlements. For a long period of border warfare is recorded in a series of frontier wars, which the so-called wars were only the periods of major friction. In 1795 a clear assurance of the problem of the frontier was in mind that both Boers and Bantu were cattle farmers. Among the Boers, especially, cattle played an important role in their social, economic, and even religious life. To both Boers and Bantu extensive grazing-lands were necessary, and this was the root of the trouble, for when the eastward expansion of the Boers was halted by the formidable barrier of the Bantu who were still pressing south, a grave shortage of land was felt on

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the County of New York, for the year 1890:

County Clerk John A. B. Smith	County Treasurer John A. B. Smith	County Assessor John A. B. Smith	County Engineer John A. B. Smith	County Surveyor John A. B. Smith	County Jailor John A. B. Smith	County Coroner John A. B. Smith	County Sheriff John A. B. Smith	County Marshal John A. B. Smith	County Constable John A. B. Smith	County Assessor John A. B. Smith	County Engineer John A. B. Smith	County Surveyor John A. B. Smith	County Jailor John A. B. Smith	County Coroner John A. B. Smith	County Sheriff John A. B. Smith	County Marshal John A. B. Smith	County Constable John A. B. Smith
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DIE BÜRGER 30/5/77 (332)

WITBANK.

nywerheid. 'n Belangrike opdrag aan die komitee is om die bedryf te orden en te rasionaliseer.

Min. Botha het ook Saterdag gepraat by die amptelike ingebruikneming van 'n Bantoe-eethuis van die stadsraad van Witbank. By dié geleentheid het hy gesê in baie blanke dorpe en stede is daar onvoldoende rus- en eetgeriewe vir Bantoes wat in die stede en dorpe werk.

uit die verkoop van die bier verkry is, vir maatskaplike en ontspanningsgeriewe vir die Bantoes aangewend. Die ver-
vaardiging en verkoop van die bier moet in die hande van die administrasierade bly omdat die rade die winste tot die voordeel van die Bantoes aanwend.

Buitengewone bemerkingsprobleme word met Bantoe-bier ondervind, omdat die bier nie verseël en in bottels verkoop kan word nie.

Hierdie probleem en ander word op die oomblik ondersoek deur 'n komitee bestaande uit amptenare van die Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling, die W.N.N.R., die Brucvir Standaard en verteenwoordigers van die administrasie en die grondstof-

Die kompleks wat die stadsraad van Witbank opgerig het voldoen aan die verwagtinge wat gekoester is. Dit verskaf nie net aan Bantowerkers eetgeriewe nie, maar bied ook aan die reisende Bantoeppublik 'n rusplek.

Met verwysing na Bantoe-
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Loans from building societies to Bantu Affairs Administration Boards ✓

1027. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether any building societies have granted loans direct to Bantu Affairs Administration Boards; if so, (a) which building societies, (b) what amounts and (c) at what rate of interest;
- (2) whether building societies have notified his Department of any objections to lending money directly to Black owners; if so, (a) what are the objections and (b) what steps does his Department propose to take in order to overcome these objections;
- (3) whether consideration has been given to granting proposed Black owners freehold title to land in Black townships.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) I have been asked not to disclose the identity of the building societies.
 - (b) R4 325 600.
 - (c) 10,5%.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) The fact that building societies are precluded by section 5 of Act 25 of 1945 from registering mortgage bonds on immovable properties in urban Bantu residential areas.
 - (b) This matter is being investigated.
- (3) No.

TABLE 2: Number of

Helping blacks to own homes

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

A JOINT appeal has been made to employers to help their black employees become home-owners by providing them with loan finance.

The appeal comes from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Transvaal Chamber of Industries and the National African Chamber of Commerce, who have drawn up guidelines on what procedures should be adopted.

Their appeal, and the guide, has the full approval of Bantu Administration Boards and the Department of Community Development.

This follows agreement by the authorities that all houses in Soweto are now available for buying by the tenants. In addition, there are some 14 000 stands available in the township on which homes can be built, 1 200 of which are in the existing suburbs.

Persons eligible to own homes are those who have lived in the area since birth, or those who have worked continuously in the area for one employer for at least 10 years, or have lived in the Soweto area for not less than 15 years.

The guidelines suggest two types of dwellings that can be built and which meet minimum standards. They are likely to cost about R2 900 and R3 500 to build.

As far as financing is concerned a direct cash payment for the total amount can be made to the New Canada West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board offices. Alternatively a 25% cash deposit, with the board providing a loan for the remaining amount at an interest rate of 10 1/4%, can be made.

The guide suggests that an employer and employee can enter a direct loan agreement that lays down the terms and conditions of repayment and the rate of interest charged.

It advises, however, that the monthly repayments

Tripartite agreements may also be entered into with the administration boards, the employer and employee, although this may only occur if a minimum of 20 houses are to be built for a particular company's employees.

The Natal Building Society has offered a financing scheme whereby the employer can invest sums equal to his employee's needs in paid-up shares for a period of five years. The interest rate is currently 9,5%, with the society anticipating an average loan of about R4 000.

The society will, in turn, make a similar amount available to the administration board on the understanding that the funds are used for loans to designated employees of the company to finance the building of new homes.

The board will administer the loans and repayments will be made direct to it by the employee, with the charge being 10 1/4% over a period of up to 30 years.

The basic procedure that should be adopted in the case of building a house is to first select the site and reserve it with the relevant township managers, who will issue a letter which will be given to the West Rand Bantu Administration Board for processing.

Similar procedures can be used in the case of buying an existing house, the current prices being R1 380 for a two-bedroomed abode without bathroom, or R2 235 for a two-bedroomed home with bathroom.

Financing is much the same as above, except that the interest payable on the loan is at a rate of 9,5%. The terms of repayment are flexible and can be adapted to individual needs.

Typical repayments the potential home-owner will have to make vary with the period of repayment. But over five years it would be R21,49 a month, R13,49 a month over 10 years, R11,05

- Sources: (1) Bureau
(2) Depart
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(4) Depart
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Source for Table 3

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② 336

Big stores' problems serving townships

CAPE TIMES

10/6/77

0332

(2) 30

IT IS incongruous that the least privileged section of the South African society — the black consumer — has the least efficient retail facilities and pays the highest prices, Mr Ian Munro, managing director of OK Hyperama, told the Institute of Marketing Management in Cape Town yesterday.

Retail facilities in the black townships were limited with a large part of spending being made in the white cities. With the recent unrest there had been a significant move to the small local shops in the townships because of the hazardous transportation of purchases back home.

He warned that the big

retail groups had problems in servicing the townships. The OK could, for example, open a R12m hyperama between Johannesburg and Soweto.

"However it is possible that within a year or two trading may be allowed within the white areas of Soweto which would then effectively cut off our stores from a major portion of our buying public.

"It is then also possible that sometime later white traders would be allowed to open up stores within Soweto itself, thereby cutting off both the previous opportunities.

"With an investment of say R12m per unit I think that the investment risk is very high.

"I think that it would also

be fair to say that the recent civil disorders have not reduced our evaluation of the risks involved in developing specific stores for the blacks, and with the increasing unemployment situation our forecasts for the short-term future are not conducive to investing major portions of capital in these areas.

"At this point in time we will continue with our non-racial stance with stores situated in white areas serving all population groups. Once Government policy allows free trading in all areas, both ways of course, and a more stable social situation exists we will certainly consider opening major outlets in the urban black cities."

Weekend Argus
Reporter

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A WARNING that a potential explosive danger is built into the nature and character of South Africa's Black townships has been given by one of the architects of separate development.

In an extensive analysis of Black townships Professor J. H. Moolman, director of the influential Africa Institute, calls for: ● A full city status to be given to all the country's more than 400 Black townships.

Call to recognise Black cities

W/Argus 11/6/77

● Removal of the morally unjustifiable and unrealistic temporary nature of Black townships.

● Property ownership rights and sufficient space for growth to be given to the townships.

COMMISSION

Professor Moolman, who was one of the five core members of the Tomlinson Commission which set the detailed pattern for homeland development, was writing in the latest issue

the requirements for a healthy, happy city.

'The Black cities function only as a massive dormitory, a reservoir for the neighbouring White component.'

Black townships had no economic basis because they could not control their own internal needs and had only cheap skilled and semi-skilled labour to export.

Arguing that Black cities must be raised to the

status of a complete city, Professor Moolman said this new 'double city situation' would mean the assumption would have to fall away that the Black component was merely there to provide a certain type of labour.

RIGHTS

Secondly, property ownership rights and sufficient space for growth must be given, he said.

'The Black component must be allowed to develop its own economic basis and

to break its absolute dependence on the White component.'

Professor Moolman added that the temporary nature of the townships — largely a result of the separate development policy — would have to be removed.

'Those people who think the populations of the more than 400 Black townships can be shifted somewhere to the homelands are chasing rainbows,' he said.

Bantu boards under fire at congress

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EAST LONDON — The Eastern Cape Agricultural Union's 46th congress opened here yesterday with fiery discussions on the activities of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB).

The resolution, introduced by the former chairman of the BAAB and delegate of the Queenstown Farmers' Association, Mr Alfons van der Vyver, requested that the Department of Bantu Administration and Development immediately exempt farmers in the area of jurisdiction of the EAU from contributing to the funds of the BAAB.

"The BAAB, since its establishment three years ago, has created antipathy among farmers," Mr van der Vyver said.

"I am not criticising the BAAB. It was an insolvent estate when it was taken over, and has achieved very little success during its existence. "There is no proper control on farm labourers, and as conditions here are different from other regions, farmers in the region do not need this legislation."

Mr Van der Vyver suggested that a new

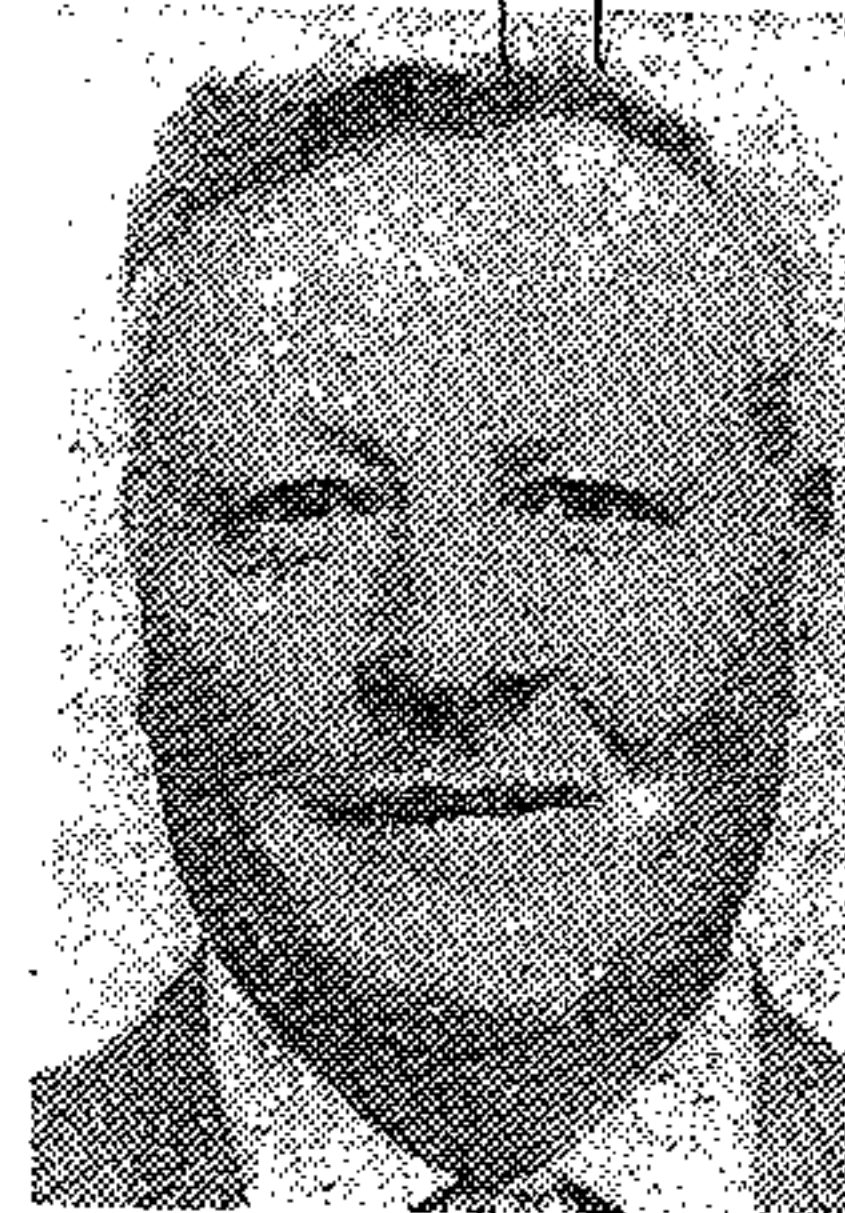
registration of farm labourers be carried out and that registration should be done by BAAB officials and not the farmers, and that only the head of a family should be registered.

The opinion generally expressed by delegates was that most of the farmers did not receive any service from the BAAB, but were forced to pay a 40c per head registration fee. They felt that as registration was of national interest, the 40c per head levy should be borne by the Central Government and that only those farmers who obtained labour through BAAB should be liable for the levy.

Congress was also told that "untold harm" had been caused by the present method of registration and that in some cases whole families had left their place of employment because they felt their movements were being restricted. Some had even thrown their registration books away.

Mr Bill Deacon, MP, said the boards operated under a uniform Act.

"It is too uniform and



Mr Alfons van der Vyver, former chairman of BAAB.

therefore makes it an impossible task for the BAAB," he said.

An official of the BAAB said he was surprised by the opinions expressed by delegates. Registration, he said, was law before the BAAB came into existence.

The Boards, he said, only carried out instructions and were not responsible for legislation. He appealed to congress for assistance and co-operation.

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RAPPORT 19.6.77

Stede: 'n taak vir almal³³²

MET 'n tjek vir 'n kwartmiljoen rand van Mobil in sy sak sê regter Jan Steyn dié week aan RAPPORT hy is vol vertroue dat die Stedelike Stigting sy mikpunt van R25 miljoen sal haal. Nou al is R7 miljoen beloop, en die eintlike insameling begin binnekort op groot skaal.

Geld is nie al probleem nie. „Ons vraagstukke kan nie opgelos word deur geld rond te gooi nie,” sê die regter wat met spesiale verlof van die Minister van Justisie drie jaar aan dae Stigting „geleen” is vir die ontsaglike taak om die lewensgehalte van bruin en swart stedelinge te verbeter.

Hy is nog skaars vier maande in sy pos as uitvoe-

rende direkteur en die Stigting self is net ses maande oud. Reeds is met verskeie projekte aan die werk gespring: alles daarop gemik om mense te help om hulself te help.

In Soweto bv. het 'n buurt se mense besluit om self opgehoopte rommel te verwyder, en op die twee vakansiedae verlede maand, Republiekdag en Hemelvaart, het hulle klip-hard gewerk. Ook het hulle sypaadjies, strate en dreinerings opgeknap. Nou help die Stedelike Stigting hierdie mense verder met professionele ingenieursdienste vir 'n deeglike dreineringsstelsel en so meer.

In die Kaap is die Stigting besig met 'n projek om gemeenskapsgeriewe in plakkersgebiede te verskaf aan mense wat hulself wil help deur die werk self te doen.

Swartmense kom nou met hul eie voorstelle. Matrieks wie se eksamens deur verlede jaar se onluste maande lank vertraag is, sukkel om in die middel van die jaar werk te kry. Hulle vra self 'n program van beroepsopleiding sodat hulle verder kan leer, eerder as om ledig te sit en wag vir werkgeleentheid. Die Stigting beplan so 'n opleidingsprogram, sê regter Steyn.

Die Stigting ondersoek verskeie groter projekte, maar dis te vroeg om nou al daarvan te praat.

Die reaksie van top-sakemanne is bemoedigend, maar wat regter Steyn nog soek, is groter betrokkenheid van die gemeenskap self: swart, bruin en wit, almal moet lede van die Stedelike Stigting word. Hy is besig met planne om lidmaatskap aan die „gewone burger” aan te bied.

Graaff: draw up plan for change

23/6/72 40
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CAPE TOWN — The Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, warned yesterday that tensions in the black townships would remain and get worse unless the Government made "big meaningful changes."

Calling on the Government — in what could be his final Parliamentary speech as leader of the United Party — to devise a five-year blueprint for change, Sir De Villiers referred to the "timetable" mentioned by the Minister of Education, Dr Koornhof, in a speech the previous day.

"I wonder if it is realised how short that timetable is," said Sir De Villiers as Dr Koornhof nodded his head in acknowledgement.

Sir De Villiers had earlier referred to the "verbal antics" of Dr Koornhof, who studiously avoided repudiating the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education and Administration, Dr Treurnicht, whose views are

diametrically opposed to those of Dr Koornhof.

"In the townships themselves there have been very few changes, save the pending introduction of community councils to which not nearly enough power is to be given. The tensions remain and will probably get worse unless there are big and meaningful changes — and the government does nothing visible," Sir De Villiers said.

Sir De Villiers, who rejected notions that the West would like to see chaos in South Africa, said apartheid had diverted South Africa into political and social dead-ends of hostility and frustration "paralysing its great productive powers."

"The system locks us into a misuse of the resources which could be used to make us a vigorous example of the merits of racial interdependence and mutual confidence.

"Instead the Government with its racial prejudices has been allowed

to convert what could be the most viable new economy in the entire Western world into one that may be crippled indefinitely by those very prejudices."

Sir De Villiers, who was listened to attentively, said that three cardinal weaknesses were apparent.

These were the Government's habit of doing too little too late, the contradictions in Government policy and the lack of a blueprint for social and political change for the next five years as a start.

Sir De Villiers cited the Government's lack of action in the townships as an example of "too little too late."

"The Government keeps on presenting unilaterally worked-out policies and expects the Coloureds to accept them. Does the Government not realise the frustration building up in the Coloured community?"

Nationalist supporting papers, said Sir De Villiers, had appealed for a blueprint for change.

"But somehow nothing gets done, and yet it is becoming more and more obvious that pragmatism without planning is a sure recipe for uncertainty and usually deteriorating race relations especially where there is unemployment," he said. — PC.

Priority for black home owners urged

241
Business
Mail
332

THE UNITED Building Society was more certain than ever in its belief that the early introduction of urban home-ownership for the middle-class black was of the highest priority, Mr Philip Sceales, the chairman, told the United's annual meeting in Johannesburg last night.

"It is important that this privilege be granted to blacks without delay and that we create a stable middle class participating in the capitalist system. We hope that the recent establishment of the Urban Foundation will ensure rapid progress towards this goal."

Mr Sceales said that the Government had announced a form of leasehold tenure for urban blacks which was first stated to be for 30 years, and thereafter stated to be for an indefinite period.

The authorities had, however, not sought to define what indefinite meant. The leases were subject to cancellation on various grounds and the system had proved generally unacceptable. In any event, the law did not permit building societies to make housing loans to individual blacks against the security of this insecure title.

"As soon as an acceptable system is evolved, the United stands ready to make many loans available," he said.

Dividends totalling more than R83 600 000 were paid by the United in the year to March 31.

After paying these dividends and tax of nearly R6 900 000, the United had a surplus of nearly R9 400 000 — the largest it had ever recorded.

"This was largely due to the fact that we have the lowest expense ratio of all South African building societies," said Mr Sceales.

"The surplus, though pleasing, is modest in relation to the magnitude of our operations and affords no scope for complacency."

The whole of the surplus now figured in the United reserves and R7-million of it was transferred to general reserve. This brought total reserves of the society to more than R63-million.

Holdings of Government stock, public authority stocks, liquid investments and cash amounted to more than R246-million at the year-end.

Mr Sceales referred to the fact the UBS had recently announced that its assets exceeded R2-billion.

"At the time, people said to me, 'Is size important?'"

"It is. The subject deserves examination in the light of our country's current economic situation which certainly gives cause for concern. At the time that the price of gold moved fairly rapidly from \$42 to about \$180 an ounce, a somewhat euphoric attitude and a considerable degree of overconfidence permeated our country."

"Then the tide turned due to various causes, including the fall in the price of gold, increases in oil prices, defence expenditure and political problems."

"As a result, we have for several years been faced with high inflation, very heavy Government expenditure and public sector deficits, an adverse balance of payments, a decline in the value of our currency reflected in two devaluations and consequential substantial increases in interest rates."

"Our reliance on foreign borrowings to meet these difficulties has increased at the very moment when political issues make the procurement of foreign loans most difficult."

Mr Sceales said South Africa could and must get out of this situation by cutting Government expenditure and tightening its belt.

The Government was financing its deficit by drawing R800-million from insurance companies, pension funds, banks and building societies instead of increasing tax.

"One can but hope that this is not to be a continuing pattern because every cent drawn off for Government expenditure is one cent less for the industrial and commercial development of the country. It is on that that the prosperity of all of us depends."

"Public sector expenditure is rarely productive of products and profits — indeed it is not normally intended to be. Viewed in this light, you will see how important the savings by the private sector of R2-billion in the United are."

"This money is not static. It is fluid with a high velocity of circulation and the health of the building and construction industry and all its suppliers is very much dependent on the amount of money which the building society movement can provide."

"The sustained growth of the United is thus important to the economic health of the country."

IN PARLIAMENT

Black councils puppet, says Opposition

28/6/77 Star
1332

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Community Councils Bill provided for the establishment of "puppet authorities" in the black urban townships which would differ very little from the existing Urban Bantu Councils, Opposition speakers told the Assembly yesterday.

All three opposition parties opposed the measure and each party moved its own amendment declining to pass the second reading.

The opposition parties voted against the measure on the grounds that it sought to entrench in the urban black areas the outmoded concept that the urban black was a "temporary sojourner" in the cities.

The United Party and the Progressive Reform Party opposed the measure on the grounds that it failed to confer meaningful powers on the proposed community councils and failed to provide urban blacks with meaningful control of, and participation in their local affairs.

An amendment proposed by the South African Party declined to pass the second reading of the Bill until it was examined by a commission and trans-



MR CADMAN

formed into legislation that would provide a blueprint for the organisation of black urban townships throughout South Africa.

The Bill provides for the establishment of community councils, the conferring of civil and criminal judicial power on certain blacks in the urban residential areas and for the establishment of community guards in certain areas.

Introducing the second reading debate on the Bill Mr R. M. Cadman, the United Party's chief

spokesman on black affairs, said the proposed community councils would have nebulous powers with very little meaning.

They would be "puppet authorities" which would operate as the arm of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

The proposed councils would bear very little resemblance to normal local authorities and would in fact differ only marginally from the existing Urban Bantu Councils.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen, said that, as he had said in his second reading speech, the aim of the Bill was to create community councils to deal with matters of a local nature affecting the particular community, reports Sapa.

He said it was a very honest attempt on the part of the Government to help the blacks.

Even Johannesburg blacks said it was not exactly what they wanted, but they were prepared to give it a chance. It would at least provide them with a platform to work from.

He believed the necessary goodwill existed and that the councils would be a success, as the will was there to make progress.

The Bill was read a second time.

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MR BOTHA . . . "a refreshing beverage."

R200 million raised from Bantu beer sales

WITBANK — The sale of Bantu beer had generated about R200 million in the post-war period for investment in social and recreational facilities for blacks, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said yesterday.

Opening an administrative complex and Bantu beer brewery built at a cost of R2,7 million

and which will produce 36 million litres of beer per year, Mr Botha said it was unfortunate that so many people knew so little about Bantu beer.

His department and Bantu Affairs Administration Boards were often subjected to criticism which could only be attributed to lack of knowledge on the part of the public in general about the origins and development of the beer and the extensive research connected with it.

Apart from the fact that Bantu beer was a refreshing beverage with a low alcohol content of two to three per cent by weight, it was generally recognised by experts in the field of food research to have a high nutritional value.

Some also use it as a medicine for certain disorders," he added.

Its commercial production was intended firstly

to preserve the traditional drinking and nutritional habits of the urban black to the exclusion of the temptation to drink other liquors and, secondly, to use the income generated for social and recreational purposes to the advantage of the urban blacks, Mr Botha said. — SAPA.

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Suzman attacks urban black Bill

24/6/77
R10M

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Opposition spokesmen yesterday described the powers of the proposed community councils for urban blacks as "nebulous" and an "irrelevant exercise" unless they gained more powers than were expected.

They were speaking in the Assembly on the Community Councils Bill which provides for community councils to replace the Urban Bantu councils as the civic authority in black towns.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PRP Houghton, said the Urban Bantu councils had been a dismal failure because many of the functions they were to fulfil were never handed over to them.

"The 64-dollar question today is whether these functions will be handed over to the community councils, else why go through the whole irrelevant exercise again," she said.

DISASTER

The councils would be subordinate to Bantu Administration boards and these boards had been an unqualified disaster.

"They had to be unpopular because they had to carry out the rotten policy of this rotten Government," she added.

Although the Bill extended responsibilities to community councils, it did not confer the meaningful powers of urban local au-



HELEN SUZMAN

... 64-dollar question

thorities on them.

She said the Bill was aimed at setting up bodies with responsibilities but with little power and less finance.

The community councils would bear the brunt of the anger of the township residents because they would not be able to effect any meaningful changes in the low quality of life in places like Soweto.

"The Bill cannot but be a disappointment to everyone who hoped that this measure would herald a new deal for urban Africans."

The councils were to be given the responsibility of promoting the moral and social welfare of the area

and sound community development.

This all sounded fine until one realised that the councils would not have the right to regulate the entry into and sojourn of people in urban areas. Nor would they have the right to admit into the area concerned the wives and families of workers.

"You tell me how any council with the best will in the world can promote moral and social welfare and sound community development in a hopelessly unbalanced social framework," she added.

The Bill provided for the exercise of judicial functions and the application of punitive measures by unqualified persons by way of the Makgotla system.

ASTONISHED

The Makgotla system was not acceptable to Africans born in urban areas or who had lived there for a long time.

"I am astonished that the Minister has put this horrible provision into a Bill that is meant to meet the needs of sophisticated urban Africans, more particularly in the light of the many strong objections that have been voiced against legalising the Makgotla system—from the Africans themselves, from the police and from the Viljoen Commission, which reported this year and devoted several pages of its report to this form of primitive justice." — Sapa.

Call to give blacks home ownership

332
24/6/72

Pleas for home ownership to be granted to urban blacks were made last night by Mr Philip Sceales, chairman of the United Building Society, and Mr Justice J H Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation.

"It is important that this privilege be granted to blacks without delay," said Mr Sceales, addressing the UBS annual meeting. He said home ownership could help to create a stable middle class which would participate in the capitalist system.

He said the Government had announced a form of leasehold tenure for urban blacks which was first said to be for a period of 30 years and thereafter said to be for an indefinite period.

The authorities had, however, not sought to define what indefinite meant. The leases were subject to cancellation on various grounds and the fact was that the system had generally proved unacceptable.

INSECURE

In any event, the law did not permit building societies to make housing loans to individual blacks against the security of this insecure title.

"As soon as an acceptable system is evolved, the United stands ready to make money available," Mr Sceales said.

Seconding the adoption of the directors' report and the annual accounts of the society, Mr Justice Steyn said he wished to add the voice of the foundation to those who had suggested a new dispensation on urban black housing.

He said benefits which could flow from home ownership included:

- Social stability arising from security of tenure and pride of ownership;
- The opportunity of providing capital formation by blacks;
- Stimulation of efforts to upgrade the standards of low-cost housing;
- Consolidation of the concept of private ownership of Land and the

was.
the tournament would not have been the successful and enjoyable event that it
the Constantia Hockey Club for their superb hospitality - without their efforts
Congratulations to Arine Weerts for his usual competent organisation and to

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

with us during the tournament and who took many fine photographs of us in action.
Thanks are also due to Johan Strydom
Andrews were most distinctive and I
tournament and had no shirts in which
Round Table shirts for us to wear.
Sincerest thanks go to Paul Andrews

Jones, the skipper and Jerry Garrett
are due to the whole team for their
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they responded favourably to my tact
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SOME GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE COLT

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13 JERRY GARRETT (UTILITY FORWARD)

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12. JOHAN STRYDOM (LEFT WING)-SOM

It was a pleasure coaching him;
the open-face one. A very pleasant
Has a nice easy style of dribbling

Cillie now faces a massive task

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — With more than 10 000 pages of recorded evidence before him, given by 553 witnesses from many sections of the South African community, Mr Justice P M Cillie, Judge President of the Transvaal, now faces a formidable task.

He must produce a comprehensive report on the riots that rocked the Republic last year — and make his recommendations, if any, in the light of testimony given over the 12 months he has acted as a one-man commission of inquiry into the riots.

Mr Justice Cillie began hearing oral evidence last September in the Old Synagogue, Pretoria.

Since then he has visited other parts of the Transvaal, the Free State, Natal and several centres in the Cape Province including Cape Town.

The commission's first

sitting in Cape Town last November lasted two weeks.

Soon after it left the city there was renewed rioting at Nyanga involving residents and migrant workers.

The Nyanga Residents' Action Committee appealed to the commission to return to Cape Town to investigate these new disturbances, and it agreed to do this.

Yesterday, another two-week sitting in Cape Town ended after a total of 35 witnesses gave evidence.

This last sitting lasted much longer than expected. The main reason was that most witnesses needed interpreters.

Originally, it was hoped the report of the Cillie Commission would be ready in time for tabling in Parliament before it recessed last month.

Now it is not considered likely that it will be completed before September.

availability of domestic and foreign interest rates and credit will influence the demands for and supplies of foreign capital.

A further influence on the money base, again ceteris paribus, is the government's fiscal deficit. The difference, over any period of time, between government spending and tax revenues requires financing. Such method of finance is via money

base created in the Treasury might also be in the form of decreases in the Reserve Bank

overdrafts more government money being lent is encouraged. As the Treasury to increase government income insurance

lending of the balance of interest rates and also expenditure. A very good illustration of adjustment is to be found in a detailed study of developments between 1975 and 1976. It was officially recognised to be stimulating banks and therefore was adversely affecting the balance of payments. Improving the balance of payments had become a prime objective of monetary policy. This indicates that fiscal and monetary policy is independent of each other. Nor can they be seen as independent of the balance of payments.

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'Urban Foundation sabotaging blacks'

RDM 7/7/77

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By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE South African Students Organisation (Saso), yesterday claimed the Urban Foundation was sabotaging the interests of blacks in South Africa.

The congress being held at Hammanskraal, said the aim of the Foundation was the creation of a black middle class which would be a buffer zone between the exploited masses and the exploitive machinery of this country.

The Foundation is financed by white business concerns.

The piecemeal aid which the Foundation gave to urban blacks was meant to lull them into a false sense of contentment, Saso delegates said.

The conference was told that the Foundation gave

aid to blacks by repairing their "matchbox houses," and would sabotage the greater goals of black liberation.

The congress also criticised negotiations currently taking place between the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (ATASA) and the all white Transvaal Teachers' Association (TTA).

Negotiations between the two bodies are aimed at forming a multiracial organisation.

However, the congress felt that the TTA decision to allow blacks into its ranks should be seen as an attempt at gaining recognition by the International Teachers' Association which recognises Atasa.

"White education and

black education have nothing in common. One is for dominance and the other for submission," the Eastern Cape's Regional secretary, Mr Ngwenduna Vanda said.

A resolution which said the move was against the aspirations of blacks in this country was passed.

The resolution also called on black teachers' organisations to form one truly black teachers association.

A culture commission report recommended that genuine black theatre must be encouraged to propagate Black Consciousness.

"Through these actions we will be able to reveal the futility of pseudo-black theatrical presentations such as Ipi Tombi, Ifindo, Black Mikado and others," it said.

The report further notes that "artists who exploiting relevant culture only for their personal gain must be noted."

The Catholic Students' Association will hold its conference at the same venue on Friday and the theme of the conference will be Christianity in South Africa.

STAR 8/7/77

332



SO

Ease laws on black trade — Reynders

RCH UNIT

RCH DIVISION,
F ECONOMICS,
TIE BUILDING,
CAPE TOWN,
NDE BOSCH.
7700.

TELEPHONE (

977.

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A change was needed in Government policy which restricted blacks from establishing industries in urban areas, Dr H. J. J. Reynders, executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, told delegates to the annual congress of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce in Bellville yesterday.

A copy

find it useful.

N.B. ! ||

We would be grateful if you could send cost of producing and printing this report.

Thank you very much - and thank you also.

Yours sincerely,

Francis Wilco

FRANCIS WILCO

He suggested that the most equitable arrangement in terms of practical politics and economic considerations would be to allow certain types of manufacturing activity, while others would be undertaken by blacks only in the existing industrial complex of white urban areas.

Dr Reynders said this would involve adjustments to many laws, including the Group Areas Act, and would be detrimental to decentralisation.

"This will not be accomplished overnight," he said, "But a beginning must be made somewhere and there should be an explicitly stated programme of action."

The large black purchasing power which existed in these areas was exploited by white industrialists and, unless the Government changed its policies, he did not feel the prospects for blacks to participate would improve.

The Government had realised the need for this kind of change in trading rights of blacks in black urban areas.

If it was sincere in its calls for the removal of discriminatory barriers there was no justifiable reason for not allowing blacks to establish industries in these urban areas. Dr Reynders said.

"Can white industrialists justifiably claim the exclusive right to provide the requirements of the blacks in the townships?"

"This land of ours is richly endowed enough to provide opportunities for all. It will be a sad day if we, as white industrialists, express fears in this regard — it will in fact be an admission of defeat and inefficiency," he said.

Such a development would expand the income base for township administration, he said.

Dr Reynders felt the role of the various homeland development corporations could be extended to include the townships or that the Industrial Development Corporation or a specially created development corporation could assist the intending black industrialists.

will

the

R200 000 urban bonanza

UNILEVER SA became the first Natal-based corporation to make a large donation to the newly established Urban Foundation which aims to improve the quality of life of urban communities in South Africa.

Mr N. A. Bury, chairman of Unilever SA, handed a cheque for R200 000 to Mr Alan Mountain, regional co-ordinator of the foundation in Durban, said that his company had faith in the foundation.

"There is a lot to be done in this country and we hope that ours will be the first of many more contributions to the foundation," he said.

In the picture Mr Bury (right) and Mr Mountain.



Sunday Times
3/7/77

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



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16th June 1977.

No reply
to Saso's
'sabotage'
charge

Race Relations
Correspondent

THE newly-formed Urban Foundation, funded by major South African companies, does not intend replying to the attack on it by the South African Students' Organisation.

The foundation's communications officer, Mr. Adrian Pike, said yesterday: "We don't have to react and we don't intend doing so. Not immediately anyway."

He was referring to the claim made at the Saso Congress at Hammaniskraal on Wednesday that the Urban Foundation was sabotaging black liberation in South Africa.

Mr. Pike added: "We don't know what Saso's problem is. What has been said at the congress doesn't warrant a public reply by the foundation. There is very little mileage to be gained from replying to a statement from a political platform."

Saso claimed that the aim of the Urban Foundation was the creation of a black middle class which would "be a buffer zone between the exploited masses and the exploitive machinery of this country."

From other sources close to the foundation it was learnt yesterday that a general statement on the organisation's aims and beliefs would be issued later this month.

Dear Colleague,

RESEARCH WORKSHOP: CEN

A copy of the Workshop find it useful.

N.B. ! || We would be grateful if cost of producing and

Thank you very much -

Yours sincerely,

Francis W.

FRANCIS WILSON

We hope that you will

00 to help cover the

attending.

Attack by BAAB head libellous says mayor

332

D.D

9/7/77

GRAHAMSTOWN — The city council here has expressed its indignation over the tone and content of a statement by the Chief Director of the Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr L. Koch, who said Grahamstown's black townships were the worst in the region.

Mr Koch accused the Mayor of Grahamstown, Mr G. J. Fourie, of taking no personal interest in the affairs of the city's black population and said conditions in Grahamstown townships had deteriorated over the years until the board took them over.

In a statement after a Grahamstown City Council meeting, the Mayor said:

"Earlier last month we had good reason in this council chamber to express our concern over the lack of progress with the improvement of housing in the black townships administered in Grahamstown by BAAB.

"In accordance with the feelings expressed then, I made a statement to a reporter who approached me in which I referred purely to the policy of BAAB and not to any member or employee of the board. In return, an employee of the board, Mr Koch, has made a highly personal attack on me, also implicating my predecessors in this office.

"While, in a personal capacity, I may have reacted forcibly to all this, I am reluctant to do so in my capacity as Mayor for several reasons. For a start, I would hate to be so small as to become excited over any attempt by an employee of a Bantu Administration Board to attack the Mayor of this city. Grahamstown is much too big and beautiful to be touched by such an assailant.

"My second difficulty is that I am hesitant to deal in public with a statement that is highly libellous and actionable from my own point and that of my predecessors, where Mr Koch states that 'the Mayor, mindful of the sorry state in which the township was handed over to BAAB in 1973, took no further personal interest in the affairs of the Bantu population.'

"Further on he implicates even more of my predecessors when he states that the Mayor's 'callous disregard and ignorance of what is happening on his doorstep ... may explain why conditions in Grahamstown over the years

degenerated to the deplorable extent we found them in 1973.'

"What is obviously actionable is his statement that we as mayors have 'taken no further personal interest since 1973 in the affairs of the Bantu population.'

"Speaking for myself, I can call this council to witness for my attempts to assist these people. I personally drove the Deputy Minister through the townships to see how the overcrowding of premises had intensified in recent years. Through three successive meetings, I sat in the Chair in this room without a break, for more than nine hours in order to fit in the discussions with the Deputy Minister on the same day as the monthly council meeting.

"My personal concern for the deprived black pensioners is well known and there was that rare occasion when a municipal head of department, the City Engineer, was allocated more money than he had asked for to improve the water supply to the townships. I proposed, and council readily agreed, to double the sum requested.

"Relying on the well-known concern of this council for the black population in Grahamstown, I took it upon myself to offer the Government land for black housing before it had been approved by this council, which it has since done unanimously.

"In 1975, I joined the then Mayor, Cllr Reich, in representations to the Deputy Minister of that time over the refusal of BAAB to keep us informed of matters affecting our local townships. In public addresses, I have repeatedly pleaded for the opening of all avenues of employment for our black population. If these random manifestations of my attitude point to a lack of 'personal interest in the affairs of the Bantu population', then Mr Koch and BAAB may be able to escape the consequences of his impertinent statements.

"But I am much more concerned over the libel perpetrated against my predecessors, many of whom are not here to speak for themselves. During the terms of office of successive mayors, the white ratepayers of Grahamstown, deprived by derating of half the normal income of a centre of this size, did their utmost to provide for a black population of twice, and later, three times their own numbers — a

black population of which half cannot find employment. 'Desperately though the city sought revenue for housing, it was too keenly aware of the suffering in the townships to obtain revenue by imposing high rents and service charges.

"However inadequate Grahamstown's efforts may have been measured against the total need, they were far in excess of anything that could reasonably have been demanded from a city with such limited resources. Far from being subjected to impudent libel, the mayors and the councillors over the years deserve the highest praise for their efforts, backed by a most efficient staff that became, in 1973, a gift of great value to BAAB.

"Above all, the city councillors of the past deserve the gratitude of all for their humanitarian attitude towards the black population and their refusal to burden them with high rentals and levies," Mr Fourie said.

In the discussion at the council meeting, references were made of instances in which the efforts of the council to assist the black population had been frustrated by the authorities concerned. There had been occasions when the council had asked, not for money, but only for permission to erect more houses in the townships and permission was refused.

It was pointed out that since 1965 there had been a complete ban by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development on the erection of houses for blacks in Grahamstown, but in spite of this, the city council, after years of effort and through the deputy minister of Bantu Administration and Development, had obtained the necessary authority to erect 100 houses at Makana's Kop.

Mention was also made of the time when members of the council had turned up at a multi-racial meeting convened by the Department of Bantu Administration and were told to leave and a councillor who sought to establish liaison with the Urban Bantu Council was refused permission to attend UBC meetings.

It was also pointed out that the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, in the absence of any disavowal, had tacitly associated itself with the attack on present and past office bearers and members of the council. — DDR.

Govt ^{RDM} 13/7/77 wants to destroy us—BPC

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE Black People's Convention this week accused the Government of launching an all-out attack to destroy the black consciousness movement.

The banning of the BPC's publicity secretary Mr Thami Zani, has brought to 15 the number of black consciousness movement leaders banned since the beginning of the year.

Mr Zani was served with a five-year banning order late last week and then banished to Dimbaza in the Eastern Cape.

His banning leaves the BPC with only two executive members, the president Mr. Hlaku Rachidi, and the vice-president, the Rev Drake Tshenkeng.

Mr Zani is the second person from the black consciousness movement to be banished this year. Mrs Winnie Mandela was banished to Brandfort in the Free State in May.

The 15 banned were either members or had close links with the Black Parents Association, the South African Students Organisation, the Black Community Programme, the BPC or the Union of Black Journalists.

Among those who were banned recently was Mr Thembani Phantsi, who was released in March after spending 513 days in solitary confinement.

The immediate past president of Saso, Mr Mongezi Stofile, was banned in June.

Also banned were the organisation's permanent organiser, Mr Silumko Sokupha, and Saso's secretary-typist, Miss Sibongile Kubheka.

During last year's mass detentions, only one member of the Saso staff escaped detention.

