HANSARD 2 Q. column · 141-142.

14 February 1975. 7

Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board

*44. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) What is the annual income of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board and (b) what proportion of this amount is acquired from (i) labour registration fees and (ii) sales of beer;

(2) (a) what were the expenses of the Board for the 1973-'74 financial year and (b) what proportion of this amount was in respect of (i) salaries and wages and (ii) expenditure on the brewing of beer;

(3) what is the number of (a) Black, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) White staff members employed by the Board.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

I furnish in respect of (1) and (2) hereunder the estimated information for the financial year 1973-'74 as reflected in the Board's budget as the actual revenue and expenditure are, for sound reasons, not yet available.

(1) (a) R16 130 120.

(b) (i) 4,7% in respect of labour registration fees partially and contributions in terms of The Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act, 1972 (Act 29 of 1972) partially which includes labour registration fees and came into force on 1 January 1974.

(ii) 63,54%.

(2) (a) R17 750 019.

(b) (i) 22,06%.

(ii) 37,83%.

(3) (a) 1 983 Bantu.

(b) Nil.

(c) 3.

(d) 389.

3.11

URBAN AFRICANS NATAL. 75- Nov. 77

HANSARD 2 Q. column 94, 95 + 96

11 February 1975

~~(1) 263~~

(2) 321

Applications for telephones

30. Mr. I. E. WOOD asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) How many (a) applications for telephones were received and (b) telephones were installed for private and business purposes, respectively, in (i) Kwa Mashu, (ii) Chatsworth, (iii) Austerville, (iv) Umlazi and (v) Clermont in 1974;

(2) how many telephones call boxes are provided in each of these areas.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1)

	(a) Residential	(a) Business	(b) Residential	(b) Business
(i) Kwa Mashu	11	10	18	9
(ii) Chatsworth	380	95	3	4
(iii) Austerville		(see note)		
(iv) Umlazi	41	3	0	1
(v) Clermont	17	5	3	2

(2) Kwa Mashu—15
Chatsworth—24
Austerville—6
Umlazi—10
Clermont—4.

Note: Austerville does not have its own telephone exchange. The area falls within the exchange areas of Montclair and Wentworth and it is therefore not possible to furnish accurate separate figures in respect of Austerville. It is estimated, however, that 51 applications for residential and 6 for business purposes were received. It is mentioned that one public call office was transferred to Merewent recently and one had to be removed as a result of vandalism.

HANSARD 3 Q. column 180

18 February 1975.

321

Staff members in Clermont Bantu township

*32. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many (i) White and (ii) Black staff members are employed in the Clermont Bantu township, (b) what equipment is available for road maintenance and maintenance of capital works and (c) how many (i) staff members are allocated to slum clearance work, (ii) police constables are seconded to the staff and (iii) building inspectors are employed there.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) 6.

(ii) 9 (excluding 177 labourers).

(b) 3 Tip Trucks.
1 Pay Loader.
1 Roller.
1 Grader.
3 Light delivery vehicles.

(c) (i) 2 Whites.
3 Bantu (excluding labourers).

(ii) None at present but posts in process of being filled by the South African Police.

(iii) 1.

HANSARD 3 Q. column 180-181
18 February 1975.

(1) 321
(2) ~~107~~

Development of the Kwa Ngendezi Township

*33. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) What body is the agent of the South African Bantu Trust for the development of the Kwa Ngendezi Township:

(2) when will (a) the township be finally planned and (b) tenders for (i) the provision of services and (ii) the erection of houses be called for.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) The Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board is being appointed as agent.

(2) (a) The planning of the Township has been finalized.

(b) (i) and (ii) Funds have been allocated by the kwaZulu Government for a start to be made with the provision of services after 1 April 1975.

The erection of houses will follow thereafter.

HANSARD 4 Q. column 256-257.
25 February 1975

(1) 205
(2) 321

Fees paid in Port Shepstone area in terms of Bantu Labour Act

*8. Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) To which office are the fees paid which are levied in the Port Shepstone area in terms of the Bantu Labour Act;

(2) whether such fees were formerly paid to any other office or offices; if so, (a) to which office or offices, (b) who gave instructions for the change, (c) for what reason and (d) on what date;

(3) whether representations have been received in this regard: if so, (a) what is the nature of the representations and (b) what was their result.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) The Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board's offices at Marburg.

(2) Yes.

(a) To the said Board at the municipal offices of Port Shepstone.

(b) and (c) The offices at Port Shepstone were vacated at the request of the Municipality of Port Shepstone and in view of the lack of suitable alternative accommodation the Bantu Affairs Administration Board was obliged to move its offices to Marburg.

(d) On 30 June, 1974.

(3) Yes.

(a) Representations by the Municipality of Port Shepstone in regard to registration of Bantu.

(b) The matter is still being negotiated between the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and Municipality of Port Shepstone.

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Question
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HANSARD 5 Q

4 March 1975.

1. ~~107~~
2. 321

†The MINISTER OF FORESTRY:

No. (a) to (d) fall away.

Incorporation of kwaMashu in kwaZulu

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

Whether it is the intention to incorporate kwaMashu in kwaZulu: if so, when; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, as soon as it is declared a released area in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936.

Bantu townships/housing in certain areas of Natal

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT replied to Question *32, by Mr. G. S. Bartlett:

Question:

(1) What are the (a) names and (b) population figures of the Bantu townships bordering on the local authority areas of (i) Amanzimtoti, (ii) Kingsburgh, (iii) Umbogintwini, (iv) the Lower Illovo Health Committee, (v) Umkomaas and (vi) the complex of Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington and Umzinto;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in any of these townships; if so, what is the shortage in each such township;

(3) whether there are any local authority areas without adjacent Bantu townships; if so, where are the Bantu working in these areas housed at present;

(4) whether any new Bantu townships are being planned to serve these areas; if so, (a) where and (b) when will they be built; if not, why not;

(5) whether any steps are contemplated to provide adequate housing for Bantu employed and living in the Amanzimtoti constituency; if so, what steps.

†Reply:

(1) (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) Kwa Makuta Bantu Township in the adjacent Bantu area.

(v) Magabeni Bantu Township in the adjacent Bantu area.

(vi) Not being served by a Bantu township bordering on the areas of the local authorities concerned.

(b) Kwa Makuta—12 000.

Magabeni—3 000.

(2) Yes.
Kwa Makuta—2 010 dwellings.
Magabeni—350 dwellings.

(3) Yes, Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington and Umzinto. The Bantu working in these areas are at present housed in the urban Bantu residential area of Umzinto or reside in the adjacent Bantu area.

(4) (a) and (b) As soon as a suitable site for a Bantu township in the Bantu area has been determined it will be planned and developed.

(5) Yes, the development of a further Bantu township and extensions to existing townships in the adjacent Bantu area.

HANSARD 6

Q. column 442-443

11 March 1975.

1. ~~125~~

2. 321

Bantu houses in Ntuzuma area

*24. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL (for Mr. L. F. Wood) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether building operations on Bantu houses in the Ntuzuma area have been discontinued or delayed;

(2) whether any houses have been left in a semi-complete condition; if so, (a) for what reason and (b) how many;

(3) (a) what has the building cost of these houses been to date, (b) what is the estimated total cost, (c) when is it anticipated that building work will be resumed and (d) what is the estimated date of completion of the houses in respect of which building operations have been suspended.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) The erection of houses was delayed as a result of an insufficient water supply.

(2) No, (a) and (b) fall away.

(3) (a) Information is not available.

(b) Estimated cost in October 1974 was R1 316 per house.

(c) Building operations are continuing.

(d) Building operations have not been suspended.

HANSARD 6 Q. column 493-494
14 March 1975.

KwaMakuta/Magabeni: Population/ dwellings; New Bantu township on South Coast

*36. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) What are the projected population figures of the (a) kwaMakuta and (b) Magabeni Bantu townships for (i) 1980 and (ii) 1985;

(2) when is the present shortage of dwellings at kwaMakuta and Magabeni expected to be eliminated;

(3) whether a new Bantu township is being planned in the Bantu area adjacent to the complex Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Umzinto and Pennington; if not, where will Bantu working in this complex be housed; if so, (a) where will the township be located, (b) what will its estimated population be and (c) when will work on its construction commence.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) (i) 18 000.

(ii) 24 000.

(b) (i) 4 500.

(ii) 6 000.

(2) By approximately 1985.

(3) Not yet. No planning of the envisaged township can be undertaken before a suitable site has been determined. The Bantu working in the complex mentioned and squatting in the Bantu area will eventually be accommodated in the proposed Bantu township.

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I should just like to emphasize that these are projected figures and that no certainty can be given about them.

HANSARD 6

Q. columns 482-3

14 March 1975.

Bantu Labour Act: Margate

*27. Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) To which office in (a) the Margate municipal area and (b) the area south of Margate are the fees paid which are levied in terms of the Bantu Labour Act;

(2) whether the registration fees were formerly paid to any other office or officer; if so, (a) to which office or officer, (b) who gave the instructions for the change, (c) for what reason and (d) on what date;

(3) whether representations have been received in this regard; if so, (a) what was the nature of the representations and (b) what action has been taken.

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

There are no fees payable by employers of Bantu in terms of the Bantu Labour Act. I presume that the hon. member refers to fees payable in terms of the Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act No. 29 of 1972, in which event my reply is as follows:

(1) (a) At the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board's Office at Uvongo which serves the Municipal areas of Shelley Beach, Uvongo, Ramsgate and Margate.

(b) South of Margate the fees are collected by mobile offices which serve Port Edward on Mondays, Ramsgate on Wednesdays, Munster on Thursdays and Southbroom on Fridays from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on each of the days mentioned.

(2) Yes.

(a) The offices of the relevant Local Authorities i.e. Uvongo, Margate, Ramsgate, Southbroom, Munster and Port Edward.

(b), (c) and (d) The functions in this connection previously performed by the local authorities concerned, vested in the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board on its establishment in terms of Act No. 45 of 1971. The said Board in its discretion made the best arrangements for the continuation of the services.

(3) No: (a) and (b) fall away.

HANSARD. Y. Q. column. 506
17 March, 1975.

321

Bantu population in Durban-Pinetown complex

158. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Statistics:

What is (a) the actual growth rate of the Bantu population in the Durban-Pinetown complex for the period 1960-'70 and (b) the estimated growth rate in this complex for 1970-'80.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(a) Growth rate of the Bantu population in the Durban-Pinetown metropolitan area for the period 1960-'70: 1,38%; (b) data in respect of internal migration are not available and growth rates can therefore not be calculated for geographic areas within the Republic.

HANSARD 9

Q. column 644-5

8 April 1975.

Bantu in Pietermaritzburg area

*11. Mr. W. T. WEBBER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many urbanized Africans are there in the Pietermaritzburg area, (b) when will it be known where the final boundaries of kwaZulu will be in this area and (c) what was the annual increase in the number of Africans in this area over the last five years.

1. 321
2. 107

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(a) The present Bantu population of the Pietermaritzburg urban area is approximately 39 000.

(b) The proposals for consolidation of the Bantu area were tabled in Parliament on Thursday 27 March 1975.

(c) The approximate figures are as follows:

1970	1 000 persons
1971	2 100 persons
1972	1 600 persons
1973	8 200 persons
1974	4 600 persons

HANSARD 10 15/4/75 Q. Columns 689-690.

TUESDAY, 15 APRIL 1975

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board

*1. Mr. W. T. WEBBER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) What are the (a) names, (b) qualifications, (c) professions or occupations and (d) emoluments and allowances of the (i) chairman, (ii) vice-chairman and (iii) other members of the Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board;

(2) whether the Board has entirely taken over the administration of Bantu affairs from the local authorities in its area; if not, when does it intend to do so.

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

(1) (a)	(1) (b)	(1) (c)
K. R. H. Eggers—Chairman	Not available	Farmer.
H. E. Ries—Vice-Chairman	Not available	Retired Inspector of Bantu Education.
E. S. Erskine—Member	Not available	Farmer.
E. D. Ralfe—Member	Not available	Farmer.
R. A. Taylor—Member	Not available	Farmer.
P. R. W. Golditz—Member	Not available	Building contractor.
H. R. von Klemperer—Member	Not available	Company Director.
A. J. Gouws—Member	Not available	Textile Manufacturer.
R. E. Hudson—Member	Not available	Educationalist.
W. M. Comrie—Member	Not available	Businessman.
A. S. du Plessis—Member	Not available	Retired Bantu Affairs Commissioner.
J. G. Killian—Member	Not available	Industrialist.
P. E. Ferguson—Member	Not available	Retired Army Officer.
A. P. van der Watt—Member	Not available	Businessman.
M. W. Pascoe—Member	Not available	Retired Engineer.
A. S. Vermeulen—Member	Not available	Transport Operator and Farmer.
P. B. Tully—Member	Not available	Businessman.

(1) (d) (i) R8 400 per annum.

(ii) R4 200 per annum.

(iii) Members of the Executive Committee other than the chairman and vice-chairman —R2 100 per annum. Other members—R11 per meeting.

(2) Yes.

321

Senate Hansard 8 column 1719.
15 April 1975.

~~(1) 267~~
~~(2) 86~~
(3) 321
~~(4) 125~~

BANTU PERSONS TO BE MOVED FROM MARIANHILL AREA

SENATOR WINCHESTER asked the *Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:*

(1) (a) How many Bantu persons will have to be moved from the Marianhill area to provide for Coloured housing and (b) to which place will they be moved;

(2) whether housing will be provided for these at such place?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, for the *Minister of Bantu Administration and Development*, replied:

(1) (a) 53 000.

(b) Kwa-Ngcndezi Bantu Township and Kranzkloof hostels depending on circumstances at time of removal. It is also being considered to rehouse a limited number of the families at Klaarwater.

(2) yes, as far as it may be considered necessary.

Union told complaints are 'naive'

321

N Mercury Reporter 24/4/75

CRITICISMS of the alcoholic content and marketing of Bantu beer made this week in the Natal Agricultural Union's newspaper showed "naivety and ignorance," the chief director of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, Mr. S. Bourquin, said yesterday.

An editorial in the newspaper Naunlu, claimed that drunkenness among tractor drivers was on the increase and blamed "the number of hours the beer is on sale," its alcoholic content and the abundance of distribution points.

The article attacked Bantu Administration Boards for "receiving a substantial slice of their income from the beer whose abuse is having a deleterious effect on the Africans towards whose benefit the boards are working."

Commenting on the article, Mr. Bourquin pointed out that the hours the beer was sold and the number of distribution points (bottle stores) were determined by the Liquor Act and the Liquor Licensing Board.

The alcoholic content of Bantu beer, he said, was three percent by volume — the lowest of all alcoholic drinks available in South Africa.

"If the African is deprived of Bantu beer he will either turn to illicit concoctions, such as shimiyane, which are terribly injurious to health, or else take up so-called White liquor which will dent his pocket much more and has no nutritious value," he said.

HANSARD 14 Q. 945-6.

13 May 1975.

1. 321

2. 109.

Referendum in connection with take-over of kwaMashu

*14. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether he has held a referendum for the residents of kwaMashu to establish their opinion in connection with the take-over of the township by the South African Bantu Trust; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result; if not,

(2) whether he intends to hold such a referendum; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) No, but a request for kwaMashu to be incorporated in kwaZulu was received from the kwaMashu Urban Bantu Council. (a) and (b) fall away.

(2) No. In view of the Government's policy that Bantu should wherever possible, reside within the area of their own national unit and enjoy the privileges attached thereto, it is not considered expedient, especially having regard to the favourable location of kwaMashu on the homeland border.

COUNCIL KEEPS MEMO SECRET

African Affairs Reporter

MR. ZEPH DLOMO, chairman of the Kwa Mashu Urban Bantu Council and the leader of a delegation to meet Mr. Punt Janson in Cape Town, has refused to show Port Natal's Bantu Administration Board officials a memorandum about the shortage of schools in the township which will be presented to the Minister.

He told the Mercury it would be unfair to allow people to read it before it had been presented to the Minister.

Mr. Dlomo indicated that it covered a variety of subjects regarding Kwa Mashu.

Tomorrow he will meet Mr. P. H. Torlage, Commissioner - General of the Zulus, in Nongoma, to make an appointment with the Minister.

Earlier this year, Mr. Janson visited Kwa Mashu where he was told by the local council that the township, with a population of more than 22 000 families, had one high school and three secondary schools.

The delegation to Cape Town will include councillors and members of the local School Board and Mr. A. W. G. Champion, chairman of the Ningizimu Urban Bantu Council.

HANSARD 17

Q. 1096-7

6 June 1975.

Employees of Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board

*10. Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many (i) Whites and (ii) Non-Whites are in the employ of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board and (b) what are the totals of the monthly salaries of (i) White and (ii) Non-White employees of the Board for each of the last three months for which figures are available.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) 600.

(ii) 2 664.

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(b) (i) March 1975—R260 624.
April 1975—R277 732.
May 1975—R268 606.

(ii) March 1975—R316 431.
April 1975—R329 254.
May 1975—R330 913.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS of Kwa Mashu where the hills roll gently, corrugated iron, cardboard and plywood shanties are dotted around the countryside, contrasting with the clean grassy sweep of the land.

Resembling a scrap yard, hundreds of squatters have tried to shelter from rain and the chill in the night air by erecting bits of wood, rusty metal and knocking them together with nails.

The soulless houses depict the character of the people — they are tired, very tired of being treated as if they didn't exist.

When we visited the area earlier this week the women seemed hypnotised by the warm sun and the children, none of whom are at school, looked bored or punched one another as if they had as much energy as rag dolls.

These are a stateless people who are being fined R20 to R60 for squatting — and yet where else can they live?

Weeds

Ironically in the neighbouring township of Ntuzuma row after row of houses have stood vacant for three or four years. They have been uncared for for so long that weeds are growing through the cement floor and outdoors they stand at roof height.

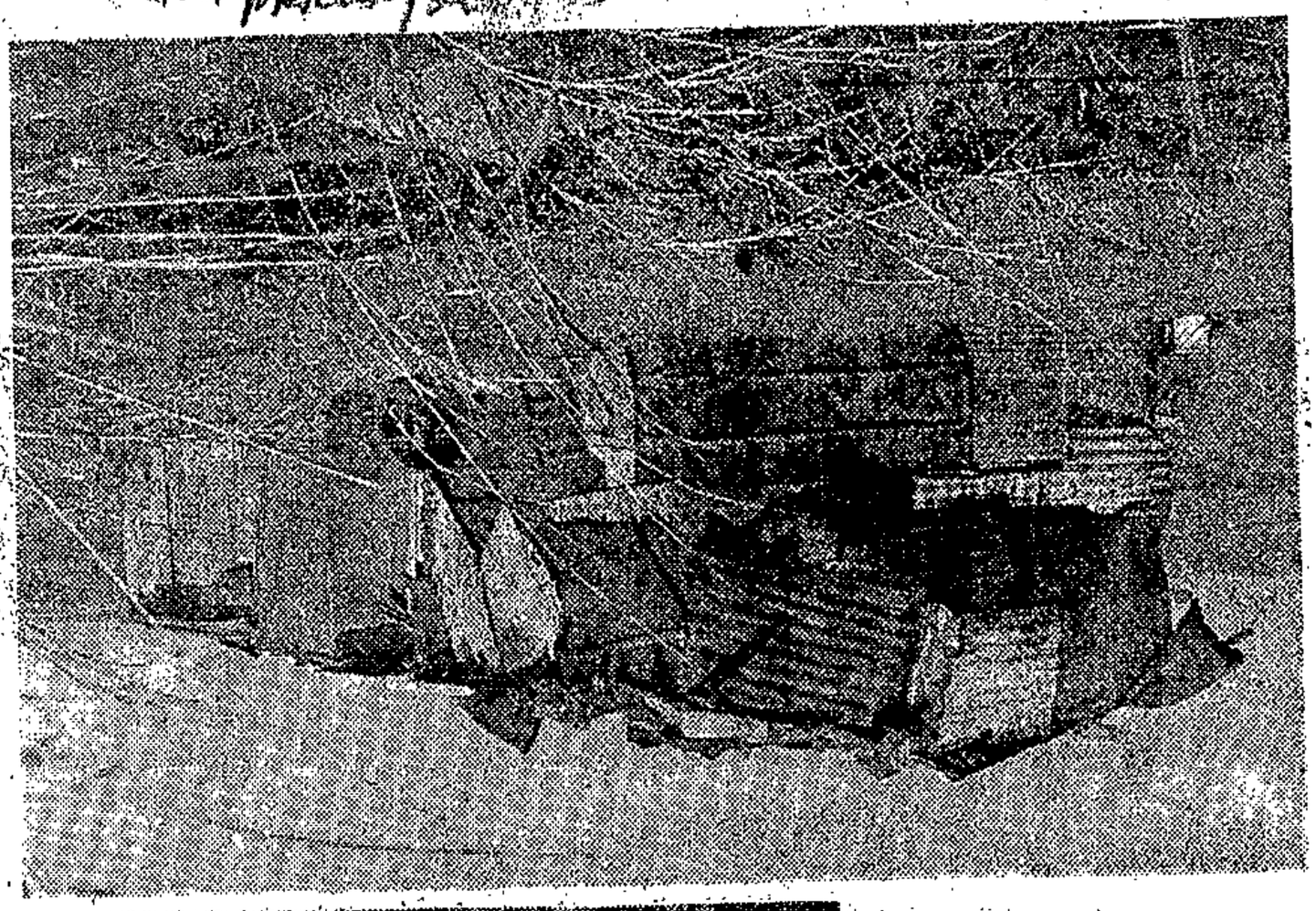
There are a few hundred houses which would be complete within a day if doors were fitted and glass put in the windows — another few hundred need roofs.