Those who are banned include: Mrs Mandela, Miss Jane Phakathi, both BPA members, and Miss Thenjwe Mtintso of the UBJ.

The superintendent of the BPC-run Zanempilo clinic, Dr Mamphela Ramphele, was re-banned in May after a banning order served on her in April was found to be inaccurate.

Other members of the BCP who were banned are: Mrs Thoko Mpumwana, a senior research officer for the BCP, Mr Vusumuzi Mvelase and Mr Mxolisi Mvomvo. Also banned were: Mrs Nosidima Pityana, wife of Mr Barney Pityana a past president of Saso who is also banned, the Rev Smangaliso Mkhatshwa of the BPC executive and the Rev Ebenezer Maqina.

TOWNSHIP FINANCE

The beer budgets

What would black townships be like without excessive drinking? Probably a good bit more pleasant than they are at present. Those families which manage to survive the ravages of pass raids and the migrant labour system would at least not have alcoholism to contend with, and the crime rate would drop.

But as long as government refuses to subsidise the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, their budgets are going to remain heavily dependent on drink. Thus, the West Rand Board (Wrab), hard hit by the destruction of its liquor outlets in Soweto, is once again talking about increasing township rents.

The outlet of the Port Natal Board, which controls a huge area from the Tugela to Port Edward, and almost to

Hammarisdale inland, survived the township revolt last year, with the result that its financial position is not as bad as the Wrab's. It expects to end the financial year with a surplus of R266 000 on a total income of R28,7m — with liquor sales the major contributor.

The Board's finances appear to be finely balanced, and additional income from rents and/or labour fees will have to be found before long if cost increases are not to push it into the red. A decline in sales of liquor and sorghum beer would be a disaster.

KwaMashu was handed over to KwaZulu on April 1 and it is therefore impossible to draw comparisons between this year's estimates and last year's income and expenditure, except in specific instances.

Last year there was a deficit of R2,5m on housing, of which KwaMashu accounted for R1,5m. With R24m lopped off its estimates, KwaZulu could scarcely have taken over the township at a worse time. This year, without KwaMashu, The Board expects losses of R1,5m on housing and R1,1m on hostels — losses which exceed anticipated profits of R2,3m on liquor and beer sales.

Apart from liquor (R19,4m), housing (R460 960) and hostel rents (R638 869), the only other substantial source of income is labour fees, estimated to yield

R5,9m to the Board's coffers.

On the expenses side, liquor and beer ingredients (R12,8m) are the biggest item, with salaries and wages next at almost R7m. Some R1,6m will be spent on sport and recreation.

Board officials make the point that liquor profits, by law, must be divided — with a third going to sport, recreation and welfare account and the rest to hostel and housing subsidies. The government itself takes 20% of the profits on liquor as opposed to sorghum beer.

FM 15th July 1977

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Natal Mercury 15/7/77

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Urban resistance will grow, MP warns

JOHANNESBURG —

The Government had misjudged the whole unrest situation in Black urban townships in thinking that a quick tough approach would bring them back to submission. Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, told a report-back meeting in her constituency last night.

Instead, the arrests, detentions and police action had caused a spirit of resistance to emerge among the

Soweto youth, who had become radical in the process.

"I have no doubt that this will not only continue to exist but it will grow unless real and fundamental changes are introduced which will alter the whole quality of

life of urban Africans," she said.

Unfortunately, there were few signs that the Government intended making the meaningful changes that could stave off further confrontations. Instead, there were all the symptoms of the Government opting for a war footing, as evidenced by the increase in expenditure on defence and the extension of military service to two years.

She hoped the various discussions with Western emissaries had shown the Government that the West's concern was the solution of the Rhodesian and South West African problems "and change in the racial policies of South Africa." — (Sapa.)

Sake-Rapport 17/7/77

(332)

Het ons hier 'n lat gepluk?

Die gedagte van 'n eie huis vir die stedelike swartes in Suid-Afrika is nie revolusionêr nie. Dit is ook nie jaar nog 'n politieke snaar aan die boog van lede van die opposisiepartye nie.

Selfs mnr. Dirk Mudge, voorsitter van Suidwes-Afrika se Turnhalle-geraad, het by die jaarvergadering van die United-bouvereniging in Johannesburg gesê:

„Die ontsag wat 'n mens het vir sy eie huis het 'n invloed op die manier waarop hy sy lewe voer.”

Daardeur het hy onderstreep wat algemeen deur die hoofde van bouverenigings gesê word: Eie huise vir swartes sal een van die magtigste wapens wees teen die minagting waarmee eiendom in swart woonbuurtes vandag beheer word. Eie huise sal

„Minimum-standaarde vir woningbou, net soos minimum-loonpelle, moet in verhouding gestel word tot dit wat die ekonomie kan bekostig; tot die produktiwiteit van die betrokke mense; tot die beskikbaarheid van kapitaal en die vereistes vir arbeid.”

So het mnr. M. C. O'Dowd, 'n bestuurder van Anglo American Corporation, gesê toe hy 'n ekonomiese kongres in Johannesburg toegesprek het. „Wanneer ons van swart woningbou praat, praat ons van 'n enkele standaard terwyl die vermoëns van produktiwiteit en verdienste by swartes wissel van baie

woningbou geskep wat terselfdertyd die maksimum, die gemiddelde en die minimum is.

„As maksimum is dit gans te laag. As gemiddelde is dit ook steeds te laag. Maar as die minimum kan dit wel te hoog wees.

„Tensy ons aanvaar dat dit beter is vir 'n mens om geen huis en geen werk te hê nie as om 'n klein huisie en 'n werk te hê.”

Swart huise bespreek

DIE eerste omvattende simposium oor woningbouplanne vir stedelike swartes word aanstaande maand deur J A Y C E E (Johannesburg-Noord) in die Goudstad aangebied. Voorste sprekers van beide die openbare en private sektore sal aan die simposium deelneem.

Die simposium geniet die volle steun van die Wes-Randse Bantoe-administrasieraad en dié liggaam verskaf ook sprekers wat die jongste Rege-

ringsbeleid oor stedelike swart woningbou sal verduidelik.

Onderwerpe wat bespreek sal word, wissel van die finansiering van swart woningbou tot die verskeidenheid huise wat beskikbaar is.

Die simposium sal in die Carlton-Hotel, Johannesburg, plaasvind op 2 Augustus en die aanvangstyd is 08h45. Vir verdere inligting skakel mnr. Robert Zaderer; 609-2040 (Johannesburg).

Eiendoms-RAPPORT

help om 'n sterk swart middelstand in swart woonbuurtes te skep — die bakermat dwarsdeur die hele heen oral ter wêreld. 'n oproer en beskadiging van eiendom.

Dit sal ook die swartes aanmoedig om meer te plaar. En soos almal weet, is 'n eie neseier iets wat net met sweet bekom en met selfs bloed beskerm kan word.

Maar juis in die aanvaarding van die gedagte van 'n eie huis vir stedelike swartes het Suid-Afrika deur die daarstelling van „standaarde” 'n splinternuwe probleem geskep.

hoog tot baie laag.”

Daar bestaan geen eintlike standaarde vir blanke woningbou nie. „Ons soek nie 'n standaard van woningbou op dieselfde soort erf en in dieselfde soort huis wat huisvesting sal gee aan die staatspresident en 'n ploegbaas nie! Tóg is dit wat ons doen met swart stedelike woningbou. En dit is waarom die huidige stelsel by swart stedelike woningbou die probleem skep wat absoluut onoplosbaar is,” het mnr. O'Dowd gesê.

Hy het bygevoeg: wat hy bedoel, is dit: Ons het 'n enkele standaard vir swart

D.D. 18/2/77
Black rights

On Friday, May 27, the Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha was reported to have said: "I do not say we are angels but we did not kill the indigenous peoples of this country with liquor or the gun. After we obtained our freedom we started uplifting them and over the years we have built a democracy that stands out in Africa"

It will be recalled that in Soweto last year the two hottest issues became the use by police of guns on children and the children's destruction of beerhalls which they rightly saw as being a kind of fifth column for the government to keep their parents subservient.

"We did not kill the indigenous people": No we exploited them to make our own lives easier and our pockets fuller.

Mr Vorster once said so in effect: "We gave them employment, why should we be penalised by giving them the vote in our areas?"

My reply would be: These same people came from rural areas knowing little about the politics of nationalism. They worked

with white, brown and yellow for centuries and built up a culture that is in essence the culture of South Africa today.

The urban African today no longer cares for tribalism much, but has become purely "South African" through a long association with and labour at the work of building up South Africa to the industrial power she is today. A recent survey put at 90 the percentage of the approximately ten million employed in South Africa who are not white.

For that contribution, I believe the black man should be rewarded with a vote in the deciding of his future. He should not be penalised by non-recognition of his South African identity and by accentuation of long forgotten tribal differences.

C.K. Bentley.

271 Lotus Ave.,
Beacon Bay.

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EDITORIAL OPINION

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End of the pass laws?

No apartheid legislation is more hated than the pass laws. The legislation clogs up our over-crowded courts day after day, creates criminals out of non-criminals, breaks up families, prevents people from selling their labour on the best available market, makes policemen the object of hatred and makes a mockery of the Government's pledge to eradicate racial discrimination. In the vast catalogue of "petty" apartheid, the pass laws are the pettiest.

So it is welcome news that a plan has been submitted to the Prime Minister for the gradual abolition of the pass laws. According to the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Sebe, it has the backing of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, the conservative Mr M C Botha. In these circumstances it is difficult to see that the Prime Minister can do anything else but to give his approval to legislation abolishing these hated laws.

It will not happen overnight. The Government seldom has the political courage to reverse policy that soon — even when the policy is seen to have failed and when its continued implementation brings internal and international opprobrium down on the Cabinet's collective head. And there may be difficulty over the word

"gradual" in the plan for the gradual abolition of the pass laws.

Gradualism is likely to mean different things to the Cabinet and to the homeland leaders who negotiated the new scheme for pass law abolition. The Cabinet, or certain elements of it, may interpret it to mean slowly; homeland leaders to mean with all deliberate speed. There is no doubt that the homeland leaders' interpretation should be the one to be implemented.

It will be six months before Parliament reconvenes and can begin discussing abolition. That, surely, will be sufficient time for the Cabinet to persuade its conservatives that the skies will not fall if the pass laws are to be scrapped. In the meantime, if there is Cabinet agreement on the issue, what is to be done? Obviously arrests cannot continue to be made under the laws on the scale that we have seen for so many years — more than a quarter of a million a year. The police should be quietly instructed not to make any more arrests.

Both the people on the receiving end of the laws and the police will be relieved; race relations should show some much-needed improvement. And when Parliament reassembles the abolition of the pass laws should be top priority.

'Pass laws to go' plan

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON — A plan for the gradual abolition of the pass laws has been submitted to the Prime Minister by a committee of three homeland leaders and the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha.

This was disclosed yesterday in an interview by one of the committee's members, Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

"According to the new scheme we are trying to introduce the pass laws will be eliminated," he said. "This is what we have been negotiating about and this is what has been sent to the Prime Minister."

The Chief declined to

comment until the Prime Minister had considered the plan.

But when asked if the three homeland leaders had persuaded Mr. Botha to support the abolition of the pass laws the Chief said: "We have."

Last Friday it was announced in Pretoria that the committee, appointed in January, 1975, in accordance with a decision taken at a meeting between homeland leaders

and the Prime Minister, had reached agreement "on various proposals aimed at revising the system."

The committee consists of the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, Chief Sebe, Mr. Botha and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen.

Chief Sebe said yesterday that it had been a little difficult negotiating with the minister about abolition of the pass laws at the same time as the minister was prohibiting Black managers in White areas and the homeland leaders were trying to sell the idea that "a man should be able to sell his labour where he likes."

Chief Sebe said the pass laws were a direct manifestation of racial discrimination and that as the Government's policy was to do away with racial discrimination they should be abolished.



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STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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CAPE TOWN, 29 JULY 1977

[No. 5677

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1367.

29 Julie 1977.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 125 van 1977: Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977.

No. 1367.

29 July 1977

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 125 of 1977: Community Councils Act, 1977.

Act No. 125, 1977

COMMUNITY COUNCILS ACT, 1977.

ACT

To provide for the establishment of community councils; the conferring of civil and criminal judicial power in urban residential areas upon certain Bantu; and the establishment of community guards in certain areas; to repeal certain laws; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

*(Afrikuans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 11 July 1977.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Definitions and interpretation.

1. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act No. 25 of 1945) (hereinafter referred to as the Urban Areas Act), bears the meaning so assigned thereto, and—

“administration board” means a board established by section 2 (1) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act No. 45 of 1971);

“area”, in relation to a community council, means the area for which such council has been established;

“Bantu advisory board” means a board established under section 21 of the Urban Areas Act;

“community council” means a council established under section 2 (1);

“prescribe” means prescribe by regulation made under section 11;

“this Act” includes a regulation made under this Act;

“urban Bantu council” means a council established under section 2 of the Urban Bantu-Councils Act, 1961 (Act No. 79 of 1961);

“urban residential area” means a Bantu residential area.

(2) This Act and the Urban Areas Act shall be construed as if they formed one Act.

Establishment of community councils.

2. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the administration board concerned and with due regard to the provisions of subsection (3), by notice in the *Gazette*, establish a community council for any area in an urban residential area defined in such notice.

(2) A community council shall be a juristic person.

(3) Before the Minister establishes a community council for any area under subsection (1), he shall—

(a) consult every urban Bantu council and every Bantu advisory board established for the area or any portion of the area for which such community council is proposed to be established; or

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(b) if no such Bantu council or board has been established in respect of the area, or any portion of the area, for which such community council is proposed to be established, consult the Bantu residing in such area or portion thereof in such manner as he may think fit.

(4) The Minister may, if he deems it in the public interest or at the request of a community council and after consultation with the administration board concerned, by notice in the *Gazette* alter the area of such community council, by adding thereto or excising therefrom any urban residential area or portion of such an area.

(5) The Minister may, when he deems it in the public interest or when he is requested thereto by any community council, after consultation with the administration board concerned, by notice in the *Gazette* dissolve such council with effect from a date mentioned in such notice and regulate any matters relating to the assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of a community council so dissolved.

Constitution of community councils.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2) and (3), a community council shall consist of the number of members determined by the Minister, and such members shall be elected in the prescribed manner to represent the different categories of voters on that council on a basis determined by the Minister from time to time after consultation with the administration board in question.

(2) If for any reason no members are elected for a community council at a properly conducted election, the Minister shall designate the members of such council.

(3) If for any reason fewer members than the required number are elected for a community council at a properly conducted election, the Minister shall designate so many members as may be necessary to attain such number.

(4) Only Bantu resident in the area of a community council and who have the prescribed qualifications, shall be qualified to be elected or designated as members of such council, to hold office as members thereof and to vote at any election of members of such council.

(5) Any person who is not a citizen of the Republic or of any territory which previously formed part of the Republic, shall not be qualified to be elected or designated as a member of a community council or to vote at any election of such members.

(6) An official of the State, a representative of an administration board and a representative contemplated in section 5 (1) (h) or a person acting on the instruction of such a representative may be present at a meeting of a community council and may take part in the discussion, but shall not have the power to vote.

Prohibition on receiving of fees or rewards and disclosure of certain information.

4. (1) Any member of a community council who directly or indirectly receives any fee or reward from any person in connection with any matter dealt with by that council, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding four hundred rand or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(2) Any member or any person in the service of a community council who, except at a meeting of such council open to the public or the press or with the consent of such council or in the performance of his duties or as a witness in a court of law, discloses any information acquired by him in the course of his duties, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred rand or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Powers and duties of a community council.

5. (1) A community council—

(a) shall in respect of its area and subject to the Minister's directions exercise such powers and perform such duties

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in respect of those of the undermentioned matters as may be vested in it and with which it may be charged by the Minister, after consultation with the administration board concerned and such community council:

- (i) the allocation and administration of the letting of accommodation to single persons or to persons as if they were single;
 - (ii) the allocation and administration of the letting of dwellings, buildings and other structures;
 - (iii) the prevention and combating of the unlawful occupation of land and buildings;
 - (iv) the allocation and administration of sites for church, school or trading purposes;
 - (v) the approval of building plans of private dwellings and the removal or destruction of unauthorized or abandoned buildings or structures;
 - (vi) the prohibition, regulation or restriction of the keeping of animals, except dogs;
 - (vii) the control over the keeping of dogs and the imposition of a levy on the keeping thereof;
 - (viii) the promotion of the moral and social welfare of persons living in its area;
 - (ix) the promotion of sound community development in its area;
 - (x) the beautifying of and the neatness of the area;
 - (xi) the administration of sport and recreational facilities;
 - (xii) the administration of library services;
 - (xiii) the award of bursaries;
 - (xiv) the maintenance of services determined by the Minister;
- (b) may control and manage, subject to the provisions of this Act, a community guard established under section 8 in so far as such community guard exercises its powers and performs its duties in its area;
- (c) shall report to the Minister, the administration board concerned or any other person acting under the authority of the Minister on any matter referred to it by the Minister, such board or such other person or in respect of which it deems it advisable so to report on;
- (d) may make recommendations to the Minister or the administration board concerned regarding the making or application of regulations which it deems necessary or desirable in the interests of the persons in its area, the lay-out and renovation of such area and other matters which it considers to be in the interests of such persons;
- (e) may make recommendations to the authorities concerned in connection with transport services;
- (f) may make recommendations to the bodies concerned in respect of educational matters, including the priorities in the erection of schools, the use of school buildings, sport and other facilities at schools after school hours and the use of donations for educational purposes;
- (g) may develop, on the conditions determined by the Minister and with the concurrence of school boards concerned, sport facilities at schools;
- (h) shall assist and advise any representative recognized in respect of any national unit in terms of section 4 of the Promotion of Bantu Self-government Act, 1959 (Act No. 46 of 1959), regarding matters affecting the national unit concerned;
- (i) may, with the concurrence of the administration board concerned and subject to any conditions the Minister may determine, appoint such staff as it may deem necessary for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties;

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- (j) may, with the approval of the Minister and after consultation with the administration board concerned, impose levies for specific services or purposes on the persons residing in its area;
 - (k) may appoint from among its members one or more committees and may assign to a committee so appointed any of its powers and duties: Provided that the assigning of any powers and duties to any such committee shall not have the effect of divesting such community council of those powers and duties, and that any action taken or decision made by any such committee shall be subject to review at the first ensuing meeting of such community council but without prejudice to the validity of anything lawfully done by or under the authority of such committee prior to such review, or to any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred as at the date of such review by virtue of anything so done;
 - (l) shall, at the request of the Secretary for Bantu Education or any person acting on his behalf, designate one of its members to serve as a member of a specific school board;
 - (m) shall have, with regard to any power or duty which, immediately before the date on which such power was vested in it or it was charged with such duty was exercised or performed by an administration board, all the rights, powers, functions, duties and obligations of an urban local authority in terms of the laws mentioned in section 11 (1) (e) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act No. 45 of 1971);
 - (n) shall, subject to the conditions determined by the Minister, exercise in its area the other powers and perform the other duties in connection with any matter, whether or not it is connected with the matters referred to in this subsection, determined by the Minister after consultation with the administration board and other authorities concerned;
 - (o) may, subject to the conditions determined by the Minister and with due regard to the provisions of any applicable law, provide for any matter relating to the exercise of its powers or the performance of its duties.
- (2) Rights, powers, functions, duties and obligations vested in a community council or with which it may be charged by virtue of the provisions of subsection (1) (m) shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, devolve upon such council to the exclusion of the administration board or any other urban local authority.
- (3) For the purposes of the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties in terms of paragraph (m) of subsection (1) and in the application of the provisions of any law referred to or contemplated in that paragraph, a community council shall in respect of its area be deemed to be such a body or authority as that whose powers and duties it is empowered by that paragraph to exercise or perform, and its area shall be deemed to be the area of jurisdiction of such body or authority.
- (4) The Minister may, after consultation with the administration board and community council concerned, withdraw any power or duty vested in a community council or with which it is charged, and may confer or impose any power or duty referred to in subsection (1) (a) so withdrawn upon the administration board concerned.
- (5) The Minister or any body or person authorized by him may take such steps as he may deem necessary to ensure the continuation of the functions of a community council.

Staff.

6. (1) (a) The Minister may, if he deems it necessary for the effective performance of the functions of a community council, on the recommendation of the Public Service

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Commission or with the approval of any relevant body established by law, as the case may be, approve of the performance, in accordance with the directions of the Minister, of duties for and on behalf of such community council by an officer or employee of the public service or such other body, with the consent of the officer or employee concerned.

- (b) Any administration board may, after consultation with a community council, place members of its staff, with their consent, at the disposal of such community council for the performance of its duties.

(2) If the post of any person who is in the service of any administration board at the commencement of this Act is, by formal resolution of such administration board, declared to be redundant by virtue of the operation of this Act and such person cannot suitably be retained in the service of such administration board and the Minister determines that such post did not become redundant as a result of the unreasonable action or refusal of such person—

- (a) such administration board shall give to such person notice of such redundancy; and

- (b) at the expiration of a period of six months, or such shorter period as may be agreed upon between such person and such administration board, as from the date upon which notice has so been given such person shall be retired and thereupon—

- (i) if he is a member of the pension fund established under the Associated Institutions Pension Fund Act, 1963 (Act No. 41 of 1963), he shall, for the purposes of the regulations governing such pension fund and subject to the provisions of subsection (3), be deemed to have been so retired on attaining the retirement age as defined in the said regulations: Provided that in determining any benefit payable to him in terms of the said regulations, there shall be added to his pensionable service the period by which his said retirement age exceeds his age at the date on which he is so retired, or a period of five years, whichever is the shorter period;

- (ii) if, by virtue of an election exercised by him in terms of section 10 (8) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act No. 45 of 1971), he is a member of a municipal pension fund (as defined in section 10 (16) of the said Act) he shall, for the purposes of the law or rules governing the pension fund of which he is a member, be deemed to have been retired by the local authority concerned by reason of redundancy and the provisions of subsection (4) shall then apply in respect of him.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) (b) (i) there shall, with due regard to the provisions of that subsection, be payable from the pension fund referred to in that subsection, a benefit calculated in terms of the regulations governing such pension fund, and there shall be recovered from the administration board concerned and paid into such pension fund—

- (a) the full amount of any payment made in respect of any annuity payable up to the last day of the month in which the person concerned attains the retirement age as defined in the said regulations;

- (b) with effect from the first day of the month following upon the month referred to in paragraph (a), the amount by which every payment in respect of any annuity payable is increased by reason of the period added in terms of subsection (2) (b) (i) to the pensionable service of such person;

- (c) the amount by which any gratuity so calculated is increased by reason of the period so added to the pensionable service of such person;

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- (d) in the event of the death of such person, the amount by which any benefit in favour of the widow, any eligible child or any dependant of such person is increased by reason of the period so added to his pensionable service.
- (4) (a) There shall be paid to any person referred to in subsection (2) (b) (ii) from the municipal pension fund concerned the appropriate benefit prescribed by or under the law or rules governing such pension fund in respect of a member thereof who is dismissed on the grounds of redundancy.
- (b) The said municipal pension fund shall recover from the administration board concerned—
 - (i) where the benefit concerned is or includes any annuity, the full amount of each payment in respect of such annuity, with effect from the date of such person's retirement up to the date on which he attains the age at which he is required in terms of such law or rules to retire from the service of the local authority concerned, or up to the date of his death, whichever date is the earlier;
 - (ii) where any annuity referred to in subparagraph (i) remains payable in terms of such law or rules after the date on which such person is so required to retire, the amount (if any) by which every payment in respect of such annuity exceeds the amount which would have been payable in terms of such law or rules had such person, on the date on which he actually retired, attained the age at which he is so required to retire;
 - (iii) where the benefit concerned is or includes any gratuity, the full amount of such gratuity or any portion thereof, as an actuary designated by such municipal pension fund may at the expense of such administration board determine, with due regard to the ratio which such person's period of service with the local authority concerned bears to his period of service with such administration board.
- (c) No amount which in terms of such law or rules may be recovered by a municipal pension fund from a local authority shall, in any case to which this subsection applies, be recoverable in respect of the retirement of any person on the ground of redundancy.
- (5) For the purposes of this section "municipal pension fund" means any superannuation, pension or provident fund or scheme (other than an assurance scheme) established by a local authority for the benefit of its employees, or by or in terms of any law for the benefit of the employees of one or more local authorities.
- (6) (a) No person in the service of a community council shall belong to any trade or staff association not approved by the Minister.
- (b) Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of paragraph (a), joins any trade or staff association not approved by the Minister, shall be deemed to have resigned from the service of the community council concerned with effect from the date on which he so joined.
- (7) Any determination by the Minister in terms of subsection (2) shall be final.

Conferring of
civil and criminal
judicial power
on certain Bantu.

7. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with a community council, confer on a Bantu in respect of the area of such council or of such portion of such area as the Minister may determine, the same judicial power as in terms of sections 12 and 20 of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act No. 38 of 1927), may be conferred on a Bantu chief or headman.

(2) The appropriate provisions of the said sections 12 and 20 and any regulations made thereunder shall *mutatis mutandis* apply

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in connection with the judicial power conferred on any person in terms of subsection (1).

Establishment and functions of community guards.

8. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister of Police and a community council, or two or more such councils jointly, establish for the area or areas of such council or councils a community guard for—

- (a) the preservation of the safety of the inhabitants of the area or areas concerned;
- (b) the maintenance of law and order therein;
- (c) the prevention of crime therein; and
- (d) the performance of the functions of a messenger according to Bantu law in respect of the exercising of the judicial power of any person on whom such power has been conferred under this Act.

(2) The constitution of any community guard so established, the control and management thereof and the appointment, powers, functions, duties and discipline of the members thereof, shall be as prescribed by the Minister in consultation with the Minister of Police.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as derogating from the powers, functions and duties of the South African Police or a member thereof or any peace officer in the service of an administration board.

Funds of a community council.

9. (1) The funds of a community council shall consist of—

- (a) every amount received by such council or any member or employee thereof by virtue of the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty under the provisions of this Act;
- (b) every amount that an administration board pays with the approval of the Minister to such community council for the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty under this Act;
- (c) every amount received in respect of a fine imposed by a person in the exercise of criminal judicial power conferred on him in terms of this Act;
- (d) every amount received in respect of a levy imposed in terms of this Act;
- (e) any amounts obtained from any other source.

(2) The funds of a community council shall be charged with—

- (a) expenses incurred in the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty under this Act;
- (b) expenses incurred with the consent of the community council by a person in the exercise of criminal or civil judicial power conferred on him in terms of this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 19 of the Urban Areas Act, a community council shall keep a full and correct account of all amounts received or spent by it and shall manage its financial affairs as determined by the Minister.

(4) The books, statements of accounts and balance sheet of a community council shall be audited by the Auditor-General.

Abolition of urban Bantu councils and Bantu advisory boards in certain circumstances.

10. (1) If a community council is established for a portion of any area for which an urban Bantu council or a Bantu advisory board has been established, such Bantu council or board shall cease to exercise any power or perform any duty in respect of such portion, and if a community council is established for the whole of the area for which an urban Bantu council or Bantu advisory board has been established, such Bantu council or board shall cease to exist.

(2) With regard to the area of a community council, a reference in any law to an urban Bantu council or a Bantu advisory board shall be construed as a reference to such community council.

Regulations.

11. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the administration board concerned and with any community council which

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will be affected thereby, make regulations or apply existing regulations in connection with—

- (a) the mode of election of and the vacating of offices by members of community councils, the filling of vacancies on such councils, the qualifications of voters for the purposes of electing such members and the qualifications of candidates for such elections;
- (b) the period of office, conditions of service, powers and duties of the members and office-bearers of community councils;
- (c) the convening of, the procedure at and conduct of meetings of a community council or of the members of two or more such councils;
- (d) the appointment, constitution, powers and duties of committees of a community council;
- (e) the employment, conditions of service and discharge of the staff of a community council;
- (f) the control over the financial affairs of a community council and the books and accounts to be kept;
- (g) any other matter the regulation of which is in the opinion of the Minister necessary or desirable for the effective carrying out of this Act.

(2) In the interpretation of any regulation made by the Minister under section 22 of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act No. 45 of 1971), in respect of a power or function which has been vested in a community council or with which it has been charged in terms of this Act, such community council shall be deemed to be an administration board.

(3) Different regulations may be made or applied in respect of different community councils.

(4) The Minister may, after consultation with the administration board and the community council concerned, repeal or amend any regulation made or applied in terms of this Act.

(5) Any regulations made under this section may provide for penalties for any contravention of or failure to comply with the provisions thereof or failure to comply with any requirements or conditions prescribed in any permit, order or other document issued thereunder, not exceeding a fine of two hundred rand or, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period of six months.

Competent judicial authority concerning the hearing of certain cases.

12. Any contravention of a provision of this Act shall, if the accused is a Bantu, be heard by a Bantu Affairs Commissioner and any civil matter in which the parties are a community council and a Bantu, shall be heard in the court of a Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

Removal of ambiguity, conflict and administrative difficulty.

13. (1) If any provision of this Act or any other law is found to be ambiguous or to give rise to administrative difficulty in the application thereof to a community council, or any provision of this Act is found to be in conflict with any other law, the State President may by proclamation in the *Gazette* determine the extent to which and the manner in which such other law shall apply in respect of such council according as he may deem necessary to remove such ambiguity, administrative difficulty or conflict.

(2) Any proclamation referred to in subsection (1) shall not remain in operation for longer than the end of the session of Parliament following on the date upon which it was published in the *Gazette*.

Repeal of laws and savings.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the laws referred to in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent set out in the third column of the said Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Urban Bantu Councils Act, 1961 (Act No. 79 of 1961), and section 21 of the Urban Areas Act, a duly established urban Bantu council or Bantu advisory board shall continue to exist, shall exercise the powers and perform the duties which such a council or board is authorized to exercise or perform under the said laws, and members of such a

Act No. 125, 1977

COMMUNITY COUNCILS ACT, 1977.

council or board may be elected or selected in accordance with such laws or regulations made thereunder as if such laws were not repealed, until such council or board, as the case may be, ceases to exist in terms of the provisions of section 10(1).

Application of
Act 94 of 1970
to community
councils.

15. For the purposes of the Limitation of Legal Proceedings (Provincial and Local Authorities) Act, 1970 (Act No. 94 of 1970), a community council shall be deemed to be a "local authority" as defined in section 1 of the said Act.

Short title.

16. This Act shall be called the Community Councils Act, 1977.

Schedule

LAWS REPEALED

No. and year of Law	Title	Extent of Repeal
Act No. 25 of 1945	Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945	Section 21
Act No. 46 of 1959	Promotion of Bantu Self-government Act, 1959	Section 5 (2)
Act No. 79 of 1961	Urban Bantu Councils Act, 1961	The whole



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STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 145]

KAAPSTAD, 29 JULIE 1977

CAPE TOWN, 29 JULY 1977

[No. 5667

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1357.

29 Julie 1977.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 115 van 1977: Tweede Wysigingswet op Bantowetgewing, 1977.

No. 1357.

29 July 1977.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 115 of 1977: Second Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1977.

Act No. 115, 1977

SECOND BANTU LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1977.

ACT

To amend the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, so as to enable associations of Bantu and certain juristic persons to acquire business rights in locations and Bantu villages; to amend the Bantu Beer Act, 1962, so as to further regulate the sale and supply by general dealers of Bantu beer and Bantu beer powder; and to amend the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971, so as to extend the legislative powers of legislative assemblies.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 11 July 1977.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 37 of Act 25 of 1945, as amended by section 65 of Act 42 of 1964.

1. Section 37 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (i) of the proviso of the following paragraph:

“(i) no site shall be let under paragraph (a) otherwise than to a Bantu or an association of Bantu or a juristic person of whom all the members or shareholders are Bantu, and no person who is not a Bantu shall be employed on any site so let;” and

(b) by the substitution for the first sentence of paragraph (ii) of the said proviso of the following sentence:

“(ii) the Minister may authorize the urban local authority to carry on business as a general dealer, butcher, baker and eating-house keeper or to carry on the business of an hotel or of a bioscope or to establish and conduct markets or to erect and to let buildings to a Bantu or an association of Bantu or a juristic person of whom all the members or shareholders are Bantu for any such purpose in the location or Bantu village if he is satisfied that such a course is in the interests of the residents of the location or Bantu village.”.

Amendment of section 5 of Act 63 of 1962, as amended by section 2 of Act 30 of 1972, section 11 of Act 70 of 1974 and section 10 of Act 4 of 1976.

2. Section 5 of the Bantu Beer Act, 1962, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1A) of the following subsection:

“(1A) Any general dealer, except a general dealer within that portion of the area of jurisdiction of a municipal council, borough council, town council, village council, town board, village management board, local board, health board or health committee which is not a Bantu residential area as defined in section 1 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act No. 25 of 1945), or an area which has,

Act No. 115, 1977

SECOND BANTU LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1977.

under the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act No. 36 of 1966), been declared to be a group area for occupation by members of the coloured group, who has been authorized by the Minister in writing under this section to do so, may, with due regard to the provisions of this section and subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine, sell and supply packaged Bantu beer and Bantu beer powder, provided such packaged Bantu beer is acquired from a local authority, the Bantu Investment Corporation or any development corporation as defined in section 1 of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act No. 46 of 1968)."

Amendment of section 4 of Act 21 of 1971, as amended by section 12 of Act 7 of 1973.

3. Section 4 of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971, is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:

"(c) the appointment, accrediting and recognition of diplomatic and consular officers and the negotiation, conclusion or ratification of conventions, treaties and agreements with countries other than the Republic;"

Amendment of Schedule 1 of Act 21 of 1971, as amended by section 12 of Act 23 of 1972, section 15 of Act 7 of 1973, section 24 of Act 70 of 1974 and section 10 of Act 71 of 1974.

4. Schedule 1 of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971, is hereby amended by the insertion after item 31P of the following item:

"31Q. The conclusion or ratification of conventions, treaties and agreements with the Government of the Republic."

Short title.

5. This Act shall be called the Second Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1977.



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STAATSKOERANT

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VOL. 145]

KAAPSTAD, 29 JULIE 1977

CAPE TOWN, 29 JULY 1977

[No. 5671

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1361.

29 Julie 1977.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 119 van 1977: Wysigingswet op Bantoewetgewing, 1977.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1361.

29 July 1977.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 119 of 1977: Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1977.

ACT

To repeal the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1922, and the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1928, of the province of the Cape of Good Hope; to amend the provisions of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936, relating to the moneys to be paid into the South African Bantu Trust Fund; to amend the provisions of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, in order to increase the penalties for certain offences; and to further regulate the appropriation of moneys in the Bantu beer account; to amend the provisions of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, in order to provide for the issue of identity documents to foreign Bantu; and to enable the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to make regulations; to amend the provisions of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964, in order to provide for the making of regulations relating to the compulsory provision of goods and services by employers to their Bantu employees; to amend the provisions of the Bantu Authorities' Service Pension Act, 1971, relating to the interest to be added to certain amounts; and to provide for the transfer of certain assets and liabilities of the Authorities' Service Pension Fund and the Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund to certain other provident funds; and to amend the provisions of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971, relating to pension matters of employees of Bantu Affairs Administration Boards; and to apply the Limitation of Legal Proceedings (Provincial and Local Authorities) Act, 1970, to all Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 11 July 1977.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. The Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1922 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1922), and the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1928 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1928), of the province of the Cape of Good Hope, are hereby repealed.

2. Section 8 of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936, is hereby amended by the insertion after paragraph (f) of the following paragraph:

“(fA) the amount of the value or the amount of the proceeds of the sale by the State—

(i) of land of which the Trust was the registered owner or which vested in the Trust and which became State-owned land in terms of section 2 or 3;

Repeal of Ordinances 7 of 1922 and 3 of 1928 of the province of the Cape of Good Hope.

Amendment of section 8 of Act 18 of 1936, as amended by section 29 of Act 56 of 1949, section 49 of Act 92 of 1969 and section 27 of Act 20 of 1972.

Act No. 119, 1977

BANTU LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1977.

- (ii) of land which was or could have been expropriated in terms of section 13 (2) unless the Minister of Finance after consultation with the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister determines otherwise."

Amendment of section 10 of Act 25 of 1945, as substituted by section 27 of Act 54 of 1952 and amended by section 5 of Act 16 of 1955, section 30 of Act 36 of 1957 and section 47 of Act 42 of 1964.

3. Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

"(4) Any person who contravenes any provision of this section, or who remains in any area for a purpose other than that for which permission so to remain has been granted to him, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rand or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine."

Amendment of section 10*bis* of Act 25 of 1945, as substituted by section 48 of Act 42 of 1964.

4. Section 10*bis* of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) Any person who contravenes any provision of subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence and liable on first conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rand or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and on a second or subsequent conviction for a like offence in the same prescribed area within a period of two years, to a fine of not less than one hundred rand or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period of not less than three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine."

Amendment of section 19 of Act 25 of 1945, as amended by section 1 of Act 43 of 1945, section 34 of Act 54 of 1952, section 10 of Act 64 of 1952, section 8 of Act 16 of 1955, section 35 of Act 36 of 1957, section 11 of Act 53 of 1957, section 11 of Act 79 of 1961, section 20 of Act 63 of 1962, section 55 of Act 42 of 1964, section 8 of Act 19 of 1970 and section 9 of Act 29 of 1972.

5. Section 19 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph (c) of subsection (3).

Amendment of section 43*sept* of Act 25 of 1945, as inserted by section 73 of Act 42 of 1964.

6. Section 43*sept* of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:

"(a) Any person who contravenes any provision of subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, and in addition a sum of money equal to the sum of money proved to have been paid to such person in contravention of the said subsection shall be declared by the court convicting such person to i.e. forfeited to the State."

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Amendment of section 3 of Act 67 of 1952, as amended by section 12 of Act 79 of 1957, section 15 of Act 76 of 1963 and section 84 of Act 42 of 1964.

7. Section 3 of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph (c) of subsection (1)*bis*.

Amendment of section 12 of Act 67 of 1952, as amended by section 21 of Act 79 of 1957, section 22 of Act 76 of 1963 and section 86 of Act 42 of 1964.

8. (1) Section 12 of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (1) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

“(1) The Minister may make regulations as to—”.

(2) Any regulation made before the commencement of this Act under the provisions of section 12 of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, shall be deemed to have been made under the provisions of the said section 12 as amended by subsection (1).

Amendment of section 28 of Act 67 of 1964, as amended by section 15 of Act 19 of 1970 and section 15 of Act 70 of 1974.

9. Section 28 of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964, is hereby amended by the insertion after paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

“(hA) the compulsory provision of any goods or service by employers to their Bantu employees, and the recovery of the cost of such goods or service by way of deduction from the wages of such employees.”.

Amendment of section 3 of Act 6 of 1971, as amended by section 23 of Act 4 of 1976.

10. Section 3 of the Bantu Authorities' Service Pension Act, 1971, is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of the following paragraph:

“(c) interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum, compounded annually on the thirty-first day of March and calculated from the date on which such person becomes liable to contribute to the pension fund or the superannuation fund, as the case may be, up to the date of payment of such amount, shall be added to an amount payable in terms of paragraph (b).”.

Insertion of section 4A in Act 6 of 1971.

11. The following section is hereby inserted in the Bantu Authorities' Service Pension Act, 1971, after section 4:

“Transfer of assets and liabilities of pension fund or superannuation fund to certain other pension funds, superannuation funds or provident funds.

4A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law the Minister may, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, direct that such portion as he may determine of the assets and liabilities of the pension fund and the superannuation fund be transferred, as from a date fixed by him, to any pension, superannuation or other provident fund—

(a) established in respect of persons in the employ of any authority; and

(b) of which members of the pension fund or superannuation fund are to become members as from a fixed date.”.

Amendment of section 10 of Act 45 of 1971, as amended by section 42 of Act 62 of 1973.

12. (1) Section 10 of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971, is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subsection (4) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

“Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law or in the rules governing any municipal pension fund, but subject to the provisions of subsection (18)—”;

(b) by the substitution for paragraphs (c), (cA) and (d) of subsection (4) of the following paragraphs:

“(c) there shall, in respect of any person so deemed so to have elected, be paid to the pension fund so established, out of the said municipal pension fund,

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an amount equal to the interest of the person concerned in the assets of the said municipal pension fund as calculated by the actuary of the said municipal pension fund in consultation with any other actuary designated for the purposes of this paragraph by the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions or by any officer in the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions designated by the said Minister;

(cA) if the amount of the interest calculated in terms of paragraph (c) is less than the amount which, in terms of the regulations in force under the said Act, is payable to the pension fund so established in respect of the pensionable service of such person referred to in paragraph (b), the deficit shall be paid to that pension fund out of the State Revenue Fund;

(cB) there shall be added to any amount payable in terms of paragraph (c) or (cA) interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, compounded annually on 31 March and calculated from the date on which, in accordance with paragraph (a) or in accordance with subsection (8) (a), as the case may be, the person concerned becomes a member of and contributes to the pension fund so established, up to the date on which the said amount is paid to such fund in terms of paragraph (c) or (cA): Provided that if the total amount payable in terms of paragraph (c) is not paid in one sum, the rate at which interest is payable on such portion of the said total amount as may be determined by the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions or by an officer in the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions designated by the said Minister for such purpose, shall be six per cent per annum;

(d) there shall, in the case of any person to whom paragraph (b) applies and who is subsequently directly appointed in the service of any local authority, be added to the aggregate of the amounts which may in terms of the regulations under the said Act be paid in respect of such appointment—

(i) an amount equal to the interest calculated in terms of paragraph (c); and

(ii) interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, compounded annually on 31 March, on the amount referred to in subparagraph (i), and calculated in respect of the period from the date on which such person, in accordance with paragraph (a) or in accordance with subsection (8) (a), as the case may be, became a member of and contributed to the pension fund so established, up to the date on which the said amount is paid to the municipal pension fund in question:

Provided that such aggregate shall be calculated in respect of the period from the date on which such person so became a member of and contributed to the pension fund so established, up to the date of such direct appointment;”;

(c) by the addition of the following subsection:

“(18) The provisions of subsection (4) (b), (c), (cA), (cB), (d) and (e) shall not apply in respect of any person appointed under subsection (1) as from any date after 31 December 1977.”.

(2) Subsection (1) shall be deemed to have come into operation on 27 June 1973.

Act No. 119, 1977

BANTU LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1977.

Insertion of
section 24A in
Act 45 of 1971.

13. The following section is hereby inserted in the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971, after section 24:

"Application
of Act 94 of
1970 to
boards.

24A. For the purposes of the Limitation of Legal Proceedings (Provincial and Local Authorities) Act, 1970 (Act No. 94 of 1970), a board shall be deemed to be a 'local authority' as defined in section 1 of the said Act."

Short title.

14. This Act shall be called the Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1977.

D. D. 29/7/77

Cruywagen attacks Bantu Board critics

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THABAZIMBI — The increasing campaign against Bantu Administration Boards appeared to be the beginning of a campaign against the Department of Bantu Administration itself, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said here yesterday.

Opening a district office of the Central Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Cruywagen said he was sometimes astounded by the ignorance of critics,

sometimes from organisations who should know better.

"Criticism is stimulating, but ignorant destructive criticism of even that which has positive results, without the courage to spell out the alternatives, becomes boring and eventually passes one by unnoticed," he said.

"Bantu Affairs Administration Boards have recently been increasingly attacked and the most virulent criticism comes

from strange areas.

"I will go as far as to allege there are signs of an organised campaign against this management and administrative institution.

"I see in this only the first ripple of an increasing campaign against the department and ministry which, under circumstances not normally easy, must handle delicate matters of relations within specific policy boundaries." — SAPA.

Minister's pledge on Peddie farms

S.A. 35/7/77

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EAST LONDON — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, has promised farmers in the Peddie South district that he will complete the purchase of their properties for the Ciskei by next year.

"I hope to keep that promise," Dr Hartzenberg said in an interview.

When this area was finished the Government would complete buying out properties in the northern section of the Peddie district.

Previously there had been a priority system in the purchases but now the Government was buying the properties in blocks although the Government still received requests for priority treatment.

Dr Hartzenberg also confirmed that in future if offers were declined by farmers, they would not receive renewed offers during the same financial year.

Asked if this did not put farmers into a position where they would be forced to accept offers which

they did not believe fair, Dr Hartzenberg said: "That is not the intention. If he is going to refuse our offer and there is a re-evaluation, the chances are that the second valuation will not be much higher and he will refuse again."

The Department had to use all its budget during the same financial year. Otherwise the outstanding money reverted into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year. For this reason, the department had to ensure that its entire budget for land purchases was completed.

Dr Hartzenberg also confirmed that black citizens of the Ciskei have been given permission to purchase former white-owned properties on the Peddie coast before all whites in the district have been bought out.

He said the State President had given approval to the purchase of properties by three black people who had made offers to the former owners.

"They needed the State President's approval and he gave it," he said.

Unfortunately, some of these people were unable to raise the money for the properties and the South African Bantu Trust would have to buy the properties.

"I think there will be one or two people who will eventually buy these properties," he said.

Meanwhile, whites in the Peddie district are concerned about the maintenance of the graveyards in the area once it becomes part of the Ciskei.

They would like to see the appointment of a permanent body, like the War Graves Commission, to ensure the preservation of graveyards in areas which now fall into homelands.

Both the Mayor of Peddie, Mr Thraves Eayrs, and the Chairman of the Peddie Farmers' Association, Mr Ian Lloyd, have called on the Government to protect the graveyards. — PC.

Sunday EXPRESS

A TIME FOR MODERATES

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IT SPEAKS volumes for White uneasiness and the continuing turmoil in our townships that it has been deemed necessary to ban the mass Soweto rally planned for today.

The meeting was to seek citizens' approval of a plan for the future that already has the backing of radical political movements in the township. Who would want to disrupt such a meeting? Have we come so far along the path of senseless violence? If people cannot meet to talk out their political aspirations, where do they go from there?

There can be few of us today who do not have some sense of foreboding. Last year Laurence Gandar wrote this analysis of our position: "It is a struggle of classic simplicity between those who hold power, which means the Afrikaners, and those who aspire to power, which means the Africans. The rest of us . . . are mere bystanders."

Must it be like that?

Certainly it often seems so. But in the midst of anger and anguish this week came a gleam of hope — ironically, the Soweto blueprint that was to have been discussed at today's banned meeting. Here was a plan by a group of moderates that not only satisfied Black consciousness movements but also found cautious favour among some verligte White Nationalists; surely, in its own way, a little miracle.

We are not so naive as to believe the blueprint is an instant formula for our problems. Its real importance lies elsewhere.

It is that, given goodwill, peaceful solutions can be found. And they will be found not by the hardline nationalists on either wing, but by the moderates in between. Those Nationalists who speak of the futility of opposition should remember that. It is the one thing that stops most South Africans from getting out and leaving today's protagonists to fight their own futile war.

One thing must be clearly understood for the sake of all of us. The Soweto blueprint cannot be reconciled with apartheid. You cannot create a city run by Africans for Africans and then refuse freehold land rights. When Africans own land in White South Africa, separate development goes out the window.

The importance of the point is that we shouldn't pretend that the policy of the Government can provide solutions. And the importance of the tentative support for the Soweto plan from some verligtes is that there are Government supporters coming to recognise this vital factor.

In the end, South Africa will be saved not by the warring nationalists on either flank but by the moderates in between. The vital thing now is for these moderates to establish and develop their common ground, to build racial bridges. Continued squabbling is dangerous.

Bantu board sacks leaflet man

332

By SUZANNE VOS

THE Port Natal Bantu Administration Board has taken a tough line against one of its township officials who has persisted in distributing anti-integration pamphlets privately.

The chief director of the board, Mr S. Bourquin, told the Sunday Times yesterday that Mr Patrick Kenney had been found guilty of insubordination and fired. He was given one month's notice.

Mr Kenney appealed to the board's staff advisory committee then withdrew the appeal.

In April Mr Kenney, a sub-section head in the board's labour bureau, began distributing pamphlets describing moves for an integrated beach in Durban as "a mad plan which would lead to chaos."

The pamphlets, headed "Attack — White Man Awake", said children would face "the very real prospect of fraternising and swimming with firstly the coloureds, close on their heels the Indians — who already dominate this city — and a little later the Bantu who will swamp our areas around the beachfronts."

Embarrassed

Mr Bourquin said Mr Kenney's action had embarrassed the board and was "beyond the bounds of propriety". He was told to stop distributing the pamphlets immediately.

Instead, he put out another one calling a former mayor of Durban, Mr Ron Williams, chairman of the city's management committee, a "traitor" for suggesting an integrated beach.

Mr Kenney, who will not speak to the Press, was said to be considering taking his case to Dr Andries Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration.

Mr Martin Louw, a member of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, is backing Mr Kenney's cause. He sent a telegram to Dr Treurnicht claiming that thousands of Durban people wanted the Deputy Minister to intervene on his behalf.

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

332

Time to clean up that BAD mess

THE year that has passed since the Soweto riots began has proved one thing beyond doubt: Government policy for the urban black areas is bankrupt. Even some Government supporters now admit that the administrative machinery in major townships is disintegrating.

And while it is true that the authorities have not yet employed a fraction of the force available to them, the prospect ahead is miserable; the police are beginning to assume the character of an army of occupation.

The reason is that the political initiative has slipped from the hands of the Government which is now trying, ineptly and ineffectually, to catch up with events.

What is perfectly plain is that nobody in this Government is quite sure what to do about it all. The Prime Minister seems to think that the problem will go away if he ignores it; the Minister of Justice threatens; the Minister of Bantu Administration whines that "foreigners" are to blame, which is patent poppycock; and the officials of the department cast about desperately to find "leaders" who will be obedient to them.

This is nothing short of tragedy. The one hopeful sign to emerge from Soweto in a year is the creation of the Committee of Ten, consisting of nine men and a woman who are respected in their own community and beyond, moderate in speech and purpose, and apparently capable of exerting true leadership.

But they are not obedient. They won't have anything to do with the scheme to create Community Councils as a front for State officials — for that is what the Community Councils, like the failed Urban Bantu Councils, amount to.

Therefore the officials are trying to rake up a set of Uncle Toms to present as alternative "leaders". They say they have a "Committee of 13" to challenge the claims of the Committee of Ten, but they must hide their identity.

What kind of leaders are they who must lead from under a blanket?

This is the kind of game that Mr Ian Smith was playing ten years ago and more when he branded the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole an extremist. Today Mr Smith would give an arm for an opportunity to negotiate a compromise agreement with Mr Sithole.

The truth of the matter is that Mr M. C. Botha and his officials are leading us into the same kind of trap. They are trying to discredit moderate black leaders simply because they are not obsequious.

The whole business is a dangerous mess.

So dangerous, indeed, that the Government must jettison policies that have proved disastrously ill-conceived and which have been ineptly administered. The way to dispose of these policies is to dump the man who is — rightly or wrongly — perceived to be most responsible for the mess.

That man is Mr M. C. Botha.

Verligte mirages

VERLIGTE Nationalists must either put up, or shut up. Their novelty value is wearing thin and so, surely, is their usefulness as handy lightning conductors for party disaffection.

Today, as South Africa faces the stark reality of Soweto and the other equally harsh truth — the Government's inability to respond to it intelligently — verligtes within the party are becoming something of a menace.

Their promises of change, their endless declarations of principle, simply raise expectations which they have neither the will nor the ability to fulfil. And they offer false comfort to those who know in their heart of hearts that it is the

Treurnichts who have the party in tow.

South Africa can no longer be soothed by their honeyed phrases or excited by the belief that the verligtes will one day hijack the party ossewa and drag it into the future. It has long since realised that the words of a Dr Piet Koornhof — admirable though they are — are not father to the Nationalist deed.

And it sees the reality of Nationalism in the purblind arrogance and the actions of a Department of Bantu Administration and its bosses.

Until verligtes can match words to deeds, the time has come when the talking has to stop.

Mercury Reporter

NEW Republic Party candidate for Hillbrow Dr. Johan Prins last night slammed the Government's hard-line attitude towards the Soweto Committee of 10 proposals.

In an interview after a 48-hour tour of Natal Dr. Prins said: "If we don't allow responsible people to run Soweto it will be run by schoolchildren."

"Yet the Government turn round and say the committee is not experienced enough. This is a negation of their policy. If Blacks can run their homelands why can't they run Soweto?"

He said South Africa needed a "morally defensible policy."

"It would be ideal if we could come together in one democratic government."

"But will it stay democratic or will it lead to

Govt's Soweto stand rapped

Black domination and misuse of power which we as a White minority are unable to counter?" Dr. Prins asked.

The Progressive Reform Party policy at present discarded White politics.

"We can't talk to the PRP on their present policy as there are no safeguards for minori-

ties. But if there is a change in their basic policy there will be room for negotiation," he said.

Dr. Prins said his platform for the Hillbrow seat would be that South Africa needed change.

This could not come from the Nats because they lacked credibility — inside and outside South Africa. And it could not come from the PRP because they had limited appeal.

Mr. Warrick Webber MP (Pietermaritzburg South), who shared a platform with Dr. Prins, said there had been two general acceptances at meetings in Natal.

There must be a period of inter-group negotiations which implied that each group would be given a power base and arising out of this would be the development of a multi-racial edifice determined by the negotiations, Mr. Webber said.

R50 000

gift

for

urban

body

WOOLWORTHS has pledged R250 000 during the next five years to the Urban Foundation, the non-profit organisation set up by businessmen to improve the quality of urban life.

Woolworths chairman, Mr R. S. Sonnenberg, handed over the first cheque for R50 000 to the director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice J. H. Steyn, with the hope that real, meaningful improvements will result from the efforts of the Urban Foundation.

Mr Sonnenberg said: 'Being acutely aware of the social responsibilities which we firmly believe should be undertaken by commerce, we warmly welcome the establishment of this foundation.'

R250 000 TOTAL

'In addition to this initial R50 000 we intend, subject to annual review, to contribute a further R200 000 during the next four years, making a total of R250 000.'

Accepting the cheque, Mr Justice Steyn said he welcomed the incentive and the challenge that 'real, meaningful improvements' would result from the foundation's efforts.

'The situation in our urban areas is indeed grave, and many problems face us.'

BE DIFFICULT

'While these problems cannot be resolved by money alone, without the committed support of the business sector it will be difficult to bring about the changes that are necessary to secure greater stability in our urban society,' he said.

'The type of committed support and investment which Woolworths has indicated is indispensable to the success of the foundation.'

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D.D. 2/8/77

Westminster changes: not enough say blacks

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JOHANNESBURG — Black leaders have reacted strongly to speculation on the Cabinet Council's recommendations for changes in South Africa's Westminster system of government.

Their comments followed confirmation that the Westminster system will be amended in Parliament next year to include Coloureds and Indians in the political system.

But black leaders made it clear yesterday that the reported proposals would have to be severely modified and extended to include urban blacks if they are to win black support.

Mr J. A. Rabie, independent member of the Coloured Representative Council, described the

reported plans as totally inadequate.

Although Mr P. W. Botha, Minister of Defence and chairman of the Cabinet committee, said press speculation was not a true reflection of the proposals, it is accepted that there will be no joint decision-making body with legislative powers.

Mr Rabie slated the plans for separate parliaments for Coloureds and Indians as a "joint talking house" without legislative powers. "Coloured people have had enough of talking. We will settle for nothing less than joint decision-making at all levels of government.

"If the white parliament is to retain sovereign control over matters of common interest, the plan will

be unacceptable," he said.

Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, said it was unfortunate the plans to extend the Westminster system ignored the urban blacks. "The Nationalists will have to realise that the blacks are here to stay and that South Africa belongs to all of us," he said.

It was only a matter of time before Soweto became an autonomous municipality, something the Cabinet Committee is said to have recommended for Coloured and Indian municipalities.

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, said he could not comment until the recommendations were finalised, but he criticised the Cabinet Council as being a whites only affair with a mandate to make findings and recommendations that will directly affect blacks.

— DDC

Homeland policy doomed TO PEOPLE FORCED TO OWN CARS

If the Government's homelands policy is as successful, 11 more cities, the size of Cape Town will have to be built by the turn of the century to house the growing urban population, Dr Dewar said.

'If we look at it in terms of African population increase, eight more cities the size of Soweto will have to be built by the turn of the century — and this if the policy is as much as 50 percent successful,' he said.

MIGRANTS

He added that a 50 percent success rate by the year 2000 was impossible and that the flood of migrants to the urban areas of South Africa would continue at an unprecedented rate, regardless of legislative measures to prevent it.

'For the policy to be just 50 percent successful, all jobs, social services, and the infrastructure would have to more than double in the next 23 years, merely to maintain the minimal and grossly inadequate developmental levels which exist at present,' he said.

Speaking about the projected growth of South Africa's population, Dr Dewar said the population explosion was still to come. 'The real problems, the real pressures, are still to come.'

ONCE the future residents of Mitchell's Plain have paid for the basic necessities of living, they will need a great deal of the rest of their monthly income on commuting, said Dr Dewar.

'This is income which could be used for things other than basic necessities, such as education, house improvements, recreation, savings and so on.'

'It can be seen from this that the structural relationship between place of work and resi-

dence affects almost every aspect of urban living.

'We are creating cities which, because of inadequacies in public transport facilities, force people to own cars, regardless of their purchasing capacity.'

'There is an imposition of priorities here which has nothing to do with freedom of choice. Yet when people respond to the imposition and purchase a car, this action is used as evidence that car ownership is a priority of the people and that road building should take priority over other transport forms,' he said.

Another way in which city structure was aggravating poverty was that the poorest people lived further and further from the higher order commercial and activity nodes on which they were dependent for the satisfaction of their daily needs.

'The resulting processes substantially increase their costs of living,' he said.

The policy of separate development in South Africa removed the poor from the more wealthy classes.

Commercial and other facilities were mostly located where there was a

large amount of 'luxury' income. Because prices in these areas were usually lower than elsewhere — largely because of competition — these centres paradoxically best served the needs of the lower income group.

'The expenditure of the poor is increased either through excessive transport costs for journeys other than work or through inflated prices (33 percent higher than elsewhere) within the local areas themselves.'

'The overriding effect of the city structure is, therefore, that the poor continue to get poorer,' Dr Dewar said.

Expert: Living standards will fall

MR 645 2/8/77

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Import: are once again being organised
Union with "Honey" Hinkinson
Lunch
is your own affair, but the
provided. Snacks, in the form
pannuts and chips will of course
be and lazy.
Refreshments will be available in the

SOUTH AFRICAN cities would become increasingly Third World in character, with declining living standards, a University of Cape Town lecturer said yesterday.

Dr David Dewar, senior lecturer in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, was speaking at the Centre for African Study's course introduction to South Africa.

He said South African cities would become increasingly populated by low-income people. The fundamental urban priority would not be housing, transport or related services — important as these were — but economic survival, in the form of enough job opportunities.

"The other implication of the increasingly 'Third World' nature of South African cities is that the problem of urban supply will not so much be the provision of housing, social services, infrastructure and the like on a hitherto unprecedented scale, but the provision of these facilities at prices which allow people access to them.

"There is no doubt that presently unquestioned, Western-based attitudes to what constitutes acceptable minimum standards will have to undergo radical revision within the foreseeable future.

Dr Dewar added: "The emphasis in city development must necessarily become the creation of opportunity.

"At the present time, however,

the emphasis is almost entirely on restrictions: the efforts of individuals are hampered at every turn by . . . among others, legal restrictions, restrictions on access to capital, unnecessarily rigid building regulations, inadequately created and insufficient opportunities in newly planned areas, and above all, through zoning which is blindly based on the simplistic and dangerous ethic of land use separation.

Probably the most powerful tool for the creation of opportunity lay in building cities to maximise the processes of reinforcement.

"The collective power of the system can provide opportunities for the individual . . . the poor

benefit from the presence of the rich; one man benefits from his neighbours; the whole is much greater than the sum of the parts.

"In South African cities, however, this reinforcing power of collectiveness has been dissipated not only by removing the poor from the more wealthy, but also through the practice of "township" or "housing estate" development.

Large, rapidly completed and low-density townships which were cut off from the rest of the city by freeways or open spaces, had to be self-sufficient.

This was impossible and attempts to achieve it resulted in areas which were environmentally sterile and lacked opportunities normally inherent in urban areas.

GROUP BRAKENSSTEIN GAMES

Talks on Black tenure

JOHANNESBURG

Mr. Justice Jan Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, is negotiating with top-level Government representatives on land tenure for Blacks and home ownership.

Confirming this yesterday he said in an interview that he was hopeful about the outcome of the negotiations.

He said: "I am hopeful that a dispensation can be arrived at which would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Blacks for the security of tenure and home ownership in urban areas."

Judge Steyn stressed that the talks were at the "highest level" and that nothing had occurred which had lessened his confidence in the eventual outcome.

The Urban Foundation, which has the backing of most of South Africa's prominent industrial and commercial leaders, aims to be a catalyst for change in the living conditions of urban Blacks.

It is known that Judge Steyn, who has connections at Cabinet level, regards the issue of land tenure and home ownership for Blacks as the most important single gut-issue facing South Africa today.

It could, he believes, help defuse the political ugliness with which South Africans of all races are living.

Development Research Unit

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IE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

an Knight

king Paper No. 11

Most blacks are capitalists — report

CAPE TIMES 8/8/77

By DAVID WILLERS

(332)

THE majority of blacks in South Africa are moderate capitalists opposed to revolution, according to a West German report on political attitudes in South Africa which will be published in the Republic in September.

The findings of the report, written by Dr Theodore Hanf, director of the Bergstrasse Institute for Social Research in Freiburg, are understood to be viewed with considerable importance by the West German Government.

The existence of the survey, which set out to establish the current political mood of South Africa, has been known for some time, but Dr Hanf refused to allow his early conclusions to be published.

He told the Cape Times earlier this year that it would be premature to make his findings public until his work had been properly correlated in West Germany.

Some of his reported findings are:

- Only 5,8 percent of the Afrikaners can be considered verlig enough to vote for an opposition party such as the PRP.

- The National Party presents the biggest obstacle to change.

- The greatest resistance among Nationalists is to the removal of petty apartheid.

- Nationalists have a very strong commitment to the party leadership and would accept changes if they were initiated by elite groups within the Nationalist hierarchy.

- There was very little white backlash to last year's Soweto riots.

- Opposition voters in the old UP, who traditionally voted for the party out of sentiment and family ties, will ally themselves to hard-line Nationalists conservatives if asked to vote for specific policies.

- Social distance between the races in South Africa is similar in intensity and scale to that found between black and white on the Continent.

Publication of the report is certain to clarify political

thinking on the Republic's race problems.

The positive finding on black attitudes to capitalism may stimulate renewed West German interest in the South African economy which could lead to increased investments.

The other findings, notably that change has to be initiated at the top, may also lead the opposition parties in South Africa to change their electoral strategy.

Instead of seeking

"grassroot" support among Afrikaans voters, it is expected that they will direct their attentions to influential verligte groups within the National Party.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, PRP MP, who recently spent time with Dr Hanf in Germany reviewing the report, is understood to have conveyed the gist of the most important findings to Mr Colin Eglin while the PRP discussed its link-up with the Basson group.

The Baabs' bonanza

FM 12/8/77 Financial Mail August 12
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FM 12/8/77

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Black and white in the CBD

If there is one point that came through loud and clear at this week's conference on "urban revitalisation" at Johannesburg's Rand Afrikaans University it is this: if the CBDs (and in particular the Johannesburg CBD) are to be kept alive as vigorous centres of commerce and finance and as major contributors to city finances, then the black presence must be seen for what it is -- permanent.

RAU's Prof Dries Oosthuizen notes that "present trends indicate that in future the economic base of CBDs will become more dependent on black skills and purchasing power". Retailing in the CBD, he argues, is becoming (white) office worker and black (shop) customer orientated.

Carlton Centre GM Nigel Mandy points out that within a radius of 25 km of Johannesburg's city hall, seven out of 10 inhabitants are black. In the CBD itself, white workers still outnumber blacks 2 to 1, but a decade ago the ratio was 6 to 1.

The CBD, says Mandy, echoing Oosthuizen, "is becoming more and more dependent on non-white skills, purchasing power, and customer patronage".

Residential and school segregation by race can be justified at the present stage, argues Mandy, as a way of reducing friction, provided that each group receives reasonable facilities and has a say in management -- "but I do believe the CBD and the industrial areas must become non-racial". That means black shopkeepers, black-admitting restaurants and entertainment -- and black rate-payers.

Oosthuizen warns, however, that

simply declaring open shop in the CBD is not the sole answer to its revitalisation.

US experience, he points out, has been that even when allowed in, "the Negro is not in a position to effectively compete in the competitive American urban economy (35% live below the breadline and they are predominantly employees) and this leads to frustration, relatively low entrepreneurial action and efforts to develop the ghettos as separate economic units".

If the CBD is to maintain its function as a durable shopping area for all population groups Oosthuizen reckons that "stronger commercial centres" in black dormitory areas will have to be developed.

There are some developers who believe that that would really kill off the CBD.

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situation. Somebody seems to have slipped up badly."

spokesman, who added it was in favour of the Transkei Government treaty.

that an extradition treaty wasn't included. Somebody seems to have slipped up badly."

Since independence, some criminal suspects and others are thought to have fled to Transkei. They include an alleged R57 000 payroll-snatcher and the witnesses in an alleged police brutality case.

"If the lack of extradition treaties is creating problems in Transkei as one solid geographic entity, what is going to happen with Bophuthatswana?" Senator Bamford asked.

"It's very late in the day," Senator Bamford said. "I'm amazed there was no treaty ready for signing at independence. When the independence

Transkei is easy to enter because there are many roads into the country without border control posts.

A foreign affairs spokesman this week admitted the position with Transkei was causing problems.

“It's extraordinary Bill was passed in parliament last year there was a host of draft treaties ready to come into operation when Transkei had a government.

"Of course we'll negotiate one as soon as possible," said the foreign affairs spokesman. Any extradition treaties signed with homelands that became independent would not be retroactive.

And the Progressive Reform Party's constitutional law expert, Senator Brian Bamford, said: "This is an absurd

Boputhatswana could be even more accessible.

but a treaty is being negotiated," he said. This was confirmed by a

"It's extraordinary"

independent would be retrospective

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

be circulated to all members in

4	5	6	6	TOTAL VOTES	CAST PREFERED OPTION
7	3	8	27	99	
1	5	2	29	106	
-	6	3	25	87	
3	2	0	35	163	
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Following table has been prepared by

MAIN SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE CLIMATIC GROUPS :

Cruywagen hears black pleas

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

BLACKS in urban areas want full citizenship and rights in a society free of discrimination, a national delegation of 14 black business leaders told the Government yesterday.

They warned that to create a sound business climate it would be necessary to eliminate all grievances causing the current unrest and to accept the cooperation of recognised black leaders such as the Committee of 10 in Soweto.

The delegation from the

National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) led by the president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, was cordially received by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen.

Mr Motsuenyane last night gave details of some of the issues raised by the delegation:

● Black businessmen were feeling the effects of the unrest more than whites. "We are victims of a situation, of looting and arson and only the elimination of grievances will create a sound business climate."

R.D.M 18/8/77

● A realistic plan means recognising urban blacks as permanent communities and ensuring full rights and citizenship. "We want to feel as South African as anyone else, and not be treated as foreigners in the land of our birth."

● Blacks want the freedom and opportunities to establish industries in urban areas. Until last year blacks were allowed to be engaged in 26 business activities. This was extended to 40, but they are all in the commercial area. Nafcoc will list the types of industries they propose.

● Nafcoc wants to establish a national development corporation to enable it to solicit capital for development in black urban and rural areas on a "realistic basis" and not in the uncoordinated way of the homelands to promote Government policy.

● The elimination of Government controls on cinemas, hotels, beerhalls or liquor stores in black areas. This was not consistent with the free enterprise system and such activities should be left to black businessmen.

If actual rainfall $< r$ then climate is Aw.

B CLIMATES

Boundary between S and W determined by

$$f \quad r = t + 7 \quad (\text{Cms}) \quad (^{\circ}\text{C})$$

$$w \quad r = t + 14 \quad "$$

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where r = mean annual rainfall

t = mean annual temperature

If actual rainfall $\leq r$ then climate is W

If actual rainfall $> r$ then climate is S

$$h = \text{hot} \quad t > 18^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$k = \text{cold} \quad t < 18^{\circ}\text{C}$$

C CLIMATES

Coldest month $< 18^{\circ}\text{C}$ but $> -3^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Urban black workers to be investigated

RDM 19/8/77 332

THE Riekert Commission's recommendations could have a profound influence on the future status of urban black workers, Dr Gideon Jacobs MP, said last night.

Earlier the Prime Minister announced the appointment of the commission to inquire into manpower utilisation.

The chairman and only member is the Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr Piet Riekert.

In a statement in Pretoria yesterday Mr Vorster said the Riekert Commis-

sion would inquire into labour and related matters which fell outside the terms of reference of the Wiehahn Commission now inquiring into labour laws.

The Riekert commission will have a close look at the entire sweep of legislation affecting black workers in urban areas, including the pass laws.

New-look Bantu boards

ARGUS 24/8/77

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The Argus Political Staff
BANTU administration boards are likely to be streamlined, with the aim of reducing them to no more than their executive committees, from the time their present term expires.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, admitted this was his direction of thinking on administration boards when the boards were criticised at the Cape congress of the National Party in Cape Town last night.

A delegate from Vasco, Mr L. J. Rothman, called for the machinery of the administration board to be 'oiled' so that double action within the boards could be eliminated.

Matters first had to be placed on the executive's agenda before they could be discussed by the full board.

He called for the streamlining of the system through reducing the size of the boards to allow for quicker decision-making.

Replying, Mr Cruywagen said he agreed with Mr Rothman's arguments. He would like to see the boards made smaller so they consisted only of the executive committees.

In this way double action could be eliminated by making the board and the executive the same body.

'I believe that if we reappoint administration boards, we will move nearer to achieving that aim,' he said.

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provided they do not

leave the employ of the particular employer with whom they have contracted.

Theoretically speaking they are able to fulfill the requirements of Section 10(1)b) and so qualify for permanent residence. Thirdly, there are the men who entered into employment contracts after 1968, which restricts the legal rights of contract workers to a much greater degree than previously.

Basically this regulation stipulates that all contracts entered into with men from the reserves be for a maximum of one year, and that at the end of the contract the men return to the reserve in order to enter into a new contract of employment. The final category consists of those men who are living 'illegally' in the townships or in squatter camps. This category is not dealt with in this work paper.

In this paper, men who qualify under Section 10(1)a) or b) for permanent residence in the urban area are termed local men; those men whose right to be in the urban area is dependent upon their contract with an employer are termed contract workers.

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.

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D.D. 26/8/77

Black plea for new land deal

CAPE TOWN The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) has appealed to the Government to allow freehold title to blacks on all land they occupy in urban and rural areas.

This was disclosed to black businessmen in Guguletu by the president of the Western Province Chamber of Commerce, Mr L. Phillips, who was reporting back on a recent meeting of the NAFCOC executive committee with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, in Pretoria.

The committee had requested that a register of deeds on this land should be opened as a matter of urgency, and the Land Act would be amended to

permit the unlimited registration of mortgage bonds.

The committee also called for the repeal of the Group Areas Act, the Urban Areas Act, and the Physical Planning Act, and expressed concern at the "amazingly insignificant" part played by black entrepreneurs in the industrial sphere of business in South Africa.

Nafcoc was assured by Mr Cruywagen that concessions would soon be granted to black businessmen. These included an increase in the permissible size of black trading sites and an enlargement of the types of businesses which they could undertake. — DDC.

THE TRANSVAAL NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS

Tim Patten, Political Reporter

The Government was considering "renewal and adaptation" of the status of urban blacks, but they could expect no new rights, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said yesterday.

Addressing the Transvaal congress of the National Party in Pretoria, Mr Botha said attention was being given to every possible adaptation on the position of the millions of blacks living in white areas.

But he emphasised that any changes that might occur would be within the framework and flexibility of existing Government policy.

Mr Botha was replying to a resolution submitted by the Pretoria East branch of the party calling on the Government to clarify the future position of urban blacks following the introduction of the Community Council Act.

An appeal was made to Mr Botha by a delegate to recognise the urban blacks as a permanent part of white South Africa.

Mr Botha said he agreed the urban blacks were permanently resident in white areas, but the preconditions of their right to live there were paramount.

No difference

The Government, he said, did not differentiate between the urban black and the homeland black. One could not be isolated and treated in a different way.

All blacks belonged to an ethnic group, and because of this they would have to regard their homes as being in the homelands. Only in the homelands would the urban blacks be allowed to exercise their political rights, he said.

Blacks in the white areas were there in a secondary role, just as whites were secondary in the homelands. Because of this, they would not be given extended rights in white areas.

Although they now had the right to own the township houses they lived in, and could extend and alter the houses, they did not have the right to own the site.

This was basic to the Government's policy and would not be changed.

Homeland funds

Replying to another resolution, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen, said the Government was not holding back on development projects in the homelands.

He said no funds were being held back for channelling to other departments.

'Cor' bid was too late

Political Correspondent

PRETORIA — An attempt by the far right-wing Democratic National Party to sway Transvaal nationalists against the Government's new constitution plan came yesterday but too late.

A circular letter from the leader of the DNP, Mr C J "Cor" Du Preez, was placed on the windcreens

of delegates' cars at Pretoria City Hall last night calling on them to oppose the plan — but the vote in favour of the plan had already been taken.

Mr Du Preez said in the circular that the establishment of a sovereign parliament, free of foreign ties and subject to nothing had been woven like a silver thread into South Africa's history.

"Keep it far from you fellow-Afrikaners, to wipe away all the blood, sweat and tears of the past, not only by making the parliament equal coloured and black parliaments, but by placing under a mixed super-parliament, the so-called cabinet council," he said.

"Do not get dragged into a hasty decision by a handful of liberals within your party," Mr Du Preez pleaded.

STAR 14/9/77.

Hint of change for urban blacks



MR DAWIE DE VILLIERS



MR M C BOTHA



DR PIET KOORNHOF



MR W A CRUYWAGEN

Resounding victory for Koornhof

Political Correspondent
There would be more problems in and out of the country if a law was passed prohibiting mixed sports clubs, the Minister of Sport, Dr Koornhof, warned in Pretoria last night.

He won a resounding victory for his implementation of Government sport policy by means of persuasion after telling a packed meeting of about 400 people at the Transvaal Nationalist Congress that, if they wanted such a law, they would be creating "sorrows."

An amended resolution

moved by Mr F W de Klerk, MP — opposing further legislation unless developments threatened order, maintenance of identity, self-determination and vested rights was approved by an overwhelming show of hands.

This gave Dr Koornhof his fourth successive green light from Nationalist provincial congresses to proceed with his implementation of policy.

A counter resolution by the MP for Maraisburg, Mr A C van Wyk, calling for legislation prohibiting mixed clubs was supported

by less than 20 congress delegates.

Dr Koornhof said that if he were to pass legislation, then he did not think he would be able to persuade sportsmen not to join the clubs of other race groups. Such sportsmen would then adopt the defiant attitude of "they will show us," he said.

Dr Koornhof also dealt with the controversy which led to the resignation of athletics chief Professor Hannes Botha because of mixed athletics bodies.

The Minister said he

now had an undertaking from Professor Charles Nieuwoudt, head of the new umbrella athletics body, that at provincial level liaison bodies would be established for each province and that they would not be mixed-c. sport. This was again policy.

Professor Botha had indicated he was happy satisfied with this undertaking.

Dr Koornhof said problems arose in the selection of provincial teams merit from the fact separate racial teams competed in the same league.

FIN. MAIL 16/9/77

IDEOLOGY v REALITY

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"... the native should only be allowed to enter the urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to enter and to minister to the needs of the white man and should depart therefrom when he ceases so to minister" — Transvaal Local Government (Stallard) Commission, 1922.

The urbanisation of the African population has long been recognised as the single most important determinant of politics in SA. Indeed, government's proposed constitutional amendments have already been rejected by the Labour Party and by members of the executive of the SA Indian Council on precisely the grounds that they fail to include urban Africans.

The actual extent of African urbanisation, in both "white" SA and the Bantustans, has recently been documented in a short monograph by Pretoria University geographers Flip Smit and Jan Booysens. It will give little joy to government planners still committed to the "temporary sojourners" doctrine with regard to urban Africans.

In the PWV complex alone there are now 2.1m Africans — comprising half of all Africans in urban areas — and only 1.4m whites.

Since 1946, the margin by which Africans have outnumbered whites in urban areas has steadily grown.

Five phases of urbanisation are charted by Smit and Booysens. The first dates from the discovery of minerals until 1923, when movement of Africans to towns and cities was relatively free. Phase two — the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 envisaged segregation of Africans in the white areas and provided for stricter influx control.

Phase three was ushered in by the Group Areas Act of 1950, which aimed at intensified segregation, neces-

sitating extensive relocation of the black population, often in the guise of slum clearance. Phase four — the Sixties — saw increasing emphasis on development in the Bantustans and stringent controls on the creation of African housing, particularly family housing, in the "white" urban areas. In 1967, the Department of Bantu Administration & Development also made it clear that "non-productive" Africans (the elderly, physically handicapped, widows etc) living in the "white" urban areas would be resettled in the Bantustans.

The last phase in the urbanisation process is the re-introduction of limited leasehold "home ownership" for Africans in the cities.

Smit points out that the development of urbanisation and especially its recent rapid increase in the Bantustans seen by many in government as the answer to the urban black "problem"

— has been effected more by government policy than by natural socio-economic and demographic factors. In 1970 fewer than 9% of the Bantustans' 7.1m population lived in urban areas in the Bantustans. By 1976 this figure had grown by 65% to just under 1m.

There are a number of reasons for this rapid growth — including under enumeration in the 1970 census, the inclusion of black townships like Umlazi in the Bantustans, and, of course, population "resettlement."

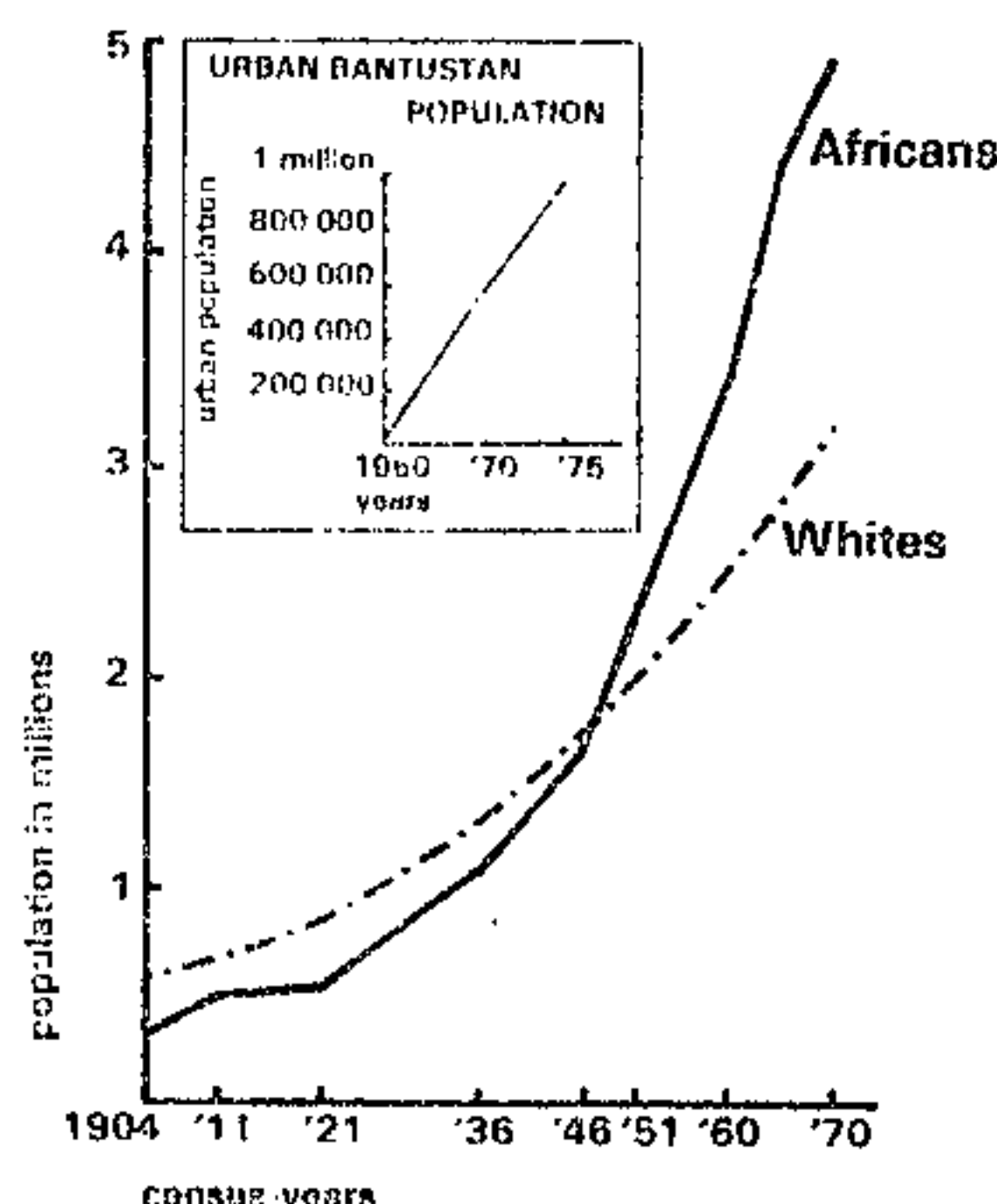
Between 1960 and 1970 over 68 000 Africans were removed from "black spots" in the "white" rural areas. Since 1970 another 275 000 Africans, most of them from "white" urban areas, have been resettled, primarily in towns in the Bantustans.

Urbanisation (though still affecting less than 16% of the Bantustan population) is itself raising extensive problems there. As Smit notes, the "artificial" reasons for urban development in the Bantustans are reflected in the location of most of the towns. Without exception, the most populous Bantustan towns are those located close to large white urban concentrations. Even the larger towns are, at best, administration centres.

Contrary to expectations, these new towns have not made any meaningful contribution to economic development in the Bantustans by providing markets, since the major portion of purchasing power is still spent in the nearby white cities.

An analysis of most of the Bantustan towns "inevitably leads to the conclusion that they generally lack a sound economic base and that, on the whole, they are little more than economic appendices to, or dormitory towns for, 'white' urban areas. If the borders of independent homelands should ever be closed to commuter traffic, these towns would die," says Smit.