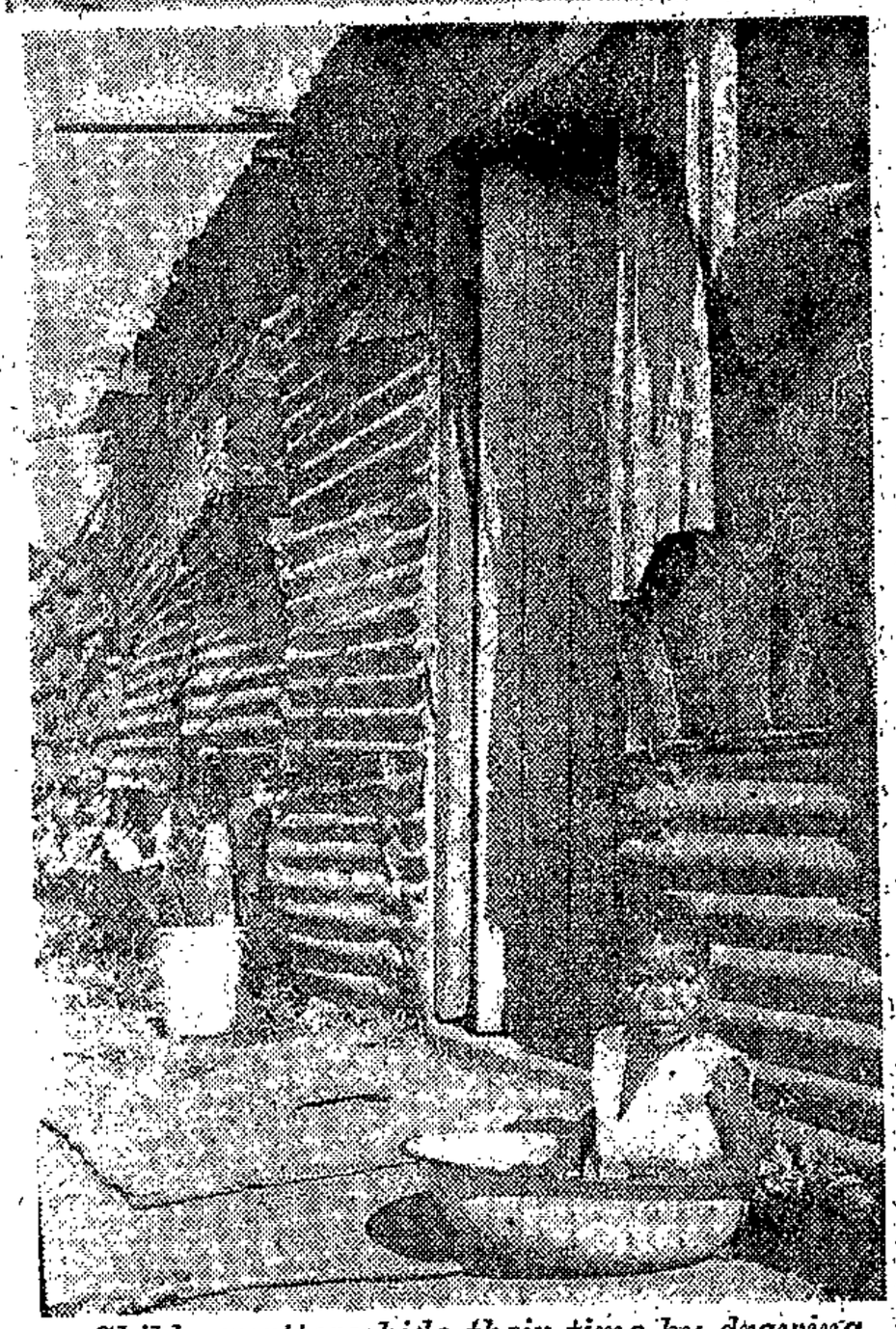
In March, Lawrence Wood M.P. asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development whether building operation on the houses at Ntuzuma had been discontinued or delayed; whether any houses had been left in a semi-complete condition; if so how many and why?

The reply: the erection of houses was delayed as a result of an insufficient water supply; the Minister also said that no houses were in a semi-complete condition and therefore the other question fell away.

Mrs. Albertina Mnguni, a Kwa Mashu councillor who is very concerned about the squatters showed us the correspondence which Lawrence Wood had given to her.

Other questions asked were what was the building cost of these houses; what is the estimated final cost; when is it anticipated that building work will be resumed and what is the estimated date of completion of the houses in respect of which building operations have been suspended?





Child squatters bide their time by drawing on their shacks or just sitting about.

The answers are respectively: information on building costs is not available; estimated cost in October 1974 was R1 316 per house; building operations are continuing, and building operations have not been suspended.

Mr. S. J. P. Ellis, director of KwaZulu works department, said that the Durban Corporation was acting as agents for the Ntuzuma township and that a water pipeline had to be planned and built.

"Instead of holding back on everything, the houses were built to roof height," he said. "We only recently got water at the township and the other houses will be completed in stages within the next few months."

"We just can't understand why these houses have been standing vacant for so long — it's been three years," said Mrs. Mnguni. A resident in Ntuzuma said they had been unoccupied for four years.

Meanwhile, squatters across the hills are at the end of their tether. The women, most of whom worked previously, cannot get jobs because they are not registered as residents of the area.

Living outside Kwa Mashu, they are not able to register for work in the township or at the Bantu Administration office in Durban as the area falls out of bounds. Six years ago an embargo was placed on the Bantu Administration office in Durban in respect of the introduction of African females.

It is likely that they will be turned away by the tribal and district labour bureau because they are not lawfully resident in that area.

One of the women we spoke to was a domestic servant at La Lucia, when she had her sixth child her employer said that she could not house her children as well.

Others were factory workers who lost their jobs or had to leave when they fell pregnant and in turn no longer had accommodation in the compounds. Their husbands have managed to retain their rights to be Durban workers.

They are tired and bored with life. For all they have to do is cook, talk, watch over the children and sleep away another tedious day.

There is no sanitation and no water nearby. Holes have been dug into the ground and enclosed with odd scraps of metal and at the foot of a hill is a canal carrying dirty muddy water from the Umgeni River. "We might as well not wash our clothes as they look just as filthy when we hang them out to dry," said one woman.

Drinking water is sold to them by Kwa Mashu residents at 50 cents a container. Others walk five kilometres to the beer gardens to get water and nearby Kwa Mashu residents are complaining that their water bills have rocketed because the squatters are creeping into their gardens at night and carrying away buckets and buckets of water.

Some of the squatters have lived under these conditions for as long as three years. On a few occasions they have been arrested and fined R30 for trespassing when they can ill - afford to feed themselves.

One women said she had approached her husband's employer who had

NM

lent them money, the others had to use their husband's monthly wages to pay the fine.

Search

Most of them have got wise to police searches with dogs, they flee into the bush with their children lying flat and rigid until the police disappear.

Before they learnt this many of them had to spend the night in gaol with their babies on their backs and the worry of leaving the children alone at night.

Five-year-old children are already showing signs of being unruly. They are stealing money from children in Kwa Mashu to run to the nearest shop to fill their hungry tummies.

Most of them live on mealie meal and a weed called "Imfino" which grows wild on the land. One woman said her husband earned R1,50 a day as a driver at the quarries and said that mealie meal which costs R1,48 for a 2,5kg bag hardly lasted them a few days with six children to feed.

It seems hard to believe that these peoples' lives are doomed when the empty houses across the hills could make their life worthwhile.

Students hit by race problem

Rdm 25/6/75

Own Correspondent

URBAN. — Durban's ack medical students are eated by the Government ery much as poor relaons, said Professor F. E. ock, opening a medical ngress in Durban last ek.

"Every problem which e medical school and ing Edward VIII Hospil encounters is met by ch comments as 'The spital is in a White area d must be moved,' or ew hospitals will be built Umlazi and KwaMashu,'

'The residence for Afrin and Indian students is a Coloured area'," said ofessor Stock, vice-prinpal of the University of atal.

"The hospital is in a hite area and so Black edical students must sufr all the inconvenience d expense of living 10 n away.

"It is inconceivable that e need for a hospital of is size in this area will er disappear. The urban frican must be regarded a permanency," Profesr Stock said.

Natal Mercury 25/6/75 321

How Ntuzuma has grown up

African Affairs Correspondent

THE KWAZULU Government has built 1 018 houses, four schools, a magistrate's office, and an enormous reservoir and sewage disposal works at Ntuzuma, near Kwa Mashu, states Mr. Monty Ellis, director of the Department of Works.

Asked about 2 000 houses reported to be standing empty in the township while thousands of Zulus lived as squatters, Mr. Ellis said the township did not have 2 000 houses.

"We have 1 018 occupied, 696 under construction and, in the past two months, 153 were handed over for occupation," he said in an interview yesterday.

Five years ago, the Department of Bantu Administration began to clear squatters from three farms now forming Ntuzuma.

The first need was to house the squatters.

"There was a pressing need to house people so we pumped water in from Kwa Mashu to temporary reservoirs.

"This supply was temporary, and could not meet the needs of a township that will eventually have 10 000 houses.

"But we built 883 houses occupied on that water supply.

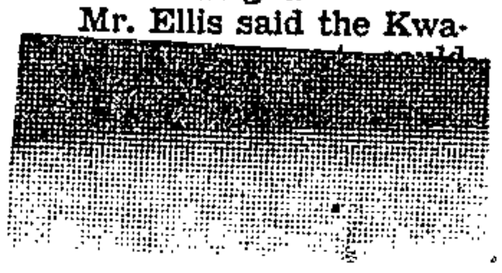
"Our water at Ntuzuma comes from the Corporation's sources in Reservoir Hills and necessitated the laying of a big main over miles of rough terrain and the construction of two major reservoirs and a pump station.

"The KwaZulu Government took over the township about two years ago, but the permanent water supply only became available in November.

"Since then, we have stepped up our building programme, but I must add that high tenders for the water project prompted us to have it handled departmentally, which delayed it."

Any squatters now in the Ntuzuma area were new and illegal.

Mr. Ellis said the Kwa-



The Natal Mercury, Wednesday, June 25, 1975.

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UMLAZI WILL HAVE ITS OWN FIRE SERVICE

African Affairs Correspondent

UMLAZI, the homeland township near Durban, will soon have its own fire station and Zulu firemen, said the district's Chief Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Nobel, yesterday.

Earlier this week 200 people at Clermont lost their wooden packing-case huts in a blaze that was extinguished finally by the Pinetown Fire Brigade.

Yesterday the Mercury learned that Umlazi, with a population of more than 250 000, has a small fire-fighting service run by the township's Engineer's Department.

The Magistrate added that arrangements were being made at present with the Corporation to train Zulu firemen. The fire station would be built within a year.

Mr. S. Borquin, director of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, said the townships of Kwa Mashu, Lamont and Chesterville were served by the Corporation firemen nearest to them.

He said he could recall only two occasions in about 40 years when it had been necessary to call the fire brigade to Lamont.

The Durban North fire station serves Kwa Mashu, and an official estimated that it took 10 to 15 minutes for a fire engine to reach the heart of that township.

Mr. Borquin said he could not recall a major fire. Most were small blazes, easily controlled by the occupants or by firemen.

He did not envisage fire services being established in Port Natal townships. He felt the Corporation's service was adequate and the fire record in the townships did not suggest need for a fire service.

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Kwa Mashu residents in 'ugly mood'

N Mercury 5/7/75

African Affairs Correspondent

KWA MASHU house buyers are in a dangerous mood, according to Mr. Sikhathele Zulu, one of the residents, because they feel the City Council has "arbitrarily abrogated" their deeds of sale.

The director of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, Mr. S. Borquin, yesterday rejected this allegation and emphasised that nothing had changed for home purchasers.

Mr. Zulu, warning of an impending "political conflagration," quotes from a circular released by the Board on June 15, which said that the contract between house occupants and the City Council had been replaced by one with the Board.

The circular said the new situation would "result in no change in the status or security you formerly enjoyed."

Mr. Zulu however, maintains that residents believe they should now be in possession of title deeds because 15 years had elapsed since the contracts were written in 1958.

He called on Board officials to clarify the position for the residents before they rebelled against the "arrogant manner" in which their human rights had been "trampled on by the Government and the Durban City Council."

Mr. Borquin said the dispute obviously revolved around a certificate of ownership which was provided for in the regulations up to 1958.

Since then the regulations had been changed and in terms of the new regulations the Board simply gave the occupant a letter saying he had met all financial obligations and now had right of occupation.

He emphasised that Kwa Mashu residents could not obtain ownership of the land, and even the old regulations did not provide for title deeds.

Natal Mercury 20/8/75

Blacks upset at subsidy 'discrimination'

African Affairs Correspondent

SEVERAL of Umlazi's Black officials this week complained that they were being discriminated against "not only in salaries but in matters like transport subsidies."

Zulu civil servants' salaries are determined by Pretoria, but this will soon change now that the KwaZulu Public Service Commission has been established.

But, they say, there are unfair disparities in other areas as well.

White officials seconded to the KwaZulu Government service receive transport subsidies when working in African townships, and their Zulu counterparts do not.

The official reason given to the Mercury is that White officials — magistrates and township administrators—are not allowed to live in the townships, and are thus forced to travel from areas outside.

Black officials yesterday countered this with two arguments. First, they said, thousands of Whites in private employment drive to work every day in unsubsidised cars. Many live no nearer their offices than do Umlazi's White officials.

Secondly, they pointed out, Black officials are forced to move from one township to another when transferred. Several White officials, however, drove to Umlazi from places like Pietermaritzburg and Pennington on the South Coast and their transport was subsidised.

"If a White official," said a senior Zulu civil servant, "can live in Pietermaritzburg and have his transport to Umlazi subsidised, we feel it is unjust to expect a Black to take his children out of school, force his wife to give up her job and leave a good house to move to a township that might be within driving distance."

A top KwaZulu official in Pietermaritzburg told the Mercury: "Yes, it does seem like discrimination, but it is one of the anomalies KwaZulu can do little about.

"There are, I understand, only a few cases of subsidised cars, but some are quite heavily subsidised.

"The KwaZulu Government does not pay these allowances. All salaries, allowances and subsidies paid to White officials in the homeland service are paid by Pretoria.

"The KwaZulu Government simply does not have the money to follow suit. One of these days we might be able to do something like this, but at the moment we would have to sacrifice priorities like clinics and schools to afford it."

① 107
② 334
③ 321

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NURSES WIN BATTLE

Natal Mercury 21/8/75

African Affairs Reporter

THE FREE official transport for nurses at Umlazi's Polyclinic, withdrawn by White KwaZulu Government officials last week, has been restored on instruction of Mr. Eric Hastie, KwaZulu's Director for Community Affairs.

Mr. Hastie said yesterday he would visit the clinic on August 28, accompanied by Mr. Walter Kanye, KwaZulu's Councillor for Community Affairs, to investigate the situation.

He confirmed that there had been some abuse of the free official transport by nurses and warned that this would not be tolerated.

The official who ordered the withdrawal of the free transport said last week that nurses earned enough to provide their own transport.

Nurses claimed that those employed by the KwaZulu Government elsewhere were taken home after dark in official vehicles.

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(1) 321 (321)
(2) 264

Row over lack of buses

Mercury 30/8/75

African Affairs Reporter

THE SHORTAGE of buses between Wembezi township and Estcourt has prompted the local town council, hospital officials and township residents to join forces to present a strong case to the Local Road Transportation Board.

They will call for more buses and improvements to the roads.

Mr. A. E. Firman, deputy Town Clerk, told the Mercury this week that the council's Finance Committee had considered a report drawn up by Wembezi residents.

He said there had been many complaints from industry and business that employees were continually arriving late at work.

Mr. Firman has appealed to all employers in Estcourt to investigate all cases of late arrivals and report to him.

He said he wanted factual evidence to present a strong case to the local Road Transportation Board for more bus permits to be issued for the route.

Residents claimed that there was only one bus which catered for the entire township.

Local taxis have taken an advantage of the lack of transport and residents told the Mercury that they charge up to R3 from the town to Wembezi.

No buses leave nurses bitter

African Affairs Reporter

AFRICAN nurses at Estcourt Provincial Hospital claimed this week that doctors had to postpone an emergency operation because theatre nurses were late as a result of a lack of buses.

The nurses arrived 30 minutes late as they were unable to catch a bus from Wembezi township.

Subsequently the operation was postponed until they arrived.

The nurses told the Mercury that hospital officials did not provide them with official transport.

They complained that the White staff was provided with official transport.

A hospital spokesman confirmed that nurses arrived late at work because of the poor bus service. He said it was the policy of the Natal Provincial Administration to provide transport where it was not available.

The African nurses claimed that they were spending half their salaries on taxi fares and taxis charged R3 for the trip between Wembezi and Estcourt.

METERS FOR KWAMASHU

Tribune Reporter 31/8/75

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THE PEOPLE OF KwaMashu — who pay from R900 to R1 715 to have electricity installed — should be able to use meters instead of facing monthly bills they could not afford, says Mr Cliff Matthee, MPC for Durban Central.

Mr Matthee says Africans spend from R20 to R30 a month on fuel consumption including coal, wood, paraffin and candles. With electricity, it costs 20 cents a day to keep a three-plate stove on for five hours, a kettle on for one hour and four light bulbs on for eight hours each.

This comes to a monthly total of just over R6. With the Durban Corporation's R1,05 monthly rental fee added, the cost of electricity for an average household in KwaMashu comes to R7,25 a month. — considerably cheaper than the present fuel costs.

(1) 262
(2) 86
(3) 321

There won't be race rows on our buses, says Durban

Rand Daily Mail 10/9/75

DURBAN. — Racial integration on buses will not lead to racial friction, the Durban Transport Management Board said yesterday.

There was no evidence to show there would be friction, Mr D. J. Shaw, SC, told an appeal hearing of the National Transportation Commission.

The Durban board is appealing against the local road transportation board's refusal to grant its application for mixed buses.

Mr Shaw, who appeared for the transport management board, said the basis of objections to integrated bus services seemed to be that Whites were law-abiding citizens and that if they were forced to share their buses with Blacks, they would be subjected to violence.

"What can be more offensive to the Non-White community than this basis of objection? The basis is that Whites cannot allow Blacks on to their buses because Blacks cannot behave themselves," Mr Shaw said.

Mr Shaw said the application for bus integration was based on economics and convenience. The present separate services led to wasteful duplication he said.

Mr Cornelius Koekemoer, who appeared for the Durban Civic Vigilante Association which opposed bus integration, said: "Whites have an unassailable right to call the tune and that tune is segregated buses.

"We have that right by virtue of the fact that our forebears as a result of hard work, skill and courage, made it possible for us to enjoy amenities such as separate buses, theatres and parks and also by virtue of the fact that they, and now we, are paying albeit through the back of our necks, for the right to choose with whom we, our wives and children have to mix with.

"There are those who say that Blacks are also paying rates and have therefore an undeniable right to share White amenities.

"To this I say Blacks are contributing a paltry 12 per cent of the total rates income of Durban and are enjoying a better transport system than the Whites," he said. — Sapa.

321

Voters find elections in a twist

Natal Mercury 17/9/75

African Affairs Correspondent

UMLAZI residents, many of whom have expressed dissatisfaction with their town council, may be faced with an increasingly frustrating situation after the township elections tomorrow.

Durban lawyers revealed yesterday that three more candidates had decided to go to the Supreme Court for interdicts to hold up voting in their wards.

This means the elections in six of the 11 wards may be suspended because the candidates in each will be involved in court cases.

In the five remaining wards three candidates are unopposed. Voting will probably take place in only two wards tomorrow.

The township's Chief Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Nobel, said: "We need six councillors for a quorum. If there are no councillors returned in six wards the council will not be able to function."

Mr. Gideon Makathini will seek an interdict against the township administration. He claimed yesterday that there were many residents in his ward not registered as voters. He also said that the voters' roll had not been open for inspection for 60 days as laid down in the regulations.

Mr. Simon Mcineka in Ward VIII and Mr. Ambrose Ngcobo of Ward 1 will seek interdicts on the same grounds. They claim they were never shown a completed roll, only supplements.

Prince Layton Zulu, disqualified for not paying rates on his business premises for about a year, will seek an interdict on the ground that he never received an account from the administration.

Councillor Norman Kwela, disqualified as a candidate because one of his nominators was in arrears with his rent, will also seek an interdict against his opponent, Mr. Joel Mbele.

Mr. Winnington Sabelo's case in which he will contest his disqualification, will be heard in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Nobel said that only those people registered at the end of June qualified as voters. The voters roll "must be open for inspection at least 60 days before the election."

Natal Mercury 20/9/75

ASSOCIATION CRUSHED IN UMLAZI POLL

African Affairs Reporter

THE UMLAZI Residents' Association was crushed yesterday by the standing councillors in the Umlazi Town Council elections.

URA captured only one Ward which was won by its leader, Mr. David Gasa. Two members of URA were returned unopposed which gives it three seats on the Council.

The standing councillors raised majorities in six Wards. Mr. Solomon Ngobese, the Mayor, won Ward 4 with a majority of 691 votes.

The only councillor who was defeated was Councillor I. Zwane in Ward 3, which Mr. Gasa won.

MAJORITIES

Councillor A. Mathenjwa, Ward 6, had the highest number of votes with 1 117.

Final results were: Ward 1: Councillor J. Cele 534, Mr. A. Ngcobo 322. Ward 3: Mr. David Gasa 394, Mr. G. R. A. Nkwanyana 293, Councillor I. Zwane 71. Ward 4: Councillor Ngobese 843, Mr. O. Zama 77, Mr. K. E. Masinga 50, Mr. M. J. Sikhosana 22.

Ward 6: Mr. A. Mathenjwa 1 117, Mr. M. W. Mhlongo 50. Ward 7: Mr. T. A. Khanyile 516, Mr. S. G. Sishi 369, Mr. R. Mabaso 1. Ward 8: Mr. D. J. Mdluli 668, Mr. S. Mcineka 145, Mr. K. Nkwanyana 19. Ward 9: Mr. S. M. Ngubane 991, Rev. V. G. Makhathini 24.

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2/10/75 (1) 321 (2) 107 (3) 40 (4) 313

(321)

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — White leaders of Black trade unions and Black politicians yesterday warned the Government that the troubles in Newcastle were an early warning of serious industrial unrest and the need for substantial improvements in the life style of Black workers.

The general secretary of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers, which speaks for more than 50 000 Coloured and Indian workers, Mr. Ray Altman, said Newcastle was a symptom of the simmering dissatisfaction spreading among Black workers.

Bus fares, he said, had always been a flash point with low paid workers because most of them were unable to pay the higher fares without imposing further serious hardships on their families. Clearly Black workers could not afford the ever-increasing costs of transport.

The Government should see it as an urgent duty to increase substantially transport subsidies.