URBAN POPULATION: WHITES AND AFRICANS 1904-1970



7

Changes on the way

The struggle for the restoration to urban Africans of the trading rights taken away from them in the Sixties appears at last to be bearing some fruit.

As a result of repeated representations by the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafec) and the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), government has now agreed to expand from 26 to 66 the list of types of businesses for which trading permits may be granted to Africans in the townships.

Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Craywaghen told the FM this week that the new list had already been approved and would be gazetted "shortly".

The response of Africans to the changes remains cool. Sam Mot-

sonyane, chairman of Nafec, says, "while the changes are to be welcomed, they still represent an essentially discriminatory approach to the question of trading rights for urban Africans. Why this piecemeal granting of new types of licences? Africans should be allowed to trade in the townships at least, in any business they feel competent to run, subject only to the usual zoning restrictions."

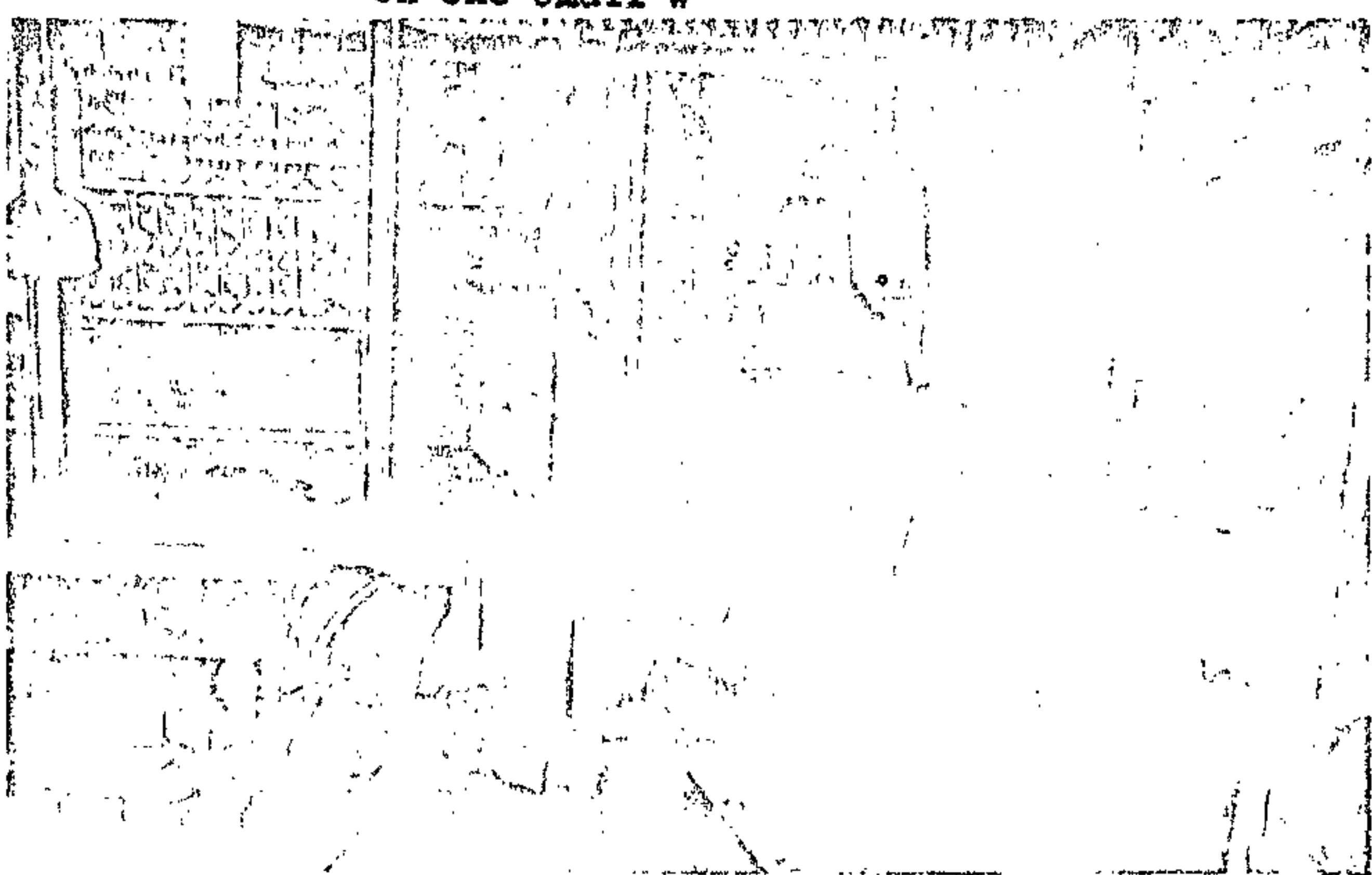
Though at present the list of business licences is restricted to commercial activities, Craywaghen says that the question of light manufacturing licences is also under consideration by his Department, and that further "limited extensions" may be expected.

Contrary to suggestions that white businessmen will be allowed to trade in Soweto, Craywaghen is adamant that, with the probable exception of petrol outlets, trading licences in the township will be restricted to Africans. Nafec has long argued that given the disparity of expertise and access to capital resources that exists it is nonsense to talk of "fair competition" between black entrepreneurs and the white man let alone.

The development of shopping and office facilities in Soweto and other black townships has also been approved, and Craywaghen says that the Bantu Administration Boards have been instructed accordingly. Soweto town council chairman Tshabalala's recently announced plans for a Rom commercial complex in Soweto are presumably one result.

Black leaders have pointed out, however, that without freedom of trade it is still almost impossible to obtain building bonds and bridging finance from the institutions. Little new commercial development is anticipated in the short term.

It's a charm
From out smart
A barren offish
Squalor and
To this endles
The cruel city
Their work in
On one small w



Soweto shop . . . more things on which to spend pocket-money

Mail September 23 1977

Who by swearing black is white land all the
Just like that - a new temple, swamp-drainage, harbour works,
River-clearance, undertaking, the lot - then pocket the cash
And fraudulently file their petition in bankruptcy
Once these fellows were horn-players, stumping the provinces
In road-shows, their puffed-out cheeks a familiar sight
To every country village. But now they stage shows themselves
Of the gladiatorial sort, and at the mob's thumbs-down
Will butcher a loser for popularity's sake, and
Pass on from that to erecting public privies.
These are such men as Fortune, by way of a joke,
Will sometimes raise from the gutter and make Top People
What can I do in Rome? I never learnt how
To lie. If a back is bad, I cannot puff
To ask around for a copy; astrological clap-trap
I cannot and will not promise
To assassinate any man's death by way of obligation
I have never meddled with frogs' guts; the task of carrying
Letters and presents between adulterous lovers
I resign to those who know it. I refuse to become
An accomplice in theft - which means that no governor
Will accept me on his staff. It's like being a cripple.

With a paralysed right hand. Yesterday's day
This head, extended, to see things
With confidence, never to be revealed

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 1921

23 September 1977

VERLENGING VAN AMPSTERMYNE VAN ADVISERENDE BANTOEKOMITEES EN STEDELIKE BANTOERADE

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, bepaal hierby namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling—

(a) kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (3) (d) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945);

(b) kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 10 (1) (a) van die Wet op Stedelike Bantoeade, 1961 (Wet 79 van 1961);

gelees met artikel 22 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), dat ondanks andersluidende bepalings in die regulasies in die Bylaes hiervan vermeld, die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, in die algemeen of met betrekking tot 'n bepaalde Adviserende Bantoe Komitee of Stedelike Bantoe-raad, na gelang van die geval, na goeddunke, kan gelas dat die ampstermyne van die lede van die Adviserende Bantoe Komitees of Stedelike Bantoeade waarop bedoelde regulasies betrekking het, verleng kan word vir die tydperk of agtereenvolgende tydperke deur hom in die lasgewing vermeld.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A2/9/1)

BYLAE 1

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE DIAMANT-
VELDEGEBIED

Note: -AK- Administrateurskennisgewing, PK- Provinsiale Kennisgewing.

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurskennisgewing of provinsiale kennisgewing</i>
Barkly-Wes.....	PK 679 van 24 Oktober 1958
Douglas.....	PK van 16 Januarie 1959
Hopetown.....	PK 560 van 18 November 1948
Jan Kempdorp.....	PK 379 van 6 Junie 1952
Kimberley.....	PK 294 van 21 Augustus 1941
Ritchie.....	PK 109 van 1 April 1931
Warrenton.....	PK 65 van 25 Februarie 1926
Winderton.....	PK 334 van 27 Mei 1955
Boshof.....	AK 182 van 18 Desember 1925
Dealesville.....	AK 164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Hertzogville.....	AK 86 van 31 Augustus 1931
Jacobsdal.....	AK 164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Koffiefontein.....	AK 141 van 25 September 1925

BYLAE 2

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE KAROO-
GEBIED

Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee *Nommer en datum van provinsiale kennisgewing*

Aberdeen.....	44 van 8 Februarie 1951
Beaufort-Wes.....	279 van 30 Junie 1949
Britstown.....	344 van 29 Oktober 1925
Colesberg.....	136 van 7 Mei 1925
De Aar.....	2 van 11 Januarie 1952
Graaff-Reinet.....	587 van 24 November 1949
Hanover.....	429 van 8 Desember 1927
Humansdorp.....	572 van 28 September 1951
Jansenville.....	340 van 22 Oktober 1925
Jeffreysbaai.....	203 van 18 April 1952
Middelburg.....	385 van 26 November 1925
Murraysburg.....	79 van 17 Januarie 1958
Noupoort.....	216 van 1 Mei 1947
Oudtshoorn.....	813 van 7 November 1952
Pearston.....	424 van 14 Augustus 1947
Philipstown.....	288 van 29 April 1955
Petrusville.....	200 van 24 Junie 1926
Richmond.....	455 van 5 September 1940
Victoria-Wes.....	270 van 4 Mei 1950

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1921

23 September 1977

EXTENSION OF TERMS OF OFFICE OF BANTU
ADVISORY BOARDS AND URBAN BANTU COUNCILS

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development—

(a) under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 38 (3) (d) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945); and

(b) under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 10 (1) (a) of the Urban Bantu Councils Act, 1961 (Act 79 of 1961);

read with section 22 of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), determine that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the regulations enumerated in the Schedules hereto, the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development may, in his discretion, either generally or in relation to a particular Bantu Advisory Board or Urban Bantu Council as the case may be, direct that the period of office of the members of the Bantu Advisory Board or Urban Bantu Council to which the said regulations refer, be extended for the period or consecutive periods specified by him in the directive.

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

(File A2/9/1)

SCHEDULE 1

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE
DIAMOND FIELDS AREA

Note: -A.N.- Administrator's Notice, P.N.- Provincial Notice.

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's notice or provincial notice</i>
Barkly West.....	P.N. 679 of 24 October 1958
Douglas.....	P.N. 2 of 16 January 1959
Hopetown.....	P.N. 560 of 18 November 1948
Jan Kempdorp.....	P.N. 379 of 6 June 1952
Kimberley.....	P.N. 294 of 21 August 1941
Ritchie.....	P.N. 109 of 1 April 1931
Warrenton.....	P.N. 65 of 25 February 1926
Winderton.....	P.N. 334 of 27 May 1955
Boshof.....	A.N. 182 of 18 December 1925
Dealesville.....	A.N. 164 of 10 August 1961
Hertzogville.....	A.N. 86 of 31 August 1961
Koffiefontein.....	A.N. 141 of 25 September 1925
Jacobsdal.....	A.N. 164 of 10 August 1961

SCHEDULE 2

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE
KAROO AREA

Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board *Number and date of provincial notice*

Aberdeen.....	44 of 8 February 1951
Beaufort West.....	279 of 30 June 1949
Britstown.....	344 of 29 October 1925
Colesberg.....	136 of 7 May 1925
De Aar.....	2 of 11 January 1952
Graaff-Reinet.....	587 of 24 November 1949
Hanover.....	429 of 8 December 1927
Humansdorp.....	572 of 28 September 1951
Jansenville.....	340 of 22 October 1925
Jeffreys Bay.....	203 of 18 April 1952
Middelburg.....	385 of 26 November 1925
Murraysburg.....	79 of 17 January 1958
Noupoort.....	216 of 1 May 1947
Oudtshoorn.....	813 of 7 November 1952
Pearston.....	424 of 14 August 1947
Philipstown.....	288 of 29 April 1955
Petrusville.....	200 of 24 June 1926
Richmond.....	455 of 5 September 1940
Victoria West.....	270 of 4 May 1950

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BYLAE 3 BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE MIDDEL- LANDEGEBIED

Dorp en naam van advi- serende Bantokomitee	Nommer en datum van provinsiale kennis- gewing
Adelaide.....	275 van 30 Julie 1942
Alexandria.....	5 van 5 Januarie 1950
Bathurst.....	645 van 19 Oktober 1951
Bedford.....	114 van 16 Februarie 1950
Craddock.....	309 van 21 Oktober 1926
Despatch.....	635 of 15 November 1957
Fort Beaufort.....	147 van 21 April 1932
Kirkwood.....	9 van 15 Januarie 1931
Paterson.....	126 van 20 Maart 1930
Port Alfred.....	45 van 1 Februarie 1951
Port Elizabeth.....	468 van 4 Junie 1954
Riebeeck-Oos.....	43 van 6 Februarie 1930
Seymour.....	420 van 9 September 1948
Somerset-Oos.....	130 van 11 Maart 1937

BYLAE 4 BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD- KAAPGEBIED

Dorp en naam van advi- serende Bantokomitee	Nommer en datum van provinsiale kennis- gewing
Danielskuil.....	507 van 6 September 1957
Griekwastad.....	305 van 21 Oktober 1926
Kenhardt.....	363 van 18 November 1926
Keimoes.....	757 van 11 November 1969
Niekerkshoop.....	466 van 4 Desember 1941
Olifantshoek.....	154 van 12 Mei 1926
Postmasburg.....	195 van 19 Mei 1932
Prieska.....	191 van 14 Junie 1928
Reivilo.....	377 van 14 Junie 1952
Uppington.....	205 van 8 Julie 1926
Vryburg.....	16 van 16 Januarie 1959

BYLAE 5 BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-KAAP- GEBIED

Dorp en naam van advi- serende Bantokomitee	Nommer en datum van provinsiale kennis- gewing
Aliwal-Noord.....	280 van 14 Oktober 1926
Barkly-Oos.....	141 van 20 Mei 1925
Burgersdorp.....	355 van 5 November 1925
Cathcart.....	103 van 7 Maart 1929
Cedarville.....	365 van 12 November 1925
Dordrecht.....	784 van 18 November 1960
Elliot.....	89 van 15 Februarie 1940
Hofmeyr.....	19 van 27 Januarie 1927
Indwe.....	279 van 26 Julie 1928
Jamestown.....	2 van 9 Januarie 1941
Keiweg.....	258 van 5 Junie 1930
King William's Town..	66 van 29 Januarie 1960
Kokstad.....	277 van 6 Julie 1933
Komga.....	337 van 22 Oktober 1925
Lady Grey.....	231 van 30 Julie 1925
Maclear.....	69 van 10 Maart 1927
Matatiele.....	370 van 19 November 1925
Molteno.....	241 van 6 Augustus 1925
Oos-Londen.....	260 van 18 April 1957
Queenstown.....	563 van 5 September 1968
Rhodes.....	294 van 24 April 1959
Sterkstroom.....	580 van 14 Desember 1939
Steynsburg.....	236 van 5 Augustus 1926
Stutterheim.....	692 van 14 Oktober 1960
Tarkastad.....	214 van 23 Julie 1925
Tylden.....	405 van 5 September 1929
Ugie.....	469 van 30 September 1948
Venterstad.....	574 van 14 Augustus 1959

BYLAE 6 BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE SKIER- EILANDGEBIED

Dorp en naam van advi- serende Bantokomitee	Nommer en datum van provinsiale kennis- gewing
Kaapstad	
Langa woongebied.....	381 van 24 September 1931
Nyanga woongebied.....	455 van 11 Julie 1958

BYLAE 7 BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE SUIDWES- KAAPGEBIED

Dorp en naam van advi- serende Bantokomitee	Nommer en datum van provinsiale kennis- gewing
Ashton.....	7 van 5 Januarie 1950
Citrusdal.....	406 van 10 Desember 1925
Hermanus.....	11 van 15 Januarie 1942
Paarl.....	175 van 5 April 1951
Stellenbosch.....	696 van 30 September 1960
Worcester.....	140 van 27 April 1944

SCHEDULE 3 BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD MIDLANDS AREA

Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board	Number and date of provincial
Adelaide.....	275 of 30 July 1942
Alexandria.....	5 of 5 January 1950
Bathurst.....	645 of 19 October 1951
Bedford.....	114 of 16 February 1950
Craddock.....	309 of 21 October 1926
Despatch.....	635 of 15 November 1957
Fort Beaufort.....	147 of 21 April 1932
Kirkwood.....	9 of 15 January 1931
Paterson.....	126 of 20 March 1930
Port Alfred.....	45 of 1 February 1951
Port Elizabeth.....	468 of 4 June 1954
Riebeeck-East.....	43 of 6 February 1930
Seymour.....	420 of 9 September 1948
Somerset East.....	130 of 11 March 1937

SCHEDULE 4 BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD NORTHERN CAPE AREA

Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board	Number and date of provincial
Danielskuil.....	507 of 6 September 1957
Griquatown.....	305 of 21 October 1926
Kenhardt.....	363 of 18 November 1926
Keimoes.....	757 of 11 November 1969
Niekerkshoop.....	466 of 4 December 1941
Olifantshoek.....	154 of 12 May 1926
Postmasburg.....	195 of 19 May 1932
Prieska.....	191 of 14 June 1928
Reivilo.....	377 of 14 June 1952
Uppington.....	205 of 8 July 1926
Vryburg.....	16 of 16 January 1959

SCHEDULE 5 BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD EASTERN CAPE AREA

Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board	Number and date of provincial
Aliwal North.....	280 of 14 October 1926
Barkly-East.....	141 of 20 May 1925
Burgersdorp.....	355 of 5 November 1925
Cathcart.....	103 of 7 March 1929
Cedarville.....	365 of 12 November 1925
Dordrecht.....	784 of 18 November 1960
Elliot.....	89 of 15 February 1940
Hofmeyr.....	19 of 27 January 1927
Indwe.....	279 of 26 July 1928
Jamestown.....	2 of 9 January 1941
Kei Road.....	258 of 5 June 1930
King William's Town..	66 of 29 January 1960
Kokstad.....	277 of 6 July 1933
Komga.....	337 of 22 October 1925
Lady Grey.....	231 of 30 July 1925
Maclear.....	69 of 10 March 1927
Matatiele.....	370 of 19 November 1925
Molteno.....	241 of 6 August 1925
East London.....	260 of 18 April 1957
Queens Town.....	563 of 5 September 1958
Rhodes.....	294 of 24 April 1959
Sterkstroom.....	580 of 14 December 1939
Steynsburg.....	236 of 5 August 1926
Stutterheim.....	692 of 14 October 1960
Tarkastad.....	214 of 23 July 1925
Tylden.....	405 of 5 September 1929
Ugie.....	469 of 30 September 1948
Venterstad.....	574 of 14 August 1959

SCHEDULE 6 BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD PENINSULA AREA

Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board	Number and date of provincial
Cape Town	
Langa residential area..	381 of 24 September 1931
Nyanga residential area	455 of 11 July 1958

SCHEDULE 7 BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD SOUTH-WESTERN CAPE AREA

Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board	Number and date of provincial
Ashton.....	7 of 5 January 1950
Citrusdal.....	406 of 10 December 1925
Hermanus.....	11 of 15 January 1942
Paarl.....	175 of 5 April 1951
Stellenbosch.....	696 of 30 September 1960
Worcester.....	140 of 27 April 1944

BYLAE 8

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE DRAKENSBERGGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van provinsiale kennisgewing</i>
Colenso.....	142 van 31 Maart 1949
Estcourt.....	54 van 27 Januarie 1961
Greytown.....	135 van 27 April 1927
Howick.....	79 van 22 Februarie 1940
Ladysmith.....	457 van 1 Oktober 1957
Mooi Rivier.....	607 van 27 Desember 1952
Pietermaritzburg.....	509 van 15 Oktober 1956 en 166 van 14 April 1949

BYLAE 9

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-NATALGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van provinsiale kennisgewing</i>
Dundee.....	280 van 21 Julie 1953
Glencoe.....	706 van 22 Desember 1958
Paulpietersburg.....	522 van 18 Oktober 1954
Vryheid.....	98 van 19 Februarie 1959

BYLAE 10

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR PORT-NATALGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van provinsiale kennisgewing</i>
Margate.....	263 van 10 Julie 1952
Pinetown.....	316 van 9 Julie 1959
Stanger.....	200 van 29 Mei 1947
Tongaat.....	299 van 14 Augustus 1947
Umzinto.....	527 van 19 November 1953

BYLAE 11

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE MIDDE-ORANJE-VRYSTAATSE GEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Bultfontein.....	95 van 12 Junie 1964
Clocolan.....	2 van 8 Januarie 1926
Excelsior.....	57 van 27 Maart 1925
Ficksburg.....	53 van 19 Februarie 1959
Fouriesburg.....	171 van 24 Desember 1947
Hennenman.....	21 van 29 Januarie 1945
Hobhouse.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Hoopstad.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Ladybrand.....	55 van 30 April 1951
Marquard.....	115 van 5 November 1937
Paul Roux.....	99 van 3 November 1939
Rosendal.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Senekal.....	67 van 2 April 1954
Theunissen.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Tweespruit.....	12 van 14 Januarie 1955
Ventersburg.....	52 van 19 Februarie 1959
Wesselsbron.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Winburg.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961

BYLAE 12

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-ORANJE-VRYSTAATGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Arlington.....	63 van 15 Julie 1932
Bothaville.....	173 van 14 November 1949
Clarens.....	125 van 6 September 1927
Cornelia.....	117 van 17 Julie 1925
Edenville.....	52 van 19 Februarie 1959
Frankfort.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Harrismith.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Heilbron.....	210 van 5 Oktober 1956
Kestell.....	33 van 13 Februarie 1925
Koppies.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Lindley.....	52 van 19 Februarie 1959
Memel.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Oranjeville.....	124 van 14 Augustus 1925
Petrus Steyn.....	52 van 19 Februarie 1959
Reitz.....	46 van 13 Maart 1925
Steynsrus.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Tweeling.....	189 van 20 Augustus 1958
Viljoenskroon.....	48 van 17 Maart 1950
Villiers.....	78 van 6 Augustus 1937
Vrede.....	150 van 27 Julie 1956
Vredefort.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Warden.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961

SCHEDULE 8

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE DRAKENSBERG AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of provincial notice</i>
Colenso.....	142 of 31 March 1949
Estcourt.....	54 of 27 January 1961
Greytown.....	135 of 27 April 1927
Howick.....	79 of 22 February 1940
Ladysmith.....	457 of 1 October 1957
Mooi River.....	607 of 27 December 1952
Pietermaritzburg.....	509 of 15 October 1956 and 166 of 14 April 1949

SCHEDULE 9

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN NATAL AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of provincial notice</i>
Dundee.....	280 of 21 July 1953
Glencoe.....	706 of 22 December 1958
Paulpietersburg.....	522 of 18 October 1954
Vryheid.....	98 of 19 February 1959

SCHEDULE 10

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE PORT NATAL AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of provincial notice</i>
Margate.....	263 of 10 July 1952
Pinetown.....	316 of 9 July 1959
Stanger.....	200 of 29 May 1947
Tongaat.....	299 of 14 August 1947
Umzinto.....	527 of 19 November 1953

SCHEDULE 11

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE CENTRAL FREE STATE AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's notice</i>
Bultfontein.....	95 of 12 June 1964
Clocolan.....	2 of 8 January 1926
Excelsior.....	57 of 27 March 1925
Ficksburg.....	53 of 19 February 1959
Fouriesburg.....	171 of 24 December 1947
Hennenman.....	21 of 29 January 1945
Hobhouse.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Hoopstad.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Ladybrand.....	55 of 30 April 1951
Marquard.....	115 of 5 November 1937
Paul Roux.....	99 of 3 November 1939
Rosendal.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Senekal.....	67 of 2 April 1954
Theunissen.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Tweespruit.....	12 of 14 January 1955
Ventersburg.....	52 of 19 February 1959
Wesselsbron.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Winburg.....	164 of 10 August 1961

SCHEDULE 12

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN ORANGE FREE STATE AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's notice</i>
Arlington.....	63 of 15 July 1932
Bothaville.....	173 of 14 November 1949
Clarens.....	125 of 6 September 1927
Cornelia.....	117 of 11 July 1925
Edenville.....	52 of 19 February 1959
Frankfort.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Harrismith.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Heilbron.....	210 of 5 October 1956
Kestell.....	33 of 13 February 1925
Koppies.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Lindley.....	52 of 19 February 1959
Memel.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Oranjeville.....	124 of 14 August 1925
Petrus Steyn.....	52 of 19 February 1959
Reitz.....	46 of 13 March 1925
Steynsrus.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Tweeling.....	189 of 20 August 1958
Viljoenskroon.....	48 of 17 March 1950
Villiers.....	78 of 6 August 1937
Vrede.....	150 of 27 July 1956
Vredefort.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Warden.....	164 of 10 August 1961

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BYLAE 13

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE SUID-ORANJE-VRYSTAATGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Bethulie.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Brandfort.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
De Wetsdorp.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Edenburg.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Fauresmith.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Jagersfontein.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Luckhoff.....	106 van 3 Julie 1925
Petrusburg.....	52 van 13 Maart 1925
Philippolis.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Reddersburg.....	52 van 19 Februarie 1959
Rouxville.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Smithfield.....	9 van 29 Januarie 1926
Springfontein.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Trompsburg.....	21 van 30 Januarie 1925
Vanstadensrus.....	29 van 7 Maart 1930
Verkeerdevelei.....	143 van 11 Oktober 1929
Wepener.....	164 van 10 Augustus 1961
Zastron.....	38 van 4 Julie 1941

BYLAE 14

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE HOËVELD-GEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Belfast.....	244 van 18 Mei 1949
Bronkhorstspuit.....	32 van 16 Januarie 1957
Delmas.....	555 van 27 Desember 1945
Dullstroom.....	734 van 21 September 1960
Hendrina.....	128 van 20 Maart 1925
Lydenburg.....	366 van 13 September 1944
Machadodorp.....	240 van 9 Julie 1925
Middelburg.....	320 van 18 April 1956

BYLAE 15

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-TRANSSVAALGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Duiwelskloof.....	278 van 7 Mei 1930
Louis Trichardt.....	516 van 9 Junie 1960
Messina.....	530 van 13 September 1939
Naboomspruit.....	489 van 31 Julie 1929
Nylstroom.....	638 van 28 Desember 1926
Pietersburg.....	883 van 28 September 1955

BYLAE 16

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-RAND-GEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Benoni.....	343 van 30 April 1952
Brakpan.....	614 van 23 Augustus 1950
Devon.....	424 van 28 Augustus 1935
Germiston.....	412 van 3 September 1941
Heidelberg.....	446 van 14 Junie 1961
Kempton Park.....	547 van 1 September 1948
Springs.....	853 van 21 September 1955

BYLAE 17

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-TRANSSVAALGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviserende Bantoe Komitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Amsterdam.....	640 van 20 November 1940
Barberton.....	271 van 18 Junie 1926
Breyten.....	145 van 27 Maart 1925
Carolina.....	535 van 13 Junie 1951
Chrissiesmeers.....	145 van 27 Februarie 1929
Davel.....	1034 van 23 November 1955
Graskop.....	507 van 25 September 1940
Morgenzon.....	535 van 13 Junie 1951
Nelspruit.....	535 van 13 Junie 1951
Sabie.....	544 van 25 November 1925
Waterval-Boven.....	173 van 31 Maart 1948

SCHEDULE 13

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR SOUTHERN ORANGE FREE STATE AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's</i>
Bethulie.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Brandfort.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Dewetsdorp.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Edenburg.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Fauresmith.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Jagersfontein.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Luckhoff.....	106 of 3 July 1925
Petrusburg.....	52 of 19 February 1959
Philippolis.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Reddersburg.....	52 of 19 February 1959
Rouxville.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Smithfield.....	9 of 29 January 1926
Springfontein.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Trompsburg.....	21 of 30 January 1925
Vanstadensrus.....	29 of 7 March 1930
Verkeerdevelei.....	143 of 11 October 1929
Wepener.....	164 of 10 August 1961
Zastron.....	38 of 4 July 1941

SCHEDULE 14

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR HIGHVELD AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator</i>
Belfast.....	244 of 18 May 1949
Bronkhorstspuit.....	32 of 16 January 1957
Delmas.....	555 of 27 December 1945
Dullstroom.....	734 of 21 September 1960
Hendrina.....	128 of 20 March 1925
Lydenburg.....	366 of 13 September 1944
Machadodorp.....	240 of 9 June 1925
Middelburg.....	320 of 18 April 1956

SCHEDULE 15

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR NORTHERN TRANSVAAL AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator</i>
Duiwelskloof.....	278 of 7 May 1930
Louis Trichardt.....	516 of 9 June 1960
Messina.....	530 of 13 September 1939
Naboomspruit.....	489 of 31 July 1929
Nylstroom.....	638 of 28 December 1926
Pietersburg.....	883 of 28 September 1955

SCHEDULE 16

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR EAST RAND AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator</i>
Benoni.....	343 of 30 April 1952
Brakpan.....	614 of 23 August 1950
Devon.....	424 of 28 August 1935
Germiston.....	412 of 3 September 1941
Heidelberg.....	446 of 14 June 1961
Kempton Park.....	547 of 1 September 1948
Springs.....	853 of 21 September 1955

SCHEDULE 17

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR EASTERN TRANSVAAL AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator</i>
Amsterdam.....	640 of 20 November 1940
Barberton.....	271 of 18 June 1926
Breyten.....	145 of 27 March 1925
Carolina.....	535 of 13 June 1951
Lake Chrissie.....	145 of 27 February 1929
Davel.....	1034 of 23 November 1955
Graskop.....	507 of 25 September 1940
Morgenzon.....	535 of 13 June 1951
Nelspruit.....	535 of 13 June 1951
Sabie.....	544 of 25 November 1925
Waterval-Boven.....	173 of 31 March 1948

BYLAE 18

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE SENTRAAL-
TRANSVAALGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviseerende Bantoeëkomitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Brits.....	593 van 26 September 1928 en 887 van 4 November 1953
Pretoria	
Atteridgeville.....	869 van 9 November 1960
Mamelodi.....	869 van 9 November 1960
Thabazimbi.....	676 van 26 Augustus 1953
Warmbad.....	475 van 13 Junie 1956

BYLAE 19

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE SUID-
TRANSVAALGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviseerende Bantoeëkomitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Amersfoort.....	167 van 21 Maart 1928
Balfour.....	577 van 2 Augustus 1950
Bethal.....	535 van 13 Junie 1951
Charl Cilliers.....	232 van 6 Mei 1927
Greeklingsstad.....	162 van 8 April 1925
Paardekop.....	145 van 24 Maart 1926
Piet Retief.....	373 van 17 Mei 1961
Volksrust.....	535 van 13 Junie 1951
Wakkerstroom.....	282 van 24 Junie 1926

BYLAE 20

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE VAALDRIE-
HOEKEGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviseerende Bantoeëkomitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Deneysville.....	135 van 5 September 1949
Sasolburg.....	117 van 24 Mei 1961
Vanderbijlpark.....	24 van 12 Januarie 1949

BYLAE 21

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE WESRAND-
GEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviseerende Bantoeëkomitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Randfontein.....	664 van 15 Augustus 1956
Westonaria.....	664 van 15 Augustus 1956

BYLAE 22

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE WES-TRANS-
VAALGEBIED

<i>Dorp en naam van adviseerende Bantoeëkomitee</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs-kennisgewing</i>
Bloemhof.....	163 van 2 Maart 1960
Christiana.....	884 van 2 Desember 1959
Coligny.....	2 van 3 Januarie 1951
Delareyville.....	439 van 10 Augustus 1938
Fochville.....	329 van 21 April 1954
Hartbeesfontein.....	298 van 29 April 1953
Klerksdorp.....	650 van 8 Augustus 1956
Koster.....	357 van 4 Mei 1960
Lecudoringstad.....	657 van 29 Oktober 1930
Lichtenburg.....	220 van 20 Mei 1925
Makwassie.....	158 van 7 April 1926
Orkney.....	51 van 28 Januarie 1953
Ottosdal.....	620 van 30 November 1932
Potchefstroom.....	865 van 26 November 1958
Sannieshof.....	43 van 26 Januarie 1938
Schweizer-Reneke.....	884 van 2 Desember 1959
Stilfontein.....	856 van 24 Oktober 1956
Swartruggens.....	480 van 21 Oktober 1931
Ventersdorp.....	55 van 9 Februarie 1949
Wolmaransstad.....	213 van 16 Mei 1925
Zeerust.....	177 van 22 Februarie 1956

BYLAE 23

STEDELIKE BANTOERADE

Nota: AK = Administrateurskennisgewing, PK = Provinsiale kennisgewing.

<i>Bantoesake-administrasieraad</i>	<i>Dorp</i>	<i>Nommer en datum van administrateurs- of provinsiale kennisgewing</i>
Middellandgebied....	Grahamstad.....	PK 798 van 13 Oktober 1967
	Uitenhage.....	PK 738 van 22 September 1967
Skiereilandgebied....	Kaapstad.....	PK 251 van 9 Maart 1973

SCHEDULE 18

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE
CENTRAL TRANSVAAL AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's notice</i>
Brits.....	593 of 26 September 1928 and 887 of 4 November 1953
Pretoria	
Atteridgeville.....	869 of 9 November 1960
Mamelodi.....	869 of 9 November 1960
Thabazimbi.....	676 of 26 August 1953
Warm Baths.....	475 of 13 June 1956

SCHEDULE 19

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE
SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's notice</i>
Amersfoort.....	167 of 21 March 1928
Balfour.....	577 of 2 August 1950
Bethal.....	535 of 13 June 1951
Charl Cilliers.....	232 of 6 May 1927
Greeklingsstad.....	162 of 8 April 1925
Paardekop.....	145 of 24 March 1926
Piet Retief.....	373 of 17 May 1961
Volksrust.....	535 of 13 June 1951
Wakkerstroom.....	282 of 24 June 1926

SCHEDULE 20

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE
VAAL TRIANGLE AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's notice</i>
Deneysville.....	135 of 5 September 1949
Sasolburg.....	117 of 24 May 1961
Vanderbijlpark.....	24 of 12 January 1949

SCHEDULE 21

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE
WEST RAND AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's notice</i>
Randfontein.....	664 of 15 August 1956
Westonaria.....	664 of 15 August 1956

SCHEDULE 22

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE
WESTERN TRANSVAAL AREA

<i>Town and name of Bantu Advisory Board</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's notice</i>
Bloemhof.....	163 of 2 March 1960
Christiana.....	884 of 2 December 1959
Coligny.....	2 of 3 January 1951
Delareyville.....	439 of 10 August 1938
Fochville.....	329 of 21 April 1954
Hartbeesfontein.....	298 of 29 April 1953
Klerksdorp.....	650 of 8 August 1956
Koster.....	357 of 4 May 1960
Lecudoringstad.....	657 of 29 October 1930
Lichtenburg.....	220 of 20 May 1925
Makwassie.....	158 of 7 April 1926
Orkney.....	51 of 28 January 1953
Ottosdal.....	620 of 30 November 1932
Potchefstroom.....	865 of 26 November 1958
Sannieshof.....	43 of 26 January 1938
Schweizer Reneke.....	884 of 2 December 1959
Stilfontein.....	856 of 24 October 1956
Swartruggens.....	480 of 21 October 1931
Ventersdorp.....	55 of 9 February 1949
Wolmaransstad.....	213 of 16 May 1925
Zeerust.....	177 of 22 February 1956

SCHEDULE 23

URBAN BANTU COUNCILS

Notice: A.N. = Administrator's Notice, P.N. = Provincial Notice.

<i>Bantu Affairs Administration Board</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Number and date of administrator's or provincial notice</i>
Midlands Area.....	Grahamstown.....	P.N. 798 of 13 October 1967
	Uitenhage.....	P.N. 738 of 22 September 1967
Peninsula Area.....	Cape Town.....	P.N. 251 of 9 March 1973

No.						
	<i>Bantoeseke-admini- strasierraad</i>	<i>Dorp</i>	<i>Nummer en datum van administrateurs- of pro- vinsiale kennisgewing</i>	<i>Bantu Affairs Administration Board</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Number and administrator provincial</i>
Nywerheids- Algemene K 653. Doe 23/	Port Natalgebied.....	Durban.....	PK 630 van 16 No- vember 1967	Port Natal Area.....	Durban.....	P.N. 630 of vember 1967
	Midde-Oranje- staatsgebied	Vry- Odendaalsrus.....	AK 251 van 13 Sep- tember 1968	Central Orange Free State Area	Odendaalsrus.....	A.N. 251 of tember 1968
		Virginia.....	AK 205 van 19 Julie 1968		Virginia.....	A.N. 205 of 1968
Openbare W Goewerment 1931. Verl		Welkom.....	AK 173 van 27 Sep- tember 1963		Welkom.....	A.N. 173 of tember 1963
	Noord-Oranje- staatsgebied	Vry- Bethlehem.....	AK 153 van 10 Mei 1968	Northern Orange Free State Area	Bethlehem.....	A.N. 153 of 1968
		Kroonstad.....	AK 164 van 27 Au- gustus 1965		Kroonstad.....	A.N. 164 of gust 1965
Spoorweë en Goewerment 1930. Arti- van		Parys.....	AK 197 van 16 Sep- tember 1966		Parys.....	A.N. 197 of tember 1966
	Suid-Oranje-Vrystaat- gebied	Bloemfontein.....	AK 177 van 22 Sep- tember 1967	Southern Orange Free State Area	Bloemfontein.....	A.N. 177 of tember 1967
	Hoëveldgebied.....	Ogies.....	AK 310 van 20 Maart 1968	Highveld Area.....	Ogies.....	A.N. 310 of 1968
		Witbank.....	AK 321 van 27 Maart 1968		Witbank.....	A.N. 321 of 1968
Sport en Ont- Goewerment. R.1898. Wet (39/ lasie	Oos-Randgebied.....	Alberton.....	AK 423 van 24 April 1968	East Rand Area.....	Alberton.....	A.N. 423 of 1968
		Benoni.....	AK 657 van 23 Okto- ber 1963		Benoni.....	A.N. 657 tober 1963
		Boksburg.....	AK 850 van 18 Okto- ber 1967		Boksburg.....	A.N. 850 tober 1967
Vervoer, Dep Algemene Ke 654. Wet lisen		Nigel.....	AK 234 van 6 Maart 1968		Nigel.....	A.N. 234 of 1968
	Oos-Transvaalgebied..	Ermelo.....	AK 384 van 10 April 1968	Eastern Transvaal Area	Ermelo.....	A.N. 384 of 1968
	Suid-Transvaalgebied..	Standerton.....	AK 276 van 13 Maart 1968	Southern Transvaal Area	Standerton.....	A.N. 276 of 1968
Waterwese, E Goewerments 1943. Wat- en v	Vaaldriehoekgebied...	Vereeniging.....	AK 1087 van 24 Sep- tember 1969	Vaal Triangle Area....	Vereeniging.....	A.N. 1087 of tember 1969
	Wes-Randgebied.....	Johannesburg.....	AK 41 van 10 Jan- uarie 1968	West Rand Area.....	Johannesburg.....	A.N. 41 of uary 1968
		Krugersdorp.....	AK 559 van 27 Mei 1970		Krugersdorp.....	A.N. 559 of 1970
		Roodepoort.....	AK 843 van 11 Okto- ber 1967		Roodepoort.....	A.N. 843 of tober 1967
Aans Amp	Wes-Transvaalgebied..	Carletonville.....	AK 233 van 6 Maart 1968	Western Transvaal Area	Carletonville.....	A.N. 233 of 1968

LEGAL SHEBEENS FIN. MAIL

Who'll benefit? 23/9/77 (332)

Legalising shebeens in black townships will affect white owned bottle stores in the cities and could reduce the R200.m a year trade done by the Bantu Administration Boards. This is the opinion of a number of people in the liquor business whom the FM asked about the implications of legal shebeens.

The FM believes the move could increase liquor sales in the townships because licensed shebeens would be able to sell drink at much lower prices than they can do at present.

Government has just appointed a committee headed by Eric le Roux, chairman of the National Liquor Board, to investi-

Financial Mail September 23 1977

gate the distribution of liquor in the townships. This is seen as a move towards giving shebeens some form of official blessing. Minister of Justice James Kruger told Parliament earlier this year that he would consider legalising shebeens because blacks apparently prefer them to other drinking places.

A West Rand Board spokesman says he does not believe legalising shebeens will effect the Board's sales unless off-sales are allowed. He says the Board's bottle stores are legally bound to sell at prices lower than those of white-owned outlets in Johannesburg. Bottle store hours are 10h30 to 19h30 during the week and 09h00 to 15h00 on Saturday.

The Board is planning to apply for the weekly hours to be extended to at least 20h00 to enable people coming home late to buy in the townships. The bar lounges are open from 10h00 to 22h00 daily and are closed on Sundays. The beerhalls open from 10h00 to 20h00 during the week, from 09h00 to 18h00 on Saturdays; and from 14h00 to 17h00 on Sundays.