"There must be a mass of dissatisfaction among Black workers just below the surface for violence to erupt over the payment of higher bus fares."

The happenings in Newcastle could erupt in other areas unless substantial improvements in the lot of Black workers were introduced.

A trustee of the S.A. Foundation and a former chairman of the S.A. Indian Council, Mr. H. E. Joosub, said the Newcastle incidents showed that Black workers were increasingly vulnerable to outbreaks of unrest and violence.

"The bus fare grievance could be solved quickly by the payment of larger State subsidies."

But, Mr. Joosub said, this was only one of many causes of the Newcastle troubles. Little was being done, he claimed, to significantly meet the growing economic demands of Black workers.

WORST HIT

"And unless something is done, and soon, it would be unreasonable to expect industrial peace to continue indefinitely in this country."

The president of the Garment Workers' Union, which represents more than 25 000 Black workers, most of them Africans, Senator Anna Scheepers, said worst hit by the inflation were the Black workers.

Newcastle incidents had shown the low paid Black worker had a limit to his capacity for absorbing cost of living shocks.

"The higher bus fares in Newcastle obviously pushed them beyond this limit into a work stoppage and violence."

Similar explosive situations existed in most urban industrial areas.

The chairman of the executive of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr. Sonny Leon, said clashes between Black workers and employers would continue and worsen until Black workers were given all [illegible] enjoyed by White workers, including the rate for the job.

"Newcastle is a red light and to ignore it would be foolish. We have the threat of depression and widespread unemployment hanging over the economy."

Unemployment and a dissatisfied work force were an explosive mixture.

"We have continually warned the Government of the increasing threat of industrial unrest unless the plight of all non-White workers is relieved.

"If the Government is unable to hold back price rises then it must subsidise. The affluent Whites must be made to pay for continued industrial and social peace."

Not for use

LONDON — An English private collector paid £185 (R323) yesterday for an old corkscrew, and Sotheby's Auction House claimed it was a world record.—(Sapa-AP.)

RDM 4/10/75

In Madadeni, the houses are four-roomed units, comprising a kitchen, a dining-room and two bedrooms.

Water-borne sewerage is provided at all the houses, although in many cases the toilet is an outside structure.

The township is planned in the regulation regimented square, and each house is identical to the next.

With the exception of one street, the roads are all untarred.

Rental for the houses is R4,38 a month.

Although an accurate figure could not be obtained, residents estimated there were 10 000 houses.

This means an average of eight people to a house.

Residents said there were two high schools, four higher primary schools and five lower primary schools in the township.

The community facilities are two big beerhalls, both wrecked in the riots. There are no cinemas or any other cultural facilities.

Housing in Osizweni is of a much poorer standard than in Madedeni. About 50 000 people live in the township, 23 km from Newcastle.

In Madadeni, the chairman of the council is Dr Frank Mdlalose, best described as a moderate. Although he is an appointed leader, Dr Mdlalose—the township's doctor—commands wide respect and would undoubtedly be elected by the people.

However, even he has been stoned during the last week for his consistent attempts to defuse the situation by appealing for calm.

It is against this background of frustration and squalor that violence erupted on Monday. It would appear at this stage that the violence was spontaneous.

As one Black said: "How else can my people protest; how else can we show our disgust? We have no representation; we have to resort to violence."

The danger of the situation remains that it must inevitably create radical leaders a class of whom already seem to be emerging from the ranks of taxi owners.

The tragedy of Newcastle is that industrialists are not paying significantly lower wages than the rest of South Africa, and the townships of Madadeni and Osizweni are no different from hundreds of others.



An echo of the past . . . solidarity meeting during the Alexandra bus boycott of 1959.

Newcastle — poverty is the real issue

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT: Newcastle

NEWCASTLE, which is still reeling after a week of violence, must blame industrialists and socio-economic factors for the disturbances.

For although the riots were triggered by a 5c rise in bus fares, the fares are no longer the issue.

This is borne out by the fact that the most serious outbreak of violence, during which two White men were held hostage and assaulted and three policemen injured, took place at the Iscor compound—where workers do not use the buses.

Two years ago—at the time of Labour unrest in Durban—a study by the Chamber of Commerce placed the poverty datum line at R90 a month.

The figure was based on a family unit of four.

Although this figure is the most recent available, inflation and the recent devaluation have hopelessly outdated it. The bus fare two years ago was 8c. It is now 30c.

Today's PDL figure would be closer to R120 a month.

A survey of wages paid in Newcastle yesterday produced average earnings of between R72 and R124 a month.

This means that the vast majority of the 130 000 Blacks surrounding Newcastle are living below the PDL.

And Africans have said the wages quoted are "grossly inflated".

KwaZulu's Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr Walter Khanye, has called on industrialists to raise wages to meet the bus-fare increases.

"The riots are as much a protest against poor wages as against fare increases," Mr Khanye said.

Newcastle's twin trouble spots are the Madadeni and Osizweni townships, lying 12 and 23 km from the town.

Yesterday the township's manager, a Mr Durant, refused to give any information about the townships.

"I'm far too busy," Mr Durant said.

Sub-economic

However, information was supplied by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr G. D. Matham.

About 80 000 people live in Madadeni and 50 000 in

In Osizweni a series of one-roomed houses measuring about 16 sq m have been built.

These may be privately owned. Although Mr Matham could give no indication of prices fetched by the units, Africans reported prices of up to R800.

They are being bought by people keen to be admitted to the township, who later sold them to rent the newer four-roomed houses. These are similar to the Madadeni houses. Many owners have erected a conglomeration of shanties next to the units.

There is one beerhall, also wrecked.

Shops exist in both townships, but Blacks claim they are two expensive and travel to Newcastle for their shopping.

Appalling social conditions prevail in both townships. Africans have reported that even before this week's violence, drunkenness, robbery and violence were prevalent.

Representation for the townships is by way of a Township Council, appointed by the Department

R2 500 000 reduction on the 1974-75 amount as against that for 1973-74.

According to figures released by Railway Headquarters, subsidies on Soweto trains are presently running at comparatively low rates.

For a return ticket on a 24 km journey from Soweto to Johannesburg the passenger pays 26c of the actually cost of 27c. For returns on 25 km and 26 km journeys, comparable figures are 26c against actual cost of 29c and 28c against real cost of 30c.

But subsidies merely cushion African resentment. They do not remove it.

Danger

For that reason, when fares are raised there is always the danger that the cushioning will break down and simmering feelings pour out in the form of boycotts and riots.

The danger is heightened because transport costs cannot be avoided, as Cape Town University sociologist Michael Savage points out.

If the price of bread rises, there is always a theoretical alternative: Africans can increase their intake of mealie meal. But transport is always there as an immutable cost: Africans have got to get to work to earn the money to buy the bread — or mealie meal.

It is precisely because it is an inelastic need that it is always a potential flashpoint, although it is a *relatively* small component of the minimum monthly budget of African families.

According to the Department of Economics at the University of Natal, in March of 1974 transport accounted for R5,11 of a poverty datum line budget of R110,58 for a statistical family of 5,2.

Combination

Turning specifically to the Newcastle boycott, what is the way out? Obviously the police must contain the violence, but then what?

Professor Schlemmer believes the answer must be one of two responses or a combination of both. Subsidies must be raised to take the sting out of the fare increases and/or competitors able to operate more economically than Trans-Tugela must be allowed in.

Mr Viljoen of Trans-Tugela disagrees with raised subsidies. Subsidies cannot be raised repeatedly and sooner or later some of the rising operating costs must be passed on to the commuter — "it's only fair".

He also opposes the opening of the area to competition to break Trans-Tugela's monopoly, his argument being that small operators simply pull their buses off the road when they feel the pinch—leaving Africans without transport and the whole community with a potentially explosive problem.

The Alexandra bus boycotts showed that the only immediate solution was to raise the subsidy.

In 1944 the Johannesburg City Council resolved the deadlock when it initiated a scheme for African commuters to buy 5d coupons at 4d. In 1957 the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce contributed R50 000 to subsidise fares for three months until a permanent solution could be found.

Solution

The long-term solution came via the urgently introduced Native Transport Services Act, which legislated for compulsory contributions of 10c per African employee from employers in larger towns.

Last year the Act was amended to widen areas in which the levy could be imposed — areas under the Bantu Administration Boards instead of local urban authorities — and to provide for a monthly contribution of R1 per African employee.

But the problem with raising subsidies is that it has to be an on-going process if commuter resentment is going to be cushioned, the more so in the present inflationary situation.

The cost of apartheid is not a once-and-for-all cost. It is an escalating cost fed both by inflation and rising African self-assertiveness.

The point is emphasised when it is realised that the Trans-Tugela fare hike which triggered the Newcastle boycott is a pre-devaluation increase.

It was applied for nine months ago and — equally important — devaluation will force the company to apply for another increase, Mr Viljoen says.

What of the 17 other bus companies which receive subsidies? When will they be forced to raise fares? What will the cost be if all are subsidised?

Bearing in mind that subsidies to present bus companies are only a tiny portion of the projected costs of apartheid — there are grandiose schemes to provide subsidised rapid road, rail and air transport facilities for migrant workers — the real lesson of Newcastle boils down to a simple question.

Can South Africa afford the costs of apartheid, above all in the current era of inflation?

Inside Mail

PATRICK LAURENCE

Seat on the bus that needs a cushion

IN NEWCASTLE that all-too-familiar cry "azikhwelwa" — we will not ride — has mingled with another: "asinamali" — we have no money.

The Natal town's bus boycott and riots confirm the view that tranport of African workers has long been a flashpoint in South Africa's delicate racial situation.

The immediate parallel which comes to mind is the Alexandra bus boycott of 1957, when nearly 50 000 African workers voted with their feet and walked to work rather than pay a penny increase in bus fares.

There are others: the Alexandra bus boycott of 1944, the Port Elizabeth boycott of 1961 and, more recently, the clash at Gelvandale in 1971 between Black boycotters and police.

As in Newcastle, the immediate trigger has nearly always been a decision to raise fares.

But while money is of obvious relevance — the more so in an inflationary era — the explanation behind transport as an actual or potential flashpoint goes deeper.

As Prof Lawrence Schlemmer of the Institute for Social Research has noted, it cannot be divorced from apartheid itself.

Resentful

"Unlike most countries, South Africa, because of its policy of race segregation, forces its working class to live on the periphery of urban development and not in the decaying city centres," he says.

The consequence is obvious. The poor have to get up earlier and arrive home later each day, not out of choice but because of a law which they have had no part in making.

According to Prof Schlemmer, early rising and late home-coming under compulsion of law makes workers "more accident prone, more vindictive and more resentful".

Institute studies show that Whites in Durban have nearly twice as much waking leisure time as their Black compatriots — which is probably "fairly typical" of the whole country.

"People are not getting enough leisure time and transportation has a severe impact on the mind."

It lowers their tolerance level and that might be why fare increases often trigger explosive reaction whereas other price rises are borne more stoically.

Another factor which compounds the situation is the crowded conditions which characterise the transportation of Black workers, as anyone who has travelled on what Africans call the "Soweto Hell Express", can testify.

Of course, Africans do not pay the full costs of their journeys to and from work each day and that cushions whatever resentment they feel as they board buses and trains in the dark hours of the morning.

Hidden

It is the price their White compatriots pay for apartheid — via that portion of their taxes which is channelled into transport subsidies. The subsidy varies, but it is always there as the hidden cost of apartheid.

According to Mr Dana Viljoen, chairman of Trans-Tugela Transport, whose buses have been immobilised in Newcastle, the weekly subsidy is R1 — or nearly as much as the new weekly fare of R1,25 in the Natal town.

More than R3 525 000 was paid out in subsidies to bus companies transporting African workers in the financial year 1973-74, the Minister of Transport told Parliament last year.

The largest amount, nearly R2 225 000, went to Putco, the giant bus company which transports thousands of Africans in Johannesburg and which was in the thick of the Alexandra bus boycotts of 1944 and 1957.

The Railways subsidise fares of Black passengers travelling to and from White cities — R2 220 000 was allocated to cover losses on passenger services for the year ending March 1975.

But it is Railway policy to reduce the subsidy gradually, as is shown by the

Mercury 4/10/75

Board 'no' to shack village

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board has refused to take over the sprawling shack village in the Slangspruit area near the capital until the consolidation of KwaZulu has been finalised.

In a letter to the city council here the board has noted that Slangspruit "could quite conceivably be incorporated into KwaZulu." If it was, the board would not have any jurisdiction over the area.

The board was replying to the council's request made a few months ago that they take over the responsibility of the area.

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R5,5m to be paid for bus firm

RDM 11/10/75
(1) 321
(2) 101

By CLIVE EMDON
"Mail" Man on the Spot

NEWCASTLE — KwaZulu Holdings, a KwaZulu Government backed company, will take over the boycotted Trans Tugela Trans- R5,5 million, an African director of the TTT, Mr Mafahleni Twala, said yesterday.

The South African Government has said this takeover of all assets of the company cannot be done until April, 1976.

Mr Twala sold his bus company to the TTT in March, 1973. At that time, it ran 39 buses from Osizweni township to Newcastle. He said the sale to the KwaZulu company would include 60 new buses on order.

KwaZulu Holdings will take over all bus services in the KwaZulu homeland. The Bantu Investment Corporation bus services being run in homelands are preparing for takeovers within the next two to three years as the homelands become independent.

Mr Twala confirmed that when he ran the Osizweni service, sigle fares to Newcastle for the 30 km were 13c a single trip.

The TTT's rates have gone up this month from 30c to 40c, and it is this rise which has sparked the current boycott.

Yesterday, traffic officers were not on the boycott routes.

Mr Twala said he thought the company's huge deficit- R607 000 up to August— was primarily due to high running costs and to the servicing of buses by outside contractors.

He believed KwaZulu Holdings could effectively reduce runnings costs, but doubted whether it could lower fares because of the huge loan it would need for the takeover, and which it would have to finance from the service.

321

Tugela buses 'badly run'

Mercury 15/10/75

Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE — The Trans Tugela Transport (TTT) bus company is inefficient and this has caused the bus boycott, Senator J. C. Moll said here yesterday.

He revealed that he had warned the Senate on May 15 this year that unless something was done about transport for the Blacks in Newcastle, "there will be a dissatisfied labour force."

Yesterday Senator Moll said the only solution to the present impasse was the provision of rail transport.

"There is already a railway line running from Utrecht to Newcastle which could be utilized.

"All that is necessary is to build branches on to this line. Rail transport could be subsidised and I am sure it would be cheaper than the present bus subsidy," Senator Moll said.

Turning to alleged inefficiency in TTT, Senator Moll said that while TTT was losing money, an Indian operator working the same routes was making it.

"What I want to know is why TTT can't run viably. The Indian operator obviously does or he wouldn't be in business," Senator Moll said.

Mr. M. S. Desai, owner of a fleet of three buses, said yesterday he was taking R150-R200 a day.

"I am making a very good profit. The trouble with TTT is mismanagement. They have no control over the buses," Mr. Desai said.

Senator Moll said he had asked in the Senate on three occasions for rail facilities to be established at Newcastle.

FRUITLESS

His efforts were fruitless. The authorities said the present transport facilities were good enough until 1990.

In September last year he told the Senate that many Blacks queued from 4 a.m. for buses and returned home at 8 p.m.

"The long wait for buses cannot help but influence the work ability of these people.

"It must influence their productivity," Senator Moll said at the time.

In May he warned that the labour force would become dissatisfied unless action was taken.

"We will break the deadlock if we can show positive proof of action — such as constructing a railway branch line.

"These people are not unreasonable. Although they know a train service will take a long time to come into operation they will be prepared to wait," he said.

Workers who live in sheds

CLIVE EMDON: Labour Correspondent RDM 16/10/75

SIXTY-FOUR men are living in a corrugated iron shed, sleeping on iron double bunks, some without mattresses.

The shed in some of South Africa's better farming areas would be regarded as too hot in summer to keep cows in, yet for the men living in it, it serves as home, day after day, month after month.

All their social life is conducted there, all their meals are made and consumed there.

Their company, Savage and Lovemore, top engineering contractors with contracts worth millions of rands a year, houses 350 to 400 men in similar style, as do other equally prominent companies such as Fowler Construction and Roberts Construction.

The Savage and Lovemore shed and those provided by Fowler and by Roberts which together house some 1 200 men, are situated at the northern end of Madadeni Township in Newcastle — the bus boycott township.

The compound residents are mostly there on yearly contracts.

Mr T C P Troughton, divisional director of Fowler Construction, said the accommodation provided in the compound was "standard" and "basic". The buildings and ablution blocks were acceptable and passed by the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

The Fowler compound housing 400 men in low corrugated iron huts — eight men to a 4 by 4 m room — closely resembles the ganger huts on the railways which the public accept as temporary. But Fowler's compound has existed since 1971.

The Savage and Lovemore compound has been there since 1972. So has the Roberts Construction compound.

The compounds are bleak. The iron huts are crowded together, surrounded by barbed wire fences. There is neither grass nor trees. The rooms are sometimes lit by one window, the floors are concrete. Some of the men have built waist-high cupboards for their cooking utensils.

One Savage and Lovemore shed houses at least 64 men on double iron bunks, each man sleeping an elbow's length from the next. Everybody does his cooking in the shed, his dressing and his own recreation after the working day.

The Roberts accommodation is similar with 20 bedrooms, with metal-framed double bunks. The rooms are 4,5 m by 9 m. Outside the compound are pools and rivulets of stagnant water from the ablution blocks.

Mr France Ancillotti of Roberts Construction could not be reached for comment.

These compounds are a permanent home for most of these companies' labour. No charge is made for the accommodation.

Mr Troughton said his company had levelled off a piece of ground and put up soccer posts. Mr Louw Nel of Savage and Lovemore said: "Yes, they play football, we have bought them equipment." And on a Sunday the teams turn out in bright coloured jerseys.

What other recreation is there? "I suppose," he said, "they use the facilities in Madadeni."

Madadeni, which means "duck ponds", has little to offer. There are no cinemas or sports complexes, and the 80 000 residents resent the slap-dash manner in which the construction firms dumped men in their township, says the township chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

"We could do without those structures," he said, "they are not fit living conditions for hundreds of men."

A typical resident is Mr Andreas Zungu, 32, who mixes concrete for Savage and Lovemore. He is a contract worker with a wife and three children back home. With overtime, working a six-day week from 6 am to 6 earns R30 a we

His biggest e sorghum beer - For food he buy potatoes every cent tin of fis says he cannot current prices - he cannot both after a day's w

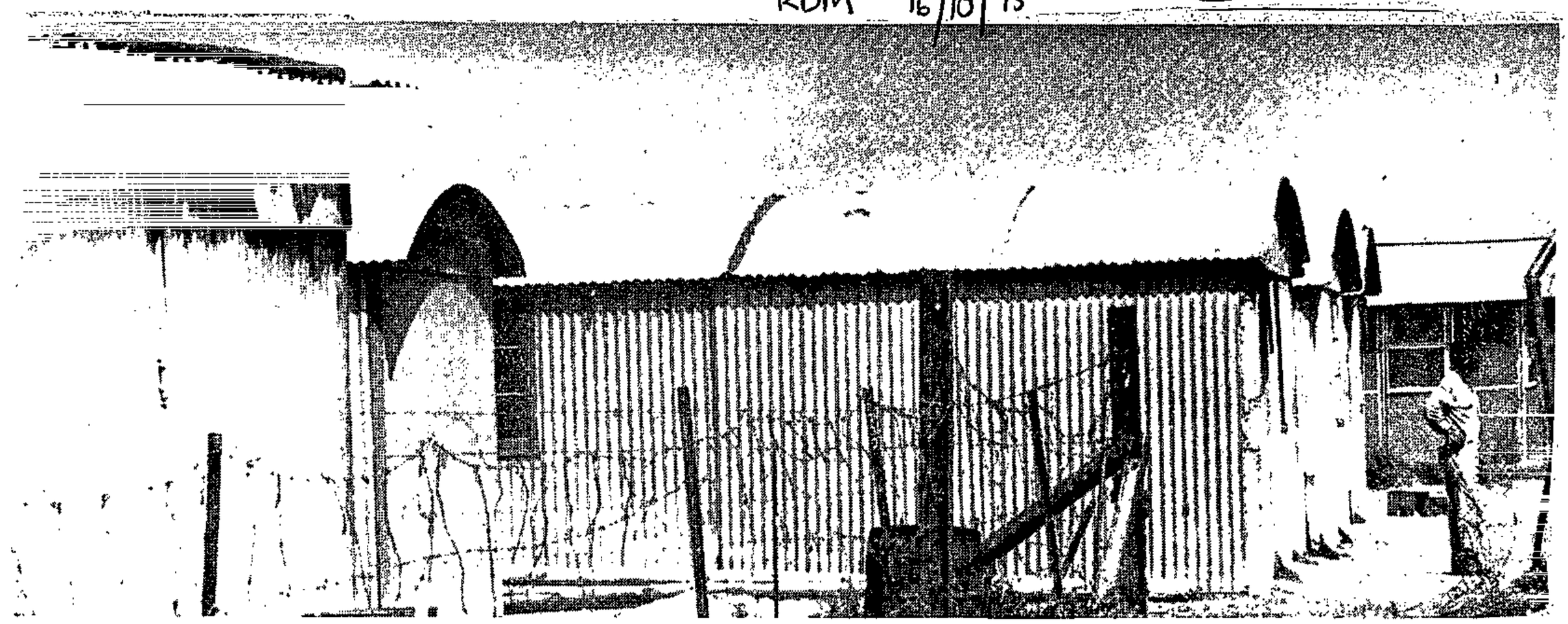
He spends 50 drycleaning a amount each m Andreas Zungu least R20 hon Sometimes he i whole wage ho

His recreatio mates and to d weekends. Som soccer.

[redacted]

321

RDM 16/10/75

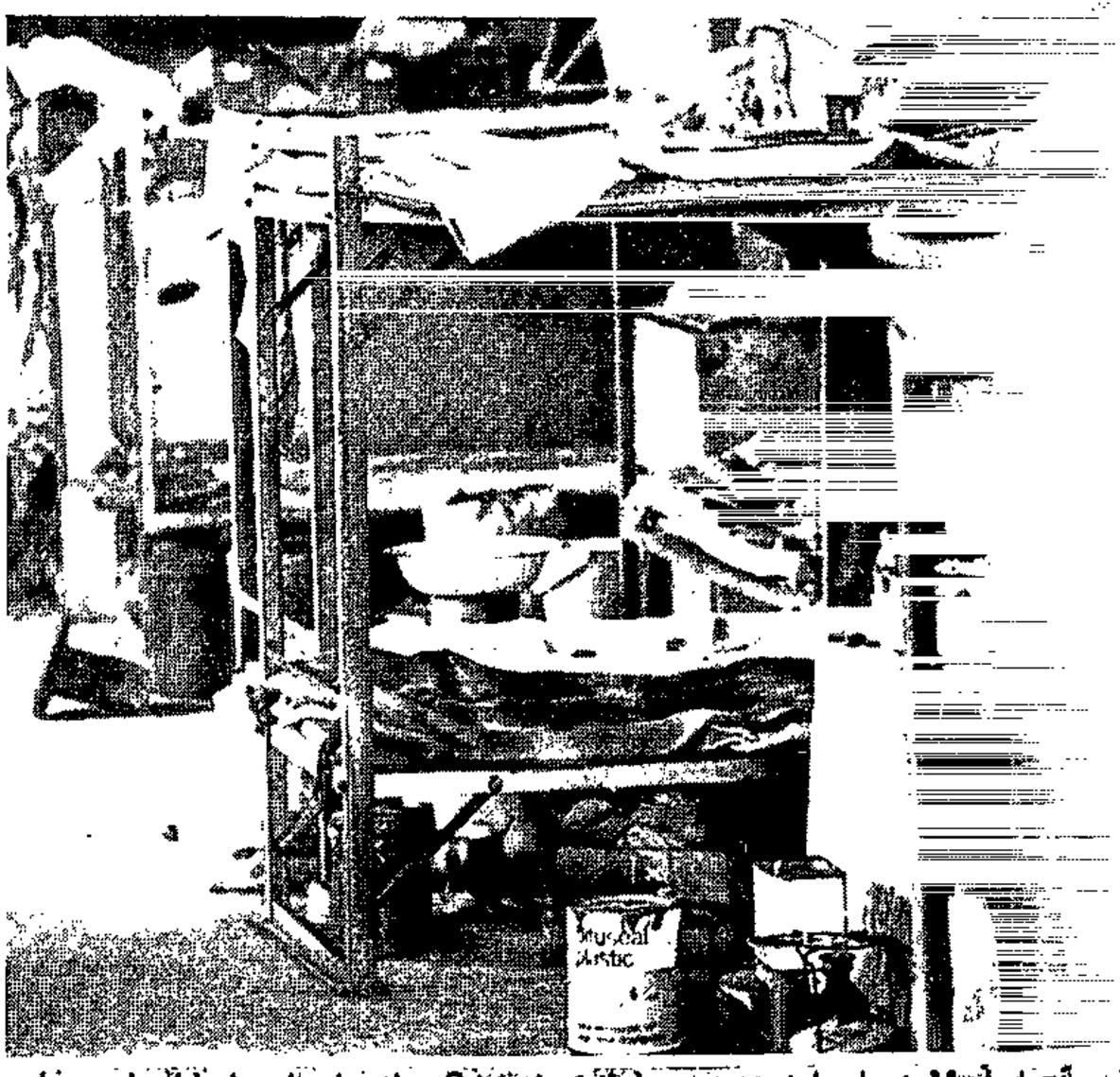


Iron sheds, typical of the compound housing at Madadeni for 1 [redacted]

Pictures: PETER MAGUBANE,



Mr Boy Mvunza, 54, a cleaner in the Fowler Construction compound, prepares his lunch in a 4 x 4 m room housing eight men.



Iron double-bunks in the Savage and Lovemore shed at Madadeni Township.

BUS BOYCOTTS

F.M. 17/10/75
321

Do's and don'ts

If an employer's workers are boycotting the buses which take them to his factory, so leading to absence or late arrivals, what permission must be sought if he decides to transport the workers himself?

To their cost, employers at Newcastle have found a plethora of regulations with which they must comply. During bus boycotts, the police are inclined to enforce them with vigour.

As a simple guide, here are the basic rules:

An employer can transport workers from their homes to work only if he has a motor carrier transportation certificate, for which application must be made to the Local Road Transportation Board, in terms of the Motor Carrier Transportation Act. The Board would then have to consider the application under Section 13, which relates to the "general public interest" and public transportation requirements in the area concerned.

Exemption from taking out the certificate may be granted under Section 9(2)(f). This is specifically for an employer to transport his employees "in the course of their employment by means of a motor vehicle belonging solely to such employer", provided no charge is



Newcastle bus . . . wot, no passengers?

made for it and "no reasonable facilities are available for their conveyance . . . by means of a motor vehicle in respect whereof such a certificate as aforesaid has been issued".

It would seem that employers, trying to cut down on production losses during bus boycotts, have little alternative other than to break the law. In these special circumstances, it would be no major calamity for the authorities to turn a blind eye.

321

BOARD TOLD TO GET ON AND HOUSE THOUSANDS OF BLACKS

Mercury - 7/11/75

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Port Natal Bantu Administration Board was urged yesterday to get on with the housing of Africans within its jurisdiction because of the gravity of the housing situation in the region.

Dr. Gavin Maasdorp, a Durban economist, recently estimated that "any low-cost housing programme in the Durban metropolitan area would probably have to cater for at least 600 000 Africans."

Not all of these people fall within the board's jurisdiction but it has been estimated that at least 100 000 do.

NO SHORTCUTS

The chairman of the board, Mr. J. V. Smit, told the meeting of the board that there would be "no short-cuts" in the provision of housing, but the board could expect "cuts" in the face of inflation.

The meeting was considering an item on the agenda which stated: "In reply to a question regarding the future planning of housing accommodation in Kwa Mashu, the chief director reported that with the expected handover of Kwa Mashu (to KwaZulu) the period left until such date was insufficient to permit of any planning in respect of housing in Kwa Mashu."

The transfer to KwaZulu would occur about the middle of 1977.

It was also resolved that the board should "primarily concern itself with the provision of an infra-structure—roads, water, sewerage, electricity, schools, clinic buildings, etc.—for housing schemes.

"Only on land where, for instance, terraced housing (multi-level cluster housing) can be provided due to the configuration of the land, will the board actually concern itself with the physical erection of family accommodation."

Mr. F. L. J. Smith wanted to know what the board was doing to answer the housing problem.

Mr. Smit said it was engaged in one project and could not do more than one job at a time. A board official, however, said: "We can do much more than that, but it's a matter of policy . . ."

The board's director, Mr. S. Bourquin, said the board would lend R500 to an applicant, repayable over 30 years, for a house costing up to R900.

(1) 321
(2) ~~702~~
(3) ~~206~~

Anger at passbook raiders

Natal Mercury 12/11/75

African Affairs Correspondent

A STANGER paper company official charged yesterday that pass inspection methods employed by Port Natal Bantu Administration Board police "was an act of aggression."

Mr. J. Partridge, a clerk of works at the paper company, told the Mercury that his workers were bitter and resentful about the activities of board inspectors.

He said: "On Wednesday last week a group of African men were working in the hot sun on the building site here when a van arrived with one White and nine Black board policemen.

"Did they go to the office of the site foreman and check if his workers were registered? No, not these gentlemen. They crept up to the workers from all sides and then rushed them as if they were a bunch of wanted murderers.

"Barrows of concrete fell, trenches were caved in, and when the passbooks were fetched and everybody checked, an hour's work had been lost, meaning an extra hour for the Black men to finish up."

Mr. Partridge added: "This is the second raid carried out in this way on a site of which I was in charge."

He recalled a riot in which board policemen and South African Police were stoned at a Stanger compound last month.

"That happened after working hours and it happened because the Africans were angry. They have had enough, and I for one can't blame them."

Mr. S. Bourquin, Port Natal's director, said that if Mr. Partridge's allegations were true, it was clear the inspectors had not followed the correct procedure.

At the same time, he pointed out, if one compares the number of complaints with the number of cases handled, there are very few complaints.

"This, of course, is not an excuse. We will investigate this complaint and if we find it is valid we will crack down on the people concerned."

He added that in a recent interview with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. W. A. Cruywagen, bantu administration officials had been told that they were the "people who could make or break race relations.

"The Deputy Minister appealed to us to impress on all our officials how important it was that they behave in a courteous manner."

ARGUS
MONDAY NOVEMBER 17 1975



A FAMILY OF TRIBESMEN, some clutching the wire fence, await the arrival of a truck that will move them from the only home they know.

8000 moving for White settlement

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — More than 1 500 families, an estimated 8 000 people, in the Roosboom township outside Ladysmith, Natal, are to leave their homes because the land they have occupied for the past four generations has been taken over for White development.

The first 100 to 120 families will be moved by Department of Bantu Administration and Development officials this week to Ezakheni, a KwaZulu township 25 km away.

It is expected that the resettlement will take at least a year as families will only be moved as housing becomes available at Ezakheni.

Mr J. C. Eyssen, the liaison officer for the department in Pretoria, confirmed that the move was taking place. He said it was part of a long-term plan to resettle all the Africans in White areas around Ladysmith, as the department had been doing all over the country.

SERVICES

"As housing, water, and other services become available, the people will be leaving Roosboom. At present there are about

be paid out for their land.'

Roosboom will be taken over by the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure.

Mr Eyssen said many of the residents of Roosboom were squatters living in shacks and keeping animals. The land was over-grazed and the people over-crowded, he said.

(1) 267
(2) 86
(3) 107 —
(4) 321

Town hits at big removal

STAR 18/11/75

(321)

Volksrust Town Council is objecting to the removal of thousands of Africans from nearby Charlestown to Newcastle because it will deprive Volksrust of key workers and Black spending power.

An estimated 6 000 Swazis and Zulus who have inhabited the slopes of Majuba mountain since early this century are having their homes bulldozed while they are removed by truck to Osizweni township, 70 km away.

Removals began some weeks ago and are expected to continue for a few months until all Africans have left the area.

On Tuesday next week, the Chief Director of the Southern Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr J J Joubert, will address the council on the removals. He has been invited to explain why the people are not being moved across the Natal border into Volksrust.

A spokesman for the council said today that Volksrust stood to lose about R12 000 in weekly spending if all the Africans moved.

Two clothing factories at Charlestown will face difficulties once the workers have been removed.

RDM 8/11/75

Labour fights driving Africans out

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Hundreds of Africans are being endorsed out of the Durban area because of retrenchments by industrialists, who claim they are being forced to lay their workers off by the current economic situation, said Black Sash officials yesterday.

Mrs Solveig Piper, the Sash advice office supervisor, said Africans were being sent back to their home districts every day.

"There is a desperate need for work permits and with no jobs available, people are being endorsed out to their Bantustans, where the chance of earning a living is even more remote."

Sash workers had found many Africans were being threatened by Section 29. Under this section of the Urban Areas Act, an African can be declared "undesirable or idle".

Mrs Piper said: "This means that if these people lose their jobs they could be sent to a work colony."

Some managements, claim Sash officials, are taking advantage of the situation to dismiss workers for the "slightest misdemeanour".

The advice office had found its role had changed during the past year. "Very seldom do people come to us with housing or pass problems. Now we have endless complaints from African workers."

Some employers challenged the Sash's right to interfere in industrial matters. Mrs Piper pointed out that workers also had a right to be heard.

The Department of Labour did not perform satisfactorily in labour relations. This department should deal with complaints from workers who did not fall under specified industrial councils.

"This year alone we have sent more than 70 cases with covering letters and have never had a reply.

"If we are worker-orientated, then the Department of Labour is most definitely management-orientated," said Mrs Piper.

Mrs Piper added that the aid centre, ostensibly set up to help Africans with pass and allied problems, "generally acts as a help in getting people escorted back to their Ban-

AFRICANS LOSE OUT, SAYS SASH

African Affairs Correspondent

HUNDREDS of Africans are being endorsed out of the Durban area because of retrenchments by industrialists who claim they are being forced to lay off their workers in the current economic situation, Black Sash officials said yesterday.

Mrs. Solveig Piper, the Sash's advice office supervisor, said the Africans were being sent back to their home areas every day.

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The Department of Labour did not perform satisfactorily in the field of labour relations. This department should deal with complaints from workers who did not fall under specified industrial councils, she said.

Black areas trade boost urged

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Pietermaritzburg City Council is to press for the establishment of business and industrial complexes in the non-White areas near the capital.

The Housing and Town Planning Committee has recommended that the council ask the Government town planners responsible for the African township of Edendale to provide for an industrial complex near the railway line.

In a minute tabled at a meeting of the committee the Town Clerk, Mr. Des White, said the establishment of industry in Edendale would mean that many Africans would live closer to their work, and the present enormous problem of transport into the capital would be eased.

The committee also recommended the council press for the establishment of decentralised shopping complexes in Northdale, the Indian area, and Edendale.

The committee advised that the council should actively encourage the large food market chains to move into Northdale and Edendale to establish complexes.

1. 262 · Natal
2. ~~28~~
3. (321)
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1 ~~125~~
2 321

Blacks to get new town

STAR 27/11/75

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The first stage in the construction of a huge Black city incorporating Edendale and Imbali townships would begin about the middle of next year, the Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board said.

After a meeting of 12 officials, including men from the Department of Bantu Administration Pretoria, the board's chief director, Mr E A Goedeke, said the first stage would include the construction of 1 500 houses.

The board would act as agents of the South African Bantu Trust and was establishing its own technical section for the project.

Mr Goedeke said plans for further stages, which would include the trading centres, clinics and schools, would be completed later.

It was impossible to estimate the cost of the first stage because no contracts would be given to private companies and the board aimed to use the cheapest methods — even to the extent of making its own bricks.

The board's technical section would also provide all essential services for the first stage.

(1) 321

(2) ~~2166~~

(3) ~~167~~

NM 13/1/76.

WOMEN RESIST INCREASE IN PRICE OF BEER

Mercury Reporter

CONTINUED agitation and resistance by African women to the recent price increase of draught sorghum beer is now concerning local authorities who yesterday appealed to Radio Bantu to broadcast the reasons for the increase.

Mr. Pierre Neethling, director of Business Undertakings at the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said last night: "It is only where shebeen queens are most powerful that we are meeting strong resistance. Their profit margins have dropped and they are actively discouraging normal sales."

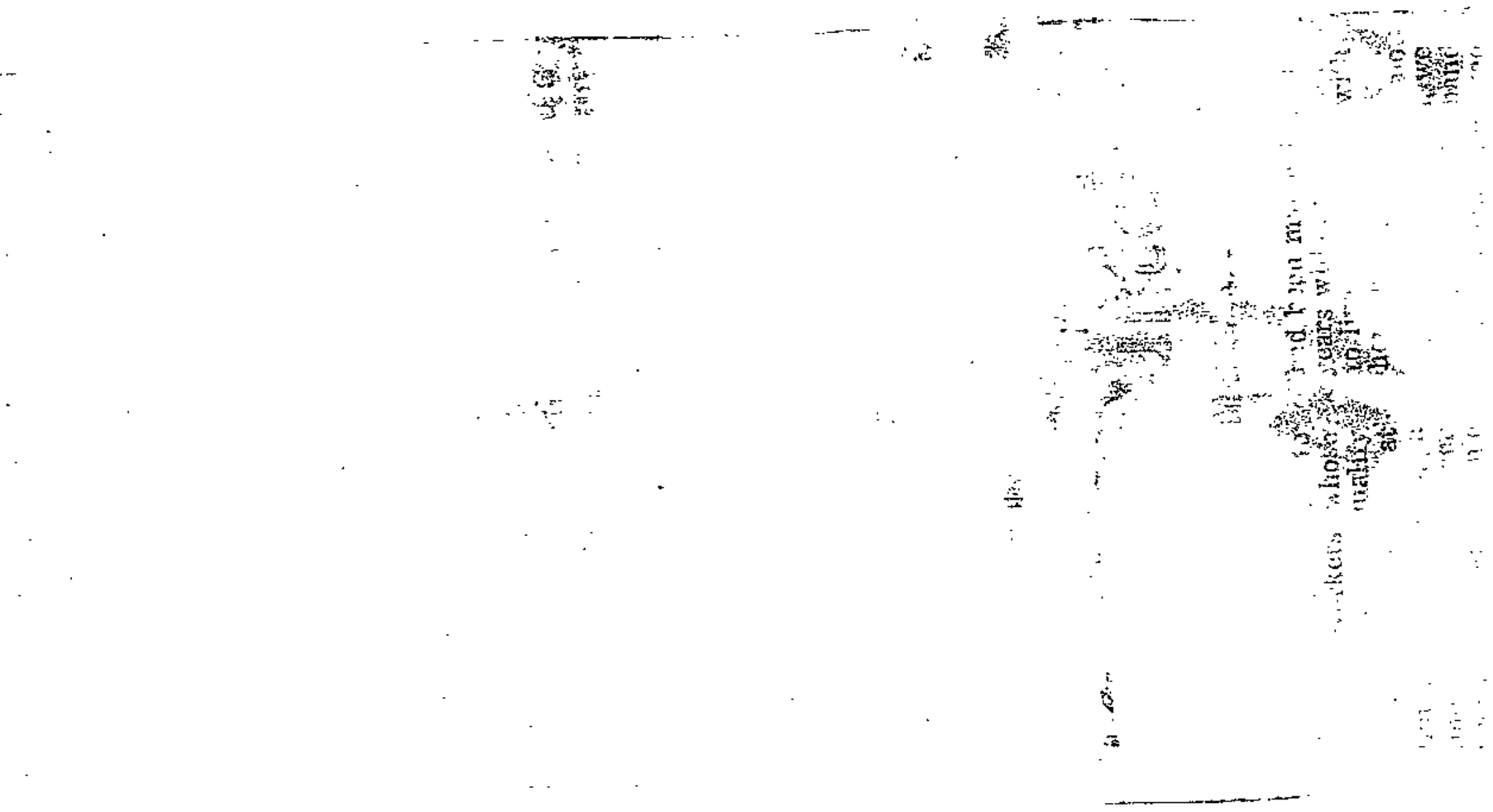
This confirmation of concern about local beerhalls follows disturbances last week at the Bantu Investment Corporation's beerhall at Umlazi — also allegedly instigated by shebeeners.

Radio messages yesterday explained that the two cent price rise in draught beer comprised one cent for increased manufacturing costs and one cent for a sports and recreation levy, announced in Pretoria last June.

The radio broadcasts explained the proceeds from the levy would be used to create and improve sporting facilities for the Black public throughout the country. Compared to the rest of the country, Natal had delayed the increase on draught beer for six months.

Mr. Neethling said that packaged beer sales had soared, in spite of the fact that it cost 50 percent more per litre than draught.

"It's got to the point where packaged beer sales threaten to overtake production. If there is a shortage because of this switch in consumer purchasing we could end up with a lot more dissatisfied customers who may assume it is deliberate," said Mr. Neethling.



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Hansard 2 col 62 3/2/76

KwaMashu/Chatsworth/Austerville/Umlazi/ Clermont: Telephone applications

26. Mr. I. E. WOOD asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

How many (a) applications for telephones were received and (b) telephones were installed for private and business purposes, respectively, in (i) kwaMashu, (ii) Chatsworth, (iii) Austerville, (iv) Umlazi and (v) Clermont in 1975.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

	Residential	Business	Residential	Business
(i) Kwa-Mashu	32	21	4	3
(ii) Chatsworth	484	64	243	41
(iii) Austerville	124	23	59	15
(iv) Umlazi	48	18	3	1
(v) Clermont	24	20	8	2

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL | RACE - COLOURED | YEAR - 1972/73

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	9	10	11	12
DEVIATION	-1,54	-1,49	-1,43	-1,38	-1,49	-1,45	-1,63	-1,65	-1,67	-1,59	-1,26	-1,35
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DEVIATION	-1,24	-,97	-1,57	-1,53	-1,77	-1,48	,11	7,40	-1,15	,00	3,29	,00
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
DEVIATION	1,63	,00	-,31	,00	,00	,00	,00	10,64	,00	,00	,00	13,02
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
DEVIATION	1,77	,00	1,63	,22	-1,96	-1,54	1,69	,00	,00	,00	-,12	-1,01
EC REGION	49	50	51							58	59	60
DEVIATION	-,56	-1,64	,00							-1,14	-1,36	2,36

Hansard 4 col 286 19/2/76

334

(09)

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR AL

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY T

EC REGION	1	2	3							10	11	12
DEVIATION	-21,39	-34,21	,00							-48,24	-4,22	-34,70
EC REGION	13	14	15							22	23	24
DEVIATION	-14,01	-32,21	-20,95							2,59	-22,83	,00
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
DEVIATION	-13,55	1,64	1,28	77,70	,00	11,70	,00	218,22	,00	-13,16	-28,47	-36,99
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
DEVIATION	-5,23	193,17	-41,30	-20,80	-42,33	1,32	54,02	43,09	11,85	66,72	2,54	-,91
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
DEVIATION	-10,20	-42,41	,00	-13,53	-29,99	57,49	1,33	-22,33	-20,91	-25,52	-28,93	,00

Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Staff

345. Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many (i) Whites and (ii) Bantu are in the employ of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board and (b) what is the administration cost of the Board for each of the last three months for which figures are available.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) 685.
(ii) 2 877.

(b) Particulars in the form requested by the hon. member are not readily available and can only be extracted at considerable expense to the Board. The following amounts expended on salaries and bonuses are nevertheless submitted:—

	October R	November R	December R
Whites	333 533	462 501	370 000
Bantu	371 802	477 006	368 528
Totals	705 335	939 507	738 528

F.M. 20/2/76

BLACK CATERING

Somewhere to sit

If there's no precedent and government is involved, decision-making gets bogged down no matter how pressing the problem.

Restaurant facilities for Blacks in central city areas are a case in point. Take Durban, with the second largest daily inflow of Africans into a central city area. Apart from an Indian-owned hotel and a YMCA canteen (for members) there are no sit-down eating spots in the CBD. The best that can be found are take-away foods to be eaten on a street corner, or wherever. Inyanda Chamber of Commerce President Patrick Gumede says that for the last 18 months his members have complained about the lack of central city facilities, particularly for middle-class Black businessmen. "It seems that everything just gets snarled up in red tape."