Illegal boozing booms

Business at shebeens is booming at the moment because so many of the Bantu Boards' liquor outlets, which were destroyed in last year's riots, have not yet been rebuilt. In the area covered by Wrab which includes Soweto, the Board has had out of 28 bottle stores in operation. It has four bar lounges out of 13 open. These serve all kinds of drink and cater for men and women. Of its 30 beerhalls 20 are open. In these only sorghum beer is sold and they are for men only. In addition it has 20 sorghum beer off sales depots operating since the riots out of 26.

It is almost impossible to say how many shebeens exist. But on the basis that there are 2 000 in Soweto alone shebeen sales could easily be double the R19m that Wrab collected from all its liquor outlets last year.

The shebeen kings and queens buy their liquor either from the township bottle stores or from white bottle stores in the cities where they negotiate special deals for quantity. Liquor manufacturers hotly deny that they have any dealings whatsoever with illegal shebeens. The shebeen owners sell the liquor from their homes, usually at weekends, at greatly inflated prices — up to 45% higher than normal. For example a nip (200 ml bottle) of whisky costing R1.72 at a bottle store might go for R2.50 in a shebeen.

The task of producing a formula for licensing shebeens is a huge one and most people in the liquor trade feel that whatever system is introduced there will always be many illegal operations in the townships. "If they were to give each shebeen a licence to trade as a pub it could have some effect on white-owned bottle

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332 ROM 27/9/77

Vaal Triangle community councils in October

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) will shortly be establishing community councils in different parts of the country.

This was confirmed in a Press statement released by the Secretary of Bad, Mr I P van Onselen yesterday. According to the statement, the establishing of the councils will be done in cooperation with BAD, urban Bantu board, and Advisory Committees.

The statement said that before the Community Councils Bill was accepted by Parliament, there had been positive indications among leading blacks throughout the country who were consulted, that they accepted the principles of the Act.

The community council for various black residential areas in the Vaal Triangle will be established with effect from October 1, the statement said.

"Throughout the country consultation is taking place. As a result of the good progress made with urban Bantu boards and advisory Bantu committees, it is evidently not necessary to have elections now with regard to the existing bodies," the statement said.

Mr Van Onselen, according to the statement, has issued instructions to extend the terms of office of members of 16 urban Bantu boards and 180 advisory committees. The officials of these councils will remain in office for another year from September 30.

But the term of office of the Soweto Urban Bantu Board and that of Dobsonville has only been extended to January 31, 1978 because of the "special circumstances which apply there."

Mr Van Onselen was not available to explain what the special circumstances were.

The director of housing for the Vaal Triangle Administration Board, Mr A van Rabie, said yesterday that community council elections in the area

would be held in late October or early November. At one stage it was planned to have one community council for the whole Vaal Triangle but Evaton, the scene of last month's student unrest, voted to have its own council. This was because Evaton is the only black township in South Africa where blacks own their own land. Mr Rabie said that he did not think the elections had been called too soon and that the board would be ready for them.

Wesley
Rachidi

Woos homeland leaders

(334)

JU KING WILLIAMS TOWN
It was made yesterday by Mr
Hlaku Rachidi, president
of the Black People's Con-
vention when he spoke at
the funeral of black con-
sciousness leader, Mr
Steve Biko.

He called on homeland
leaders to resign and said
the BPC would then
receive them with open
hearts.

"Black people need no
more evidence than the
example of the so-called
independent Transkei, he
said.

"Looking at Transkei, we
see human misery," he
said.

These tribal leaders par-
ticipating in government
platforms are seen as pro-
moters and collaborators
and their role will always
be seen as that of sellouts.

"On behalf of the BPC I
appeal to these men to do
some soul searching and
realise the cul de sac they
are heading for. The time
to quit is now.

The BPC will receive
those who see the light
with open hands and
hearts.

I am convinced that
from the above "Call to
action" (see below) a BPC
will emerge.

of S.A.H.U.-initiated plans.

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there are those who can
gauge what Steve Biko
did and advocated and
what they are doing and
advocating.

"Let's face it, the time
to be solidified is now.
The time to be united is
now. Azania is one coun-
try - total and indivi-
sible."

Mr Rachidi said Mr
Biko had died in the
cause of uniting black
people.

"May his sacred body
rest in peace and his
noble cause that he
stood for through thick
and thin, be upheld, pro-
moted and maintained till
this country is a better
place to live in: where
every man, regardless of
race, colour and creed has
a say in determining his
destiny."

Mr Rachidi said the
BPC regarded Mr Biko's
death as a culmination of
the attacks on the
movement by the authori-
ties.

He called on homeland
leaders to resign and said
the BPC would then
receive them with open
hearts.

"Black people need no
more evidence than the
example of the so-called
independent Transkei, he
said.

These tribal leaders par-
ticipating in government
platforms are seen as pro-
moters and collaborators
and their role will always
be seen as that of sellouts.

"On behalf of the BPC I
appeal to these men to do
some soul searching and
realise the cul de sac they
are heading for. The time
to quit is now.

The BPC will receive
those who see the light
with open hands and
hearts.

I am convinced that
from the above "Call to
action" (see below) a BPC
will emerge.

of S.A.H.U.-initiated plans.

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Heavy toll on Saso

20/9/77



Steve Biko

FIVE YEARS have passed since the key Saso conference at Hammanskraal in 1972. In those five years the toll of death, bannings, imprisonment and exile has been heavy.

I was the only white journalist to cover the full proceedings of the conference. Since then I have seen its leaders fall one by one.

September 12, 1977, Steve Biko, founding president of Saso, big and gentle but politically tough and uncompromising. Dead. Of causes as yet unknown.

February 1, 1974, Abraham Tiro, former president of the University of the North SRC, smiling and deceptively easy-going. Dead. From a parcel bomb of unknown origin. Blown to pieces in exile in Botswana.

December 12, 1972, Nicodemus Shezi, vice-president of the Black People's Convention, ebullient but serious beyond his years. Dead. Of a fractured pelvis and ruptured bladder after an incident at Germiston station. He told his mother before he died that he had been pushed by a railway official. The railwayman denied the allegation. The inquest hearing was postponed indefinitely.

December 21, 1976, Strini Moodley, student and dramatist, intense and brooding. Imprisoned. Sent to Robben Island for five years, having been found guilty under the Terrorism Act in the "black consciousness trial", Pretoria.

The names of their colleagues — comrades, they might say without the Marxist connotation — filter across the years.

● Harry Nengwekhulu, the

PATRICK LAURENCE, who has specialised in black politics, recalls his first meeting with Steve Biko and the men who then led the black consciousness movement in its early stages. He finds the movement's leadership has suffered heavy casualties.

pipe-smoking survivor, fled into exile in Botswana in July/August 1973.

● Jerry Modisane, Saso president for less than a year before a banning in February, 1973 order removed him from office. Went into exile in Lesotho in March/April 1973.

● Jeff Baqwa, pipped by a few votes in the election of 1972 which saw Modisane elected as president, under restriction orders since October 12, 1973.

But, in a way, the names mean less than the aspirations of the young men who sought to fill the political vacuum in the post-Sharpeville years without "compromising" themselves by acceptance of the Bantustan policy.

They were the pioneers of the black consciousness movement, leaders in the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and formative influences in the establishment of the Black People's Convention.

I watched them closely in July, 1972, in an attempt to get inside their skins and see through their eyes.

Black consciousness is a race consciousness philosophy akin to Zionism at its best, seeking to inculcate pride of self without hatred for outsiders. Like Zionism it is a response to denigrating racism.

But black consciousness — like any race consciousness

philosophy, including the Afrikaner revival after the Anglo-Boer War — had to move along a knife-edge.

On either side of the edge were the swirling passions of racism, the hate which has its genesis in rejection, defeat and subjugation.

A sage might be able to negotiate his way along the perilous route without once toppling over, but a political movement cannot hope for that kind of success.

It will topple over from time to time. The route is not only perilous. It is lined with detractors who hurl abuse and provocation.

But the critical test is whether the movement has the leadership to lead it back on to the knife-edge when it slips and falls into the racist abyss on either side.

In my view the conference of 1972 had that leadership, personified above all by Steve Biko but demonstrated in various degrees by his fellow leaders.

I remember one day particularly well. A concerted move was made to expel me from the conference on the grounds that I was a white.

Whitey, asserted militants in the rank-and-file who had not understood black consciousness fully, was the ideological enemy. He must have hostile intentions. Protestations about professional integrity were a fraud and a bluff.

20/9/77

I was covering the conference with a black colleague. But that made matters worse.

In the eyes of the militants it was proof that I, big boss whitey, had come to oversee the work of my colleague, to guarantee the injection of pernicious bias.

But then Steve got up and spoke. I cannot quote his words. Even dead men cannot be quoted until their banning orders have lapsed. But he spoke against the militants. It swung the balance.

The conference accepted that men should be judged as men, reporters as reporters — and not by the colour of their skin. It was a relatively small issue, but black consciousness had remained true to its own tenets.

Time has passed since then. It has taken its toll. Its impact has been to stir the anger which black consciousness sought to control and channel in constructive directions.

Many have slipped from the knife-edge as the politics of polarisation increased its grip on our unhappy land. New leaders have risen, not all of them with the clarity of vision of the men of 1972.

But Steve retained it to the end. King William's Town, to which he was restricted, became a major centre of the black consciousness movement — in the best sense of the philosophy.

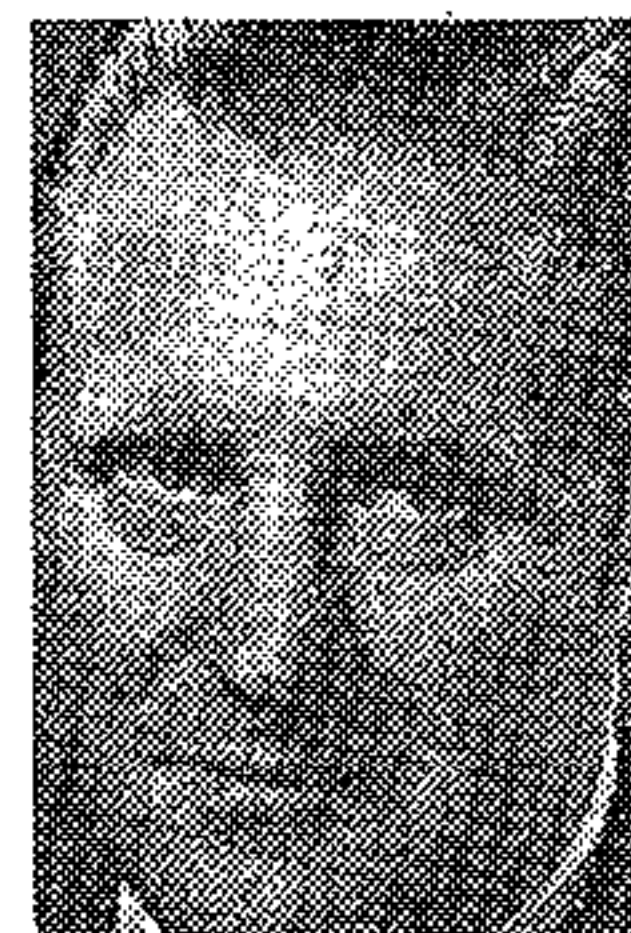
I, like many whites, visited its headquarters there on several occasions. Pride in blackness was there in abundance. But never once was I made to feel awkward merely because I was white.

Whitey was welcome — to eat and drink but perhaps above all to participate in rational debate about the future.



Abraham Tiro

Urban land plan is the first of four



DR VAN DER MERWE

Pretoria Bureau

The Greater Pretoria guide plan in which the Department of Planning and the Environment is to determine land use for a 3 000 sq km tract around the city, is the first of four such plans to be applied to the PWV area.

The next one, now being examined by the Minister of Planning and the Environment, Dr van der Merwe, will be for the Vaal Triangle.

Later guides will cover

the Central Reef and East Rand.

This was stated by the Department's Director of Physical Planning, Mr P D Rossouw, at a Press conference in Pretoria today.

The Pretoria guide plan, gazetted last week and for which a committee will be announced soon, includes Halfway House, Hartbeespoort Dam, Hamanskraal in the north and Donkerhoek, near Cullinan, in the east.

Mr Rossouw stressed this and subsequent plans

did not imply that the area concerned would all be built up in decades to come.

The plan was rather aimed at reserving land-use, including patterns for residential, industrial, agricultural, recreational quarrying, defence, power stations, airports and railway yards.

An important side-effect would be to prevent injudicious land speculation by township developers.

The public, including local authorities and pro-

fessional bodies, would be given at least two months and probably longer, in which to make representations on land-use.

The committee would then consider them and draw up a draft-guide plan.

This would be released for public comment and after amendment would be laid before the Minister and become a statutory document, binding on everyone including all three levels of Government.

Amendments which might become necessary with changing circumstances would be possible, but only through a lengthy process to avoid changes being lightly made.

Mr Rossouw said existing guide plans for local areas would be incorporated into the new one to be drawn up as proposals which would be considered by the committee.

TOWNSHIPS

This also held good for the preliminary guide plan for the whole PWV area, drawn up in conjunction with the PWV roads grid plan.

But, he stressed, existing land uses and proposals for the future would be honoured as far as possible. Consequently, the PWV road grid plan should not be regarded as being in the balance once again.

Reminded that township development had been frozen while the PWV grid was being drawn up, he said it was not envisaged that this would happen again because of the new guide plans to be drawn up for the area in coming years.

RIGHTS STAY

He stressed that the new

rights in planning their areas.

What it sought rather, was to co-ordinate planning between local authorities to their common benefit.

Detail planning would be left to the local authorities and people would not lightly be deprived of present rights.

Cabinet to probe the lives of urban blacks

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

A comprehensive Government investigation into the position of blacks living outside the homelands is in progress — and the public will be given a say in what changes should be made.

This had been made clear in a statement by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, who has been appointed chairman of a Cabinet committee investigating the position of blacks in white areas.

He said last night the investigation would include the rights of such blacks, their privileges, facilities and the circumstances of their presence in white areas.

The investigation "must take place bearing in mind the existing policy of the Government on these matters."

While making it clear that the Cabinet committee should not be regarded as a commission holding public sessions, Mr Botha said the committee would determine its own

procedures by which it could ask for proposals for consideration by it from interested bodies and people.

"If there are people or bodies who feel they really have a positive contribution to make to the investigation then they may send such contributions by way of relevant memoranda to my office

by not later than December 31," he said.

Mr Botha stressed that the investigation, by its nature, would take considerable time but he gave the assurance that it would not have the effect of delaying reviews adjustments and renewals which the department was introducing in the course of its normal activities.

Among the matters that would not be delayed were the continuation of the house-ownership scheme coupled with title to occupation, the introduction of community councils as forms of developing local authorities, the expansion of commercial opportunities and facilities in black residential areas and other matters.

There has been some general disturbance, as does *Eragrostis gummiflua*,

occurs in the sandy soil derived from weathering of the overlying sand-

Scirpus burkei may also be present.

The cover values for these plots average 3,5 per cent and are above

age for the norm of the area. The photo colour generally has a strong

tinge formed by the dense grass cover with autumnal shades. This type

minant on the slightly cooler south, south-east and east slopes.

ception to this is plot 52, which faces north-west, but it is protected from

an amphitheatre.

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community, with *Hyparrhenia hirta* present as represented by plots 51, 58

and 59. The community is similar in most respects to the previous one having the same

dominants and similar accompanying species and basal cover but the slopes

face north, north-east or north-west and are warmer and drier (Geiger, 1965).

Hyparrhenia hirta favours the warmer situation (Roberts, 1966) and

Andropogon appendiculatus is excluded. Accompanying species include

Themeda triandra, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Eragrostis chloromelas*, *Eragrostis*

capensis, *Eragrostis gummiflua* and *Eragrostis plana* as well as *Cynodon dactylon*

and *Wallefreida densiflora*. *Sporobolus fimbriatus* is also found where

13/10/77

The Star

Friday September 30 1977

A new deal for urban blacks?

332

A TOP-LEVEL Government investigation into the "rights, privileges and circumstances" of South Africa's millions of urban blacks is long overdue. The violence in the townships over the past 15 months, the crisis in the schools, the high crime rate and the prospect of urban terrorism are all signs of a situation steadily moving out of control. Unfortunately, the Government has seriously prejudiced the success of the committee's operation by the appointment of Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, as its chairman and Mr Botha's unnecessary emphasis on the fact that the investigation would take into account Government policy "on these matters." There are very few accepted black leaders in South Africa today who have any faith in either Mr Botha or his department. This deep distrust was heavily underlined in the recent letter to the South African Government in which Chief Lucas Mangope and his Ministers said their government could no longer accept the

department's verbal or written agreement. If the Government really does want to improve matters in the townships, then the first thing it must improve is communication with the real urban black leaders. In this context, Mr Botha's appointment as chairman is not encouraging. Nevertheless, good can come of the committee if Mr Botha starts talking more positively and if urban black leaders can overcome any understandable reluctance to submit memoranda and proposals to the committee. Very considerable improvement to lifestyles in the townships can be made even within the framework of Government policy. Mr Botha has said that, while the committee's investigations would take a long time, this would not prevent his department from making certain changes shortly. The committee would gain credibility if those changes were significant, and if they went hand-in-hand with greater respect for human dignity on the part of officials responsible to Mr Botha.

13/10/77

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Govt to hold inquiry into urban blacks

332 BDM 30/9/77

Staff Reporter

MR M C BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, last night announced the appointment of a Cabinet committee to investigate the position of urban blacks.

In a statement to Sapa Mr Botha, chairman of the committee, invited any interested parties who felt they could make a positive contribution to submit memoranda to his office by December 31.

The committee's investigation would not necessarily involve hearing evidence in public, he said.

The Government had instructed the committee to look into the rights, privileges, amenities and cir-

cumstances of blacks in "white areas."

The investigation has to take place taking into account the existing policy of the Government in respect of these matters.

Mr Botha said the committee's work would not delay changes his department hoped to introduce shortly.

These included the continuation of the homeownership scheme, the introduction of community councils and the extension of trading opportunities and trading amenities in black townships.

His statement did not name other members of the committee.

(Report by Melanie Yap, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg).

COMMUNITY COUNCILS

No candidates? *FM 7/10/77*
332

Bantu Administration Minister Michiel Botha leaves his successor a sorry legacy of unresolved conflicts, particularly in the fields of black education and urban representation. The school crisis continues, but Botha seems determined to the last to press home his Community Council formula for urban blacks.

The regulations for the Vaal Triangle Community Council elections were gazetted last week and those for Soweto and Mamelodi are expected shortly. This despite the collapse of many Urban Bantu Councils earlier this year and the overwhelming rejection by black leaders, including ex-UBC members, of the proposed Community Councils. "Community Councils are a non-event. I doubt whether a single candidate will stand for election in Soweto," says Ntatho Motlana, whose own Committee of Ten has been repeatedly frustrated by government in its efforts to air its blueprint proposals for a municipal Soweto.

Though it appears that government has conceded that the Community Council elections will be held on a non-ethnic basis, the Committee of Ten and others maintain that the councils will still be lit-



**Botha . . . determined
to the last**

tle more than the old UBCs under a new name and with no powers of significance. "We distrust the discretionary granting of additional powers by the Minister because that was what we were told in 1961 when the UBC Act was passed and nothing ever happened," says Motlana.

The Makgotla Party and the Soweto Residents' Council, the only other civic groups of any size in Soweto, have also publicly rejected the councils, while the Advisory Board in Mamelodi has adopted a similar stance.

WRAB chief director At Stander defends the councils: "We have to start somewhere. Soweto is not ready for municipal status. It will have to prove its maturity by taking on additional responsibility through the Community Councils." He also claims that the UBCs collapsed more because of intimidation than through lack of support.

Rejoins Motlana: "It is the old story of looking for agitators and now intimidators rather than recognising the existence of real and legitimate grievances. Soweto may be ruled by the sjambok and the baton, but it will never be ruled with the co-operation and support of its citizens until government grants it municipal status and its citizens permanence."

Council houses in Plain not a 'con'—Town Clerk

1/10/77
Arves

332

A CLAIM by the Westridge Ratepayers' Association, of Mitchell's Plain, that some members were 'conned' by Cape Town City Council when choosing their homes has been denied by the Town Clerk, Mr H. G. Heugh.

In a letter to Mr Heugh, the chairman of the association, Mr Chris Stevens, writes: 'During the past year, it has been (and still is) the contention of a number of residents of Westridge that they were conned by the City Council when purchasing their homes.'

The letter explains that showhouses at Westridge were said to be beautifully finished internally, with plastered walls, and some had fences and carports.

'BAG FINISHED'

But some residents moved in to find their interior walls 'bag finished' over unplastered brick or stippled.

And they discovered the car ports and front fencing had been there only to show how the

houses could be improved by the purchaser.

In area AG, Mr Stevens complained, new owners found that, unlike the showhouses and those in other parts of the estate, the passages had vinyl tiles instead of carpets.

He told Mr Heugh that purchasers had had no opportunity of inspecting the houses before signing the deed of sale but bought them 'from a map on the wall.'

PRICE

In his reply, Mr Heugh explained that the Housing Committee was anxious to give the best possible value for money.

'Different wall finishes were tried out with a view to establishing an acceptable standard — attractive and yet reasonably priced.'

These were all inspected by the committee, 'which selected a finish to be applied to all departmentally constructed home ownership dwellings in superblocks AO and AG.'

The committee agreed, however, that all kitchens, bathrooms and toilets should be plastered.

Houses which had been plastered throughout for inspection by the committee were sold 'as they were.'

Mr Heugh said that selling prices were still 'provisional at this stage' and the final price would be adjusted according to how much plaster had been put into the house and whether a carport had been provided.

Mr Heugh listed the addresses of 14 showhouses where the walls were stippled and seven where only some had been plastered and the rest stippled.

INITIATIVE

He said: 'Each applicant was advised by the staff of the director of housing of the type of wall finish in the house he had chosen.'

He said vinyl tiles had been put in the passages of some houses, instead of carpets, on expert ad-

vice because they were harder wearing.

'Mitchell's Plain is a home ownership area and one of the characteristics of such a development is the initiative owners usually take in the improvement and personalising of their new homes,' Mr Heugh said.

Explaining that carports were 'shown to illustrate what could be done should an owner wish to build one,' he added, 'at no time was there any pretence that carports would be provided with each house and the staff of the director of housing were careful to emphasise this point as they were aware that applicants could easily be confused having seen carports at certain dwellings.'

'While the council would like to provide all the possible extras, the public must be realistic and appreciate that the aim is to provide housing for as many people as possible within certain financial limits...

The lawyers be beyond

SUNDAY
EXPRESS 9/10/77 332

HALF of South Africa's 19-million Blacks live in White areas. They are served by fewer than 100 Black attorneys.

South Africa's 4,5-million Whites have more than 4,000 attorneys to look after their legal interests.

Yet the Government, ever anxious to boost the manpower assets of the homelands, has ordered Black attorneys to move to these areas.

For the men involved, who have built up busy, effective city practices providing legal aid and representation to thousands of urban Blacks, it could mean the end of their legal careers.

IF Black attorneys have to move to the homelands they will be forced out of business.

And legal aid will be put even further out of the reach of impoverished urban Blacks for whom Black attorneys in the cities do a lot of work free of.

This is the view of the Black attorneys themselves, as well as the president of the Transvaal Law Society, Mr Ben Mansell.

Mr Mansell said the problems Black attorneys would face if forced to practise in homeland townships would be "insuperable".

At least one Black attorney in Pretoria stated this week that he would flatly refuse to go to the homelands.

"I didn't struggle to get to law school and spend years building up my practice so that I can go and consult under a baobab tree," he said.

The Black attorneys — a scattered handful of 80 to 100 men — are the latest group to fall under the apartheid axe: only individual permits granted "on merit" will save them from deportation to the homelands.

How do you assess the "merit" of one qualified attorney against another? The Sunday Express was unable to put this question to the Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr I.P. Van Onselen, this week because he was unavailable.

However, Black attorneys interviewed were angry and bitter about their new set of marching orders.

In Durban 20 of them have been given a year to move to Umlazi or KwaMashu townships; in Pretoria the deadline for the move to Atteridgeville or Mamelodi is the end of this month.

And the irony, they point out, is that most of them have long given up applying for permits to practise in the cities where the bulk of their clientele work.

"Most of us applied about six years ago but never heard from the department," said one

BY JENNIFER HYMAN

Durban attorney.

He said he believed many attorneys would "go right out of business" as lawyers and look for other jobs if they were forced to close down city practices.

Factors that would make it impossible to practise in townships were outlined by Black attorneys this week and confirmed by Mr Mansell.

● Attorneys acting in civil cases have to occupy offices within an 8 km radius of the magistrate's court — which immediately excludes all African areas.

If the attorney works outside this limit he has to employ another attorney on commission to represent his

client.

"This duplicates fees for the client and slows down the legal process," said one lawyer.

● Most urban Blacks work in the cities where they can get an hour or two off work to consult an attorney. They spend very little time in the townships, due to long working hours and time spent travelling.

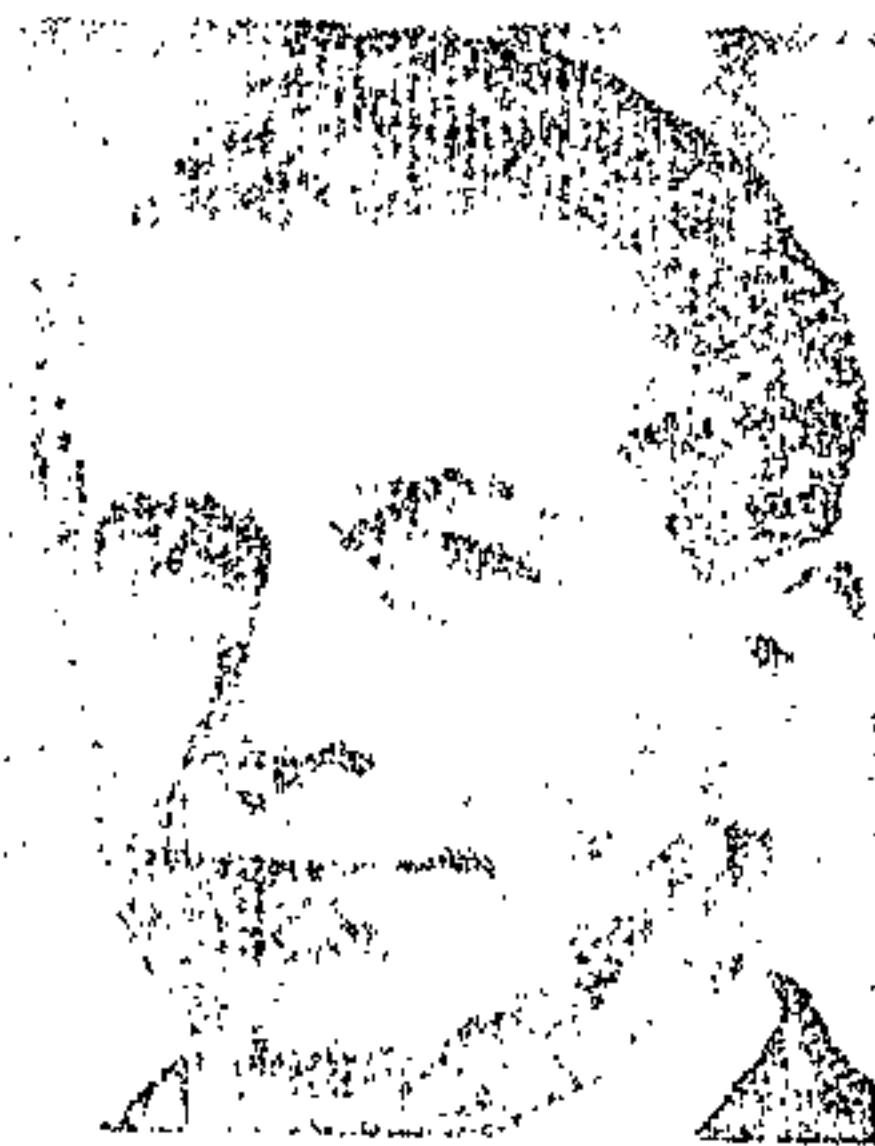
"What sort of office hours would we keep in the townships?" asked one Black lawyer. "We would be consulting at midnight or at four in the morning."

● A Durban attorney pointed out that his clients came from townships at opposite ends of the city.

"I live in Umlazi so a client from KwaMashu would have to travel through Durban to consult me," he said.

In cities like Johannesburg, with workers com-

who may the law



• Audries Treurnicht ...
hardliner.

moving from several bordering townships, the problems become even more acute.

"Our clientele would eventually be narrowed down to residents of our immediate area -- and during the day the townships are inhabited by women and children," one lawyer said. • made-

quate postal facilities and almost no phones in townships like Soweto were also insurmountable problems.

"How do we consult counsel?" asked one Black attorney. "We will probably not be able to reach him on the telephone and to travel into the city can take all day."

A brief appearance in court or the collection of documents would also "write off a whole working day".

The inevitable result, according to several lawyers, will be that their clients either do without legal representation or switch to other (White) city law firms if they can afford it.

"Either way we will be downgraded in the eyes of our people -- we will be seen as second-grade lawyers," said a Pretoria attorney.

The Black attorneys

themselves are suspicious of the "permits on merit" system, claiming that permits may be granted to established lawyers "to quell bad publicity".

"But what happens when these permits come up for renewal in a few years?" one attorney asked. "And what about newly-qualified attorneys wanting to establish practices?"

The Transvaal Law Society is hoping to have some of these questions answered by the Department of Bantu Administration.

Mr Mansell said the society had requested an interview but had not yet heard whether it would be granted.

However, the Express understands that, if granted, the interview will be with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr Audries Treurnicht, known for his hardline attitude.

U.S. warned on attitude to SA

(332)

12/10/77

Agus

KROONSTAD. — The time had come for President Carter to be told plainly that South Africa would no longer tolerate double standards, Dr C. P. Mulder, Minister of the Interior and of Information, said here last night.

He told a public meeting that while the American President demanded a homeland for the Palestinians, his country did not recognise the homelands in South Africa of proud, independent black nations whose culture, language and traditions had remained intact through centuries.

The same could not be said of American blacks, who had given up their language and culture and become Americans. They did not even know their countries of origin.

Black people in South Africa on the other hand could look proudly back to their ancestors and could carry their tradi-



Dr. C. P. Mulder

tions forward to their children and descendants.

Dr Mulder said South Africa would protect its youth against drugs and pornography by making laws against them. The country needed every girl and boy because they would be the people directing South Africa's

history in the 1980s. A nation which lost its spiritual values also lost its soul.

Proceedings in assembly halls (raadsale) in South Africa were always opened with prayer, Dr Mulder said. This was more than could be said of assembly halls in other parts of the world. The South African people were people of faith.

The church towers which could be seen from afar in every town testified to this.

PEAK

The future would be difficult but every peak was at the top of a hill and demanded exertion and sacrifice.

For many years South Africa had looked to the Western countries and had turned its back on the African continent. South Africa would now have to give more attention to Africa and its neighbours in black Africa. — Sapa.

(News by Mrs T. Serfontein, 30 Marais Street, Kroonstad.)

Black attorneys can stay in cities

RNM 19/10/77

332

ALL black attorneys, who have been ordered to leave city offices in various parts of the country will now be told they can stay.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Ben Mansell, president of the Law Society of the Transvaal.

Mr Mansell said the orders were withdrawn as a result of "long and fruitful" discussions yesterday with Dr A P Treurnicht, Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration.

Mr Mansell added that the Minister, Mr M C Botha, was now investigating and reviewing the position.

Last week black attorneys in Pretoria were told to move to the townships around the city.

It is understood Pietersburg lawyers received similar instructions.

In Durban recently black attorneys were told to move their practices to the homelands within a year.

— Sapa.

cation is a year o.c. What has it achieved? What does it need to do?

25 Oct 1977

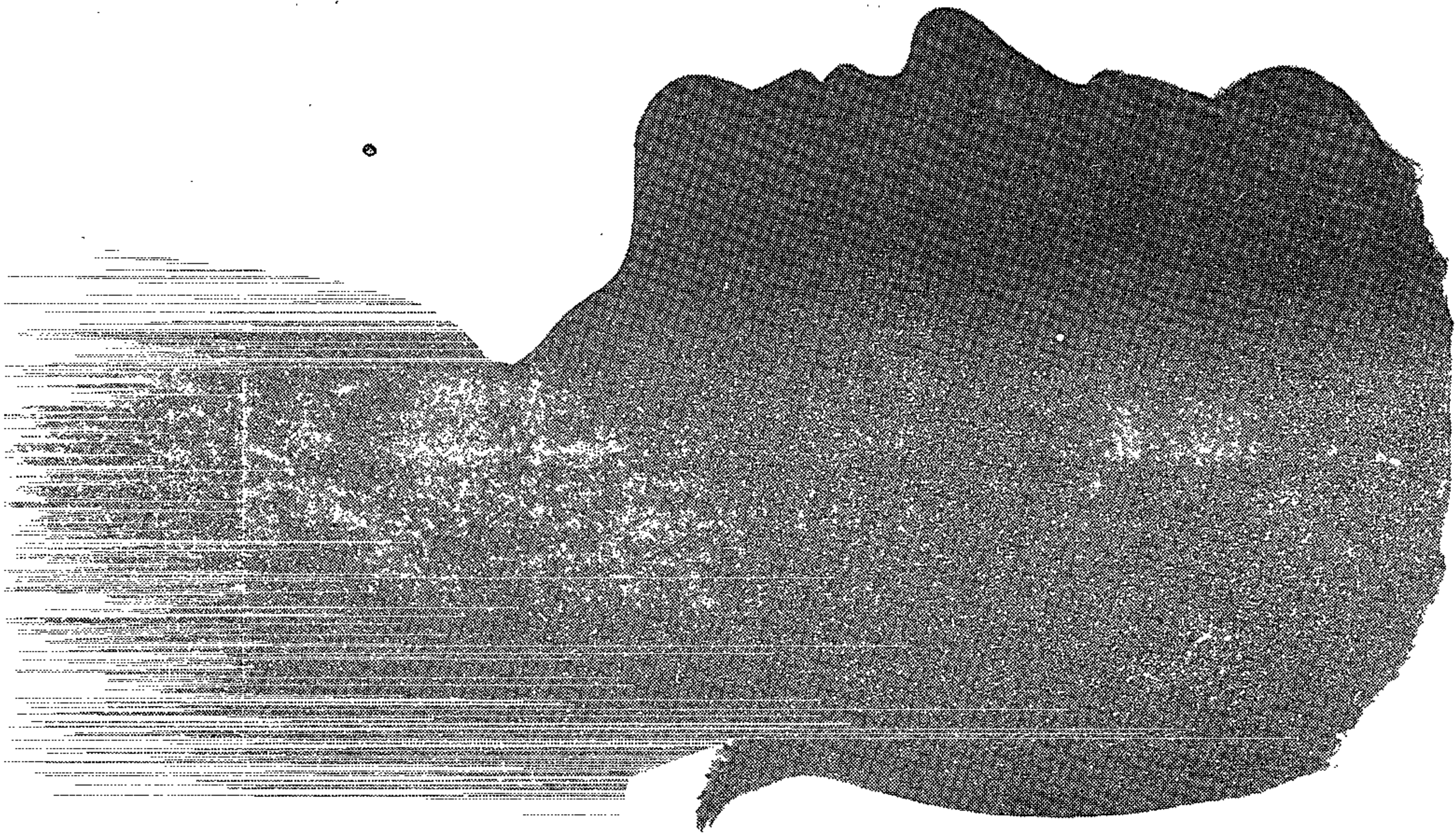
Focus on

a low

332

profile

BOB HITCHCOCK, Race Relations Correspondent, takes an in-depth look at the powerfully backed Urban Foundation as it approaches its first birthday.



25 Oct 1977



"THE Urban Foundation? What's that?" The questioner is a Johannesburg professional man who blames overwork for his ignorance.

Not an unusual question, even among the educated. There is as much ignorance in Sandton about this influential nationwide organisation as there is in Soweto.

Is it some sort of a trust fund? they ask. Or a welfare association, perhaps?

It is neither, of course. Nor is it a white con trick, as some of the militant young blacks would have it. Though the Foundation has done little through publicity to scotch this conception.

The Urban Foundation was conceived at a multi-racial conference in Johannesburg nearly a year ago as a direct result of violence in the black townships.

That some of the white delegates had not been noted through the years for their selflessness, or their facility for heeding the voice of informed black opinion, was not surprising.

The conference had been called by men of influence and financial power in the private sector who were alarmed at the violence of the widespread protests by blacks.

Officially, the theme of the conference was "The quality of urban life". The organisers in fact meant black urban life. The Urban Foundation, together with its hangups about calling a spade a spade, was established at the end of the conference.

The Foundation, it was resolved, would serve as a catalyst in combining the efforts of underprivileged communities, concerned commerce and industry, and the authorities.

The main aim would be to promote improvements of the quality of life in urban communities. Black communities, they meant.

This objective, it was resolved, should embrace the improvement of housing standards, education, community activities, recreational facilities,

employment opportunities and other related matters.

The resolution went on to stipulate that in pursuit of its objectives the Foundation should coordinate private sector activities, and:—

- Find means of financing housing in black urban areas through improved standards of remuneration and loan capital mobilisation.
- Encourage the adoption of free enterprise values by promoting entrepreneurship in black urban communities. In other words, create a strong black middle-class.

Laudably, the conference committed the Urban Foundation to the rejection of colour discrimination in employment — and adherence to a merit basis in the promotion and remuneration of all employees.

Finally, the Foundation was asked to promote acceptance in the private sector of a code of ethics relating to the elimination of discrimination to be signed by employers. A pledge, if you

like. After all this time that code has not yet been released for publication.

Of course, the weakness of all this proposed action was that it was being resolved in 1976, not 1946 or 1956. And under pressure, at that.

For the motivation was fear. Not a spontaneous acceptance of the need on humanitarian grounds to improve the lot of urban blacks throttled for decades by legislated misery.

Fear of a seriously damaged economy if the violence continued and the workers stayed away from their jobs. And, of course, fear for personal safety.

The Foundation is registered as a Section 21 company — a company not for gain.

Its funds come from sizeable donations from member-companies. Currently the Foundation is worth well over R11-million, with hopes of reaching a R25-million target within the next nine months.

For some projects undertaken by the Foundation, equipment and specialists are supplied free of charge, thus slashing costs to a minimum.

Control of the Foundation's activities is vested in a board of directors — Dr Zac de Beer, Clive Menell, S M Motsuenyane, V E M Tshabalala, Dr F J C Cronje and P T Poovalingam, to mention six of a 25-strong board.

Chairman is Harry Oppenheimer, deputy chairman, Dr Anton Rupert. The executive director, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, of the Cape, was granted personally by the Prime Minister three years leave of absence from the Bench to create from an ideal an ultra-efficient nationwide organisation acceptable to blacks and supported by both whites and blacks.

Some observers believe the Urban Foundation will have to throw off some of its heavier bureaucratic tendencies before it can shift into top gear.

Hitches within the Foundation — like faulty communication between Foundation staff and the three regional boards or the full committee — fouled up the prospect of some projects being put into operation without undue delay.

Inadequate technical investigation into a few of the projects also caused delay in implementing them.

To be fair, it should be noted that although the Foundation was conceived close on a year ago, it did not start to become an entity in a practical sense until March this year.

Since then, as well as completing a number of feasibility studies and negotiating loans for the construction of homes for blacks, the Foundation has rolled up its sleeves and is providing materials and plans, together with supervision, for the building of schools, creches and community centres in three large officially acknowledged squatter camps in Cape Town.

And in the Transvaal, active self-help projects initiated by the Foundation in African townships today total over R300 000 in loans and grants.

These projects include a neighbourhood improvement programme in Soweto's Orlando West and launching an ambitious R150 000 home improvement scheme in the black township of Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle.

Part of the Foundation's delicate task is establishing a relationship with the appropriate Bantu Administration Board and obtaining their active cooperation in the project to be carried out in a township.

Secondly, before the Foundation moves in it wisely insists on the agreement of local residents that they in fact want the scheme carried out.

The Foundation also demands active assistance, where possible, from the township residents the scheme will benefit. The theme is "self-help" rather than "hand-out".

There are already signs that some township dwellers appreciate the Foundation's attitude.

In August, the locals of Orlando West coined the word "Owenu" — Orlando West Extension Neighbourhood Unity. They also introduced two slogans: "Owenu Umuzi" — your city, and "Owenu Umsebenzi" — your work.

Sometimes there is an undercurrent of resentment expressed by young militant township dwellers.

One young critic of the Urban Foundation puts it this way: "They're trying to tart-up the existing system. We want that system to be changed for something more just."

The only woman member of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo, who is on the Transvaal Board of the Urban Foundation said before her detention on October 19: "It was with some reluctance and a good deal of scepticism that I became involved with the Foundation."

After 11 months of involvement she concedes that some of the projects are worthwhile but is distressed at the widespread ignorance in Soweto on what the Foundation stands for and its objectives.

"Some Sowetans seem to think it's a sort of white-inspired secret society. There is a lot of suspicion."

For this she blames the sub-zero profile of the Foundation deliberately created by the organisation's staff executives.

She adds: "Legislative changes, of course, are the only changes which will bring permanent joy to the people."