The trouble, of course, is that it involves applying for a licence for Black facilities in a "White" area. Though a few have been granted elsewhere — such as at the top of Johannesburg's Carlton Centre office block and in PE (where closing time is 18h00) — it's only now that things appear to be moving in Durban.

SA Wimpy (Pty), which established an African restaurant division in 1974 and has eight Black outlets in SA (one African and the rest either Coloured or Indian), is eyeing Durban's CBD. Its application for an African restaurant on the CBD fringe is still in the pipeline.

Anyone wishing to open such a restaurant has first to consult the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board for advice on "policy aspects" and so the aplication can be steered towards Community Development and the BAD in Pretoria for a final decision.

Port Natal BAAB Director Siegfried Borquin explains that Community Development would never grant an application without consulting BAAB. "We can advise on location because we know where the need is," he says. "We know government policy on distribution and on Bantu in urban areas, commercial and industrial areas, traffic flows, population concentrations and so on. In other words, we know where there'd be least problems."

Officialdom, in turn, appears to have at last recognised the urgent need for better eating facilities for Africans.

"We've discarded the eating house concept. Eating houses are no longer acceptable or suitable in the light of the urban Bantu. We're marching with the times," says Borquin. "We believe in small, decentralised entities, giving an atmosphere of intimacy and avoiding the long walks which many have to make to get a meal." His Board is planning an *a la carte* outlet in the Dalbridge Road industrial area, and five taverns in Umlazi Glebelands.

That's an improvement, though it doesn't meet the crying need in the C

1) ~~270~~
2) 321
3) ~~275~~

Non-White bus aid is urged

13/2/76. NM.

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — An increase in the subsidy paid to the capital's non-White bus service is likely to be sought by the city council.

The Transportation and Traffic Committee of the council recommended yesterday that the council join Chetty's Transport Service in asking the National Transport Commission for an increase in the subsidy based on the rate of 1,5 cents per kilometre, 0,5 cents per kilometre more than the present rate.

The transport manager, Mr. D. D. Schumann, said in a report to the committee that an increase in the subsidy to 1,5 cents per kilometre would mean an additional income of R207 500 for the transport department.

The City Treasurer, Mr. Peter Cox, said the total deficit for the transportation service for 1975/76 was estimated to be in the region of R4?3 000 of which about R266 000 would be for the non-White service.

The Assistant Town Clerk, Mr. A. Hesse, said the increase in fares to 1,5 cents per kilometre would not affect the non-White commuter.

"The most an African is allowed to pay in fares is 10 cents per trip," he said.

"On a 12km trip on the old fare an African would pay 10 cents and we would get two cents in subsidy from the commission. Now if the new fare is allowed the commuter pays his 10 cents and we get a subsidy of eight cents."

BANTU BOARD BUDGET R32m

Natal Mercury 21/9/76

African Affairs Correspondent

THE PORT Natal Bantu Administration Board yesterday approved a draft budget for the 1976-77 financial year of R32 596 196.

The chairman of the Board, Mr. J. V. Smit, said the estimates had been considerably reduced since work started on them last year.

Board officials knew they could expect restrictions by the Treasury and the budget had been influenced by "the uncertainty of the Angolan war."

The director of finance, Mr. G. S. Nieuwoudt, told the Board members that Africans should make a greater contribution toward their own welfare.

He felt it was significant that Africans, who spent R21 million a year on beer, had to be subsidised for housing and welfare.

He said that the high cost of the Board's security corps, bars and bottle stores would be investigated.

Last year the Board operated on a budget of R24 million. Estimated income this year was R33 278 170.

The estimates provide for the erection of a sports club at Lamontville at a cost of R80 000 and the Board plans to build a sorghum tavern at Glebe, near Umlazi, at a cost of R227 722.

Mr. Smit said the shameful conditions of many beerhalls made this project a priority.

Mr. S. Bourquin the Board director, emphasised that the money for the tavern would not have gone into the housing programme.

WHO FLEE FROM THE BULLDOZER?



Squatters in the Malukazi area.

THOUSANDS of squatters in Mgaga, Malukazi and Thembeni, near Isipingo Rail, many of them on the waiting list for houses in Umlazi township, have been served with eviction notices.

The families told the Mercury yesterday that they had no place to go and will take their belongings to the Bantu Administration offices in Umlazi to prove to the officials that they have no land elsewhere.



Mrs. Florence Nyuswa holds up the card that proves she is on the waiting list for a house in Umlazi. The shack she is occupying in the meantime may be demolished soon.

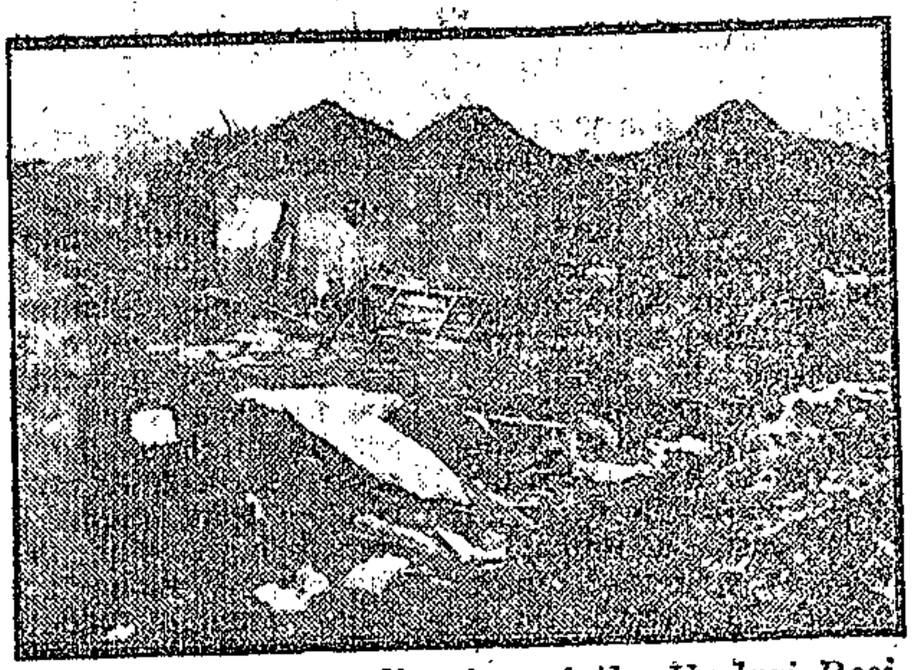
NO HOPE FOR THE HOMELESS

Mr. David Gasa estimated that there were more than 14 000 people in the area and they were all the victims of the Government's failure to build enough houses.

A number of them have already qualified as permanent Durban residents under the Urban Areas Act due to their long periods of employment in the city or long residence.

The kraal heads and wives are employed in Durban and have been working for periods varying from five to 20 years.

The Malukazi tin town [illegible] Rail was



Mr. David Gasa, director of the Umlazi Residents Association, inspects a squatter's house destroyed by Bantu Administration officials.

for between R6 and R12 a month.

This soon became a big business as the demand for houses increased and

were workers in the city. Although it was difficult to ascertain how much they earned, they drew the same wages that apply in the Durban

(1) ~~144~~ A

(2) 321

(3) ~~86~~

MINISTER TAKES A FACTORY JOB TO FIND OUT

Mercury Reporter

TO FIND out his parishoners' problems, a Pinetown minister has taken two months' leave to work in industry.

The Rev. Derrick Jolliffe, Methodist minister in Pinetown for the past year, is also a member of the Natal committee of the Uurban Industrial Mission.

"I realise," says Mr. Jolliffee, "that if the Church is to be relevant today it has to be geared to the needs of the people in their industrial situation.

"This view was reinforced when I came to Pinetown with its 450 factories and its large White and Black population involved in industry."

At the invitation of the general manager, he joined the personnel department of a Westmead firm, whose factory employs 900.

"I have been able to look at the problems of Whites working in a factory and the complexities of management."

He had also had an insight into the housing and transport problems of Blacks working in Pinetown. He had visited all the townships in the Durban area.

"The average travelling time of our staff is just under three hours a day and some travel four to five hours, with two or three bus and train changes.

"Some leave home at 4.30 a.m. and do not get home till 7 p.m. Many Whites do not realise the suffering of these people."

He has spent many hours in the factory, talking to the men, experiencing the extremes of heat and the chemical fumes in which they had to work.

"The production line is so dehumanising and my job is to get employers to care and improve their workers' conditions."

Fare rise plea by Putco

NM 4/3/76.

~~1313~~ 1321

Mercury Reporter

PUTCO yesterday applied to increase most of its Durban area bus fares while the bus boycott in the Springs-Kwa Thema area, served by its Transvaal fleet, was entering its third day.

Natal divisional manager Mr. Victor Edwards said he had been told to go ahead with the Durban applications for Kwa Mashu, Ntuguma, Inanda, Umhlanga, Mount Edgecombe, Umlazi, Umbumbulu and Kwa Makhutha.

Most fares wuld be increased by 2c a journey or an average of 20 percent.

At the request of the Department of Transport, Putco, by this application, was seeking to differentiate between workers subsidised by the department, and casual passengers.

The increases were planned in three stages and casual passengers eventually would be paying an economic rate and double that of the worker.

On the Kwa Mashu route, the present 11c and 12c fares would become 13c and the 13c and 14c would become 15c. The 5c, 6c and 7c fares within the township would become 6c.

When sales kiosks are built in the townships, probably this month, season tickets for 10 to 12 journeys will be available at these fares.

Casual passenger fares will then increase to 17c and 20c on this route.

Six months after approval, Putco intends asking for casual fares to be increased to 20c and 25c on this route — and after another six months to 25c and 30c.

On the third application, the season tickets will also go up.

"This is the first increase the passengers have had since May 1974," explained Mr

BEER RAIDS INQUEST

African Affairs Reporter

DALTON Road House [illegible] subjected to constant [illegible] (Black Jacks) and [illegible] the hostel, a Nigerian [illegible] the Mercury at the [illegible]

Clr. E. Blose, also [illegible] Legislative Assembly [illegible] raided for beer while [illegible] hall run by the [illegible] Board. The beerhall [illegible]

"The beerhall and [illegible] and the Security Force [illegible] board."

Last Friday hundreds [illegible] charged for consumption [illegible] next day angry residents [illegible] of R10 each which the [illegible]

Mr. S. Bourquin, [illegible] Administration Board, [illegible] into the matter.

321

Curfew exists for 70 towns in Natal

NM

5/3/76

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN and about 70 other Natal towns, are among the nine cities and 377 towns and villages in South Africa that still impose curfews on Black people.

Asked if the law should still exist, Mr. S. Bourquin, director of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, said he would "in due course look into amending or removing them."

Mr. Bourquin said: "It is an awkward question, but I have often felt we should look into these laws to see if they are necessary.

"At the moment, we administer them because they are in existence."

The curfew was introduced in 1923, but it was left to individual local authorities to decide the hours during which it would be in force, Mr. Bourquin said.

In 1973, the Bantu Administration Boards took over the functions of the Bantu Administration Act and inherited the curfew laws.

Effectively, this removes power to legislate on the curfew from local authorities.

"We have 42 local authorities in our area," Mr. Bourquin said. "Frankly, I don't even know how many of them have curfews. We have had so much work to do since the takeover we have not had a chance to investigate."

Wet, said that while he had no figures readily available, he was sure that "very few" Blacks were prosecuted under the laws.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, revealed the number of curfews still in operation in South Africa when he replied to a question tabled by Mrs. Helen Suzman, the Progressive Reform Party MP for Houghton.

A Mercury investigation yesterday revealed that at lest 70 of them were in Natal,

Among the 70 are: Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Amanzimtoti, Bergville, Empangeni, Eshowe, Estcourt, Newcastle, Margate, Mooi River, Pinetown, Westville, Kloof, Umhlanga and Port Shepstone.

Durban's Chief Magistrate, Mr. L. L. A. McKay, said he could give no information about the number of people prosecuted under Durban's curfew laws. Blacks are not allowed to be in Durban between 11 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. under a proclamation made in 1931.

However, the Deputy Attorney - General, Mr. D. Brunette, SC, said that he had not prosecuted anyone under the curfew laws in the past 20 years.

"But I must emphasise that I have never been a prosecutor in a small town," Mr. Brunette said.

Asked if he felt the laws were still necessary, Mr. Brunette said: "That's one for the politicians. I'd rather not answer."

Durban's senior public prosecutor, Mr. J. P. de

3. Die Benutting van Plaaswerknemers:

Die getal plase, totale plaasoppervlakte, getal werknemers per plaaseenheid en die getal werknemers per 1000 hektaar vir die verskillende Provinsies en vir die Republiek as geheel vanaf 1954/55 tot 1972/73 word in Tabelle 6 tot 10 aangetoon. Volgens Tabel 10 het die getal gereelde werknemers per plaaseenheid oor genoemde periode toegeneem, terwyl die getal gereelde werknemers per 1000 hektaar nagenoeg konstant gebly het. Die toename in oppervlakte per plaaseenheid sowel as meer intensiewe produksiemetodes kon moontlik tot laasgenoemde bevinding aanleiding gee.

Hansard 8 col 599 19/3/76

334

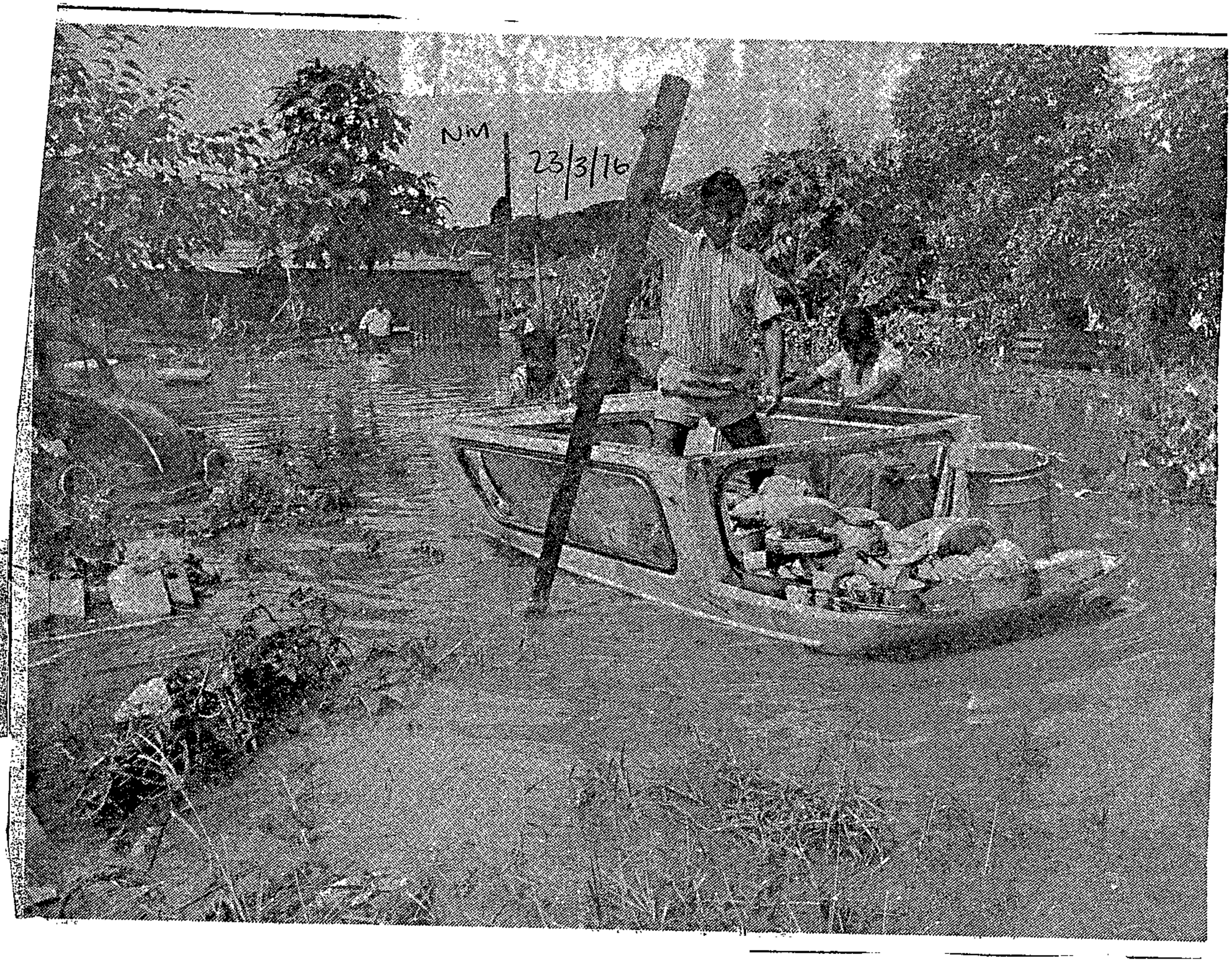
School in Gamalake Township

*35. Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

How many children are enrolled at the school in Gamalake Township.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

713.



A FIBRE-GLASS motor van canopy was used as a mode of transport to fetch crockery and other glassware from the flooded homes of Tin Town families.

(+86)
(2)321

Road flood bill hits R1 000 000

MM 23/3/76

Mercury Reporters

DAMAGE to roads and bridges in the past weekend's wet weather may exceed R1 000 000, it was estimated last night after Mr. Roy Hindle, the Director of Roads, had toured the area.

And the official death roll in the Port Natal region was 20 the police said last night.

In Zululand the police said there may be more deaths, but poor communications and impassable roads had prevented any confirmed reports coming through to them.

Near Richards Bay, a construction team reported that R30 000 worth of their equipment had been washed away, and fields of stacked sugar cane have been washed out to sea.

In Durban more than 1 000 telephone subscribers were without phones last night. Twenty Post Office teams were coping with the problem.

MORE aftermath reports and pictures Pages 2, 3, 13, 16 and 17.

Help is starting to flow in. The Mayor's Emergency Fund got under way yesterday with a sizeable donation from the City Council.

In Cape Town, Mr. Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, promised action following the inquiry his department had started.

A snap debate is to be held in Parliament this afternoon.

Workers' townships south - west of Pinetown were isolated by the landslide on the Mariannhill road. Buses ferried passengers to the gap — they walked across the gash in the road and were taken to work from there.

Water supplies reached near - crisis point yesterday requiring cuts to factories and tanker supplies to Umlazi.

Broken mains and debris presented pollution problems to the beaches so a 48-hour bathing ban was imposed.

There were angry scenes in Tin Town where some 2 000 people were rendered homeless in the disaster. People called for a protest march and condemned the S.A. Indian Council for failing to ease their housing problem.

Relief workers are busy there.

The most serious problem facing the Provincial Roads Department is the repairing of the bridge on the main coastal highway at Illovo Beach.

Two specialist engineers from the Province carried out a detailed examination of the structure yesterday to determine whether the collapsed section should be demolished or if jacking up of the undermined concrete support was feasible.

Mr. Hindle said the bridge was damaged during the floods of 19[illegible] when another support was undermined and a section of the structure collapsed.



MOPPING up and moving out. Many of these families in homes opposite the old Renishaw sugar mill near Scottburgh were caught by a strange twist of fate — they should have moved last week but decided to wait until the rains stopped. On Saturday night the river running past the mill overflowed its banks and swept into the homes as families fled to higher ground. "We just ran. Some of us remembered floods like this in 1959 and we didn't wait," an elderly Indian woman commented.

334

Survey of people/shacks/buildings in Clermont

*22. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether a survey of (a) people, (b) shacks and (c) buildings have been made in Clermont; if so, with what result; if not, when will such a survey be made.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(a), (b) and (c) A survey is at present being made.

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, when does he expect the survey to be completed and when will we have an accurate census of the population of Clermont?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not sure when the survey will be completed, but I do have information from senior officials that the hon. gentleman who has asked the question is hampering the survey at the moment.

Mr. R. M. CADMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising further out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, would he elaborate on the serious allegation he has made against the hon. member?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have been in touch with the hon. member by correspondence. He knows the facts. I am not prepared to elaborate any further.

Mr. R. M. CADMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising further out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, would he be prepared to substantiate a serious allegation which he has made in this House, or otherwise why did he make it at all? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. W. T. WEBBER: Mr. Speaker, arising further out of the non-reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, is he, in fact, not prepared to substantiate this very serious allegation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have told the hon. member for Zululand I shall give my reply at the appropriate time and I shall do so.

Mr. W. T. WEBBER: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the further reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, does he not believe that his honour demands that he should give us a reply, or obviously he does not have any? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member for Pietermaritzburg South must withdraw the words "obviously he does not have any".

Mr. W. T. WEBBER: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw them.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, is the hon. member entitled to call the hon. the Deputy Minister a "bluffer" when he replies to a question in this House?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Hansard 9
23/3/76
col 640

334

Administration of Clermont Township handed over to KwaZulu Government

*23. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

When will the administration of Clermont Township be handed over to the KwaZulu Government.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

In view of the fact that the Clermont Township does not fall within a Tribal or Regional Authority area, no indication can be given at this stage when the administration will be handed to the KwaZulu Government.

arch 23, 1976.

NM 23/3/76

A Moment

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African Affairs Cor...

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Out of sight of ... makers in a valley ... the west of the to... Masiphenge ... modated about ... people until about ... [illegible] ... about ... about ...

NOWHERE ...

In that ... of ... the Zulus of ... location were ... the law ... Camelekke, about ... kilometres farth... the reserve, ... Zoude people ... nowhere to go.

LUN... ... Mbulna ... sur... ... can be

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NM 23/3/76

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NM 23/3/76

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NM 23/3/76

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NOWHERE ...

In that ... of ... the Zulus of ... location were ... the law ... Camelekke, about ... kilometres farth... the reserve, ... Zoude people ... nowhere to go.

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334

Hansard 9 col 670 26/3/76

Gamalake township: Housing programme

*10. Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether it is his intention to expedite the housing programme for Gamalake township; if so, what steps does he intend to take in regard to the matter.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Gamalake not being the only township in KwaZulu to be developed, the best possible use is being made of the limited funds available. The construction programme is already being carried out as quickly as practicable by the KwaZulu Government Service.