Another black member of the 28-strong Transvaal Board of the Foundation disagrees.

Wilbur Baqwa, an executive with Roberts Construction, says: "I go along with the policy of the Foundation retaining a low profile. If you keep a high profile the expectations of

the people are correspondingly much higher. That way they can get disappointed."

He adds: "I agree we must make a bigger push with practical projects — projects which will impress black communities with their sheer usefulness."

The fact remains that the local Bantu Administration Boards can make or break the efforts of the Urban Foundation and the township communities which are keen to help themselves improve their environment.

From sources outside the Foundation I am told that WRAB has been slow in giving its full cooperation, though there has been an improvement over the past few months.

On the other hand, the Board administering the vast Vaal Triangle townships has given speedy acknowledgement to the efforts of the Foundation and appears to be co-operating willingly and with considerable imagination.

Verdict: The Urban Foundation has something to celebrate in a few weeks' time on the occasion of its first birthday, but nothing to feel complacent about.

Discard half the "in" and "out" baskets. Cut down on the channels through which simple decisions have to pass before being approved. Tell the world about worthwhile projects. And employ an active news-paperman as a Press relations consultant.

Then, perhaps, the Foundation's second year of existence could be more effective.

In addition, in my view, top executives of the Urban Foundation are duty-bound to take a much tougher line with the Cabinet Ministers and top officials whose ear they have.

There is no time for niceties. The Foundation has the power and the influence to force major changes in race legislation.

Having done that, Judge Steyn's organisation would deserve the respect of the black townships.

25/Oct/77

Botha: pass book move not definite

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, has described as "speculation" a statement by the Secretary for Information, Dr E. Rhodie, that the Government is to phase out pass books for blacks and replace them with identity cards similar to those of whites.

Commenting on Dr Rhodie's statement, Mr Botha said a committee of homeland leaders had met Government officials on the modernising and streamlining of the pass system, but that any decision taken had not yet been endorsed by all homeland leaders.

He said any attempt to divulge what changes in the system were being

contemplated could "spoil everything".

In a statement on Tuesday, Dr Rhodie said the new system would come into operation as soon as it had been approved by the Cabinet.

Meanwhile, the Government is thinking of exempting certain blacks from the provisions of the Bantu Urban Areas Act, one of the key pass laws.

The key amendment is an insertion of the clause reading: The Minister may, in his discretion, exempt any Bantu or any group or category of Bantu from any or all the provisions of this act.

It is not known which blacks are under consideration for exemption.

An inexorable logic

When SA stepped blindly over the Rubicon last week, the first casualty was hope. Despite the trauma of the past 18 months, many ordinary citizens had been hoping against hope that somehow things would come right. The business community shared this hope. Its lengthy memoranda to the Cillie Commission, its repeated calls on government for reform, and the establishment of the Urban Foundation, testified to its faith in the willingness of government to chart a new course.

Black South Africans also had hope. Nthatho Motlana's Committee of Ten and the blueprint for civic self government which it sought to put to the people of Soweto demonstrated Soweto's hope that government would be prepared to meet their aspirations — in part at least.

Even amidst the grief and anger of the Biko funeral, speaker after speaker stressed blacks' lack of bitterness towards rank-and-file whites and their vision of a non-racial society.

The international community also hoped for some sign that Pretoria was prepared to alter course.

But what Justice Minister James Kruger did last week was to signal to SA and the world alike that this country is now embarked on a path of no return. There is no going back.

The banning of *The World* and the black consciousness organisations shows once and for all that there is no place within the framework of apartheid ideology for black leaders who reject whites-only decision making in our urban areas. And the fate of the Christian Institute and men like Beyers Naude and David Russell shows that Pretoria is no longer prepared to tolerate even the lonely voices of those whites who have been trying to warn us of what lies at the end of this fateful road.

Rent increases

It is no accident that the decree establishing the unwanted Soweto Community Council was gazetted two days after the bannings. Nor that BAD Minister M C Botha has waited until now before attempting to re-impose the rent increases that the now-banned Soweto Students' Representative Council led the community in fighting off six months ago. The "troublemakers" have been

silenced so the plan can now proceed.

Although their timing came as a surprise, the events of last week were predictable because they were built into the logic of apartheid. A political system devised by whites and imposed by whites puts white interests first. Equally inevitably, blacks in an age of decolonisation on the rest of the African continent have found that system less and less tolerable.

The really frightening aspect of last week's restrictive decrees is that they are a final indication that, as far as government is concerned, there is no meeting point between white self-interest and black aspirations in our towns and cities. Certainly, Pretoria will continue to make "concessions". We can expect relaxations of the jobs colour bar in the wake of the Wichahn and Riekert Commissions, and of social apartheid in the central business districts. But as far as our government is concerned, all important political decisions affecting the lives and livelihood of the majority of blacks will *always* be taken by non-blacks and by non-blacks only. This is something blacks will *never* accept.

It is quite clear that the Cabinet seriously misjudged the extent and the depth of black discontent last year. Prime Minister Vorster shrugged off a crisis which he refused to believe existed. Kruger blandly claimed that the unrest had "played itself out" — an indication of the disturbing extent to which those who rule the black townships are out of touch with the feelings of the people who live there.

To such complacency, the reaction to Steve Biko's death must have come as a severe jolt. More than 20 000 people from all over SA, old and young, workers, and intellectuals, gathered to honour a man whom government had sought to laugh off as a nonentity. As a flash of lightning illuminates a dark landscape, it was laid bare for all the world to see that black consciousness was not the conspiracy of a few but the inspiration of many.

To make matters worse for government, the fact that top Western diplomats joined in the Biko requiem indicated that that inspiration had at least the moral support of the Western world. Never could Pretoria have felt more isolated or more threatened.

Then came government's second error

of judgment — failure or unwillingness to distinguish between the rhetoric and symbolic acts of the Western powers on the one hand and what they were doing in hard political terms on the other. More than once, for example, Andrew Young and David Owen — stigmatised in SA as architects of our destruction — had spoken against sanctions.

Happy with gradual changes

However paradoxical it may seem, the West had not written off SA — nor has it done so now. Far from wishing to consign whites here to the destruction of which Pik Botha so likes to speak, the West was trying to save SA from the consequences of apartheid. Even Vice-President Mondale in Vienna stressed that the Americans were not demanding solutions overnight, but that they would be happy with — and willing publicly to praise — gradual changes.

While envisaging a formula along the lines of one-man-one-vote as an *ultimate* solution, Mondale was at that stage asking for little more than some concrete sign of SA's willingness to accommodate the political aspirations and remedy the deep grievances of SA's black majority. It was his hope, he said at his press conference after meeting Vorster and Botha, that the discussions "will lead to a reassessment, to a change of course which enables us to be helpful and supportive in the difficult times that change inevitably entails". And he added that he had told our leaders that "any change would be helpful".

This is where allegations of Western "double standards" are misplaced. For while the West has written off Brezhnev's USSR and Amin's Uganda as irredeemable dictatorships, it still has not given up hope that SA can be saved from this tragic fate.

But it now seems that Pretoria is leading us in that direction. If one newspaper can be closed down, so can others. Once the black consciousness organisations have been obliterated, movements like Inkatha are in jeopardy. Once black opposition parties are wiped out, white opposition — even political parties — may be next. When these are silenced, Afrikaner dissenters are in jeopardy.

For the process which was set in motion with the banning of the ANC and

PAC in 1960 has now been speeded up dramatically.

Once government charged its enemies with receiving support from Moscow. Now it seems to charge them with receiving encouragement from Washington, London or The Hague. Where once it inveighed against socialism and commu-

nism, it now seems to see Western democracy as an equal threat.

The euphoria after Vorster's "give us six months", the feeling that change was in the air and all would come right, seems light years ago. Ahead lies only a dogged clinging to the apartheid dream, and increasing hostility to our Western allies.

will deliver in the townships on a door-to-door basis.

The major outlets in Reef townships are cafes and stores, which are supplied by the various white distribution companies. There is virtually no door-to-door delivery. Since there is little opportunity for township dwellers to shop on their way to work in the early hours of the morning, and no electricity for refrigeration, not many people drink milk in places like Soweto.

In Durban's townships, door-to-door delivery is done by white distributors, but black businessmen are opposed to such a system being introduced on the Reef.

Recently the Rand Milk Association (RMA) sponsored a visit to Rhodesia to examine a scheme there under which depots in the townships acted as both retail outlets and distribution points. The secretary of the RMA, John Fisher, tells the *FM* that "milk sales increased by 80% in the black townships in the first year the scheme was introduced".

The Milk Board recently held talks with officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards (Baabs). It hopes to erect milk depots in the townships and assist black businessmen with finance for freezers, transport for salesmen and staff recruitment. Money for the venture will come from its stabilisation and promotion funds.

Detailed proposals will be presented to the Baabs early next month. If they agree, government approval will be sought. And Milk Board manager Awie Visser expects Schoeman's speedy sanction.

(332) FM 28/10/77
MILK DISTRIBUTION

Doors, not drains

Door-to-door milk deliveries are considered more a necessity than a luxury in SA's white suburbs -- but are still unheard of in many black townships. And all too often in the past, milk surpluses have been poured down the drain. This situation may soon be a thing of the past, however.

With the enthusiastic support of Agriculture Minister Hendrik Schoeman, the Milk Board and the various milk distributors' associations are considering a scheme under which black businessmen

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DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2197

28 October 1977

COMING INTO OPERATION OF PART II OF
SCHEDULE II TO PROCLAMATION R. 70 OF 1972

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by paragraph (d) (ii) of Proclamation R. 70 of 1972, I, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, hereby determine that the provisions of Part II of Schedule II to the said Proclamation R. 70 of 1972 shall come into operation on 1 November 1977.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

14 October 1977.

(File R218/7/2)

No. R. 2210

28 October 1977

CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE UNDER THE CONTRI-
BUTIONS IN RESPECT OF BANTU LABOUR ACT,
1972 (ACT 29 OF 1972)

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby declare, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under the

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2197

28 Oktober 1977

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DEEL II VAN BYLAE
II VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 70 VAN 1972

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by paragraaf (d) (ii) van Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972, bepaal ek, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, hierby dat die bepalinge van Deel II van Bylae II van genoemde Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972, op 1 November 1977 in werking sal tree.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling.

14 Oktober 1977.

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(Lêer R218/7/2)

No. R. 2210

28 Oktober 1977

BYDRAES BETAALBAAR KRAGTENS DIE WET
OP BYDRAES TEN OPSIGTE VAN BANTOE-
ARBEID, 1972 (WET 29 VAN 1972)

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, verklaar hierby kragtens

powers vested in him by section 2 (1) and (5) of the Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act, 1972 (Act 29 of 1972), that (a) each employer of each Bantu employee and (b) each Bantu who is in terms of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), or the regulations made thereunder permitted to work as a casual labourer, or to perform any work on his own account in any remunerative activity or as an independent contractor, in the administration areas as referred to in section 1 of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), shall with effect from the first day of December 1977 pay the contributions indicated in the Schedule hereto.

Government Notices R. 545, dated 21 March 1975 and R. 2306, dated 5 December 1975, are hereby withdrawn with effect from the first day of December 1977.

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

(File A1/1/2/6)

SCHEDULE

1. R2,15 per month for each employee: Provided that in respect of the employees mentioned in paragraph 2, the contributions as indicated therein shall be payable.

2. (a) (i) 40c per month or R4 per annum if paid in advance, for each employee who is in the service of the agricultural or farming industry and who performs a service in connection with the production, cultivation and/or processing of agricultural and/or farm produce produced on the farm or holding concerned, the transportation of such produce and/or the erection of facilities on the farm or holding concerned directly related to such production, cultivation and/or processing by the producer and inclusive of an employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties for the said producer on the said farm or holding: Provided that the provisions herein contained shall also apply to an employee in the service of a co-operative movement which is formed—(i) under section 4 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939 (Act 29 of 1939), with the objects referred to in section 6 or 7 of the said Act, or (ii) under section 53 or 55 of the aforementioned Act, and which renders any service as hereinbefore mentioned on the farm or holding concerned, but only in respect of an employee in the service of such co-operative movement whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the rendition of such services: Provided further that the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to an employee whose labour is applied directly or mainly to any saw-milling activity on the farm or holding concerned:

(ii) in the case of an employer who before 1 January 1976 has already paid a contribution in advance in respect of an employee as provided in subparagraph (i) for a period extending beyond 31 December 1975, the contribution already paid for such period beyond 31 December 1975 shall be applied to the employer's credit and regarded as a portion of the payment in advance on an annual basis provided for in subparagraph (i) if the employer concerned elects before 29 February 1976 to convert the contribution so paid by way of a supplementary payment to a paid-in-advance contribution of R4 per annum.

(b) 50c per month for each employee who is in the service of an organisation registered as a welfare organisation in terms of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the direct promotion of the objects of such organisation;

(c) 40c per month for each employee who is in the service of a natural person in the possession of a digger's certificate enabling him to dig on a alluvial digging as referred to in the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act 73 of 1964), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to digging on such alluvial digging;

die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) en (5) van die Wet op Bydraes ten opsigte van Bantoe-arbeid, 1972 (Wet 29 van 1972), dat (a) elke werkgewer van elke Bantoe-werknemer en (b) elke Bantoe wat kragtens die Wet op Bantoe-arbeid, 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), of die regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig, toegelaat word om as 'n los arbeider te werk, of om vir eie rekening in 'n winsgewende bedrywigheid of as 'n onafhanklike aannemer werk te verrig in die administrasiegebiede soos bedoel in artikel 1 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), met ingang van die eerste dag van Desember 1977 die bydraes in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, moet betaal.

Goewermentskennisgewings R. 545 van 21 Maart 1975 en R. 2306 van 5 Desember 1975 word hierby met ingang van die eerste dag van Desember 1977 ingetrek.

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

(Lêer A1/1/2/6)

BYLAE

1. R2,15 per maand vir elke werknemer: Met dien verstande dat ten opsigte van die werknemers in paragraaf 2 genoem, die bydraes soos daarin genoem, betaalbaar is.

2. (a) (i) 40c per maand of R4 per jaar indien vooruitbetaal, vir elke werknemer wat in die landbou- of boerdery-bedryf in diens is en wat 'n diens verrig in verband met die produksie, bewerking en/of verwerking van landbou- en/of boerderyprodukte op die betrokke plaas of hoewe geproduseer, die vervoer van sodanige produkte en/of die oprigting van fasiliteite op die betrokke plaas of hoewe, wat direk in verband staan met sodanige produksie, bewerking en/of verwerking deur die produsent en met insluiting van 'n werknemer wat tuin-, huis- of soortgelyke werk vir bedoelde produsent op bedoelde plaas of hoewe verrig: Met dien verstande dat die bepalinge hierin vervat ook van toepassing is op 'n werknemer in diens van 'n koöperatiewe beweging wat opgerig is—(i) kragtens artikel 4 van die Wet op Koöperatiewe Verenigings, 1939 (Wet 29 van 1939), vir die doeleindes bedoel in artikel 6 of 7 van gemelde Wet, of (ii) kragtens artikel 53 of 55 van gemelde Wet, en wat enige diens soos hierbo gemeld op die betrokke plaas of hoewe lewer, maar slegs ten opsigte van 'n werknemer in diens van sodanige koöperatiewe beweging wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik vir sodanige dienslewering aangewend word: Met dien verstande verder dat die bepalinge van hierdie subparagraaf nie van toepassing is nie op 'n werknemer wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik aangewend word vir enige saagmeulbedrywigheid op die betrokke plaas of hoewe;

(ii) in die geval dat 'n werkgewer voor 1 Januarie 1976 reeds 'n bydrae ten opsigte van 'n werknemer soos in subparagraaf (i) bedoel, vooruitbetaal het vir 'n tydperk wat tot na 31 Desember 1975 strek, word die bydrae wat vir sodanige tydperk na 31 Desember 1975 reeds betaal is, tot die werkgewer se krediet aangewend en geag 'n deel te wees van 'n vooruitbetaling op 'n jaargrondslag, soos in subparagraaf (i) bedoel, as die betrokke werkgewer voor of op 29 Februarie 1976 verkies om die bydrae by wyse van 'n aanvullende betaling te omskep in 'n vooruitbetaalde bydrae van R4 per jaar.

(b) 50c per maand vir elke werknemer wat in diens is van 'n organisasie geregistreer as 'n wylsynsorganisasie ingevolge die Nasionale Wylsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965), en wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik aangewend word in verband met die direkte bevordering van die doelstellings van sodanige organisasie;

(c) 40c per maand vir elke werknemer wat in diens is van 'n natuurlike persoon in besit van 'n delwersertifikaat wat hom in staat stel om op 'n alluviale delwery soos bedoel in die Wet op Edelgesteentes, 1964 (Wet 73 van 1964), te delf, en wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik aangewend word vir delwing op bedoelde alluviale delwery;

(d) 80c per month for each employee at a gold- or uranium mine who renders service directly related to the operation of the mine, where the employer provides housing approved by a competent authority;

(e) R1,20 per month for each employee in respect of whom housing, approved by a competent authority, is provided by the employer, excluding the employees mentioned in subparagraph (d);

(f) R1,20 per month for each employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties and who is in the employ of a private householder who occupies a house, flat, room or other residence.

3. R1,20 per month by each Bantu who, in terms of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), or the regulations made thereunder, is permitted to work as a casual labourer, or to perform any work on his own account in any remunerative activity or as an independent contractor

(d) 80c per maand vir elke werknemer in diens by 'n goud- of uraanmyn wat dien- lewer wat direk in verband staan met die bedryf van die myn, waar die werkgever huisvesting wat deur 'n bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur is, verskaf;

(e) R1,20 per maand vir elke werknemer ten opsigte van wie die werkgever huisvesting wat deur 'n bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur is, verskaf, uitgesonderd die werknemers bedoel in subparagraaf (f);

(f) R1,20 per maand vir elke werknemer wat tuin-, huis- of soortgelyke werk verrig en wat in diens is van 'n private huishouer wat 'n huis, woonstel, kamer of ander woning okupeer.

3. R1,20 per maand deur elke Bantoe wat kragtens die Wet op Bantoe-arbeid, 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), of die regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig, toegelaat word om as 'n los arbeider te werk, of om vir eie rekening in 'n winsgewende bedrywigheid of as 'n onafhanklike aannemer werk te verrig.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU EDUCATION

No. R. 2178

332

28 October 1977

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS REGARDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND SCHOOL BOARDS FOR COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, acting on behalf of and on the instructions of the Minister of Bantu Education, has, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 15 (1) of the Bantu Education Act, 1953 (Act 47 of 1953), further amended the regulations published under Government Notice R. 429, dated 18 March 1966, as follows:

1. The following heading is hereby substituted for the heading of the regulations:

"REGULATIONS REGARDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES, SCHOOL BOARDS AND SCHOOL MANagements FOR COMMUNITY SCHOOLS"

2. Regulation 1 is hereby amended by—

(a) the insertion of the following definition after the definition of "school board":

"'school management' shall mean any body established by the Minister under section 12 (1) of the Act to control and manage one or more community schools;"; and

(b) the substitution for the definition of "school board" of the following definition:

"'school board' shall mean any body established by the Minister under section 12 (1) of the Act to control and manage one or more community schools, including any school management;".

3. The following regulations are hereby added after regulation 56:

"PART IIIA

SCHOOL MANagements

Constitution of school managements

56A. A school management shall be constituted as follows:

(a) Not more than five members appointed by the Secretary;

(b) a chairman, designated from among the members of the school management by the Secretary.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS

No. R. 2178

28 Oktober 1977

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKOOLKOMITEES EN SKOOLRADE VIR GEMEENSKAPSKOLE

Die Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-onderwys, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys, het kragtens die bevoegdheid by artikel 15 (1) van die Wet op Bantoe-onderwys, 1953 (Wet 47 van 1953), aan genoemde Minister verleen, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewernementskennisgewing R. 429 van 18 Maart 1966, soos volg verder gewysig:

1. Die opskrif van die regulasies word hierby deur die volgende opskrif vervang:

"REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKOOLKOMITEES, SKOOLRADE EN SKOOLBESTURE VIR GEMEENSKAPSKOLF"

2. Regulasie 1 word hierby gewysig deur—

(a) na die omskrywing van "skoolkomitee" die volgende woordomskrywing in te voeg:

"'skoolbestuur' 'n liggaam deur die Minister kragtens artikel 12 (1) van die Wet ingestel om een of meer gemeenskapskole te beheer en te bestuur;"; en

(b) die omskrywing van "skoolraad" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"'skoolraad' 'n liggaam deur die Minister kragtens artikel 12 (1) van die Wet ingestel om een of meer gemeenskapskole te beheer en te bestuur, en ook 'n skoolbestuur;".

3. Die volgende regulasies word hierby na regulasie 56 ingevoeg:

"DEEL IIIA

SKOOLBESTURE

Samstelling van 'n skoolbestuur

56A. 'n Skoolbestuur word soos volg saamgestel:

(a) Hoogstens vyf lede deur die Sekretaris aangestel;

(b) 'n voorsitter wat deur die Sekretaris uit die geledere van die skoolbestuur aangewys is.

Qualifications for membership of a school management

56B. (1) The provisions of the provisions of paragraph 3 thereof, regulation 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a member of a school management.

(2) No person who is a serving teacher or a secretary or assistant secretary of a school board shall be appointed or continue to be a member of any school management.

Term of office and vacancies

56C. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), a member of a school management shall hold office for a period of two years unless he submits his resignation in writing to the Secretary or vacates his office for any other reason before the expiry of such period.

(2) A casual vacancy on a school management caused by the death of, or the vacation of his office by, a member may be filled by the Secretary for the unexpired portion of the period of office of such member.

(3) When the control and management of one or more community schools which has been entrusted to a school management are again entrusted to a school board, the term of office of members of such school management shall be deemed to have expired on the date on which the said control and management are again so entrusted to a school board.

Duties, powers, privileges and functions of a school management

56D. (1) As long as a school management exists, it shall have all the powers and privileges of a school board and perform in the place of the school board all the duties and functions of a school board with regard to the community school or community schools of which the control and management have been entrusted to the school management.

(2) Any decision, approval, contract with a teacher, determination or other action taken, granted, made or entered into by a school board in terms of the Act which applies to a community school of which the control and management have been entrusted to a school management shall apply as if such decision, approval, contract with a teacher, determination or other action has been taken, granted, made or entered into by the school management.

(3) When a school management ceases to exist by virtue of the provisions of regulation 56C (3), any decision, approval, contract with a teacher, determination or other action of such school management taken, granted, made or entered into in terms of the Act shall apply as if such decision, approval, determination, contract with a teacher or other action has been taken, granted, made or entered into by the school board to which the control and management of the community school or community schools concerned has again been entrusted as contemplated in the said regulation.

Amendment Slip 81 of Part II]

Kwalifikasies vir lidmaatskap van 'n skoolbestuur

56B. (1) Uitgesonderd die bepalings van paragraaf (e) daarvan is regulasie 3 *mutatis mutandis* op 'n lid van 'n skoolbestuur van toepassing.

(2) Nienand wat 'n diensdoende onderwyser of 'n sekretaris of assistent-sekretaris van 'n skoolraad is, mag aangestel word of aanhly as lid van 'n skoolbestuur nie.

Ampstermyn en vakatures

56C. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (3) beklee 'n lid van 'n skoolbestuur sy amp vir 'n termyn van twee jaar tensy hy voor die verstryking van die termyn sy bedanking skriftelik by die Sekretaris indien of sy amp om 'n ander rede ontruim.

(2) 'n Toevallige vakature in 'n skoolbestuur wat veroorsaak word deur die dood van, of die ontruiming van sy amp deur 'n lid, kan deur die Sekretaris gevul word vir die onverstreke gedeelte van die ampstermyn van 'n lid.

(3) Wanneer die beheer oor en bestuur van een of meer gemeenskapskole wat aan 'n skoolbestuur toevertrou is, weer aan 'n skoolraad toevertrou word, word die ampstermyn van die lede van sodanige skoolbestuur geag verstreke te wees op die datum waarop bedoelde beheer en bestuur aldus weer aan 'n skoolraad toevertrou word.

Pligte, bevoegdhede, voorregte en werksaamhede van 'n skoolbestuur

56D. (1) Solank 'n skoolbestuur bestaan, is hy beklee met al die bevoegdhede en voorregte van 'n skoolraad en verrig hy in plaas van 'n skoolraad al die pligte en werksaamhede van 'n skoolraad ten opsigte van die gemeenskapskool of gemeenskapskole waarvan die beheer en bestuur aan hom toevertrou is.

(2) 'n Besluit, goedkeuring, kontrak met 'n onderwyser, bepaling of ander handeling van 'n skoolraad wat ooreenkomstig die Wet geneem, verleen, aangegaan, gemaak of uitgevoer is en wat betrekking het op 'n gemeenskapskool waarvan die beheer en bestuur aan 'n skoolbestuur toevertrou is, geld asof sodanige besluit, goedkeuring, kontrak met 'n onderwyser, bepaling of ander handeling deur die skoolbestuur geneem, verleen, aangegaan, gemaak of uitgevoer is.

(3) Wanneer 'n skoolbestuur uit hoofde van die bepalings van regulasie 56C (3) ophou om te bestaan, geld 'n besluit, goedkeuring, kontrak met 'n onderwyser, bepaling of ander handeling van sodanige skoolbestuur wat ooreenkomstig die Wet geneem, verleen, aangegaan, gemaak of uitgevoer is asof sodanige besluit, goedkeuring, kontrak met 'n onderwyser, bepaling of ander handeling deur die skoolraad aan wie die beheer oor en bestuur van die betrokke gemeenskapskool of gemeenskapskole weer toevertrou word soos beoog in bedoelde regulasie, geneem, verleen, aangegaan, gemaak of uitgevoer is.

Wysigingsstrokie 81 van Deel II]

Commissioners' opinions on blacks sought

Star 28/10/77

332

Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioners have been invited to express thoughts — even far-reaching ones — about the administration of blacks in "white" areas of South Africa.

The committee appointed by the Cabinet to investigate the revision and extension of policy regarding urban blacks has already begun its work and needs advice and opinions from various bodies.

Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioners have been invited to submit comments and recommendations.

In a letter to a Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. I. P. van Onselen, says:

"You are free to express yourself frankly — even in regard to far

reaching thoughts, which you want to submit about the handling of the black man in both the urban and rural white area."

HOMELAND LINKS

Among the issues about which thoughts can be expressed are:

- The strengthening and extension of homeland links;
- The administration of blacks in "white" areas;
- Their political dispensation;
- Their future;
- What can be done for the growing number of blacks in urban areas to give them a meaningful existence and to create a climate in which unrest is not the order of the day.

● Financial implications and solutions.

Thoughts can be expressed on other issues as well.

A. J. J. J.
30/10/77

21

Positive thoughts by the Bantu Board

Tribune Reporter

UPSET at the "bad Press" it says it has been getting, at least one quasi-Government body has decided to take a more aggressive line in public relations.

From this week the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board will issue weekly reports of "the good things we've been doing — we'll let you find out the bad ones yourself."

One of the board's officials, Mr Ralph Tyrrell, brought a Press release to the SUNDAY TRIBUNE offices and said he hoped this would help improve the board's image.

TV lounge

Among positive projects, the Glebe sports complex, costing R24 745, is expected to be completed in six months and will include a TV lounge, snooker tables, accommodation for visiting sportsmen and indoor sports facilities for volley ball and badminton.

At Hambanati Creche in Tongaat a R2 775 concrete fence has been erected to protect the children and stop them wandering into the busy streets. Hambanati Township (334 houses, 3 016 people) is to be electrified at a cost of R17 443.

For football fans, an inner security fence costing R12 000 will be built at Durban's S. J. Smith hostel to control crowds and avoid riots at professional soccer matches.

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2nd August

9th August

16th August

23rd August

30th August

7th September (Settlers Day)

13th September

20th September

27th September

4th October

Call for phasing out of bantu education

JOHANNESBURG. — The African Teachers' Association of South Africa yesterday called on the Minister of Bantu Education to issue a declaration of intent to phase out Bantu education.

The call was made during a five-hour meeting between top association members and key officials of the department, including the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G J Rousseau.

The association has 21 000 members. It was represented by its president, Mr R L Peteni, and its Secretary-General, Mr H H Dlamlenze, as well as members of its national council.

Linked to the association call for the phasing out of Bantu education were three inter-related demands:

- The introduction of free and compulsory education for black children.

- The raising of per capita expenditure on black children to equal that spent on whites.

- The opening of all universities to students of all races.

Mr Rousseau undertook to arrange a meeting between the association's national council and the Minister of Bantu Education. No date was set for the meeting.

The present Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, has announced his retirement and is not standing in the November 30 General Election. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has not yet named a successor.

In a statement released after the meeting, the association emphasized its belief that a declaration of intent to phase out Bantu education was a pre-condition to resolution of the crisis in black education.

Chief Lucas Mangope, the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, has made the scrapping of Bantu education one of the aims of his homeland after it becomes independent on December 6.

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'All must be given a stake'

3/11/77

RDM

332

CAPE TOWN. — There had been no unrest last year in areas where people owned their own homes, Mr Justice J H Steyn said yesterday.

Mr Justice Steyn, the executive director of the Urban Foundation, was speaking at the official opening of the AECL housing projects for coloureds in Somerset West.

All citizens should be given a stake in society and in the benefits of the free enterprise system if stability and security were to be achieved in South Africa, Mr Justice Steyn said.

The managing director of AECL, Mr D N Marvin, handed a R1-million donation to Mr Justice Steyn during the ceremony.

The donation to the Urban Foundation will be spread over five years.

The 95 houses in the AECL scheme have been purchased on a freehold basis by the coloured employees of the AECL fac-

tory at Somerset West.

Much of the burden for providing low-income housing had been accepted by the State, said Mr Justice Steyn. But it seemed essential, especially in providing houses for black, white and Indian citizens, that greater opportunity be created for private sector participation in finding solutions.

"Otherwise it seems to me that, in this area, the movement towards socialism will proceed relentlessly," he added.

Professor R E van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape said in his speech that the first consideration in providing housing for low-income people should be the people themselves.

He said the project was bound to succeed in terms of homes, families, happy children, healthy communities and an improved quality of life. — Sapa.

● SEE PAGE 13

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2292

4 November 1977

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1036, DATED 14 JUNE 1968

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 38 (8) (a) and (b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with section 22 (1) (b) and (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 15 of 1971), amend 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, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A1/3/2/12/1)

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 1 of Chapter 1 is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion of the definition of "citizenship certificate";

(b) by the substitution for the definition of "trader" of the following definition:

"trader" means—

(a) any Bantu who resides lawfully in the Bantu residential area, who is 21 years of age or older, and who was born in the specified prescribed area or has lawfully resided continuously in such area for a period of not less than 15 years or has worked continuously for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years and has thereafter continued to reside in such area and is not employed outside such area, and who, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 3 is authorised to carry on trade, business or a profession;

(b) a partnership in which all the partners are Bantu who lawfully reside in a Bantu residential area, who are all 21 years of age or older, and who were born in a specified prescribed area or have lawfully resided continuously in such area for a period of not less than

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2292

332

4 November 1977

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER VAN 'N TOESIG OOR 'N STEDELIKE BANTOEWOON- GEBIED EN AANVERWANTE AANGELIEN- HEDE.—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENSKEN- NISGEWING R. 1036 VAN 14 JUNIE 1968

Ek Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (8) (a) en (b) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met artikel 22 (1) (b) en (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A1/3/2/12/1)

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 1 van Hoofstuk 1 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die omskrywing van "Burgerskapsertifikaat" te skrap;

(b) deur die omskrywing van "handelaar" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"handelaar"—

(a) 'n Bantoe wat wettiglik in die Bantoewoongebied woonagtig is, 21 jaar of ouer is, en in 'n bepaalde voorgeskrewe gebied gebore is of wettiglik in daardie gebied gewoon het vir 'n onafgebroke tydperk van minstens 15 jaar of minstens 10 jaar by een werkgever gewerk het en daarna aangehou het om in daardie gebied te woon en nie buite daardie gebied werksaam was nie en wat ingevolge die bepalings van Hoofstuk 3 gemagtig is om handel, besigheid of 'n beroep te bedryf of uit te oefen;

(b) 'n vennootskap waarin al die vennote Bantoes is wat wettiglik in 'n Bantoewoongebied woonagtig is, wat almal 21 jaar of ouer is, wat in 'n bepaalde voorgeskrewe gebied gebore is of wettiglik in daardie gebied gewoon het vir 'n onafgebroke tydperk van minstens

15 years or have worked continuously for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years and have thereafter continued to reside in such area and are not employed outside such area, and who, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 3 are, authorised to carry on trade, business or a profession;

(c) a company as referred to in the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973), in which the shares issued are held solely by Bantu who lawfully reside in a Bantu residential area, who are 21 years of age or older, and who were born in a specified prescribed area or have lawfully resided continuously in such area for a period of not less than 15 years or have worked continuously for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years and have thereafter continued to reside in such area and are not employed outside such area, and who, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 3, are authorised to carry on trade, business or a profession.”.

2. Chapter 2 is hereby amended by the deletion in Regulation 5A, as inserted by Government Notice R. 764, dated 7 May 1976, of subregulation (1) which reads as follows: “possesses a citizenship certificate”.

3. The following is substituted for Chapter 3:

CHAPTER 3

TRADING

Sites for trading, business and professional purposes

1. The Board may set aside sites in the Bantu residential area for allotment to traders for trading, business or professional purposes. The Board may specify the type of trade, business or profession which may be carried on on such site. The Board may erect buildings on trading sites which may be leased to traders, or the holder of a trading site permit may erect buildings from his own funds on the site after the building plans have been approved by the Board. A trader may also purchase buildings erected by the Board: Provided that—

(a) the Board shall have the right to grant written approval to a trader who, on the date of application of these regulations in the Bantu residential area, carries on any lawful trade, business or profession on a site in the Bantu residential area, to continue with such trading, business or profession on such site, subject to the provisions of these regulations, and to sell the products of such trade, business or profession from such site, and in this case such site shall be deemed, for the purposes of regulation 23 of this Chapter, to have been set aside by the Board in accordance with this regulation and in terms of regulation 2 (2) of this Chapter as having been allotted with effect from the date of application of these regulations in the Bantu residential area;

(b) the provisions of these regulations and of regulation 22 of this Chapter shall not apply to a trader who on the date upon which these regulations are made applicable has authority to carry on any trade, business or profession on a site in the Bantu residential area;

(c) if the business buildings on a site set aside by the Board are larger than 350 sq. metres, the application for the erection of the business building shall be submitted to the Minister for approval; and

(d) each trader, except with the prior approval of the Minister shall be limited to one site.

Authority to commence trading

2. (1) No person shall carry on any trade, business or profession in the Bantu residential area unless a site has been allotted to him for that purpose by the Board and

15 jaar of minstens 10 jaar by een werkewer gewerk het en daarna aangehou het om in daardie gebied te woon en nie buite daardie gebied werksaam was nie en wat ingevolge die bepalings van Hoofstuk 3 gemagtig is om handel, besigheid of 'n beroep te bedryf of uit te oefen;

(c) 'n maatskappy soos bedoel in die Maatskappywet, 1973 (Wet 61 van 1973), en waarvan die aandele uitgereik uitsluitlik deur Bantoes besit word wat wettiglik in 'n Bantoe-woongebied woonagtig is, wat almal 21 jaar of ouer is, wat in 'n bepaalde voorgeskrewe gebied gebore is of wettiglik in daardie gebied gewoon het vir 'n onafgebroke tydperk van minstens 15 jaar of minstens 10 jaar by een werkewer gewerk het en daarna aangehou het om in daardie gebied te woon en nie buite daardie gebied werksaam was nie en wat ingevolge die bepalings van Hoofstuk 3 gemagtig is om handel, besigheid of 'n beroep, te bedryf of uit te oefen.”.

2. Hoofstuk 2 word hierby gewysig deur in regulasie 5A, soos ingevoeg by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 764 van 7 Mei 1976, subregulasie (2) wat as volg lui “in besit wees van 'n burgerskapsertifikaat” te skrap.

3. Hoofstuk 3 word deur die volgende vervang:

HOOFSTUK 3

HANDEL

Persele vir handels-, besigheids- en beroepsdoeleindes

1. Die Raad kan persele in die Bantoe-woongebied afsonder vir toekenning aan handelaars vir handels-, besigheids- of beroepsdoeleindes. Die Raad kan aandui watter tipe handel, besigheid of beroep op die perseel bedryf of uitgeoefen kan word. Die Raad kan self geboue op handelspersele oprig en aan handelaars verhuur, of 'n handelsperseelpermithouer kan geboue uit eie fondse op die perseel oprig nadat planne van die geboue deur die Raad goedgekeur is. 'n Handelaar kan ook geboue wat die Raad opgerig het aankoop. Met dien verstande dat—

(a) die Raad die reg het om aan 'n handelaar wat op die datum waarop hierdie regulasies in die Bantoe-woongebied van toepassing word, enige wettige handel, besigheid of beroep op 'n perseel in die Bantoe-woongebied dryf of uitoefen, skriftelike toestemming te verleen om, behoudens die bepalings van hierdie regulasies, voort te gaan met sodanige handel, besigheid of beroep op sodanige perseel en om die produkte van sodanige handel, besigheid of beroep daarvandaan van die hand te sit, en in dié geval word sodanige perseel vir doeleindes van regulasie 23 van hierdie Hoofstuk geag ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies deur die Raad afgesonder te gewees het en ooreenkomstig regulasie 2 (2) van hierdie Hoofstuk met ingang van die datum van toepassing van hierdie regulasies in die Bantoe-woongebied, toegeken te gewees het;

(b) by die toepassing van die bepalings van hierdie regulasies en van regulasie 22 van hierdie Hoofstuk, die bepalings van regulasie 2 (2) van hierdie Hoofstuk nie van toepassing is nie op 'n handelaar wat op die datum waarop hierdie regulasies van toepassing gemaak word, gemagtig is om enige handel, besigheid of beroep op 'n perseel in die Bantoe-woongebied te dryf;

(c) indien die oppervlakte van 'n handelsgebou op 'n perseel deur die Raad opsy gesit, groter is as 350 vk meter die aansoek om die oprigting van die handelsgebou aan die Minister voorgelê moet word vir goedkeuring; en

(d) elke handelaar, uitgesonderd met dié voorafverkreepte goedkeuring van die Minister, tot een perseel beperk word.

Magtiging om te begin handel dryf

2. (1) Niemand mag enige handel, besigheid of beroep in die Bantoe-woongebied dryf of uitoefen nie, tensy 'n perseel vir dié doel deur die Raad aan hom toegeken is,

no person shall carry on any trade, business or profession in the Bantu residential area on any site other than one set aside and allotted by the Board in terms of regulation 1 of this Chapter: Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt any person from obtaining any licence or other authority which is required by any other law as a condition precedent to the commencement of any such trade, business or profession.

(2) Any Bantu, partnership or company qualifying in terms of regulations 4 (1) and 22 of this Chapter and wishing to carry on any trade, business or profession within the Bantu residential area shall make application in writing stating the nature of such trade, business or profession to the Board, which may in its discretion, subject to the provisions of this Chapter allot to the applicant a site set aside in terms of regulation 1 of this Chapter on which he may carry on his trade, business or profession.

Available sites to be advertised

3. (1) Should any trading, business or professional site in the Bantu residential area at any time be available for allotment, the superintendent shall publish a notice on the notice board at his office in the Bantu residential area inviting applications for the allotment of the site, to be lodged, in writing, at the office on or before a date to be specified in the notice, such date being not less than 14 days after the date of publication of the notice.

Such notice shall be published in Afrikaans and in English and shall clearly state what information must be supplied by applicants.

(2) Upon the expiry of the period within which applications may be lodged, the superintendent shall transmit all applications received to the Board, which may decide to which applicant the site shall be allotted in terms of regulation 2 of this Chapter: Provided that the Board shall not be bound to select any applicant and may direct that a further notice in terms of the provisions hereof be published calling for fresh applications.

Conditions of allotment of trading sites

4. (1) After the coming into effect of these regulations in the Bantu residential area, no site shall be allotted in the Bantu residential area for trading, business or professional purposes—

(a) except to a trader as defined in regulation 1 of Chapter 1;

(b) if the trading site is to be used for any other purpose than as set out in Schedule A to these regulations;

(c) for the carrying on of more than one business, whether or not of the same type, by the same trader: Provided that such trader may carry on more than one of the businesses mentioned in Schedule A to these regulations on the same site.

(2) No trader shall employ any non-Bantu on any allotted site.

Sale of fresh or skimmed milk

5. Nothing in these regulations contained shall prohibit or restrict the sale and delivery of fresh or skimmed milk in the Bantu residential area: Provided that—

(a) this regulation shall not be construed as conveying any authority for the entry into or presence in the Bantu residential area of any person without the authority referred to in Chapter 2 of these regulations; and

en niemand mag enige handel, besigheid of beroep in die Bantoewoongebied op 'n ander perseel dryf of uitoefen as die wat ooreenkomstig regulasie 1 van hierdie Hoofstuk deur Raad afgesonder en toegeken is nie: Met dien verstande dat geen bepaling hiervan 'n persoon vrystel van die verkryging van 'n lisensie of ander magtiging wat by 'n ander wet vereis word voordat met sodanige handel, besigheid of beroep 'n aanvang gemaak mag word nie.