Hansard 10 col 722 1/4/76

334

Questionnaires returned to Manager's office, Clermont

616. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many (a) questionnaires in terms of Regulation 16C of Proclamation No. R.163 of 23 August 1974 referenced N.13/2/7/5 and (b) copies of Annexure A had been completed and returned to the Manager's office in Clermont as at 1 March 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 4 756.

(b) 2 015.

Hansard 10. col. 722
1|4|76

334

Clermont: Voters' rolls/Advisory Board

617. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) When will voters' rolls for Clermont township be completed and (b) when will elections for a new Advisory Board be held.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) As soon as all questionnaires in terms of Regulation 16C of Proclamation R.163/1974 have been completed and returned by the residents in order to complete voters roll.

(b) After voters roll has been completed.

334

Hansard 10 col 722

1/4/76

Clermont: Plans passed by Manager's office

621. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What is (a) the value and (b) the number of the plans passed by the Manager's office in Clermont (i) in 1975 and (ii) from 1 January 1976 to date.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) R451 270.

(ii) R45 000.

(b) (i) 83.

(ii) 4.

Hansard 10 col 726
2/4/76

334

Emergency camp at Weenen

4. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the emergency camp at Weenen is to be moved; if so, (a) when, (b) where will Zulus residing there be housed and (c) to which place will the camp be moved.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

There are no immediate plans for such a removal.

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

[redacted]

334

Hansard 10
2/4/76
col 739

Gamalake Township

574. Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many permanent houses were available for occupation in Gamalake Township at the end of each year from 1972 to 1975;

(2) (a) how many Bantu were employed and living in the White areas on the lower South Coast and (b) how many such Bantu were housed on their employers' property, at the end of each such year;

(3) (a) how many houses are planned for erection at Gamalake Township in 1976 and 1977, respectively, and (b) how many children of school-going age are living in Gamalake;

(4) when will (a) hospital facilities be provided and (b) a beer hall be built at Gamalake Township.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 1972—326; 1973—342; 1974—361; 1975—395.

(2) (a) and (b) The information as asked for is not readily available.

(3) (a) 1975-'76—34.
1976-'77—50.

(b) This information is not readily available and the cost involved in assembling it is not considered warranted.

(4) (a) Not known at this stage.

(b) Provision has been made on the Bantu Investment Corporation's 1976-'77 estimates for the erection of a beer hall.

334 20/4/76

814

Bantu workers in Pinetown magisterial district

(2) Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) What body is responsible for the registration of the Bantu workers employed in the Pinetown magisterial district and (b) what records are kept of such workers;

HANSARD NO. 12.

(2) whether contract labourers from homeland areas are distinguished from Bantu residents of the Pinetown magisterial district;

(3) whether copies of contracts are sent from the homeland labour bureaux to the registering body in the Pinetown magisterial district; if not, why not;

(4) whether this procedure was formerly applied; if so, when was it discontinued;

(5) whether a call-in card system is operated in respect of contract labourers from homeland labour bureaux; if so,

(6) whether the labour offices in the Pinetown magisterial district keep a record of these cards.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) The Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

(b) The records as prescribed in the regulations promulgated by Government Notice No. R.1892 of 1965.

(2) No, record cards are filed consecutively according to national identity numbers but endorsements vary.

(3) Yes.

(4) Yes.

(5) Yes.

(6) Yes.

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, if this information is in fact kept, as his reply has now indicated, why could he not reply to Question 620 when it was put in this House?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Question 620 was replied to in exactly the same way as the question I have now replied to. I happen to have a copy of Question 620 in my hand. [Interjections.]

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, is a Minister allowed to avoid replying to questions in such a way as in the case of Question 620? [Interjections.]

CLEAR RIDE FOR PUTCO AT FARES HEARING

22/4/76 WM

Mercury Reporter

NO OBJECTIONS were received yesterday when the Local Road Transportation Board sat to consider an application by the Durban division of Putco for an average 20 percent fare increase.

The Board deferred its decision, expected to be made next week, according to the chairman, Mr. H. Louw.

The application was made because of rising costs and would, according to Mr. Victor Edwards, Putco's divisional manager for Natal, mean an increase to 15 cents from 13 cents on most journeys.

Mr. Edwards said Putco was seeking to differentiate between workers subsidised by the Department of Transport and casual passengers.

He said that as season tickets were introduced—planned to begin soon—the Government would cease to subsidise the casual passenger and would give subsidies only on season ticket sales.

But, Mr. Edwards pointed out, before any increased fares could be implemented, the increases would have to be studied by a tariffs committee.

Known as the Gray Committee, it was formed by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration last year after the Newcastle disturbances.

The committee is headed by Mr. P. A. Gray, Deputy Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, with two other members, Mr. D. J. Poolman, Deputy Secretary of Finance, and Mr. H. C. van Zyl, Deputy Secretary of Transport.

Mr. Edwards said the committee was convened when fare increases posed a problem.

He said any increases would be postponed pending an inspection by the committee.

This would enable the committee to consult with the local bodies concerned and with employers about the merits of the increase to determine to what extent the increase should be borne by Government subsidies.

It also investigates how much employers can help by wage adjustments and how much the workers should have to bear.

(4313
(2) 321

321

Move to set aside results

18/5/76.

NM

Court Reporter

AN APPLICATION to have the September election results for Ward III of the Kwa Mashu Urban Bantu Council set aside due to polling irregularities, is not being opposed by the election officials.

Two of the unsuccessful candidates, Mr. Douglas Mgobozi and Mr. Vusumbango Khumalo, brought the application against Mr. G. F. Baker, the manager of the Bantu Affairs Board Control District, the additional Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr. A. J. Turton, and the successful candidate, Mr. Sydney Zungu.

Mr. Baker has been called upon to order another vote and the application is supported by the fourth candidate, Mr. Eliam Mkhwanazi.

Mr. Mgobozi claims that polling, at the superintendent's office at Kwa Mashu on September 22, did not start at mid-day as advertised but at 12.30 p.m. by which time some voters had already left.

Votes were not counted when the poll closed but only on the following day. Other people than those involved in the poll administration were allowed into the polling station state the papers.

Mr. Turton replied that he had not counted the votes as he was surrounded by a screaming mob of women armed with sticks. He said it was possible he had told the voters that lodgers were not eligible to vote.

He told holders of temporary identity documents they could not vote.

The hearing was adjourned to Friday.

321

Sun Times 6/6/76

PORT NATAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

Applications are hereby invited from suitably qualified White persons for the undermentioned positions at the salary scales indicated:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

1. **Senior Accountant (Grade 5)**
Salary from R9 180 to R10 800 per annum.
Matriculated, IMTA, IAC, BCom or equivalent, 10 years' experience in local authority finance, a sound knowledge of compiling final accounts and estimates. Experience of computerised accounting systems will be a further recommendation.

2. **Accountant II (Grade 7) Income**
Salary from R7 740 to R8 460 per annum.
Matriculated, subjects toward IMTA, IAC, BCom or equivalent, 6 years' appropriate experience preferably in a local authority, a sound knowledge of all aspects in regard to debtors control.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT

4. **Relieving Officer (Grade II) Kwa Mashu**
Salary from R5 340 to R5 820 per annum.
Junior Certificate, sympathetic and balanced outlook regarding Bantu problems, proficiency in Zulu or Xhosa and a valid driver's licence is a requirement.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND BUILDING SERVICES

5. **Senior Engineering Surveyor (Grade 8)**
Salary from R7 020 to R7 740 per annum.
Matriculated, 10 years' experience in engineering survey, a thorough knowledge of spirit levelling, tachometry and triangulation, ability to set out and control engineering projects involved in the development of Bantu townships.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH COAST DISTRICT

6. **Clerk I — Grade 13/12 (Labour) Park Rynie**
Salary from R4 200 to R5 340 per annum.
Junior Certificate, a knowledge of the legislation relating to Bantu in urban areas, ability to speak Zulu or Xhosa.

GENERAL

Proficiency in both official languages will be a recommendation. The commencing salary may be on a notch higher than the minimum of the scale dependent upon the successful applicant's qualifications and experience.

BENEFITS

The Board offers attractive benefits such as:
1. Generous pension scheme.
2. Medical aid scheme.
3. Holiday bonus
4. Generous leave and sick leave.
5. Group insurance scheme.
6. A five-day week (except where otherwise stated).
7. Housing subsidy (subject to certain conditions).
8. Assistance with furniture removal costs (subject to certain conditions).

APPLICATIONS

Candidates must state clearly the position for which application is being made and if consideration for more than one vacancy is desired; a separate application must be submitted in respect of each such position.
Applications on the prescribed forms obtainable from this office must reach the undersigned not later than June 18, 1976.

S. BORQUIN,
Chief Director.

Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board,
4th Floor, Maritime House, Salmon Grove, Durban 4001
(or Private Bag X54310, Durban 4000). Telephone: 31-7262.
Circular/Advertisement 8/76.

334

Hansard No 19 7/6/76

2.

Population figures/hospital facilities in KwaMashu/Clermont/Lamontville/Klaarwater

1143

(957) Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) What are the official population figures for the townships of KwaMashu, Clermont, Lamontville and Klaarwater, respectively, at present and (b) what are the expected population figures for 1986;

(2) what hospital facilities (a) are there in (i) KwaMashu and (ii) Clermont at present and (b) are planned to be completed or under construction in each township by 1986.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)

KwaMashu	145 009
Clermont	60 500
Lamontville	21 749
Klaarwater	2 785

(b) I don't want to make any estimates or projections because they can be influenced by unpredictable factors.

(2) (a) (i) None.

(ii) Clinic.

(b) Sketch plans for KwaMashu Hospital have been approved and documentation is in an advanced stage of preparation. The Hospital should be completed during 1982. It is anticipated that the new Clermont Clinic will be completed during December 1976.

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room

(b) Is it suitable ng place for your audience and as a background for your subject?

(c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?

(d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

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(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:

[redacted]

321

Sunday Tribune 13/6/76

Clean up buses say Blacks

Tribune Reporter

ANGRY KwaMashu councillors have warned Putco that it might face Supreme Court action over the latest bus fare increases, unless the company can produce a safer and cleaner service.

The ultimatum came during a meeting between the township council and Putco's Durban manager, Mr V. Edwards, which the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr J. J. van der Watt, attended.

Councillors alleged that the company's buses were filthy, were infested with bed-bugs and were not fit to carry passengers.

Flimsy

The meeting followed the announcement that Putco was to increase bus fares in the Durban area from June 28.

In Johannesburg and Pretoria, the only other places where Putco operates, fares go up tomorrow.

The councillors contended that Putco's reason for the increase — rising costs — was flimsy because the company had not bought any new buses between 1970 and 1974.

If nothing was done to improve the buses, they would appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate. They said Putco might be asked to show cause before the Supreme Court why its buses should not be ruled unfit to carry people.

[redacted]

321

S. Tribune
13/6/76

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REFUSAL OF PASS UPSETS NATAL WRITER

Tribune Reporter

NATAL dramatist Shafa'Ath Ahmed Khan, who says he will defy the Government threat to ban multi-racial shows, has been refused a permit to enter two African areas "after hours" to contact actors and actresses in emergencies.

Without the permit he may not enter the Steadville African location and Umbulwane township near Ladysmith outside the normal entry hours of 7am to 4pm.

An appeal, pointing out the possible reasons why the permit might be necessary, received no sympathy from the Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board, which curtly turned down his request without giving reasons.

Tour

The dramatist is planning to direct two open-air plays with mixed casts of Africans, Indians and Coloureds at Ladysmith next month before taking them on tour.

The reasons put forward by Mr Khan include possible sudden illness of a cast member, the non-availability of transport for the actors and actresses and the need to tell them quickly of any change of plans.

After receiving the rejection Mr Khan said that some of the emergencies had already cropped up and he was bitterly disappointed with the board's decision.

'We are aware of our shortcomings and steps are being taken to correct them'—Putco

DISCONTENT OVER BLACK TRANSPORT

NM 23/6/76

DURBAN'S African workers, confronted by rising prices, are dissatisfied with the quality of the transport services available to them.

The South African Railways and Putco buses were strongly criticised by the residents of Umlazi and Kwa Mashu this week.

Overloaded buses, broken - down buses and the sight of Africans clinging to the outside of trains are now commonplace. While Africans say there are not enough trains, SAR officials claim there are.

An SAR spokesman said the service was adequate but added that Railways intend to increase the passenger capacity of trains from 2 700 to 3 700 by adding new coaches next year.

Station officials, the police and even some prominent Africans however, say that Blacks cling to the outside of trains and stand on the couplings between coaches only on homeward journeys on paydays and during good weather.

They do not want to wait for the next train because they fear assault and robbery as the night draws on.

In peak periods there are only five minutes on average between trains.

An SAR official said that 60 000 Africans from Umlazi and Kwa Mashu were carried into Durban each morning. Twenty-five trains are run during the peak period.

The Railways plans to sextuple the suburban lines over the next four years to obviate congestion in high traffic areas, mainly on the South Coast side of Durban.

In the north, new lines are planned which will run through Springfield flats to the new township of Ntuzuma and Inanda. Major goods traffic will be diverted through the Flats lifting the load on the Effingham line and thus increasing the passenger capacity to and from Kwa Mashu.

The last SAR fare increase for Africans was in 1968.



by TIM MUIL

African Affairs Correspondent

Putco, the Johannesburg-based company owned by the Carleo family, runs 230 buses in the Durban region.

The company has the franchise for the service to Kwa Mashu and Inanda and inside Kwa Mashu and for a feeder service inside Umlazi. It runs a token service from Umlazi to Fynnland and the Point, and a slightly larger service to Jacobs.

Putco carries about 100 000 passengers daily, but, say many residents, they would rather catch taxis or Durban Transport Management Board buses.

Putco, now paying almost double the 1974 prices for fuel, tyres and spare parts, plans to raise fares by an average 13 percent on June 28.

Africans have been complaining about the quality of Putco service for years.

At a recent meeting in Kwa Mashu Urban Bantu Councillors alleged that Putco buses never kept to timetables, were always breaking down, were noisy, had wooden seats and were unsafe.

Mr. Winnington Sabelo, the Umlazi businessman, said yesterday that many residents from the farther reaches of the township took taxis to the border at Glebe to catch DTMB buses.

The return trip costs them more than R1 a day, he said, but they prefer this method to catching internal Putco buses.

The DTMB, with about 315 buses on the road, carries 200 000 passengers. It has buses operating as far as Glebe, on the outskirts of Umlazi, into Clermont, near Pinetown, and Lamont and Chesterville.

The DTMB's last fare increase, in February, was apparently acceptable to Africans. It was not accompanied by demonstrations.

Mr. Vic Edwards, Putco's divisional manager, said: "We are aware of our shortcomings and steps are being taken to correct them."

The company will probably buy 20 new buses at R33 000 each, but spares for the existing fleet were often hard to find.

"If we could get the spares we would have quite enough buses on the road, but we do have a number of buses with inherent design problems which we are finding difficult to iron out."

Referring to the complaint about wooden seats, Mr. Edwards said the company had intended changing to fibreglass seats but the rise in the cost of petrol-based products had delayed the installation. The company would, however, go ahead with plans to change the seats.

(1) ~~LOT~~
(2) 321

334

Natal Mercury 23/6/76

Official calls for legal shebeens

Mercury Reporter

IT WAS high time liquor laws were reconciled with the social needs in urban townships, said a Port Natal Bantu Administration Board director yesterday.

Mr. Pierre Neethling, director of the Department of Business Undertakings, was commenting on appeals by Mr. Radclyffe Cadman (U.P., Umlatuzana) for "corner pubs" instead of large, soul - less beerhalls for Africans.

Mr. Cadman said in the Assembly this week that small privately owned pubs would have a number of advantages and would solve many class and environmental problems.

The Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, agreed that this was something to be considered.

A great step forward, said Mr. Neethling yesterday, would be to legalise shebeens.

"In fact, I feel so strongly about this idea that I have chosen it as the subject for the Master's thesis I am doing."

He estimated that there were about 200 shebeens in Kwa Mashu alone. "All these are operating illegally and because of this drinks are diluted and overpriced.

"But shebeens are a reality . . . in many cases a ritzy social club . . . and to the urban Black they are an indispensible ingredient in his social life. The sooner authorities and the law come to grips with this idea the better . . . they are here to stay," said Mr. Neethling.

He saw, as a possibility, a sub - licensing arrangement through his board. "The problem with a shebeen obtaining a liquor licence direct is that conditions are geared to our way of life and are very stringent."

The community habits of Blacks were different and trading hour laws applying, for instance, to a hotel ladies' bar would not be suitable.

"The closest I can come to the ideal example of a suitable licence would be a club licence, where hours of operation and methods are different from the traditional pub," said Mr. Neethling.

With sub - licensing would come the recognition that shebeens existed. There would be some control over the standard of hygiene, quality and price. "And by opening retailing of liquor to Blacks in the townships, the onus would no longer fall totally on the board to create and provide social facilities. Shebeens fill this need more than adequately," said Mr. Neethling.

[redacted]

327

334

Fares up and down for Putco

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Mercury Reporter

SOME Putco bus fares will go up on Monday. Some minor routes have been standardised resulting in a drop in fares.

Mr. V. Edwards, divisional manager for Putco in Durban, said yesterday that where two bus routes ran together but were operated by diferent services, the fare stages were being brought into line, hence the drop in some fares.

He said the increase of certain fares in all areas was relative to the number of passengers the bus carried.

Fares had not been increased for two years. Increasing costs and maintenance of the bus service forced them to go up on Monday.

The increases had already been postponed once, he said.

Employers had been asked to inform their workers of the rises through circulars.

Mr. Edwards said a number of circulars had been distributed at the various bus routes and had been accepted by the passengers.

Our African Affairs reporter writes that a Kwa Mashu Urban Bantu Council delegation had been impressed by Putco's efforts to improve its buses, Mr. Zeph Dlomo, the council's chairman, said yesterday.

The councillors visited Putco's depot in Sydney Road this week to see for themselves what was being done following protests by the council that the buses were unroadworthy.

Mr. Dlomo said the company had bought new bus chassis and the number of bus cleaners and mechanics had been increased.

The wooden seats would be replaced by glass fibre ones.

334)

Hansard 21 25/6/76

Labour tenants

1308

1059. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many labour tenants were registered in Natal at the end of 1975;

(2) how many labour tenants were (a) found redundant and (b) removed from farms during that year;

(3) how many of the labour tenants and their families were settled by his Department during that year.

...uals,
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Venue

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

(a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

(b) Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?

(c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?

(d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

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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:

321

Natal Mercury 25/6/76

Putco cancel proposed bus fares hike

Mercury Reporter

THE PUTCO bus company yesterday called off its proposed fares increase for Monday. There will be no change, up or down, in the present fares.

Earlier this week, the chairman of the Kwa Mashu Urban Bantu Council, Mr. Zeph Dhlomo, appealed for a month's postponement of the fares hike.

Yesterday, Mr. Bruce Brookes, assistant to the managing director of Putco, said the company had decided not to implement the revised fares.

His statement said: "After further negotiations with the Government, and in view of the fact that a commission has been appointed by the Government to investigate the question of subsidies, it has been decided not to implement the revised fares on June 28."

Mr. Brookes told the Mercury: "We will allow the commission's findings to determine our decision about a fares application in the future."

A Putco official said the commission referred to was the inter-departmental commission of inquiry into the subsidisation of non-White transport, which had been in operation for some time.

327

334

Great relief at Putco decision

NM 24/6/76 Mercury Reporter

PUTCO'S decision to cancel its proposed bus fare increases was greeted with relief yesterday by the chairman of the Kwa Mashu Urban Bantu Council, Mr. Zeph Dhlomo.

"Oh, I am so pleased," he said, having earlier this week appealed for a month's postponement of the fares increase.

Kwa Mashu's assistant township manager, Mr. T. Roche said yesterday: "The administration is delighted. We could do without that added aggravation at the moment, particularly in view of the present tension throughout the country."

Putco had been due to revise fares next Monday, but a statement on Thursday of this week from Mr. Bruce Brookes, assistant to Putco's managing director, said: "After further negotiations with the Government, and in view of the fact that a commission has been appointed by the Government to investigate the question of subsidies it has been decided not to implement the revised fares."

Putco would allow the commission's findings to determine its decision about a fares application in the future, Mr. Brookes told the Mercury.

"All we can congratulate ourselves on is that we have demoralised Blacks so totally that they can do nothing constructive about their situation. To secure peace on that basis is worthless."

He said that by 1995 the land available to Coloureds and Indians would be full, whereas White land would be only 77 percent full. This was due to the inequality in the land allocated to the various race groups, where the situation heavily favoured Whites.

Prof. Schlemmer said a fringe of peri - urban areas was developing beyond Kwa Mashu, Pinetown and Umlazi, where increasing numbers of Africans were being forced to live, erecting houses and shacks on land which was unserviced and without roads. They were paying exorbitant rents to private landlords because of the drastic shortage of subsidised housing.

Some estimates put the number of Africans waiting for homes at 400 000. He said a recent survey in the Valley of a Thousand Hills showed people to be living 10 to a hut on average.

Prof. Schlemmer said his general impression of the situation in the townships was one of "tremendous dissatisfaction."

Migrant labourers no longer wished to bring their families to the urban areas for fear of exposing them to the social evils of township life.

Those who had their families with them considered moving back to KwaZulu but realised this was useless because the KwaZulu economy could not absorb them.

Yet these people would have no rights in the urban areas.

Of the other Black groups, Prof. Schlemmer said 50 percent of the Coloureds and 33 percent of the Indians in Durban do not have homes of their own, and many have no prospect of getting one.

Grim view of Black Natal life

4/8/76

Mercury Reporter

CONDITIONS for Blacks in the greater Durban area are so bad that the city is "just a spark away from the type of disturbances seen in Soweto," says Professor L. Schlemmer, director of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Natal.

Prof. Schlemmer, speaking at a three-day inter-denominational symposium, Christian Ministry at a time of Crisis, which began in Durban yesterday, said: "All we can congratulate ourselves on is that we have delayed [illegible] Blacks so badly that they can do nothing constructive about their situation. To secure peace on [illegible] worthless."

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Yet these people would have no rights in the

R9m boost for African townships

nm 7/8/76

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Department of Bantu Administration and Development will spend more than R9 000 000 on African housing and township improvements in four areas within the Durban metropolitan region this year, said a Government spokesman yesterday.

Mr. Tony Johns, Under-Secretary for Housing, told the Mercury that the department's large-scale plans for the future depended on the availability of funds.

"In the present economic climate the most that can be hoped for is that the current tempo is maintained."

About R3 000 000 will be spent during the 1976/77 financial year in Umlazi on the construction of about 450 houses and a number of other facilities.

At Ntuzuma, on the border of Kwa Mashu, about 800 houses are to be built. The combined cost of the house, infrastructures, a primary school, a junior secondary school and an industrial training school wil be R2 730 000.

The department will spend about R2 400 000 at Kwa Ngendezi, between Pinetown and Dassenhoek, on the creation of a new township.

Mr. Johns said this year will see the erection of the first houses — there are 16 so far—internal roads, a sewerage system, water networks and a reservoir. In November a start will be made on the first of 800 houses.

Clermont, the township between Pinetown and Westville, was more badly in need of housing than any other township in the region and would have improvements made to roads and the water supply at a cost of about R900 000.

(1) 103
(2) 117
(3) 334

Qwa-Qwa to get Basothos from Natal

African Affairs Reporter 23/8/76

BASOTHOS who are Transkei citizens and resident in Durban should rather apply for Basotho Qwa-Qwa citizenship, it was decided at a meeting in Lamontville, Durban, at the weekend.

Chief Neo Sibi from Matatiele told more than 200 Basothos that four districts in the Transkei had been declared by the Republic Government as the Sotho area.

They are Matatiele, Qumbu, Mt. Fletcher and Herschel. These formed the district of Maluti, a Sotho area.

"We have no criticism of the Transkei Government but we want to be liberated with our neighbours. We are not defying the Republican Government when we join the Basotho Qwa Qwa Government."

Mr. N. V. Bereng, the Basotho Qwa Qwa Government representative, told the gathering that his Government was inviting the Basotho people to join it. He promised free and compulsory education for Basothos resident in urban areas.

Mr. Bereng said it was his Government's policy that Basothos should stay with their families in areas where they work.

Some Basothos pointed out that they had already been granted KwaZulu citizenship in order to qualify for some rights in Durban. It was also asked what will happen to their reference books. Mr. Bereng told them that their problems would be solved at Government level.

1231
334.

Township rent rises are deferred

pp Mercury Reporter 22/10/76

PIETERMARITZBURG—Rents for houses in African townships around the capital will not be increased immediately, though the Ministry of Bantu Administration and Development says the increases are justified.

The City Council wants to avoid possible unrest in the townships, following the Government proposal to increase rents at a time of general Black unrest in the country.

Urgent representations were made to the Minister and the Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board expressing the council's grave concern about the proposed increases.

The council considered the increases should not be implemented and that the amount of increase should be reviewed.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. W. A. Cruywagen, considered the increases justified, as the service charges to the townships had remained constant since 1959 in spite of a trebling in the cost of providing the service.

The earnings of Africans had, on average, increased by 300 percent since 1959 and the proposed charges were within the internationally accepted norm that a person should not spend more than 20 percent of his income on housing.

However, considering the prevailing conditions, it had been decided not to increase the rates at this stage.

334/123

R14m FOR HOUSES

17/11/86

African Affairs Correspondent

PORT NATAL Bantu Administration Board was in the process of providing more than 12 000 houses for Africans at a cost of more than R14 million, Mr. S. Bourquin, the board's director, said yesterday.

Hambanati township, near Tongaat, would soon receive 107 houses which, with the services, would cost about R180 000.

The board has made a start on the provision of services and the first unit of houses at Kwa Ngendezi, near Pinetown, which would eventually become a 4 000-house township. This scheme, which includes public buildings, would cost R4 378 000, and was being constructed for the KwaZulu Government.

Another new township, Kwa Ndabeka, near Clermont, would cost about R10 million when completed and would provide 8 000 houses.

Mr. Bourquin said the township would let four-roomed houses which included indoor toilets and would offer owner-builder sites.

334, ~~376~~

HOLIDAY AFRICANS BECOME HOMELESS

Mercury Reporter

HUNDREDS of African workers and their families will pour into Clermont township this weekend from holidays in the homelands to find themselves homeless, their shacks bulldozed by township officials.

Yesterday the demolition of shacks continued in spite of representations by the Pinetown MP, Mr. Graham McIntosh.

He has advised the shack-dwellers to remain because they have been legally endorsed into the township by the Government.

Many of the tenants are still on holiday and do not know their homes are being destroyed, according to one of their landlords, Mr. B. B. Cele, chairman of the Clermont Ratepayers' Association.

Township officials have claimed that they are pulling down the shacks at the request of landlords, but Mr. Cele said the landlords were not all aware of what they had committed themselves to.

He said the landlords were given forms — in English — to sign, requesting the Bantu Administration Department to demolish the shacks.

Many had signed without fully understanding the implications.

Evicted tenants are being housed in single men's and women's quarters in the townsh' and have been told send their children b to the homelands.

A senior township offi-cial said there were some temporary family houses available — two room pre-fab buildings.

But these were only for legally married couples, where the wife was a Pinetown woman and the husband a Zulu.

He said that not all of those who qualified could be housed.

334

KEEP THE BLACKS OFF WHITE SANDS — COUNCILLOR

9/11/72 Tribune Reporter

DURBAN CITY Councillor Cornelius Koekemoer has called for the strict application of beach apartheid laws following a flood of complaints to him that blacks are using whites-only beaches.

His demand has come at a time when former Durban Mayor Councillor Ron Williams says that ultimately all Durban beaches will become multi-racial. Mr Williams has suggested that, as a start, one beach should be opened to all races.

This sensitive issue will come before the council's management committee on January 25.

Mr Williams is determined it will not be terminated at the committee level and says he will use his prerogative as a councillor if necessary to ensure that it comes before the full council at its February 7 meeting.

"But I don't believe it will be necessary to use this prerogative," he told me this week.

Mr Williams said: "We South Africans have to face the fact that it is only a matter of time before all the beaches go mixed."

But Mr Koekemoer, champion of apartheid in the council, warned that he would fight any move to turn an existing whites-only beach along the so-called "Golden Mile" into a multi-racial one.

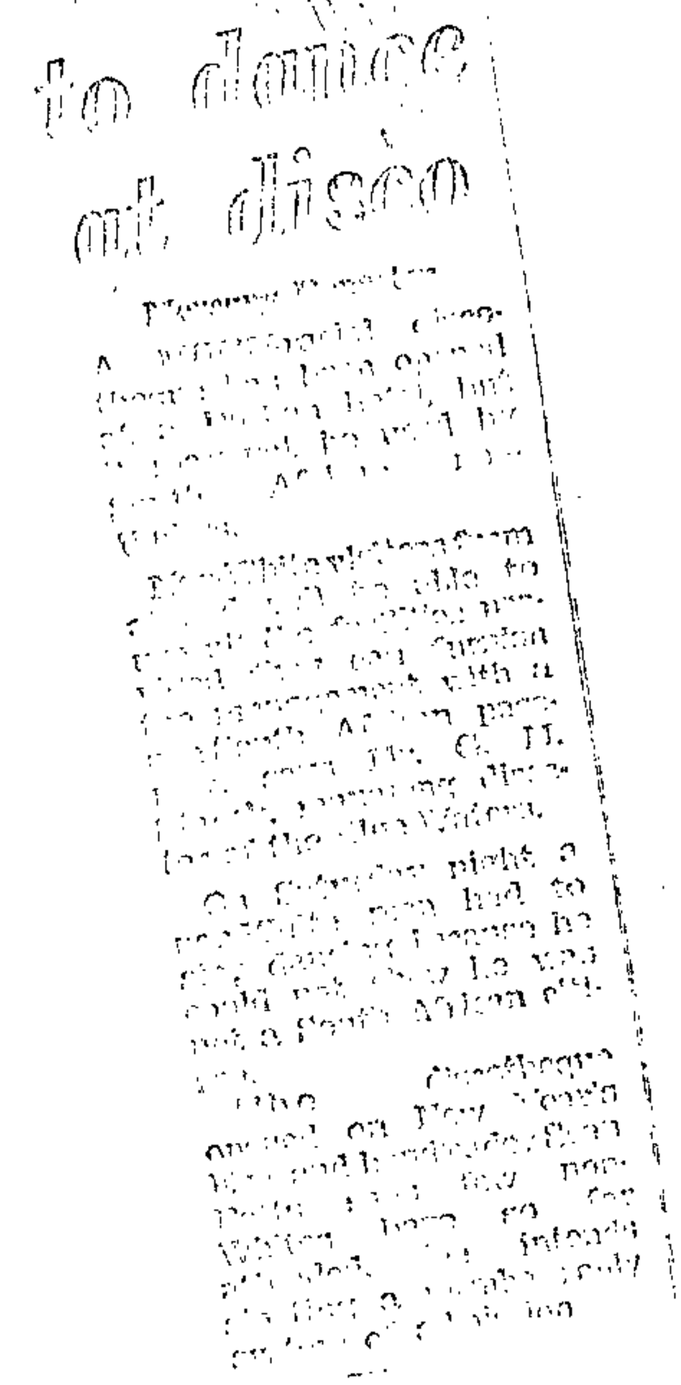
This would irreparably harm Durban's huge holiday industry. Mr Koekemoer said he had received many letters and phone calls from whites complaining about the breaching of beach apartheid by blacks.

"Many complainants are from the Transvaal and Free State — and they say they won't be coming back if the major beaches become mixed.

"Any major beach which is opened to all will eventually end up as an African beach because of the sheer weight of numbers of the African people."

He suggested the council spend all it could on developing the Blue Lagoon area as a multi-racial playground and beach.

334



334

Tin Town victims hit again

Mercury Reporter

SEVERAL families hit by last year's Tin Town tragedy were flooded again at the weekend in the new township of New Phoenix, where they were resettled after the flood.

Stormwater drains overflowed during the heavy rain on Friday and Saturday night and swamped about 20 concrete block houses.

Many tenants lost everything last March in Tin Town, and now their replacement furniture has also been damaged.

They pay about R80 a month for their semi-detached houses and say that at this price Durban City Council should at least provide proper protection for their possessions.

They blamed the flooding on inadequate drains, but the Assistant City Engineer for housing, Mr. D. A. Douglas, said the drains were "theoretically adequate."

He said the ground in the new town had not had time to settle and so had washed into the drains and blocked them.

Knee deep

"This is to be expected in a new area with a rain like that. However, in the worst area we will build up the verges and put in an extra inlet," he said.

Mr. S. Suwraj is a tenant in the worst area, which lies about two metres below the road on a hillside. His house, in Road 503, was flooded twice at the weekend.

"There was so much water we had to use mattresses to mop it up. It was about 13cm deep — in Tin Town it was knee-deep," he said.

His neighbour, Mr. A. K. Inderjith, said the drains were inadequate "even for carrying water on a normal day."

Another Tin Town refugee, Mr. M. Reddy of Road 402, said: "I thought we would have a better life here but it's worse — at least we didn't have lightning there."

Mr. Reddy's home was one of a number struck by lightning which caused bad cracks and dislodged masonry which slightly injured several people.

Mr. Diloo Ramckurran, president of Stonebridge Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association, said: "We know this is a new town and so there will be problems.

Power out

"But we hope the Council will appreciate the hardships and see to our problems."

Mr. Ramckurran toured the township to assess the damage yesterday and will present a report to the City Engineer's Department today.

Mr. Douglas said his department would clear up the damage after receiving Mr. Ramckurran's report.

Several areas of Durban lost their electricity supply when the weekend storms damaged powerlines. By yesterday most were back to normal.

334

Bid to cut township problems

13/1/77

Mercury Reporter

A THREE-POINT plan has been drawn up in a bid to reduce the social problems facing residents of Lamontville.

Two youth workers are to be appointed to the township. A community centre is to be built, and meetings are being arranged between church leaders to co-ordinate and improve their role in social work.

The plan is being put into action by the church group Diakonia, which commissioned a two-month survey of the township recently.

The report found there were three areas of concern — general social problems, problems of division, and difficulties brought about by Government legislation.

The general problems include a high crime rate, over indulgence of dagga and alcohol, the influence of shebeens, the large numbers of unmarried mothers, the breakdown of traditional moral standards, the shortage of housing and the high rate of unemployment.

The divisional problems listed include those between church members on denominational lines, those between urban and rural people, and between Xhosas and Zulus as a result of Transkei's independence.

The outside influences named in the report list the "bureaucratic" acts which limit access to the township for other race groups, the migratory labour system and the fact that workers have to belong to liaison and works committees rather than registered trade unions — which "weakens the force of Black labour."

Another major influence in the township's turmoil is education, according to Diakonia's organiser, Mr. Paddy Kearney.

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Call for the constables on beaches

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN'S Town Clerk, Mr. Gordon Haygarth, has asked the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board for African constables to help to patrol the city's African beach.

Mr. Haygarth said that he had driven the length of the beaches from the Point to the Umgeni River with the director of the board, Mr. S. Bourqain, in a beach buggy yesterday to see the situation for himself.

Councilor Cornelius Koekemoer had complained that non-Whites were using the White beaches and the Director of Parks, Recreation and Beaches, Mr. Tom Linley, had reported that his beach inspectors were having difficulty with African bathers ignoring instructions.

Mr. Haygarth said the inspectors were having trouble controlling people when bathing was banned because of murky water.

"At the best of times there are only three inspectors between the Snake Park and the Umgeni, and as soon as they move to another spot the bathers are back in the water," he said.

He had appealed for the board's African constables to help here and also to patrol the White beaches to make sure by-law zonings were complied with.

"I am also arranging for more adequate demarcation of the beaches," he said.

Also inspected had been Douglas Carpendale Park, where residents have been complaining of non-White adults monopolising the children's playground to the exclusion of Whites.

"We went at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. and the swings were all being used by African adults," said Mr. Haygarth.

"We have now erected a board reserving the ground for children under 12 only."

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LEADERLESS, CLAIMS PUPIL

GRAHAMSTOWN — Mr. Elliot Mncedisi Siswana (20), one of the 32 Kwazakhele High School pupils on trial under the Terrorism Act in the Supreme Court here, said yesterday there were no leaders or chairman among the 42 pupils who planned an armed march on Port Elizabeth's business centre last September.

At the end of the State case one of the 33 pupils originally charged with terrorism and alternatively sabotage and public violence, was released.

Mr. Siswana said he heard on September 9 that a pupil at the school had been arrested.

Senior and junior pupils met to discuss the detention. They suggested holding a march on the central area the next day where they would request the Security Police to release the pupil.

There was no chairman and there were no leaders.

After prayers next morning they planned to go to the school hall and ask the student body to support the plan for a demonstration.

They then planned to go home and return with sticks and other weapons.

Police arrived between 3.30 a.m. and 4 a.m. and the students were all arrested, he said.

Mr. Siswana said at the meeting there had been a discussion on making petrol bombs. He understood they were to be used to defend themselves against the police.

SALDRU FARM LABOUR CONFERENCE

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ADDRESSES

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A big beer battle brews

African Affairs Correspondent

AFRICAN bottle - store owners at Clermont, near Pinetown, are angry about what they call unfair competition in African beer sales from the Bantu Investment Corporation.

They claim that the corporation is, in effect, underselling them in their own area.

Dr. M. Olivier, the BIC's territorial manager yesterday replied: "The BIC uses its profits for the development of the Zulus. What do the Clermont businessmen use their profits for?"

Bottle - store owners told the Mercury that they bought Juba packaged beer from the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board at the recently increased price of 11c a litre.

The BIC buys the same beer from the board at 7½c a litre, according to the businessmen, and sells it at 12c a litre.

This effectively pegged the African outlets at 12c a litre.

A businessman said: "the BIC depot here also stays open at weekends and on public holidays, which we are not allowed to do."

The BIC pays the Kwa-Zulu Government a royalty on all beerhall sales. During the last financial year this amounted to about R300 000.

155 held in witchcraft hunt

tpu 24/1/77

PIETERSBURG. — Police have so far arrested 155 men and women in connection with the witchcraft killings of 14 people in Lebowa during the past two months.

The 14 were burnt to death in four different villages near Pietersburg after sangomas (witchdoctors) had blamed some of them for lightning which killed three women and a child, and a car accident in which three men died.

Twenty people, including a sangoma, are to be charged under the Witchcraft Act in the Debowakgomo Magistrate's Court today.

Their appearance arises from an incident on November 25, in which two men were burnt to death by Mphahlele villagers.

More than 28 people are expected to appear in the Praktiseer Magistrate's Court near Burgersfort on Thursday following the death of an elderly couple at the Christmas weekend.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 101 28 Januarie 1977

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE DRAKENSBERG-GEBIED.—HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE GELEE TE COLENSO, ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN, HOWICK, LADYSMITH, MOOI RIVIER, PIETERMARITZ-BURG EN DIE NOODKAMP GELEE TE WEENEN

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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No. 101 28 January 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE DRAKENSBERG AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT COLENSO, ESTCOURT, GREY-TOWN, HOWICK, LADYSMITH, MOOI RIVER, PIETERMARITZBURG, AND THE EMERGENCY CAMP SITUATE AT WEENEN

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 6 (1) of the Prevention

52 van 1951), soos gewysig by artikel 4 van die Wysigingswet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1976 (Wet 92 van 1976)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige ander bewoner van enige eiendom gelee in bogenoemde Bantoewoongebiede en die noodkamp gelee te Weenen, of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalings van die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, en in die geval van bewoners van bogemelde noodkamp, ingevolge die Regulasies vir die Administrasie, Instandhouding, Sanitasie en Gesondheid van die Noodkamp vir Bantoes, Weenen, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 59 van 19 Januarie 1968, by die kantoor van die superintendent van die Bantoewoongebied of die noodkamp, na gelang van die geval, waarin die eiendom, gelee is met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977 aan bogemelde Raad die gelde uiteengesit in Bylaes 1 tot en met 8 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie, gesondheids- en geneeskundige en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelewer of ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aan bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) herroep hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), die Regulasies vermeld in Bylae 9 hiervan ten opsigte van stedelike Bantoewoongebiede asook artikel 35 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie, Instandhouding, Sanitasie en Gesondheid van die Noodkamp vir Bantoes, Weenen, wat afgekondig is by Goewermentskennisgewing 59 van 19 Januarie 1968 ingevolge artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951).

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A1/3/2/13/14)

TARIEF VAN GELDE

BYLAE 1

Colenso Bantoewoongebied

1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
Ten opsigte van woonpersele: R4,40.

2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1, per huis per maand:

(1) Een-vertrekhuis (28 wonings): 80c.
(2) Twee-vertrekhuis (38 wonings): R1,60.
(3) Drie-vertrekhuis (72 wonings): R2,40.
(4) Vier-vertrekhuis (12 wonings): R3,10.
(5) Ses-vertrekhuis (een woning): R4,70.

BYLAE 2

Greytown Bantoewoongebied

1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

Ten opsigte van woonpersele. R4,40.

2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1, per huis per maand:

(1) *Ou munisipale skemas:*

(a) Twee-vertrekhuis (276 wonings): R1,90.
(b) Vier-vertrekhuis (132 wonings): R3,80.

of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), as amended by section 4 of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1976 (Act 92 of 1976), do hereby—

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Bantu residential areas and the emergency camp at Weenen, or any other person who is required or obliged to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, and in the case of occupiers of the above-mentioned emergency camp, in terms of the Regulations for the Administration, Maintenance, Sanitation and Health of the Emergency Camp for Bantu, Weenen, published under Government Notice 59, dated 19 January 1968, shall, with effect from 1 February 1977 pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the superintendent of the Bantu residential area or the emergency camp, as the case may be, in which the property is situate the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 8, inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal, under and by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), the regulations specified in Schedule 9 hereto in respect of urban Bantu residential areas as well as section 35 of Chapter 2 of the Regulations for the Administration, Maintenance, Sanitation and Health of the Emergency Camp for Bantu, Weenen, published under Government Notice 59, dated 19 January 1968, in terms of section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951).

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A1/3/2/13/14)

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE 1

Colenso Bantu Residential Area

1. Site rent, per site per month:
Residential site: R4,40.

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 per house per month:

(1) One-roomed house (28 dwellings): 80c.
(2) Two-roomed house (38 dwellings): R1,60.
(3) Three-roomed house (72 dwellings): R2,40.
(4) Four-roomed house (12 dwellings): R3,10.
(5) Six-roomed house (one dwelling): R4,70.

SCHEDULE 2

Greytown Bantu Residential Area

1. Site rent, per site per month:
Residential site: R4,40.

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 per house per month:

(1) *Old municipal scheme.*

(a) Two-roomed house (276 dwellings): R1,90.
(b) Four-roomed house (132 dwellings): R3,80.

(2) *Nuwe skema:*

(a) Twee-vertrekhuis (36 wonings): R2,40.
(b) Drie-vertrekhuis (60 wonings): R3,60.
(c) Vier-vertrekhuis (vier wonings): R4,80.

BYLAE 3

Howick Bantoewoongebied

1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

(1) Woonperseel per maand: R5,40.
(2) Zenzele, perseel en diensskema: R2.

2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge Item 1 (1), per huis per maand:

(1) Drie-vertrek-Robconcohuis (100 wonings): R3,40.
(2) Drie-vertrekklinkersteenhuis (37 wonings): R3,30.
(3) Drie-vertrekhuis (sonder veranda) (drie wonings): R2,20.
(4) Vier-vertrekhuis (met veranda) (vier wonings): R2,90.

3. Enkelkwartiere (32 kamers) saamgestelde huur per kamer: R2,55.

BYLAE 4

Ladysmith Bantoewoongebied

1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

Ten opsigte van woonpersele: R5,40.

2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1, per huis per maand:

(1) Een-vertrekhuis (90 wonings): 25c
(2) Twee-vertrekhuis (94 wonings): 50.
(3) Drie vertrekhuis (201 wonings): R4,60.
(4) Cleteweld-tipehuis (85 wonings): R3,50.
(5) Skakelhuis (500 wonings): R3.

BYLAE 5

Mooi Rivier Bantoewoongebied

1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

Ten opsigte van woonpersele: R4,40.