(2) 'n Bantoe, 'n vennootskap of 'n maatskappy wat ingevolge regulasie 4 (1) en 22 van hierdie Hoofstuk kwalifiseer, en wat enige handel, besigheid of beroep in die Bantoewoongebied wil dryf of uitoefen, moet 'n skriftelike aansoek, waarin die aard van die handel, besigheid of beroep vermeld word, by die Raad indien, en laasgenoemde kan na goeëdunke en behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Hoofstuk aan die applikant 'n perseel kragtens regulasie 1 van hierdie Hoofstuk afgesonder, toeken, waarop hy sy handel, besigheid of beroep kan dryf of uitoefen.

Beskikbare persele moet geadverteer word

3. (1) Indien 'n handels-, besigheids- of beroepsperseel in die Bantoewoongebied te eniger tyd vir toekenning beskikbaar is, moet die superintendent op die kennisgewingbord by sy kantoor in die Bantoewoongebied 'n kennisgewing publiseer wat aansoeke om toekenning van die perseel vra, wat skriftelik by sy katoor ingedien moet word voor of op 'n dag wat in die kennisgewing vermeld moet word, welke dag minstens 14 dae na die datum van publikasie van die kennisgewing is.

Sodanige kennisgewing moet in Afrikaans en in Engels gepubliseer word en moet duidelik vermeld watter inligting deur die applikant verstrekk moet word.

(2) By die verstryking van die tydperk waarin aansoeke ingedien kan word, moet die superintendent al die aansoeke wat ontvang is, deurstuur aan die Raad wat kan besluit aan watter applikant die perseel ooreenkomstig regulasie 2 van hierdie Hoofstuk toegeken moet word: Met dien verstande dat die Raad nie verplig is om 'n applikant uit te kies nie en kan beveel dat 'n verdere kennisgewing wat om nuwe aansoeke vra, ooreenkomstig die bepalings hiervan gepubliseer word.

Voorwaardes van toekenning van handelspersele

4. (1) Nadat hierdie regulasies in die Bantoewoongebied van toepassing geword het, word geen perseel in die Bantoewoongebied vir handels-, besigheids- of beroepsdoeleindes toegeken nie—

(a) uitgesonderd aan 'n handelaar soos omskryf in regulasie 1 van Hoofstuk 1;

(b) indien die handelsperseel vir enige ander doel as die in Bylae A van hierdie regulasies uiteengesit, gebruik gaan word;

(c) vir die dryf of uitoefening van meer as een tipe handel, besigheid of beroep hetsy van dieselfde tipe of nie, deur een en dieselfde handelaar: Met dien verstande dat sodanige handelaar meer as een van die tipe handel, besigheid of beroepe gemeld in Bylae A van hierdie regulasies op dieselfde perseel kan bedryf.

(2) Geen handelaar mag nie op 'n toekende perseel 'n ander persoon in diens aanstel nie.

Verkoop van vars of afgeroomde melk

5. Geen bepaling van hierdie regulasies verbied of beperk die verkoop en aflewering van vars of afgeroomde melk in die Bantoewoongebied nie: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) hierdie regulasies nie magtiging verleen nie tot die binnekoms van of teenwoordigheid in die Bantoewoongebied van 'n persoon sonder die magtiging in Hoofstuk 2 van hierdie regulasies bedoel; en

(b) any sale or delivery of such milk shall be subject to such other laws as may apply thereto.

Business hours

6. The business hours in the Bantu residential area shall be the same as those prescribed by provincial ordinance.

Alterations to buildings and fittings

7. No trader shall, without the written permission of the Board, make any structural alterations to any buildings or fittings on the site occupied by him or place any additional fittings thereon.

Maintenance - Buildings on trading sites

8. (1) The Board shall be responsible for maintaining the exterior of any building owned by it, and the trader occupying it shall maintain the interior of such building in a good state of repair and cleanliness.

(2) If a trader should purchase a building from the Board or erect his own building on a trading site, the trader shall be responsible for all the maintenance. If the building is not in a satisfactory condition and the Board has given the trader written notice of essential alterations or improvements which have to be made by the trader the Board may enforce compliance with such notice by suspending the trader's right to trade if the alterations or improvements are not made within a reasonable period of the notification.

Damage to buildings on trading sites and to trader's goods

9. (1) In respect of buildings erected by the Board for allotment to traders, the Board shall not be liable for any damage done to the trader's stock, books, papers or other effects by rain, wind, hail, lightning, floodwater or fire or by reason of riots or strikes or by the enemies of the state or through any other cause: Provided that any essential repairs to the buildings concerned necessitated by such causes shall be effected by the Board within a reasonable period of the receipt of notification from such trader that such repairs are necessary.

(2) If the trader purchases a building from the Board or erects his own building the Board shall not be liable for damage to the building or its contents as set out in subregulation (1).

Fencing and sanitation

10. Any trader shall, if required by the Board to do so, effectively fence the site occupied by him and provide thereon adequate sanitary conveniences to the satisfaction of the Board.

Use of site

11. A trader shall not, without the prior approval of the Board, given in writing, use the site occupied by him for any purpose other than that for which it was allotted to him by the Board.

Management of trade, business or profession

12. Every trader shall be responsible for the good management of his trade, business or profession and shall supervise the work of his assistants, if any. In the case of a trader other than a partnership or company such trader shall personally conduct his trade, business or profession: Provided that the superintendent can waive this requirement on good reasons and, approve a substitute in such capacity and for such period as is reasonable in the circumstances.

Keeping of books

13. Every trader shall keep books in respect of his business transactions in one of the official languages.

(b) enige verkoop of aflevering van sodanige melk onderworpe is aan sodanige ander wetsbepalings as wat daarop van toepassing is.

Besigheidsure

6. Die besigheidsure in die Bantoewoongebied is dieselfde as dié by provinsiale ordonnansie voorgeskryf.

Veranderings aan geboue en toebehore

7. 'n Handelaar mag nie sonder die skriftelike vergunning van die Raad strukturele veranderings aan geboue of toebehore op die perseel wat hy okkupeer, aanbring of addisionele toebehore daarop aanbring nie.

Onderhoud - Geboue op handelspersele

8. (1) Die Raad is verantwoordelik vir die onderhoud van die buitekant van 'n gebou wat sy eiendom is, en die handelaar wat dit okkupeer, moet die binnekant in 'n goeie toestand hou en dit skoon hou.

(2) Indien 'n handelaar 'n gebou van die Raad aankoop, of sy eie gebou op 'n handelsperseel oprig, is die handelaar self vir alle onderhoud verantwoordelik. Indien die gebou nie in 'n bevredigende toestand is nie en die Raad die handelaar skriftelik kennis gee van noodsaaklike veranderings of verbeterings wat die handelaar moet aanbring, kan die Raad voldoening aan sodanige kennisgewing afdwing deur die reg van die handelaar om handel te dryf, op te skort indien veranderings of verbeterings nie binne 'n redelike tydperk na kennisgewing aangebring word nie.

Skade aan geboue of handelspersele en aan die handelaar se goedere.

9. (1) Die Raad is nie ten opsigte van geboue wat deur hom ongerig is vir toekenning aan handelaars aanspreeklik vir skade wat aan die handelaar se voorraad, boeke, stukke of ander besittings aangerig is deur reën, wind, hael, weerlig, vloedwater of brand of weens oproer of stakinge of deur die Staat se vyande of deur enige ander oorsaak nie. Met dien verstande dat noodsaaklike herstelwerk aan die betrokke geboue wat deur sodanige oorsake noodsaaklik gemaak is, deur die Raad uitgevoer moet word binne 'n redelike tydperk nadat kennisgewing van die handelaar ontvang is dat sodanige herstelwerk nodig is.

(2) Indien die handelaar 'n gebou van die Raad koop of sy eie gebou oprig, is die Raad nie aanspreeklik vir die skade aan die gebou of die inhoud daarvan soos uiteengesit in subregulasie (1) nie.

Omheining en sanitasie

10. 'n Handelaar moet, indien dit deur die Raad vereis word, tot tevredenheid van die Raad die perseel wat hy okkupeer op doeltreffende wyse omhein en daarop voorsiening maak vir toereikende sanitêre geriewe.

Gebruik van perseel

11. 'n Handelaar mag nie sonder die voorafgaande skriftelike goedkeuring van die Raad die perseel wat hy okkupeer, vir enige ander doel gebruik as dié waarvoor dit deur die Raad aan hom toegeken is nie.

Bestuur van handel, besigheid of beroep

12. Elke handelaar is verantwoordelik vir die deeglike bestuur van sy handel, besigheid of beroep en moet oesig hou oor die werk van sy assistente as daar is: In die geval van 'n handelaar, uitgesonderd 'n vennootskap of maatskappy, sal so 'n handelaar persoonlik sy handel, besigheid of beroep moet bedryf met dien verstande dat die superintendent hierdie vereiste vir goeie redes kan opskort en indien dit nodig is 'n plaasvervanger kan goedkeur vir 'n tydperk wat onder die omstandighede redelik is.

Boekhouding

13. Elke handelaar moet in een van die amptelike tale behoorlik boek hou ten opsigte van sy besigheidstransaksies.

Capitul

14. Except with the express written approval of the Board or an official appointed by the Board, no person shall be allowed by any trader to share in the profits of his trade, business or profession. Provided that this provision shall not deprive such trader from making a loan for the purpose of conducting or extending his trade, business or profession.

Employees

15. A trader may for purposes of his trade, business or profession employ such number of Bantu assistants as he may deem necessary, provided that these assistants comply with the requirements of section 10 (1) of the Act.

Cleanliness

16. (1) Every trader shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that his premises and all utensils and equipment used in his trade, business or profession are at all times in a clean and hygienic condition and that all persons employed on his premises, including himself, are in a proper state of cleanliness and that his trading site is at all times kept clean of trade rubbish and any other nuisance.

(2) If a trader fails to keep his premises clean as provided in subregulation (1) the Board may cause any rubbish to be removed from such site at the expense of such trader.

Medical examination

17. Every trader shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that his premises, and all utensils and equipment used are at all times in a hygienic condition and that it comply with the health regulations of the local authority concerned.

Soliciting orders

18. (1) No person shall, without the prior approval of the superintendent, solicit or attempt to obtain orders within the Bantu residential area for any trade, business or profession not conducted in such Bantu residential area.

(2) The superintendent or any other authorised officer may at any time demand from a person delivering orders in the Bantu residential area a delivery note or particulars of the order and the name and address of the person who ordered the goods.

(3) If any person is found delivering orders in the Bantu residential area and fails, neglects or refuses when required to do so by the superintendent or an authorised officer to produce a delivery note or to furnish particulars of the order or of the person who ordered the goods, he shall be deemed to be soliciting or attempting to obtain orders contrary to the provisions of subregulation (1).

Hawking and peddling

19. No person other than a Bantu duly authorised by the Board and licensed by law shall carry on the trade or business of a hawker or pedlar in the Bantu residential area.

Disposal of trading rights

20. (1) No trader occupying Board trading premises shall dispose of his trading rights in any manner whatsoever without the prior approval of the Board.

(2) Any trader not occupying Board trading premises may sell his trading rights to the Board or to a person who is approved by the Board and who complies with the provisions of regulation 4 (1) of this Chapter.

(3) Any trader whose rights to occupy a trading site have been cancelled in terms of regulation 24 of this Chapter shall have the right before the date of the termination of his right to trade, to sell his buildings to the

Kapitaal

14. Uitgesonderd met die uitdruklike skriftelike goedkeuring van die Raad of 'n beoefende deur die Raad aangewys, mag 'n handelaar niemand toelaat om in 'n wins van sy handel, besigheid of beroep te deel met. Met dien verstande dat hierdie bepaling in elk geval nie sodanige handelaar verhoed om 'n lening vir die doel van sy handelaarskap, besigheid of beroep, of die uitbreiding daarvan, aan te gaan nie.

Werknemers

15. 'n Handelaar mag vir die doel van sy handel, besigheid of beroep sowel Bantoe-assistente as wat hy nodig ag, indiens neem, mits hierdie assistente aan die vereistes van artikel 10 (1) van die Wet voldoen.

Sindelikhed

16. (1) Elke handelaar moet alle redelike stappe doen om seker te maak dat sy perseel en alle gereedskap en toerusting wat in verband met sy handel, besigheid of beroep gebruik word, te alle tye in 'n skoon en higiëniese toestand is en dat alle persone wat op sy perseel in diens is, met inbegrip van homself, behoorlik skoon is en dat sy perseel te alle tye skoon gehou word van handelsvullis en enige ander oerlas.

(2) Ingeval 'n handelaar nalaat om sy perseel skoon te hou soos bepaal in subregulasie (1), kan die Raad op koste van sodanige handelaar enige vullis van sodanige perseel laat verwyder.

Mediese ondersoek van handelaar en werknemer

17. 'n Handelaar moet alle redelike stappe doen om te verseker dat sy perseel, gereedskap en die toerusting wat hy daarop gebruik, te alle tye skoon en in 'n higiëniese toestand gehou word en dat dit aan die gesondheidsbepalings van die betrokke owerheid voldoen.

Werwing van bestellings

18. (1) Niemand mag binne die Bantoe-woongebied, sonder die voorafgoedkeuring van die superintendent, vir enige handel, besigheid of beroep wat nie in die Bantoe-woongebied gedryf word nie, bestellings werf of probeer werf of probeer verkry nie.

(2) Die superintendent of 'n ander gemagtigde beampte kan te eniger tyd van 'n persoon wat bestellings in die Bantoe-woongebied aflewer, 'n afleveringsbrief of besonderhede van die bestelling en die naam en adres van die besteller opeis.

(3) Indien 'n persoon in die Bantoe-woongebied gevind word, besig met die aflevering van bestellings en versuim, nalaat of weier om 'n afleveringsbrief te toon of besonderhede van die bestelling of die besteller te verstrek, wanneer die superintendent of 'n gemagtigde beampte dit van hom vereis, word hy geag strydig met die bepaling van subregulasie (1) bestellings te werf of te probeer verkry.

Marskramery en ventery

19. Geen ander persoon as 'n Bantoe wat behoorlike deur die Raad daartoe gemagtig en by wet gelisensieer is, mag die handel of besigheid van 'n marskramer of venter in die Bantoe-woongebied dryf nie.

Vervreemding van handelsregte

20. (1) 'n Handelaar wat 'n raadshandelsperseel okkupeer, mag nie sy handelsregte op enige wyse hoegenaamd sonder die vooraf verkree goedkeuring van die Raad vervreem nie.

(2) 'n Handelaar wat nie 'n raadshandelsperseel okkupeer nie, kan sy handelsregte verkoop aan die Raad of aan 'n persoon wat deur die Raad goedgekeur word en wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 4 (1) van hierdie Hoofstuk voldoen.

(3) 'n Handelaar wie se regte om 'n handelsperseel te okkupeer, ingetrek is ingevolge regulasie 24 van hierdie Hoofstuk is daarop geregtig om voor die datum van beëindiging van sy handelsregte, sy geboue te verkoo-

Board or to a person who is approved by the Board and who complies with the provisions of regulation 4 (1) of this Chapter. Should he fail, neglect or refuse to avail himself of his right, the building shall become the property of the Board. Provided that such trader shall be entitled to compensation to be determined by agreement between him and the Board, or failing agreement, by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner. Should the Board or such trader not be satisfied with the compensation so determined, the Board may sell the buildings by public auction to a person who is approved by the Board and who complies with the provisions of regulation 4 (1) of this Chapter.

Notice by trader of termination of right of occupation

21. Any trader may terminate his right to occupy any trading site in the Bantu residential area for trading, business or professional purposes by giving the superintendent at least 30 days notice, in writing, of his intention to do so.

Right of occupation

22. (1) The right of occupation of a trading site permit holder, which exists at the commencement of these regulations, shall lapse on 31 December 1976: Provided that such permit holder may apply for a renewal in terms of the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) A permit issued in terms of the proviso to sub-regulation (1) shall remain in force unless cancelled or surrendered in terms of this Chapter.

(3) If a trader does not comply with all the requirements of this Chapter or does not pay his rental, the Board shall have the right to suspend his right to trade on the relative site and to notify the licensing board accordingly.

Rentals

23. Every trader to whom a site is allotted in terms of regulation 1 and 2 of this Chapter shall, on allotment and thereafter monthly in advance on or before the seventh day of every calendar month, pay such amounts as may be prescribed therefor, including the rental and fees for water, electricity, sanitary and other services rendered by the Board.

Termination by Board of Right of Occupation

24. (1) Should any trader—

(a) be convicted of an offence referred to in the first schedule to the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977);

(b) be convicted twice of a contravention of these regulations;

(c) be convicted of a contravention of section 2 of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), and/or regulations which may be made in terms of the provisions of Chapter V of the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977);

(d) be convicted of a contravention of any law relating to the sale, supply, possession or transportation of dagga, any other habit-forming substance, intoxicating liquor or Bantu beer;

(e) die, or be declared to be of unsound mind by a competent court;

(f) sell or deliver merchandise or produce to non-Bantu persons resident outside the Bantu residential area;

(g) be 30 days in arrears with the payment of rental payable in terms of regulation 23 of this Chapter;

aan die Raad of aan 'n persoon wat deur die Raad goedgekeur word en wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 4 (1) van hierdie Hoofstuk voldoen. Indien hy nalaat, versuim of weier om hierdie reg uit te oefen, word die geboue die eiendom van die Raad. Met dien verstande dat sodanige handelaar geregtig is op vergoeding wat deur middel van ooreenkoms tussen hom en die Raad, of by gebreke van ooreenkoms, deur die Bantoesake-kommissar, bepaal word. Indien die Raad of sodanige handelaar nie tevrede is met die vergoeding aldus bepaal nie, kan die Raad die geboue by openbare veiling verkoop aan 'n persoon wat deur die Raad goedgekeur word en wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 4 (1) van hierdie Hoofstuk voldoen.

Kennisgewing deur handelaar dat sy reg op okkupasie beëindig word

21. 'n Handelaar kan sy reg op okkupasie van 'n handelsperseel in die Bantoe woongebied vir handels-, besigheids- of beroepsdoeleindes beëindig deur die superintendent minstens 30 dae skriftelike kennis te gee van sy voorneme om dit te doen.

Reg op okkupasie

22. (1) Die reg op okkupasie van 'n handelsperseel-permitthouer, wat by die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies bestaan, vervel op 31 Desember 1976: Met dien verstande dat sodanige permitthouer aansoek kan doen om hernuwing kragtens die bepaling van hierdie Hoofstuk.

(2) 'n Permit uitgereik kragtens die voorbehoudsbepaling van subregulasie (1), bly van krag tensy dit teruggetrek of opgesê word ooreenkomstig die bepaling van hierdie Hoofstuk.

(3) Indien 'n handelaar nie aan al die vereistes van hierdie Hoofstuk voldoen nie of nie sy huurgeld betaal nie, het die Raad die reg om sy reg om handel te dryf op die betrokke perseel op te skort en die Lisensieraad dienoreenkomstig in te lig.

Huurgelde

23. Elke handelaar aan wie 'n perseel kragtens regulasie 1 en 2 van hierdie Hoofstuk toegeken word, moet sodanige bedrae as wat daarvoor voorgeskryf is, met inbegrip van huurgelde en gelde vir water, elektrisiteit, sanitêre en ander dienste deur die Raad gelewer, by toelening en daarna maandeliks voor of op die sewende dag van elke kalendermaand voornitbetaal.

Beëindiging deur Raad van reg op okkupasie

24. (1) Indien 'n handelaar—

(a) weens 'n misdryf in die Eerste Bylae van die Strafproseswet, 1977 (Wet 51 van 1977), genoem, skuldig bevind word;

(b) twee maal weens oortreding van hierdie regulasies skuldig bevind word;

(c) weens 'n oortreding van artikel 2 van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels, en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet 54 van 1972), en/of regulasies wat uitgevaardig mag word kragtens die bepaling van Hoofstuk V van die Wet op Gesondheid, 1977 (Wet 63 van 1977), skuldig bevind word;

(d) skuldig bevind word aan 'n oortreding van enige wet betreffende die verkoop, verskaffing, besit of vervoer van dagga of enige ander gewoontevormende middel, bedwelmende drank of Bantoebier;

(e) sterf, of volgens die verklaring van 'n bevoegde hof nie by sy volle verstand is nie;

(f) handelsware of produkte verkoop of aflewer aan nie-Bantoe persone woonagtig buite die Bantoe woongebied;

(g) dertig dae agterstallig is met die betaling van huurgeld wat ingevolge regulasie 23 van hierdie Hoofstuk betaalbaar is;

(h) have acquired a trading site permit by making a false, incorrect or misleading statement which is relevant to the issue of such permit;

(i) be absent from his trade, business or profession for a longer period as determined by the superintendent in pursuance of regulation 12 of this Chapter, without submitting acceptable reasons;

(j) fail to obtain the necessary trading licence or approval authorising him to carry on his trade, business or profession on the site allotted to him;

(k) be required to leave the Bantu residential area in terms of any of the regulations of Chapter 2 of these regulations; except where such a trader is a member of a partnership or company where another partner or director can continue the trade, business or profession;

(l) receive written notice from the superintendent to make essential improvements or carry out essential repairs or to paint or disinfect the interior and, where the trader is the owner of the building, also the exterior of a building or construction on the trading site allotted to him and the trader fails, neglects or refuses to comply with such notice without valid reason within three months of the date of such notice;

(m) be no longer entitled to remain in the prescribed area or urban area or both in terms of section 10 of the Act;

the Board may, on giving 30 days' notice of its intention to do so, cancel his right to carry on any business, trade or profession on any site in the Bantu residential area: Provided that in the circumstances referred to in paragraph (e) such notice shall be given to the executor, curator or trustee.

(2) In the event of the insolvency of a trader occupying Board trading premises or the sequestration of his estate or the attachment of his right to trade or of stock-in-trade, his right to occupy such premises and to carry on his trade, business or profession can be withdrawn by the Board, and the Board can order him to arrange for the removal of his stock-in-trade and other effects and hand over the keys of the building to the superintendent.

(3) In the event of the insolvency of a trader not occupying Board trading premises or the sequestration of his estate or the attachment of his premises, right to trade, or of stock-in-trade, his right to carry on his trade, business or profession can be withdrawn by the Board: Provided that he or the person entitled by law to administer his estate shall have the right to exercise within three months after such cancellation the right to sell the buildings as set out in regulation 20 (3) of this Chapter.

(4) On cancellation of the right to trade or carry on a business or profession as set out in subregulation (1), (2) and (3), such trader and all persons who claim to be in occupation through or under him shall forthwith vacate the trading site and deliver the keys of any building thereon to the superintendent, but such cancellation shall not affect the right reserved by the Board to recover all rents, charges and other moneys due, calculated up to and including the date of such cancellation.

Offences and penalties

25. (1) Any person who—

(a) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of regulations 2 (1), 4 (2), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 (2) or (3), 16 (1), 18 (1), 19, 20 (1) or 23, all of this Chapter;

(h) 'n handelsperseelpermit verkry deur 'n valse, onjuiste of misleidende verklaring te doen wat op die toekenning van sodanige permit betrekking het;

(i) van sy handel, besigheid of beroep afwesig is vir 'n langer tydperk as deur die superintendent bepaal ingevolge regulasie 12 van hierdie Hoofstuk, sonder die verstrekking van aanvaarbare redes;

(j) in gebreke bly om die vereiste handelslisensie of goedkeuring te verkry om hom in staat te stel om sy handel, besigheid of beroep op die perseel aan hom toegeken, te dryf of uit te oefen;

(k) ingevolge enige van die regulasies van Hoofstuk 2 van hierdie regulasies die Bantoewoongebied moet verlaat, behalwe waar so 'n handelaar 'n lid is van 'n vennootskap of maatskappy waar 'n ander vennoot of direkteur die handelsbesigheid of beroep kan voort-sit;

(l) skriftelike kennisgewing van die superintendent ontvang om aan die binnekant en, waar die handelaar die eienaar van die gebou is, ook aan die buitekant van die gebou of bouwerk op die handelsperseel aan hom toegeken, noodsaaklike verbeterings of herstelwerk aan te bring, dit te verf of te ontsmet, en hy sonder gegronde rede in gebreke bly, nalaat of weier om binne drie maande na die datum van ontvangs van sodanige kennisgewing aan sodanige kennisgewing te voldoen;

(m) nie meer geregtig is om in die stadsgebied of voorgeskrewe gebied, of albei, ingevolge artikel 10 van die Wet te bly nie;

kan die Raad, na kennisgewing van 30 dae van sy voorneeme om dit te doen, sy reg om enige handel, besigheid of beroep op enige perseel in die Bantoewoongebied te dryf, intrek: Met dien verstande dat onder omstandighede in paragraaf (e) genoem, die kennis aan die eksekuteur, kurator of trustee gegee moet word.

(2) As 'n handelaar wat 'n raadshandelsperseel okkupeer, bankrot speel of sy boedel laat sekwestreer, of indien op sy reg om handel te dryf of op sy bedryfsvoorraad beslag gelê word, kan sy reg om sodanige perseel te okkupeer en sy handel, besigheid of beroep te dryf of uit te oefen deur die Raad ingetrek word en kan die Raad gelas dat hy moet reël dat sy bedryfsvoorraad en ander besittings verwyder word en moet hy die sleutels van die geboue aan die superintendent oorhandig.

(3) As 'n handelaar wat nie 'n raadshandelsperseel okkupeer nie, bankrot speel of sy boedel laat sekwestreer, of indien op sy perseel die reg om handel te dryf, of op sy bedryfsvoorraad beslag gelê word, kan sy reg om handel, besigheid of beroep te bedryf of uit te oefen deur die Raad ingetrek word: Met dien verstande dat hy of die persoon wat by wet geregtig is om sy boedel te heredder, geregtig is om die reg, ingevolge regulasie 20 (3) van hierdie Hoofstuk, om die gebou te verkoop, binne drie maande na sodanige intrekking uit te oefen.

(4) By die intrekking van die reg om handel of besigheid te bedryf of 'n beroep uit te oefen ingevolge subregulasie (1), (2) en (3), moet sodanige handelaar en alle persone wat beweer dat hulle deur of onder hom in okkupasie is, onverwyld die handelsperseel ontruim en die sleutels oorhandig, maar sodanige intrekking raak nie die reg wat deur die Raad voorbehou word om alle huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde bereken en verskuldig tot en met die datum van sodanige intrekking, te verhaal nie.

Misdrywe en strafbepalings

25. (1) Iemand wat—

(a) die bepalinge van regulasie 2 (1), 4 (2), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 (2) of (3), 16 (1), 18 (1), 19, 20 (1) of 23, almal van hierdie Hoofstuk, oortree of ingebreke bly om daaraan te voldoen;

40. Optometrist.
41. Auditor.
42. Warehouse.
43. Pawnbroker.
44. Passenger transport undertaking.
45. Attorney.
46. Radio-dealer (not repairs).
47. Accountant.
48. Restaurant keeper.
49. Cobler.
50. Stationery dealer.
51. Debt collector and tracer.
52. Butcher.
53. Hawker.
54. Sport shop.
55. Caterer.
56. Upholsterer.
57. Street photographer.
58. Dentist.
59. Petshop.
60. Place of entertainment.
61. Transport undertaking (goods).
62. Fishmonger and fishfrier.
63. Fruit, vegetable and plant dealer.
64. Filling-station.
65. Launderer or dry cleaner.
66. Laundry or dry-cleaning receiving depot

40. Oogkundige.
41. Ouditeur.
42. Pakhuis.
43. Pandjieswinkel.
44. Passasiers-vervoeronderneming.
45. Prokureur.
46. Radiohandelaar (nie herstelwerke).
47. Rekenmeester.
48. Restauranthouer.
49. Schoenmaker.
50. Skryfbehoeftehandelaar.
51. Skuldin ordenaar en opspoorder.
52. Slagter.
53. Smous.
54. Sportwinkel.
55. Spysenier.
56. Stoffeerder.
57. Straatfotograaf.
58. Tandarts.
59. Troeteldierwinkel.
60. Vermoedlikheidsplek-eienaar.
61. Vervoeronderneming (goedere).
62. Vis-handelaar en -bakker.
63. Vruchte-, groente- en planthandelaar.
64. Vulstasie.
65. Wasser of droogskoonmaker.
66. Wassery- of droogskoonmakery ontvangsdepot.

(b) being a trader occupying a building owned by the Board, fails to maintain such building in a good state of repair and cleanliness as in regulation 8 of this Chapter provided;

(c) being a trader, carries on trade out of the hours prescribed in regulation 6 of this Chapter;

(d) being a trader, carries on or permits to be carried on a trade, profession or business on his trading site other than that for which the site was allotted to him in terms of these regulations;

(e) being a trader, sells or permits to be sold on his trading site goods other than those he is permitted to sell in terms of these regulations; or

(f) being a trader, fails or neglects to vacate the trading site on cancellation of his right to carry on his business, trade or profession in terms of these regulations;

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed in section 44 of the Act.

(2) The court on convicting any trader in terms of sub-regulation (1) (f) may, in addition to any other penalty it may impose, make an order for the ejectment of such trader from the trading site, together with his assistants and all persons claiming occupation through him."

SCHEDULE A

Trades, businesses and professions which may be carried on in Bantu residential areas:

1. Auctioneer.
2. General dealer.
3. Chemist and druggist.
4. Insurance representative.
5. Barber or hairdresser.
6. Funeral undertaker/mortuary keeper.
7. Tinsmith.
8. Bookseller.
9. Optician.
10. Chiropractor.
11. Eating-house.
12. Cycle dealer.
13. Photographic studio.
14. Medical practitioner.
15. Dealer in scrap bottles, bones and used goods.
16. Dealer in aerated or mineral water.
17. Dealer in electrical equipment (not repairs).
18. Dealer in hardware and building equipment.
19. Dealer in household, patent and proprietary medicines.
20. Commercial traveller.
21. Homoeopath.
22. Kennel or pet's boarding establishment or salon.
23. Wood and coal dealer.
24. Watch-maker.
25. Livery stable or riding-school keeper.
26. Cafe-keeper.
27. Tinker.
28. Tailor/dressmaker and/or outfitter.
29. Crèche or nursery school.
30. Coffee bar.
31. Herbalist.
32. Physical, culture, health or beauty centre.
33. Boarding-house keeper.
34. Milkshop.
35. Furniture dealer.
36. Miller.
37. Motor-driving school.
38. Fencing contractor.
39. Disinfector or fumigator.

(b) 'n handelaar is en 'n gebou wat die eiendom van die Raad is okkupeer en wat versuim om dit in 'n goeie toestand en skoon te hou soos bepaal in regulasie 8 van hierdie Hoofstuk;

(c) 'n handelaar is en buite die ure voorgeskryf by regulasie 6 van hierdie Hoofstuk handel dryf;

(d) 'n handelaar is en handel of besigheid dryf of 'n beroep uitoefen, of toelaat dat handel, besigheid of 'n beroep op sy handelsperseel gedryf of uitgeoefen word, uitgesonderd die ten opsigte waarvan die perseel ingevolge hierdie regulasies aan hom toegeken is;

(e) 'n handelaar is en goedere, uitgesonderd dié wat hy toegelaat is om te verkoop ingevolge hierdie regulasies, op sy handelsperseel verkoop of toelaat dat dit verkoop word; of

(f) 'n handelaar is en nalaat of versuim om die handelsperseel te ontruim by intrekking van sy reg om kragtens hierdie regulasies sy handel, besigheid of beroep te dryf of uit te oefen;

begaan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die straffe wat by artikel 44 van die Wet voorgeskryf word.

(2) Die hof kan by skuldigbevinding van 'n handelaar ingevolge subregulasie (1) (f), benewens enige ander straf wat hy opleë, 'n bevel uitreik vir die uitsetting van sodanige handelaar, saam met sy assistente en alle persone wat deur hom okkupasie eis, van die handelsperseel.

BYLAE A

Handel, besighede en beroepe wat in stedelike Bantowoongebiede gedryf of uitgeoefen kan word:

1. Afslaer.
2. Algemene handelaar.
3. Apteker.
4. Assuransievertegenwoordiger.
5. Barbier of haarkapper.
6. Begrafnisondernemer/Lykshuishouer.
7. Blikslaer.
8. Bockehandelaar.
9. Brilmaker.
10. Chiropraktisyn.
11. Eethuis.
12. Fietshandelaar.
13. Fotografiese ateljee.
14. Geneesheer.
15. Handelaar in afval bottels, bene en ander gebruikte goedere.
16. Handelaar in belugte of mineraalwater.
17. Handelaar in elektriese ware (nie herstelwerke).
18. Handelaar in hardeware en boubenodighede.
19. Handelaar in huishoudelike, patente en eiendomsmedisyne.
20. Handelsreisiger.
21. Homeopaat.
22. Hondelhok of troeteldierlosiesinrigting of -salon.
23. Hout- en kolehandelaar.
24. Horlosiemaker.
25. Huurstal of ryskoolhouer.
26. Kafeehouer.
27. Ketellapper.
28. Kleremaker en/of uitruster.
29. Kleuterskool of Kinderbewaarploas.
30. Koffiekroeg.
31. Kruiedokter.
32. Liggaamsontwikkeling-, gesondheid- of skoonheidsentrum.
33. Losieshuishouer.
34. Melkwinkel.
35. Meubelhandelaar.
36. Meulenaar.
37. Motorbestuurskool.
38. Omheiningskontrakteur.
39. Ontsmetter of beroker.

TOWNSHIP FINANCE FM 4/11/77
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Employers to pay more

One month from now, employers will join Soweto rentpayers in forking out to fill the dwindling coffers of the West

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Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board. Despite this, the Wrab still expects a deficit of R7.5m this year.

In terms of a notice gazetted last Friday under the Contributions in Respect of Bantu Labour Act, most employers will now have to pay a levy of R2.10 instead of R1.80 a month for their workers living in townships in the common area. The increase applies country-wide.

The levy for domestic servants is up from R1 to R1.20 per month from December 1, as is that for employers who provide approved housing for their workers. Casual African workers and self-employed Africans will also pay R1.20 instead of R1.

The mines and agricultural employers are not affected by the increases. The mines will continue to pay 80c per worker and farmers 40c.

According to Wrab deputy director Thys Wilsnach, employer organisations outside mining and agriculture agreed to the 20% increases.

The new scale of contributions is the result of a recommendation by an inter-departmental sub-committee appointed by government after the Soweto rent protests earlier this year to look at ways of increasing the boards' finances.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU EDUCATION

No. R. 2258

4 November 1977

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO, THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF PUPILS AT, AND THE SUSPENSION AND EXCLUSION OF PUPILS FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, acting on behalf of and on the instructions of the Minister of Bantu Education, has, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 15 (1) of the Bantu Education Act, 1953 (Act 47 of 1953), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations "the Act" shall mean the Bantu Education Act, 1953 (Act 47 of 1953), and unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, except the expression "school", shall have the same meaning, and—

"circuit inspector" shall mean any officer in the Department in control of education in any specific inspection circuit;

"controlling body" shall, in the case of community schools, mean the school committee and in the case of farm, mine, factory or hospital schools, the manager;

"expulsion" shall mean the permanent expulsion of a pupil from school;

"manager" shall mean the owner or the person who is appointed by the owner, with the approval of the regional director, and who is locally responsible for the control and management of a State-aided school;

"owner" shall mean, with reference to a State-aided school, the person or body in whose name such a school is registered in terms of section 9 (1) (a) of the Act;

"regional director" shall mean any officer in the Department in control of education in any specific region;

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS

No. R. 2258

332

4 November 1977

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE TOELATING VAN LEERLINGE TOT DIE BEHEER OOR EN BEHANDELING VAN LEERLINGE BY, EN DIE SKORSING EN UITSETTING VAN LEERLINGE VAN STAATSKOLE, GEMEENSKAPSKOLE EN STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOLE

Die Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-onderwys, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys, het kragens die bevoegdheid by artikel 15 (1) van die Wet op Bantoe-onderwys, 1953 (Wet 47 van 1953), aan genoemde Minister verleen, die regulasies wat in die Bylae hieran vervat is, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Wet" die Wet Bantoe-onderwys, 1953 (Wet 47 van 1953), tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het enige uitdrukking waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg is, uitgesonderd die uitdrukking "skool", die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg en beteken—

"beheerliggaam", in die geval van gemeenskapskole, die skoolkomitee en in die geval van plaas-, myn-, fabriek- of hospitaalskole, die bestuurder;

"bestuurder" die eienaar of die persoon wat deur die eienaar met die goedkeuring van die streekdirekteur aangestel is en plaaslik verantwoordelik is vir die beheer oor en bestuur van 'n staatsondersteunde skool;

"eienaar" met betrekking tot 'n staatsondersteunde skool, die persoon of liggaam op wie se naam sodanige skool ingevolge artikel 9 (1) (a) van die Wet geregistreer is;

"kringinspekteur" 'n beampte in die Departement wat in beheer is van die onderwys in 'n bepaalde inspeksiekring;

"skool" 'n skool soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet, uitgesonderd inrigtings vir die opleiding van onderwysers, gevorderde tegniese onderwys en sentrums vir die onderwys van volwassenes;

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Phv 4/11/77

Urban blacks will be forced to accept citizenship ties with one or other homeland to be able to take part in the new deal on influx control accepted yesterday by the Government and homeland leaders.

With many thousands of urban blacks unwilling to accept homeland citizenship ties, and taking account of the heated controversy over the loss of South African citizenship in the case of the independence of Transkei and Bophuthatswana, the planned new deal poses a serious dilemma for many black workers.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today:

"One cannot help having an underlying suspicion that the whole thing is linked to the Government's urgent desire to increase the number of homeland citizens."

While welcoming "anything that is going to ease the hardships of the influx-control system," Mrs. Suzman said she would like to see how the plan worked out in practice to be able to gauge whether the plight of urban blacks would in fact be greatly improved by the change.

"There are two basic questions that have to be asked — will the new plan increase the mobility of the African worker in

Mr. L. S. D.

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$$A_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SS}} = A_{\text{eff}}^{\text{dd}}$$
$$\therefore dd u_2 = I$$
$$D - A = C \cdot y^{2/5} \quad \text{and} \quad y = 0$$

which equilibrium is attained is exactly the same thing

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Urban blacks will be forced to accept citizenship ties with one or other homeland to be able to take part in the new deal on influx control accepted yesterday by the Government and homeland leaders.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has meanwhile clarified one aspect of the new agreement affecting black workers' rights to bring their families to live with them if they had accommodation.

Black workers would be able to bring their families to stay with them if they had a house in a black residential township in an urban area, he said.

With many thousands of urban blacks unwilling to accept homeland citizenship ties, and taking account of the heated controversy over the loss of South African citizenship in the case of the independence of Transkei and Bophuthatswana, the planned new deal poses a serious dilemma for many black workers.

"There are two basic questions that have to be asked — will the new plan increase the mobility of the African worker in his own country or not?"

Cabinet delay on electricity for blacks

RAM 4/11/77

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Staff Reporter

THE Cabinet has decided that further investigations are necessary before plans to electrify more than 400 000 houses for urban blacks in South Africa can go ahead.

This was announced in Pretoria yesterday by the Minister of Planning and Environment, Dr Schalk van der Merwe.

Dr Van der Merwe said an investigation started by

techno-economists in the early 1970s showed there were 522 000 houses for urban blacks in South Africa, which by 1985 could increase to about 660 000.

Other sources of energy than electricity are used in 406 000 homes.

The investigations disclosed that full electrification of the houses would require an additional estimated 1 510 MVA electric power.

The capital expenditure for generation and distribution of the power would amount to R1 150-million, while a labour force of at least 2 000 skilled and semi-skilled workers would be needed for reticulation for the houses.

"Because of the far-reaching implications and the capital involved, the matter was considered by the Cabinet," Dr Van der Merwe said.

"It was resolved that in the national interest further investigations be carried out, before any further resolutions can be made."

He said smoke pollution originating from residential areas still represented nearly 50% of the total low-level air pollution in South Africa.

The Minister said that through the use of electricity and smoke control zone orders under the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act of 1965 there had been a pronounced improvement in white residential areas.

In black townships coal, because of its low cost until 1975, had preference as fuel, especially in the Transvaal and the use of minimum-smoke stoves had been propagated.

More fields opened to urban black

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argus 4/11/77

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Urban blacks have been given the right to trade in many more fields of business in black residential areas, according to amended regulations gazetted in Pretoria today.

They will now be allowed to do business or carry on their professions in the townships in 66 different categories of work — more than double the number they were previously allowed.

The regulations also put into effect the Government's earlier commitment that it would not insist on traders having homeland citizenship certificates before granting them trading rights.

AUTHORISED

The provisions of the amended regulations do not apply to traders already authorised to carry on a trade, business or profession in a black residential area.

The trades, businesses and professions that may now be practised include the following:

Auctioneer, general dealer, chemist and druggist, insurance representative, barber or hairdresser, funeral undertakers or mortuary keeper, tinsmith, bookseller, optician, chiropractor, eating-house, cycle dealer, photographic studio, doctor, dealer in scrap bottles, bones and

used goods, dealer in aerated or mineral water, dealer in electrical equipment (not repairs).

Dealer in hardware and building equipment, dealer in household, patent and proprietary medicines, commercial traveler, homeopath, kennel or pets' boarding establishment or salon, wood and coal dealer, watch-maker, livery stable or riding-school keeper, cafe-keeper, tinker, tailor, dressmaker or outfitter, creche or nursery school, coffee bar, herbalist, physical culture, health or beauty centre, boarding-house keeper, milk shop.

FURNITURE

Furniture dealer, miller, motor-driving school, fencing contractor, disinfectant or fumigator, optometrist, auditor, warehouse, pawnbroker, passenger transport undertaking, attorney, radio dealer (not repairs), accountant, restaurant-keeper, cobbler, stationery keeper, debt collector and tracer.

Butcher, hawker, sport shop, caterer, upholsterer, street photographer, dentist, pet shop, place of entertainment, transport undertaking (goods), fishmonger and fish-frier, fruit, vegetable and plant dealer, filling station, launderer or dry cleaner and laundry or dry-cleaning receiving depot.

(Report by J. M. Fattah, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)

KEN PEARSON

TROUSERS

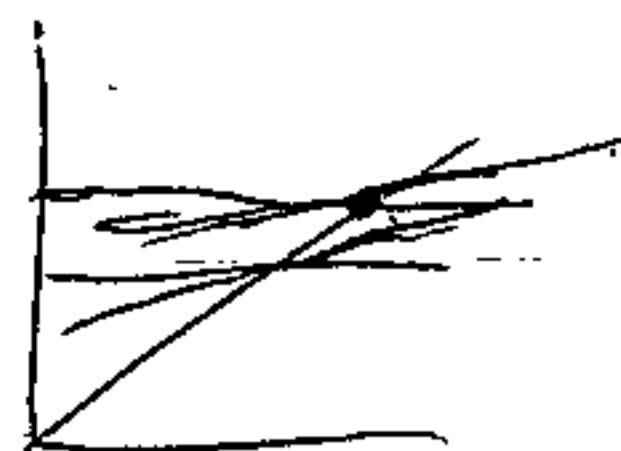
ANY TWO FOR

Pupils get five-day warning

BLACK pupils who stay away from their school for longer than five days without good reason will be expelled, a notice published in the Government Gazette said yesterday.

The announcement, which takes immediate effect, is the latest Government attempt to try to get thousands of black pupils to end a boycott of schools that has in some cases lasted almost five months.

About 27 000 high-school pupils and an estimated 50 000 primary school pupils, stayed away from their year-end examinations in Soweto this week



There is no
reason why I_1 to I_2
would lead to W_1 to W_2 .

I_1 to I_2 would lead to
a movement along the
 w_{fn} - not to a
shift in the fn .

'New deal'

for black

home

Argus ownership

on the cards

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The

Government may soon
announce a 'new deal'
for black home-owner-
ship in the urban areas.

Although official sources
are silent on the pros-
pect, The Argus has
learnt that executives of
all building societies
and representatives of
the Association of Build-
ing Societies are today
attending a meeting in
Pretoria with Govern-
ment officials.

Sources within the build-
ing society movement
assume the meeting has
been called to discuss
home ownership for
blacks.

The societies have argued
that the present system
does not confer home
ownership on blacks as
they can never own
their houses and can be
evicted for a variety of
causes.

SECURITY

It is expected that today's
meeting will be atten-
ded by representatives
of the Department of
Bantu Administration
and Development and,
possibly, by the Regis-
trar of Deeds.

Building society officials
are known to want a
form of home owner-
ship for blacks that
will give them at least
as much security as is
enjoyed by white home-
owners.

(News by T. Patten, 47 Sauer
Street, Johannesburg.)

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Property rights for urban blacks in new State deal

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Sweeping changes to urban black property rights are an essential part of the Government's big new housing plan announced by the Minister of Finance, Senator O P F Horwood, today.

The decision that unlocks the potential of the whole plan is the cancellation of regulations enabling the authorities to end a black owner's occupation in an urban area.

Under the new deal which is in the final stages of negotiation urban blacks will be given rights that will for the first time ensure them of security of tenure and will recognise their per-

manence — thus enabling building societies to grant housing loans to urban blacks with full security.

MAIN FEATURES

Senator Horwood speaking at an investment conference in Johannesburg today, spelt out five main features of the new deal:

- Satisfactory certainty of title;
- Availability of all the usual rights associated with property ownership — the right to sell, to sub-let, to build on or change a building to encumber a property by the passing of a mortgage bond, and to dispose of a property by testamentary disposition.
- The launching of a cheap and simple registration of title or mortgage over properties to serve the interests of blacks gaining title;

- Placing mortgages — such as building societies — in a position where they would have all usual rights flowing from security in the form of mortgages. This would include the right of foreclosure and of disposal of properties in the event of default to a new owner;
- Making occupation of properties by black owners as secure and permanent as possible by the withdrawal of regulation

15 of Chapter Two of Government Notice R1036 of 1968, containing grounds for ending blacks' occupation in urban areas.

HOME OWNERSHIP

Senator Horwood said discussions had taken place between the Departments of Finance and Bantu Administration, and the building societies to work out a satisfactory scheme of home ownership.

"I am confident we are on the threshold of attaining this objective," he said. The five main features were spelt out by the Minister although he said he was not yet in a position to give final details.

The vital element in the scheme appears to be the withdrawal of the Government notice with the agreement of the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

New scheme for black home sales

Star 8/11/77 332

The Government is preparing a new scheme to give security of tenure to black home-owners in urban areas, and enable them to borrow money direct from building societies.

The new scheme, which is still under negotiation between the Government and the Association of Building Societies, will probably involve changing the Building Societies Act and withdrawing or amending regulation R1036 which govern much of the lifestyle of urban blacks.

MORTGAGES

It will, however, not involve granting freehold title to blacks in urban areas.

Mr J. L. S. Hefer, managing director of the United Building Society, said today that at a meeting held yesterday between

the societies and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development the societies had been told "a way must be found to enable the building societies to grant mortgages directly to black home-buyers."

BUYERS' RIGHTS

The authorities had said they would "look very carefully" at any laws or regulations which the building societies felt made it impossible for them to grant mortgages to urban blacks.

The Star understands

from other sources that proposals made at the meeting are likely to involve a guarantee of the right of occupancy for a specific period.

They are also likely to involve some sort of amendment to, or exemption from, Government regulations that allow urban blacks to be summarily evicted from an area.

The sources added that the Government will not grant freehold title to land as this would imply recognition that blacks were permanent residents of urban areas.

Townships' quiet, says general

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PRETORIA. — Only minor attempts at arson and intimidation of pupils writing exams occurred yesterday, according to the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General Dawid Kriel.

Attendance at schools in the Ciskei varied from 50 to 90 percent at Dimbaza, to 70 to 100 percent at Mdantsane. The attendance figure for Queenstown townships was 80 to 90 percent. — Sapa

RDM 11/11/77

Own home boost ³³² for blacks

Financial Editor

NEW moves to help urban blacks own their own homes were outlined yesterday by Senator Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance.

He gave no details, but said the main points would be:

- Satisfactory certainty of title.
- All normal mortgage right to buy, sell, let, develop or bequeath property.
- A cheap, simple form of registration of mortgage titles.
- Normal rights of repossession for building societies where buyers default.
- Withdrawal of a Government regulation so that occupation of properties by black owners is as secure and permanent as possible.

Senator Horwood said in Johannesburg: "To give effect to these plans certain legislative measures will have to be taken, including amendments to the Building Societies Act.

"We propose to make a final announcement in this connection in the near future."

Mr David Alston, director of the Association of Building Societies, welcomed the announcement.

But he said written proposals from the Registrar of Building Societies would be needed before lending could be done.

It was clear, he added, that a new type of title was envisaged giving security of tenure to the black community.

But this would take time to sort out.

Mr R Mitchell, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, said: "I am pleased the Government is now on the threshold of solving problems regarding security of tenure for urban blacks."

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'Townships inadequate as cities'

Most of the frustrations leading to township crime and violence probably resulted from the townships being inadequate as cities, a Potchefstroom professor has suggested.

Writing in a publication of the Potchefstroom University's Institute for the Advancement of Calvinism, town and regional planning, Professor F J Potgieter had a look at what he called "The problem of the Sowetos."

INCOMPLETE

Professor Potgieter listed these features of the townships surrounding South African cities:

- They are incomplete systems and have limited commercial functions.
- They are not cultural centres for surrounding communities and do not provide central functions for the surrounding areas.
- They have at the most poorly developed administrative functions and have little occupational differentiation or the social stratification that goes with it.
- They do not have impressive structures that symbolise the spiritual ideals of their inhabitants.

star 11/11/77

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Board's

SUN EXPRESS 13/11/77

Express
Reporter

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THE State has acted against itself — losing a potentially million-rand plus annual revenue — to protect private enterprise.

I learnt this week that the Economic Affairs Ministry has banned production of magou — a Bantu beer-like drink with a low alcohol content — by Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

In fact it has gone so far as to instruct the Western Transvaal Administration Board — already heavily producing magou — to stop production.

The action has been taken as a result of complaints by private enterprise producers of the product, and puts paid to plans of boards throughout the country to

brewing banned

supplement income by producing magou.

Traditionally the product is brewed privately, but it has always competed to some extent with Bantu beer, traditionally produced by the administration boards.

Bantu beer profits make up most of the boards' income.

In the case of the Western Transvaal board, the body went to considerable expense to convert an old Bantu beer brewery to produce magou for distribution through its own outlets as well as private distributors.

The action against official brewing of magou was taken on the recommendation of a comparatively new body, the Standing Advisory Committee on State Competition, which was brought into being by the Minister of

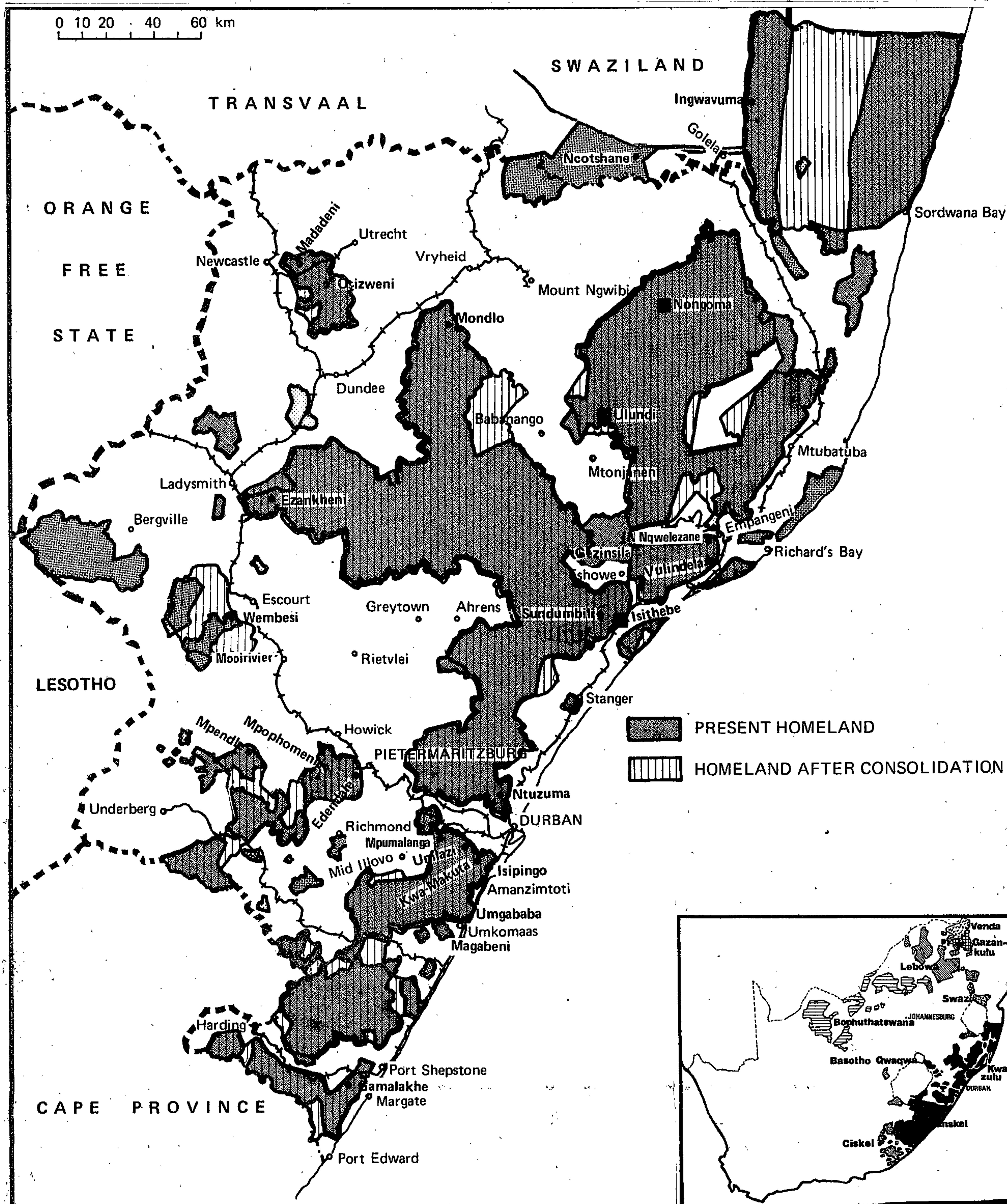
Economic Affairs.

In terms of the recommendation approved by Minister Heunis, the Western Transvaal board must dispose of its plant — and if it cannot get a buyer it will be allowed to brew only for its own retail outlets.

Other administration boards will not be allowed to brew magou, but must buy it from private producers for distribution at board outlets.

Plans to bring the brewing of magou under the jurisdiction of the Act on Bantu beer have also been abandoned, although private producers are to be asked to discipline themselves and maintain a low alcohol content in their products.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Industries, the SA Bureau of Standards has already started work on a specification for the product.



Quick guide to the Homelands

THE SMALLER map (inset) shows the distribution of the Homelands. They are:

VENDA, at the top of the map, in two pieces has a total size of 650 000 hectares. It has a population of about 437 000 of which 110 000 is in White areas.

GAZANKULU, just below, is in three pieces with a total size of 674 564 ha. It has a population of about 620 000 of which about 340 000 is in White areas.

LEBOWA is in seven pieces and has 2 268 157 ha. It has a population of about 1 600 000 of which about 900 000 is in White areas.

BOPHUTHATSWANA, to the left of Lebowa, is in six pieces and has 3,8

million ha. It has a population of about 2,9 million of which about 1,1 million is in White areas.

SWAZI, on the right, is in two pieces with 304 149 ha. It has a population of about 99 000, but about 398 000 Swazis live in White areas.

KWAZULU, now about 29 pieces, has 3 170 000 ha. It has a population of about five million of which about three million is in KwaZulu.

TRANSKEI, one block, has 4,5 million ha. It has a population of about 3,5 million of which about 1,8 million is in White areas.

CISKEI, also in one block, has 816 208 ha. It has a population of about 615 000. A negligible number of Ciskeians live outside the homeland.

CONSTITUENCIES

No. 14 PORT NATAL



Robbie Viljoen
NP Provincial



Senator Jannie Moll
NRP Parliamentary



Mr. Norman Swale
NRP Provincial

1974 GENERAL ELECTION PARLIAMENT

Mr. P. Cronje (NP)	5 524
Mr. L. E. D. Winchester (U.P.)	5 504
Spoiled papers	159
N.P. majority	20

PROVINCIAL

Mr. N. H. Swale (U.P.)	5 549
Mr. R. B. Viljoen (NP)	5 548
Spoiled papers	270
U.P. majority (before recount)	11

Mr. Swale was declared 'not duly elected' in a Supreme Court ruling on September 12, 1974. The disputed vote recount gave Mr. Viljoen a majority of 13.

Another close finish in Port Natal poll?

Mercury Reporter

THOUGH the National Party's victory in this seat in the last election was one of the closest anywhere, it seems likely that with the same two candidates this time they have established a firm hold.

The New Republic Party is trailing in the postal vote count, by about 300. But this was also the case in 1974 when the old United Party lost by only 20 and 13 votes, so it may not be a true reflection.

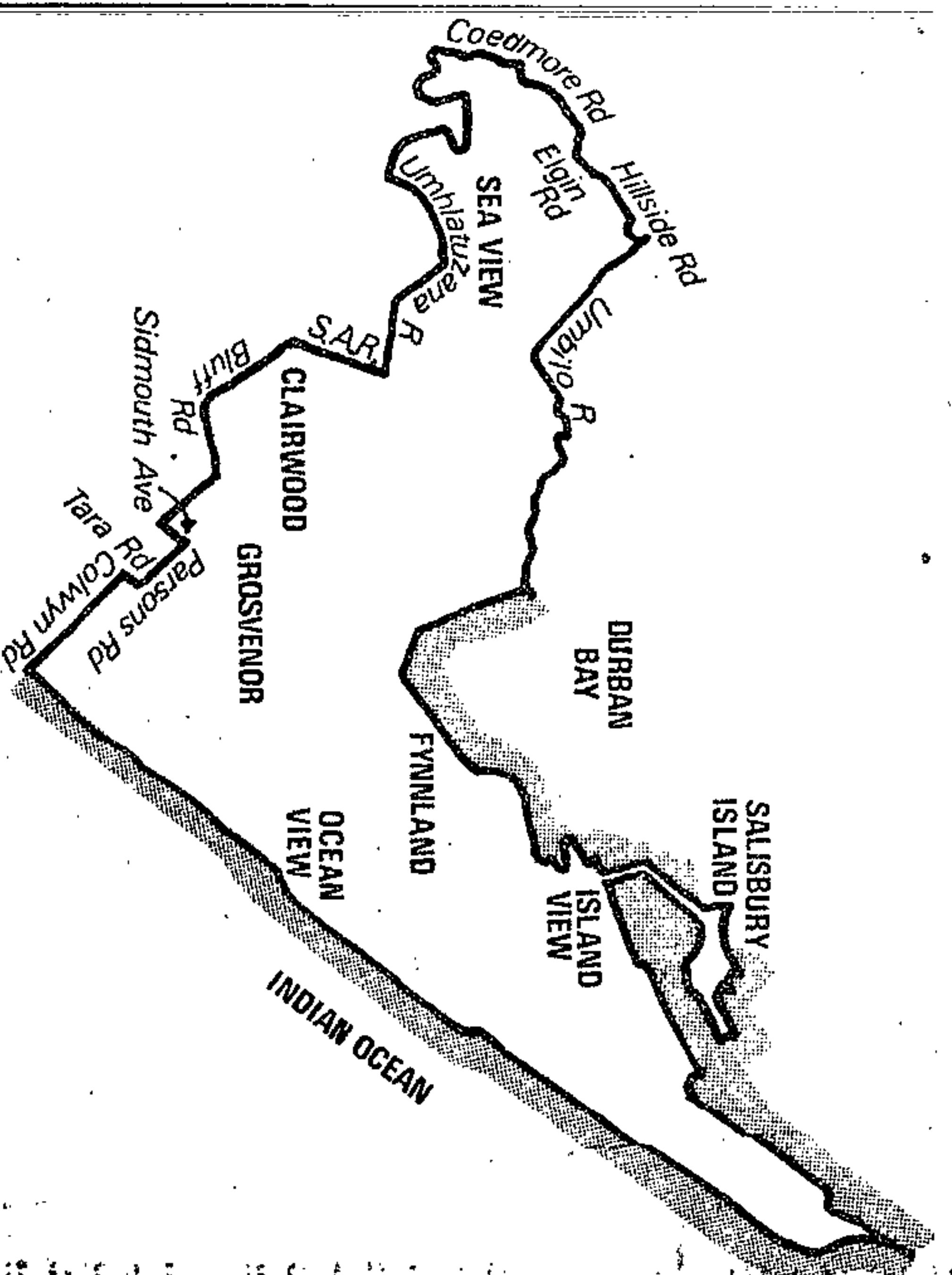
Senator Moll is a seasoned campaigner who has fought five elections, all in NP strongholds in Northern Natal where he comes from. He has been a Senator for seven years.

The NRP believes postal votes are bound to favour the NP as most of the many people who have left the constituency are transferred pro-Government railway workers.

NRP Parliamentary candidate, Senator Jannie Moll, thinks that time is the problem. The party needs time to sort out the confusion in the minds of the voters about the Opposition, but the short notice given for the election makes this difficult.

His Provincial running-mate, Mr. Norman Swale, is a Durban businessman who was a United Party MPC for Port Natal from 1970 to 1974 when his present opponent, Mr. Robbie Viljoen, beat him by only 13 votes after a recount and a Supreme Court ruling over disputed votes.

NP Parliamentary candidate, Mr. Pierre Cronje, is a former dominion who entered politics in 1974 as MPC for Umhlatuzana.



In 1974 he was elected to the Senate, and in 1974 to Parliament for Port Natal.

NP Provincial candidate, Mr. Robbie Viljoen, is a Durban attorney who was elected Port Natal MPC in 1974 and became the Party's spokesman on local government.

With 14 277 voters, Port Natal is one of the largest constituencies. It was considered a safe United Party seat until the delimitations preceding the last election, when 2 519 votes from the Nationalist-orientated Sea View area were added.

Tomorrow - No. 15 South Coast

(Report by P. Fabricius, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE UNDER THE CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF BANTU LABOUR ACT, 1972 (ACT 29 OF 1972)

The Schedule to Government Notice R. 2210, dated 28 October 1977, is hereby corrected as follows:

A. In the Afrikaans text:

1. Item 2 (e).—Substitute the following for item (e):

"(e) R1,20 per maand vir elke werknemer ten opsigte van wie die werkgewer huisvesting wat deur 'n bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur is, verskaf, uitgesonderd die werknemers bedoel in subparagraaf (f);".

2. Item 3.—Substitute "R1" for "R1,20".

B. In the English text:

Item 3.—Substitute "R1" for "R1,20".

BYDRAES BETAALBAAR KRAGTENS DIE WET OP BYDRAES TEN OPSIGTE VAN BANTOE-ARBEID, 1972 (WET 29 VAN 1972)

Die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2210 van 28 Oktober 1977 word hierby as volg verbeter:

A. In die Afrikaanse teks:

1. Item 2 (e).—Vervang item (e) deur die volgende:

"(e) R1,20 per maand vir elke werknemer ten opsigte van wie die werkgewer huisvesting wat deur 'n bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur is, verskaf, uitgesonderd die werknemers bedoel in subparagraaf (f);".

2. Item 3.—Vervang "R1,20" deur "R1".

B. In die Engelse teks:

Item 3.—Vervang "R1,20" deur "R1".

- Licence ès Lettres classiques (Français, Latin et Grec - Université de Bordeaux, 1968)
- Maîtrise ès Lettres modernes (Travail d'Etudes et de Recherches sur André Gide - Université de Bordeaux, 1969)
- Master's Degree (M.A.) en Français (University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 1972)
- Doctorat ès Lettres (3ème cycle) sur la civilisation française contemporaine (Université de Bordeaux II, 1975)
- en préparation: Doctorat ès Lettres (Etat): thèse: André Gide critique des écrivains français

ENSEIGNEMENT:

- 1968-1969: West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A. (Instructor)
- 1968-1969: Villanova University, Villanova, Pa., U.S.A. (Lecturer)
- été 1969: Université de Pau (Faculté des Lettres): Centre d'Etudes françaises des Pyrénées, Etudiants Californiens, University of California (Teaching Assistant)
- 1969-1970: Université de Bordeaux (Faculté des Lettres): Centre des Etudiants Californiens, University of California (Teaching Assistant)
- 1970-1971: Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., U.S.A. (Visiting Lecturer)
- 1971-1973: West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A. (au titre de la Coopération pour le Ministère des Affaires étrangères) (Assistant-Professor)
- depuis 1974: University of Cape Town, Afrique du Sud (Lecturer)
- fonctions actuelles: Maître-Assistant (système français)
Assistant-Professor (système américain)
Lecturer (système anglais)

COURS ENSEIGNES:

- Elementary and Intermediate French
- Français élémentaire et intermédiaire par méthodes individualisées
- Français I, II, III (langue et grammaire)
- Conversation française
- Civilisation française (traditionnelle et contemporaine, niveaux "undergraduate" et "graduate")
- Stylistique: exercices de style (séminaire "graduate")
- Le roman français au XXème siècle
- Panorama de la littérature française des XIXème et XXème siècles
- Théâtre français contemporain (Anouilh, Sartre, Beckett, Ionesco, Genet)
- Roman et cinéma français (séminaire)
- André Gide: autobiographie et roman (séminaire)
- cours professés: *Benjamin Constant - Adolphe
*François Mauriac - Thérèse Desqueyroux
*André Gide - Les Caves du Vatican
*André Gide - L'Immoraliste
*Jean-Paul Sartre - La Nausée
*Le Nouveau Roman

Mulder's firm 'no' to blacks

John Patten
Political Correspondent

Urban blacks may get a new deal on the findings of the Cabinet committee investigating their affairs — but they will not get the political rights within South Africa.

The Minister of the Interior and Transvaal Nationalist leader, Dr Connie Mulder, this week dashed any hopes urban blacks might have had of being given a place inside the country's political structure on the strength of the Cabinet Committee's findings.

Speaking at an election meeting in Pretoria, Dr Mulder was very firm on one point: "We are not looking for a new policy for the urban Bantu. Their politics remain connected with the homelands."

While admitting that the Government should give urban blacks more legal rights in the urban residential areas, he claimed their "higher political aspirations" would have to be satisfied by indirect means via the homelands.

This was the system that would have to apply because "the only alternative is black majority rule, and we reject that," he said.

BEYOND DOUBT

Dr Mulder's statement puts beyond doubt the limitations on the extent of the Government's goal in reviewing the position of all blacks living outside the homelands.

When the Cabinet committee was appointed in September its chairman, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, left much greater room for policy manoeuvre by saying merely that the investigation must take place "bearing in mind" existing policy.

Even with a new deal on political rights excluded, however, the Cabinet committee's study could produce important local changes in the position of urban blacks.

Mr Botha indicated in his initial statement that the inquiry would include the rights of blacks, their privileges, facilities and the circumstances of their presence in white areas.

This week he went further by stressing that a review of the Bantu education system would also be part of the inquiry.

The Cabinet committee — which is expected to get a new chairman when Mr Botha retires is likely to get down to its main deliberations in the New Year.

(Report by J. M. Patten, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

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The researchers looked at the income elasticities of demand in an urban Black household and discovered from 1975 figures that the demand for housing and food, are relatively inelastic.

And Black incomes are undoubtedly growing. Mercabank found that since 1970, the personal income of urban Blacks has increased at a more rapid rate than the total personal income of all the residents of the country. It comprised more than

"Although the percentage expenditure on food by Blacks has already declined in accordance with the well-known law of Engel, it is still higher than it is in the case of the other population groups."

By PENELOPE GRACIE

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2488

332

2 December 1977

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1036, DATED 14 JUNE 1968

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 38 (8) (a) and (b) of the Bantu (Urban Area) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with section 22 (1) (b) and (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), amend 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, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A1/3/2/12/1)

SCHEDULE

Amend Chapter 3 as follows:

1. The following is situated for regulation 4:

"Conditions of allotment of trading sites

4. (1) After the coming into effect of these regulations in the Bantu residential area, a site shall be allotted in the Bantu residential area for trading-, business-, or professional purposes only to a trader as defined in regulation 1 of Chapter 1.

(2) A trader may with the written permission of the Board conduct more than one trading concern-, business-, or profession, whether of the same type or not, on an allotted site.

(3) No trader shall employ any non-Bantu on any allotted site."

2. Delete Schedule A entirely.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2488

2 Desember 1977

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER VAN EN TOESIG OOR 'N STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIED EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE.—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING R. 1036 VAN 14 JUNIE 1968

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (8) (a) en (b) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met artikel 22 (1) (b) en (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, van toepassing gemaak op alle Stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A1/3/2/12/1)

BYLAE

Wysig Hoofstuk 3 as volg:

1. Vervang regulasie 4 deur die volgende:

"Voorwaardes van toekenning van handelspersele

4. (1) Nadat hierdie regulasies in die Bantoewoongebied van toepassing geword het, word 'n perseel in die Bantoe-woongebied vir handels-, besigheids-, of beroepsdoeleindes toegeken slegs aan 'n handelaar soos omskryf in regulasie 1 van Hoofstuk 1.

(2) 'n Handelaar mag met die skriftelike toestemming van die Raad meer as een handelonderneming, besigheid of beroep, hetsy van dieselfde soort of nie, op 'n toegekende perseel bedryf.

(3) 'n Handelaar mag nie op 'n toegekende perseel 'n nie-Bantoe in diens neem nie."

2. Skrap Bylae A in geheel.

THERE was only one solution to the problem of urban blacks, and that was for them to govern themselves as local authorities in the same way as whites run their local authorities, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said in a radio interview last night.

"We will certainly do our level best — and as soon as possible — to give them the opportunity to govern themselves so that it cannot be said that the white man has ordered them to do this, that or the other thing, and who in fact runs their local affairs," he said.

The black cities must be governed by blacks and as they got more experience, more power should be given to them until ultimately they ran their local authority as the whites did.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Vorster told political correspondents in Pretoria: "I want to give them complete urban self-government, with even more powers than white city and municipal councils insofar as they can make their own educational arrangements and even certain law and order arrangements."

Mr Vorster dashed hopes that he might use his massive election victory to introduce far-reaching policy changes towards blacks.

Adaptations to separate development, not changes in a liberal direction, would be the order of the day, he told the Press conference.

Mr Vorster was replying to a question on suggestions that he would initiate major changes following his triumph at the polls.

"My Government has effected more changes than all previous governments combined," he said. "We will continue to make adjustments from time to time, but there will be those political commentators and writers who will want me to make changes

RDM Blacks 3/12/77 to run their cities — Vorster

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by implementing the very policies that the electorate has rejected. That, of course, is ridiculous.

Mr Vorster said he was not planning to reshuffle his Cabinet immediately after the election. "It is not likely that the Cabinet reshuffle will come before January."

The Prime Minister foresaw the future political division as one between the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party, with the New Republic Party disappearing.

Those who saw South Africa as a multinational country would vote for the NP, and those who saw it as a multiracial country would support the PFP.

On urban terrorism, Mr Vorster told his radio interviewer: "We all have reasons to feel uneasy... I've heard it said by overseas visitors that they feel far more safe in South Africa than they feel in their own countries."

"Urban terrorism has come to stay, not only in South Africa."

"We will have to take certain drastic measures to contain and to curb it."
— Staff Reporter, Sapa.

More rights for urban blacks—PM

STAR
3/12/77
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In a radio interview last night the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said there was only one solution to the problem of urban blacks and that was for them to govern themselves as local authorities in the same way as whites ran their local authorities.

"But we want to go further. We want to give them rights to control their own education. We want to give them rights as far as maintenance of law and order in their cities and local authorities is concerned," Mr Vorster said.

Dealing with the same subject in a later television interview, the Prime Minister said that, while he wanted the urban blacks to have all those opportunities, there would be those who now after the election would say these people should be taken up into the white body politic.

"That I am not prepared to do. I am not prepared to give them the vote in Parliament."

The whites, coloured people and Indians must each have their own Parliaments and the blacks their elected parliaments, he said.

Questioned by interviewer Cliff Saunders in the radio broadcast about urban terrorism, Mr Vorster said: "Urban terrorism has come to stay, not only in South Africa.

Blacks still have no say — Suzman

Political Correspondent

The granting of local autonomy now being proposed by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, for the urban blacks still did not give them a say in the laws which largely governed their lives, Mrs Helen Suzman said today.

Such a local autonomy plan did not deal with the wider question of political power sharing to give them a say in those laws, said Mrs Suzman — who is the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on black affairs.

Commenting on Mr Vorster's television interview last night in which he dealt with the question of the urban blacks, Mrs Suzman said his idea of what constituted discrimination was weird.

"Mr Vorster seems to think if the urban blacks have facilities of their own — no matter how inferior — then that is not discrimination. He thinks everybody is as hung-up on group identity as he is," she said.

"In fact, what people want was equal opportunities," she said.

The opposition leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said today Mr Vorster's statement last night must have disappointed many people.

Mr Eglin said: "With the Government having attained a massive majority, one would have expected some bold imaginative moves.

"Mr Vorster's speech must have disappointed many people, for it was merely a restatement of the present unsatisfactory policies.

It is in Europe, it is in Britain, it is in America.

In any democratic country two principles must be observed — freedom of the individual and the safety of the State.

"But knowing what is that, unless you protect the safety of the State, the individual cannot

have any rights whatsoever," Mr Vorster said.

It was nonsense to say that this has been an election in which people voted for war.

"No man has done more to seek peace than I have in the past 11 years. I will continue to do my best to seek peace in all circumstances.

"But, knowing what is planned against South Africa, knowing what the ultimate aims and objects of the marxists are — namely to control the southern tip of Africa, to take over the Cape sea route — it would be foolish, criminally foolish, of any Government not to prepare to fight off that onslaught on South Africa should it ever come."

MESSAGE

"The fact that we are doing everything in our power to defend South Africa does not mean that we are looking for war, or that we will go out of our way to seek war. That is not our intention.

"But, small as we are, our people, Afrikaans and English-speakers, will defend South Africa to the last man if necessary. I think this is the message that has gone to the world outside in no uncertain terms," Mr Vorster said — Sana.

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New code on Blacks known soon

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AFTER months of hard haggling between businessmen, the Urban Foundation's code of employment ethics — promised as a new deal for Black workers — will be announced on Wednesday.

Mr. Raymond Ackerman, head of the Pick 'n Pay supermarket group, believes the code will be hailed as at least "as strong as the EEC and American codes".

But other insiders believe the original intention for the code has been heavily diluted by a faction of the committee of businessmen who hammered it out.

The two main sticking

By DEREK
TAYLOR

points for some of the code committee were:

- Allowing Blacks the same facilities as Whites to organise themselves for joint bargaining with employers.

- The pledge of a minimum wage rate for Black and White which would ensure an acceptable basic standard of living.

The Urban Foundation's executives will not comment on the code before its release — it was being translated this week.

But it is known that the committee that formulated

the code did not consult Black trade unions at any stage.

Mr Ackerman, a prime mover in getting the code into reality — he was a member of the committee which prepared it — said this week that he could not disclose details of the final version.

"But although people will pick at it, I believe it will be seen as strong enough to take people a long way from racial discrimination in business," he said.

"We cannot leap every hurdle in this process overnight," he said.

Asked about the foundation's plans to enforce the code of ethics on its subscribers, Mr Ackerman said: "I don't believe we should monitor or police the code."

"If I sign an agreement, I believe it is up to me to honour it in fact and principle," said Mr Ackerman.

Black trade unionists said they were not prepared to react to the code until the final version was available for full consideration by their executive committees.

But they agreed that the code would stand or fall with Black workers on three main points:

- Minimum equal rates for the job linked to the cost of living.

- The right to trade union or staff association representation in negotiation.

- Equal opportunities for training and promotion.

URBAN FOUNDATION'S FIRST YEAR

Achievement, but no room for complacency

The Urban Foundation is a year old. What has it achieved? What does it need to do? BOB HITCHCOCK, race relations correspondent of the Rand Daily Mail, takes an in-depth look at the powerfully-based foundation.

"THE Urban Foundation? What's that?" The questioner is a Johannesburg professional man who blames overwork for his ignorance.

Not an unusual question, even among the educated. There is as much ignorance in Sandton about this influential nation-wide organization as there is in Soweto.

Is it some sort of a trust fund? they ask. Or a welfare association, perhaps?

It is neither, of course. Nor is it a white con trick, as some of the militant young blacks would have it. Though the foundation has done little through publicity to scotch this conception.

The Urban Foundation was conceived at a multiracial conference in Johannesburg a year ago as a direct result of violence in the black townships.

That some of the white delegates had not been noted through the years for their selflessness, or their facility for heeding the voice of informed black opinion, was not surprising.

Were alarmed

The conference had been called by men of influence and financial power in the private sector who were alarmed at the violence of the widespread protests by blacks.

Officially, the theme of the conference was "The quality of urban life". The organizers in fact meant black urban life. The Urban Foundation, together with its hang-ups about calling a spade a spade, was established at the end of the conference.

The foundation, it was resolved, would serve as a catalyst in combining the efforts of underprivileged communities, concerned commerce and industry, and the authorities.

The main aim would be to promote improvements of the quality of life in urban communities. Black communities, they meant.

This objective, it was resolved, should embrace the improvement of housing standards, education, community activities, recreational facilities, employment opportunities and other related matters.

Housing finance

The resolution went on to stipulate that in pursuit of its objectives the foundation should co-ordinate private sector activities, and:

- Find means of financing housing in black urban areas through improved standards of remuneration and loan capital mobilization.

- Encourage the adoption of free enterprise values by promoting entrepreneurship in black urban communities. In other words, create a strong black middle class.

Laudably, the conference committed the Urban Foundation to the rejection of colour discrimination in employment — and adherence to a merit basis in the promotion and remuneration of all employees.

Finally, the foundation was asked to promote acceptance in the private sector of a code of ethics relating to the elimination of discrimination to be signed by employers. A pledge, if you like.

Of course, the weakness of all this proposed action was that it was being resolved in 1976, not 1946 or 1956. And under pressure, at that.

For the motivation was fear. Not a spontaneous acceptance of the need on humanitarian grounds to improve the lot of urban blacks throttled for decades by legislated misery.

Fear of a seriously damaged economy if the violence continued and the workers stayed away from their jobs. And, of course, fear for personal safety.

The foundation is registered as a Section 21 company — a company not for gain.

Its funds come from sizeable donations from member-companies. Currently the foundation is worth well over R11m, with hopes of reaching a R25m target within the next nine months.

For some projects undertaken by the foundation, equipment and specialists are supplied free of charge, thus slashing costs to a minimum.

Control of the foundation's activities is vested in a board of directors — Dr Zac de Beer, Clive Menell, S. M. Motsuanyane, V. E. M. Tshabalala, Dr F. J. C. Cronje and P. T. Poovalingam, to mention six of a 25-strong board.

Chairman is Mr Harry Oppenheimer; deputy chairman, Dr Anton Rupert. The executive director, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, of the Cape, was granted personally by the Prime Minister three years leave of absence from the Bench to create from an ideal an ultra-efficient nation-wide organization acceptable to blacks and supported by both whites and blacks.

Some observers believe the Urban Foundation will have to throw off some of its heavier bureaucratic tendencies before it can shift into top gear.

Hitches within the foundation — like faulty communication between foundation staff and the three regional boards or the full committee — fouled up the prospect of some projects being put into operation without undue delay.

Inadequate technical investigation into a few of the projects also caused delay in implementing them.

To be fair, it should be noted that although the foundation was conceived a year ago, it did not start to become an entity in a practical sense till March this year.

Squatter camps

Since then, as well as completing a number of feasibility studies and negotiating loans for the construction of homes for blacks, the foundation has rolled up its sleeves and is providing materials and plans, together with supervision, for the building of schools, crèches and community centres in three large officially acknowledged squatter camps in Cape Town.

And in the Transvaal, active self-help projects initiated by the foundation in African townships today total over R300 000 in loans and grants.

The projects include a neighbourhood improvement programme in Soweto's Orlando West and launching an ambitious R150 000 home improvement scheme in the black township of Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle.

Part of the foundation's delicate task is establishing a relationship with the appropriate Bantu administration boards and obtaining their active co-operation in the projects to be carried out in townships.

Secondly, before the foundation moves in it wisely insists on the agreement of local residents that they in fact want the scheme carried out.

The foundation also demands active assistance, where possible, from the township residents the scheme will benefit. The theme is "self-help" rather than "hand-out".

There are already signs that some township dwellers appreciate the foundation's attitude.

The fact remains that the local Bantu administration boards can make or break the efforts of the Urban Foundation and the township communities are keen to help themselves improve their environment.

Improvement

From sources outside the foundation I am told that the West Rand Administration Board has been slow in giving its full co-operation, though there has been an improvement over the past few months.

On the other hand, the board administering the vast Vaal Triangle townships has given speedy acknowledgement to the efforts of the foundation and appears to be co-operating willingly and with considerable imagination.

Verdict: The Urban Foundation has something to celebrate, but nothing to feel complacent about.

Discard half the "in" and "out" baskets. Cut down on the channels through which simple decisions have to pass before being approved. Tell the world about worthwhile projects. And employ an active newspaperman as a press relations consultant.

Then, perhaps, the foundation's second year of existence could be more effective.

In addition, in my view, top executives of the Urban Foundation are duty-bound to take a much tougher line with the Cabinet ministers and top officials whose ear they have.

There is no time for niceties. The foundation has the power and the influence to force major changes in race legislation.

Having done that, Judge Steyn's organization would deserve the respect of the black townships.

R250 000 donation is 'an investment'

RDM 7/12/77

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Staff Reporter

THE MANAGING director of Sentrachem, Mr F J H le Riche, yesterday handed over the first instalment of R250 000 which the company is donating to the Urban Foundation.

Mr Le Riche handed the R50 000 cheque to the foundation's executive director, Mr Justice J H Steyn, and said the donation was considered by his company as an investment in the future of South Africa.

The foundation's basic aim is to promote the improvement of the quality of life of the country's urban communities.

Mr Le Riche said Sentrachem believed it was essential for the private sec-

tor to make a contribution towards placing the black man on the road to self-reliance.

"It cannot be left to the Government alone to carry the responsibility for the community development of large areas like Soweto and other industrial development centres," he said.

"My company is particularly impressed at the way in which the Urban Foundation has managed to harness the self-help initiatives of our black communities."

Mr Le Riche added that the Urban Foundation was one of the channels through which the private sector could meet its obligation.