2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1, per huis per maand:

(1) Skema 1—vier-vertrekhuis (100 wonings): R2,80.
(2) Skema 2—drie-vertrekhuis (120 wonings): R3,60.
(3) Skema 3—vier-vertrekhuis en pakkamer (12 wonings): R4,10.
(4) Skema 4—drie-vertrekhuis (110 wonings): R3,90.
(5) Skema 5—vier-vertrekhuis (11 wonings): R5,20.
(6) Skema 6—twee-vertrekhuis (18 wonings): R2,20.
(7) Skema 7—drie-vertrekhuis (82 wonings): R3,40.

BYLAE 6

Pietermaritzburg Bantoewoongebied

Sobantu Village:

1 Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand.

Ten opsigte van woonpersele: R6,40.

2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1 per huis per maand.

Nasionale Behuisingskemas 1 *tot* 4:

(1) Tipe A—drie-vertrekke (72 wonings): R3,50.
(2) Tipe B—vier-vertrekke (254 wonings): R4,70.
(3) Tipe C—vyf-vertrekke (74 wonings): R5,80.
(4) Skema 5—Tipe A—drie-vertrekke (82 wonings): R3,70.
Tipe B—vier-vertrekke (173 wonings): R4,90.
(5) Skema 6—ekonomiese woonstelle (54 wonings): R2,70.
(6) Skema 7—Ekonomiese drie-vertrekhuise (25 wonings): R6,10.

(2) *New scheme.*

(a) Two-roomed house (36 dwellings): R2,40.
(b) Three-roomed house (60 dwellings): R3,60.
(c) Four-roomed house (four dwellings): R4,80.

SCHEDULE 3

Howick Bantu Residential Area

1. Site rent, per site per month:

(1) Residential site: R5,40.

(2) Zenzele site and service scheme: R2.

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1) per house per month:

(1) Three-roomed Robconco type house (100 dwellings): R3,40.
(2) Three-roomed Breeze block type house (37 dwellings): R3,30.
(3) Three-roomed house (without verandah) (three dwellings): R2,20.
(4) Four-roomed house (with verandah) (four dwellings): R2,90.

3. Single quarters (32 rooms) inclusive rental per room: R2,55.

SCHEDULE 4

Ladysmith Bantu Residential Area

1. Site rent, per site per month:

Residential site: R5,40.

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site in terms of item 1 per house per month:

(1) One-roomed house (90 dwellings): 25c.
(2) Two-roomed house (94 dwellings): 50c.
(3) Three-roomed house (201 dwellings): R4,60.
(4) Cleteweld type house (85 dwellings): R3,50.
(5) Semi-detached house (500 dwellings): R3.

SCHEDULE 5

Mooi River Bantu Residential Area

1. Site rent, per site per month:

Residential site: R4,40.

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site in terms of item 1 per house per month.

(1) Scheme 1—four rooms (100 dwellings): R2,80.
(2) Scheme 2—three rooms (120 dwellings): R3,60.
(3) Scheme 3—four rooms and storeroom (12 dwellings): R4,10.
(4) Scheme 4—three rooms (110 dwellings): R3,90.
(5) Scheme 5—four rooms (11 dwellings): R5,20.
(6) Scheme 6—two rooms (18 dwellings): R2,20.
(7) Scheme 7—three rooms (82 dwellings): R3,40.

SCHEDULE 6

Pietermaritzburg Bantu Residential Area

Sobantu Village.

1. Site rent, per site per month.

Residential site: R6,40.

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site in terms of item 1 per house per month:

National Housing Schemes 1 *to* 4:

(1) Type A—three rooms (72 dwellings): R3,50.
(2) Type B—four rooms (254 dwellings): R4,70.
(3) Type C—five rooms (74 dwellings): R5,80.
(4) Scheme 5—Type A—three rooms (82 dwellings): R3,70.
Type B—four rooms (173 dwellings): R4,90.
(5) Scheme 6—flats (54 dwellings): R2,70.
(6) Scheme 7—economic cottages (25 dwellings): R6,10.

(7) *Oorspronklike dorp.*

(a) Gadsonhuis (een woning): 55c.
(b) Sitslaapkamer en kombuis (70 wonings): 85c.
(c) Sitslaapkamer en groter kombuis (50 wonings): R1,10.
(d) Slaapkamer en sitkamer/kombuis (70 wonings): R1,40.
(e) Groter slaapkamer en sitkamer/kombuis (50 wonings): R1,65.
(f) Twee slaapkamers, sitkamer en kombuis (16 wonings): R2.

(8) *Ou subekonomiese skema:*

(a) Tipe A—twee-vertrekke (80 wonings): R2,30.
(b) Tipe B—vier-vertrekke (20 wonings): R3,50.

Imbali I en II.

1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

Woonpersele: R6,40.

(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1 per huis per maand.

Imbali I.

(a) Twee-vertrekhuis (50 wonings): R2,40.
(b) Vier-vertrekhuis (1 436 wonings): R4,80.

Imbali II.

(a) Twee-vertrekhuis (32 wonings): R5,10.
(b) Vier-vertrekhuis (1 780 wonings): R10,20.

Ashdown.

1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

Woonpersele: R6,40.

2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by perseelhuur ingevolge item 1 per huis per maand:

(1) *Ou skema:*

(a) Vier-vertrekhuis (281 wonings) met water buite aangelê: R3,85.
(b) Vier-vertrekhuis (125 wonings) met water binne aangelê: R4,40.
(c) Vyf-vertrekhuis (sewe wonings): R5,30.

(2) *Nuwe skema:*

Vier-vertrekhuis (633 wonings) R12,30.

BYLAE 7

Weenen Bantoe-Noodkamp

1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

Woonpersele: R2.

2. Loseerderspermit per maand of gedeelte daarvan: 50c.

BYLAE 8

Huurgelde en vorderings betaalbaar in alle Bantoewoongebiede binne die regsgebied van die Raad

1. Loseerderspermit:

Gelde betaalbaar soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf ingevolge regulasie 20 (2) (e) van Hoofstuk 2 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

2. Duplikaatdokumente, per afskrif: 50.
3. Huisvesting in die Bantoetehuis, per persoon:

(1) Per maand: R4.
(2) Per week: R1.
(3) Per dag: 20c.

4. Die huurgeld en deposito vir die huur van gemeenskapsale, sport- en ontspanningsterreine is soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad bepaal ingevolge regulasie 4 van Hoofstuk 5 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

(7) *Original Village.*

(a) Gadson House (one dwelling): 55c.
(b) Bed/livingroom and kitchen (70 dwellings): 85c.
(c) Bed/livingroom and larger kitchen (50 dwellings): R1,10.
(d) Bedroom and livingroom/kitchen (70 dwellings): R1,40.
(e) Bedroom, larger and livingroom/kitchen (50 dwellings): R1,65.
(f) Two bedrooms, livingroom and kitchen (16 dwellings): R2.

(8) *Old subeconomic scheme:*

(a) Type A—two rooms (80 dwellings): R2,30.
(b) Type B—four rooms (20 dwellings): R3,50.

Imbali I and II.

1. Site rent, per site, per month: R6,40.
2. House rent payable in addition to site rent in terms of item 1 per house per month:

Imbali I.

(a) Two-roomed house (50 dwellings): R2,40.
(b) Four-roomed house (1 436 dwellings): R4,80.

Imbali II.

(a) Two-roomed house (32 dwellings): R5,10.
(b) Four-roomed house (1 780 dwellings): R10,20.

Ashdown.

1. Site rent, per site per month: R6,40.
2. House rent payable in addition to site rent in terms of item 1 per house per month:

(1) *Old scheme:*

(a) Four-roomed house (281 dwellings) water outside house: R3,85.
(b) Four-roomed house (125 dwellings) water inside house: R4,40.
(c) Five-roomed house (seven dwellings): R5,30.

(2) *New scheme:*
Four-roomed house (633 dwellings): R12,30.

SCHEDULE 7

Weenen Bantu Emergency Camp

Site rent, per site per month:
Residential sites: R2.
2. Lodger's permit per month or part thereof: 50c.

SCHEDULE 8

Rents and charges payable in all the Bantu residential areas within the area of jurisdiction of the Board:

1. Lodger's permit:

Fees payable as may be prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 20 (e) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

2. Duplicate documents, per copy: 50c.
3. Accommodation in Bantu hostel per person:

(1) Per month: R4.
(2) Per week: R1.
(3) Per day: 20c.

4. The rent and deposits in respect of the hire of community halls, sport and recreation areas will be as determined by the Board from time to time in terms of regulation 4 of Chapter 5 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

5. Begraafplaas- en opgrawingsgelde betaalbaar in alle Bantoewoongebiede binne die regsgebied van die Raad.

(1) Begraafplaasgelde soos voorgeskryf deur die Raad ingevolge regulasie 13 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

(2) Opgrawing van lyke en oopmaak van grafte. Gelde is betaalbaar soos deur die Raad bepaal ingevolge regulasie 41 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

6. Besigheidspersele per maand per elke m² vloeroppervlakte van gebou: R1.

BYLAE 9

Herroeping van Regulasies

1. Die volgende regulasies van die Munisipaliteit van Colenso word hierby herroep:

(1) Lokasiesaalregulasies, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 479 van 4 Desember 1941.
(2) Hoofstukke I en III van die Regulasies betreffende Lokasies en Bantoedorpe, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 142 van 31 Maart 1949 soos gewysig.

2. Hoofstukke III tot en met IX asook Bylaes A tot en met F van die Bantoedorpregulasies van die Munisipaliteit Estcourt, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 54 van 27 Januarie 1961, soos gewysig, word hierby herroep.

3. Die Regulasies vir die Betaling van Gelde deur Sekere Inwoners van die stedelike Bantoewoongebied van Howick, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 381 van 19 Julie 1973 word hierby herroep.

4. Die volgende regulasies van die Munisipaliteit van Greytown word hierby herroep:

(1) Regulasies betreffende Bantoekoshuise, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 38 van 27 Januarie 1955.
(2) Lokasieregulasies, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 135 van 27 April 1927, soos gewysig, uitgesonderd die regulasies oor die Adviserende Bantoekomitee

5. Regulasies 29.36 tot en met 29.99 van die Lokasieregulasies van die Munisipaliteit van Ladysmith, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 457 van 1 Oktober 1957, soos gewysig, word hierby herroep.

6. Die volgende regulasies van die Munisipaliteit van Mooirivier word hierby herroep:

(1) Bantoekoshuisregulasies, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 558 van 23 November 1961.
(2) Hoofstukke 2 en 3 van Bantoedorpregulasies, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 607 van 27 Desember 1952, soos gewysig by Provinsiale Kennisgewings 288 van 5 Julie 1957 en 149 van 16 April 1964.

7. Die Regulasies vir die Betaling van Gelde deur sekere inwoners van die stedelike Bantoewoongebied van Pietermaritzburg, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 354 van 1 Julie 1971 word hierby herroep.

No. 117 28 Januarie 1977

UMLAZI-BANTOEDORP—HEFFING VAN BELASTING

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling maak hierby bekend dat dit die Dorpsraad van Umlazi behaag het om, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 23 (10) (a) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R.293 van 1962, belastings te hef ooreenkomstig die bygaande Bylae.

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

5. Cemetary and exhumation fees:

1. Cemetary fees as prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 13 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.
2. Exhumation and opening of graves.

The fees payable shall be fixed by the Board in terms of regulation 41 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

6. Business sites, per month per every m² of floor space of building: R1.

SCHEDULE 9

Repeal of Regulations

1. The following regulations of the Municipality of Colenso are hereby repealed:

(1) Location Hall Regulations, published under Provincial Notice 479, dated 4 December 1941.
(2) Chapters I and III of the Location and Bantu Village Regulations, published under Provincial Notice 142, dated 31 March 1949, as amended.

2. Chapters III to IX inclusive as well as Schedules A to F inclusive of Bantu Township Regulations of the Borough of Estcourt, published under Provincial Notice 54, dated 27 January 1961, as amended, are hereby repealed.

3. The Regulations for the Payment of Fees by Certain residents of the Urban Bantu Residential Area of Howick, published under Provincial Notice 381, dated 19 July 1973 are hereby repealed.

4. The following regulations of the Municipality of Greytown are hereby repealed:

(1) Bantu Hostel Regulations, published under Provincial Notice 38, dated 27 January 1955.
(2) Location Regulations, published under Provincial Notice 135, dated 27 April 1927, as amended, excluding the regulations relating to the Bantu Advisory Board.

5. Regulations 29.36 to 29.99 inclusive of the Location Regulations of the Borough of Ladysmith, published under Provincial Notice 457, dated 1 October 1957, as amended, are hereby repealed.

6. The following regulations of the Borough of Mooi River are hereby repealed:

(1) Bantu Hostel Regulations, published under Provincial Notice 558, dated 23 November 1961.
(2) Chapters 2 and 3 of the Bantu Village Regulations, published under Provincial Notice 607, dated 27 December 1952, as amended by Provincial Notices 288, dated 5 July 1957, and 149, dated 16 April 1964.

7. The Regulations for the Payment of Fees by Certain Residents of the Urban Bantu Residential Area of Pietermaritzburg, published under Provincial Notice 354, dated 1 July 1971, are hereby repealed.

No. 117 28 January 1977

UMLAZI BANTU TOWNSHIP—LEVY OF RATES

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, hereby make known that the Town Council of Umlazi has been pleased, by virtue of the powers vested in it by regulation 23 (10) (a) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, to levy rates in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

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

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis geheg is in Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg, en beteken—

"belastingjaar" met betrekking tot—

(a) die tydperk voor 1 April 1977, die tydperk wat strek van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van die afkondiging van hierdie Goewermentskennisgewing tot en met 31 Maart 1977; en

(b) die tydperk na 31 Maart 1977, enige daaropvolgende tydperk wat strek van 1 April in een jaar tot en met 31 Maart in die daaropvolgende jaar.

2. (a) Ten opsigte van die belastingjaar in paragraaf 1 (a) bedoel, 'n belasting van 60c op elke persoon wat die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van die afkondiging van hierdie Goewermentskennisgewing, 'n bevoordeelde of houer is of daarna word.

(b) Ten opsigte van die belastingjaar in paragraaf 1 (b) bedoel, 'n belasting—

(i) van R1 op elke persoon wat voor of op 30 September in enige sodanige belastingjaar 'n bevoordeelde of houer geword het, ten opsigte van daardie belastingjaar;

(ii) van 60c op elke persoon wat na 30 September in enige sodanige belastingjaar 'n bevoordeelde of houer geword het, ten opsigte van daardie belastingjaar.

(c) 'n Belasting van 5c per maand op elke loseerder.

3. (a) 'n Belasting bedoel in paragraaf 2 (a) is—

(i) in die geval van 'n persoon wat op die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van die afkondiging van hierdie Goewermentskennisgewing 'n bevoordeelde of houer is, verskuldig op bedoelde datum;

(ii) in die geval van 'n persoon wat na die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van die afkondiging van hierdie Goewermentskennisgewing 'n bevoordeelde of houer word, verskuldig op die datum waarop sodanige persoon 'n bevoordeelde of houer word;

en betaalbaar binne drie maande vanaf die datum waarop dit verskuldig word.

(b) 'n Belasting bedoel in paragraaf 2 (b) is—

(i) in die geval van 'n persoon wat 1 April van enige belastingjaar 'n bevoordeelde of houer is, verskuldig op bedoelde datum;

(ii) in die geval van 'n persoon wat na 1 April van enige belastingjaar 'n bevoordeelde of houer word, verskuldig op die dag waarop sodanige persoon 'n bevoordeelde of houer word;

en betaalbaar binne drie maande na die datum waarop dit verskuldig word.

(c) By wanbetaling van 'n belasting bedoel in paragraaf 2 (a) en (b) word 'n boete gelykstaande met vyf persent van die verskuldigde belasting gehef vir elke volle maand ten opsigte waarvan betaling van die belasting agterstallig is, bereken vanaf die datum waarop sodanige belasting verskuldig geword het: Met dien verstande dat sodanige boete nie die bedrag van die belasting oorskry nie.

(d) 'n Belasting bedoel in paragraaf 2 (c) is maandeliks vooruitbetaalbaar—

(i) in die geval van 'n persoon wat op die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie Goewermentskennisgewing 'n loseerder is, vanaf sodanige datum;

(ii) in die geval van 'n persoon wat na die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie Goewermentskennisgewing 'n loseerder word, vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum waarop sodanige persoon 'n loseerder word.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, an expression to which a meaning has been assigned in Proclamation R. 293 of 1962 shall have the meaning so assigned, and—

"year of assessment" means, in relation to—

(a) the period before 1 April 1977, the period extending from the first day of the month following the date of publication of this Government Notice up to and including 31 March 1977; and

(b) the period after 31 March 1977, any subsequent period extending from 1 April in one year up to and including 31 March in the subsequent year.

2. (a) In respect of the year of assessment referred to in paragraph 1 (a), a rate of 60c on each person who is or becomes a grantee or holder on or after the first day of the month following the date of publication of this Government Notice.

(b) is respect of the year of assessment referred to in paragraph 1 (b), a rate of—

(i) R1 on each person who has become a grantee or holder on or before 30 September in any such year of assessment, in respect of that year of assessment;

(ii) 60c on each person who has become a grantee or holder after 30 September in any such year of assessment, in respect of that year of assessment.

(c) A rate of 5c per month on each lodger.

3. (a) A rate referred to in paragraph 2 (a) is due—

(i) in the case of a person who is a grantee or holder on the first day of the month following the date of publication of this Government Notice, on such date;

(ii) in the case of a person who becomes a grantee or holder after the first day of the month following the date of publication of this Government Notice, on the date such person becomes a grantee of holder;

and payable within three months from the date it becomes due.

(b) A rate referred to in paragraph 2 (b) is due—

(i) in the case of a person who is a grantee or holder on 1 April of any year of assessment, on such date;

(ii) in the case of a person who becomes a grantee or holder after 1 April of any year of assessment, on the day such person becomes a grantee or holder;

and payable within three months from the date it becomes due.

(c) In default of payment of a rate referred to in paragraph 2 (a) or (b) a penalty equal to five per cent of the rate due for each full month in respect of which payment of the rate is in arrear, calculated from the date such rate becomes due, shall be imposed: Provided that such penalty shall not exceed the amount of the rate.

(d) A rate referred to in paragraph 2 (c) is payable monthly in advance—

(i) in the case of person who is a lodger on the first day of the month following the date of publication of this Government Notice, from such date;

(ii) in the case of a person who becomes a lodger after the first day of the month following the date of publication of this Government Notice, from the first day of the month following the date such person becomes a lodger.

4. Plausible Ventures Ltd. is a construction firm based in Cape Town. In August 1974 the firm's tender of R20 000 for a job in Parow is accepted, and plans are made to start the following January. But in November the firm is invited to do a job in Bellville instead for R40 000. The Parow job can be given up on payment of an agreed penalty of R15 000.

Staff The Bellville job, being larger, will require the services of an extra secretary to handle administration at R3 000 p.a., and an extra foreman for R4 000 p.a.

The Company's existing workforce of 10 workers, each earning R2 000, will be adequate for both jobs.

Transport The Company has a fleet of 4 lorries bought for R5 000 each 2 years ago. Depreciation is reckoned to be R400 p.a. plus 10c per mile.

It is estimated that the Bellville job will require the lorries to travel an extra 1 000 miles each.

Materials The Company has already bought all the materials for the Parow job:

1 000 ur
500 ur

Type A would , but could be sold for 50c each

Type B has n value, but 200 units can be used for will be necessary to buy 3000 units o llville contract.

Both jo

The Man ider which of the two alternatives

Draw up y costs involved in each.

What ad

(50%)

(No. (2)

My Department is investigating the matter. Any irregularities disclosed will be referred to the Police for further investigation.

(1)

AFFAIRS:
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

(1) Whether he intends to take steps in regard to the evidence on extortion and bribery recently given by the Chief Director of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board before the Cillié Commission; if so what steps; if not, why not:

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

Extortion/bribery

Hansard 1 col 30 28/1/77

(334)

MYSTERY WHITE ARRESTED IN UMLAZI S.B. RAID

30/1/77 ST

Tribune Reporter

DURBAN Security Police this week swooped on the United Congregational Church at Umlazi and arrested a white man, believed to be from Geneva.

Pastor S. S. Makuzeni said the man was taken away by armed Security Policemen after asking to speak to him. "I don't know who he was or why he wanted to see me but people who directed him to the church said he told them he was from Geneva," he said.

Colonel J. C. van Niekerk, assistant head of the Security Police in Durban, confirmed the man had been arrested but declined to identify him or give reasons for his arrest.

"All I can tell you is that the man was released after paying an admission of guilt fine," he said.

Colonel van Niekerk also confirmed that Mr Bennie Albert Khoapa, the banned executive director of the Black Community Programme, was detained at Umlazi on Tuesday and appeared in court the following day in connection with the terms of his banning order.

Mr Malusi Mpumulwana, an executive member of the BPC from King Williamstown, was arrested with Mr Khoapa, but released after making a statement.

Mr Khoapa was banned in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act in 1973 and is restricted to the magisterial district of Umlazi.

Hansard 2 col 64 1/2/77

334

Malakazi area of Isipingo

*32. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department has received any objections to the Malakazi area of Isipingo being declared a released are for Bantu occupation; if so, what are these objections;

(2) whether his Department has taken any steps to reverse or oppose the decision to declare Malakazi a released area; if so, (a) what steps, (b) for what reasons and (c) with what results.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. The South African Indian Council and the Town Council if Isipingo made representations on the grounds that if the area in question is declared a released area ±580 Indian families living in that area will have to be resettled by the Town Council of Isipingo who is already experiencing great difficulty in providing houses for the Indian families living within the municipal area.

(2) Yes.

(a) The matter was taken up with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

(b) The view was held that if the decision could be reviewed and the area in question be declared as a Group Area for Indians it would provide additional land for the present and future housing needs of the Town Council.

(c) A final decision has not yet been taken.

Hansard 2 col 65 1/2/77

334

Malakazi area of Isipingo

*33. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) What were the reasons for declaring the Malakazi area of Isipingo a released area for Bantu occupation and (b) what is the extent of the KwaZulu area of Umlazi contiguous to Malakazi;

(2) Whether any consideration has been given to constructing the proposed accommodation for migrant workers in the neighbouring Umlazi area; if not, why not; if so, with what result.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) For the acquisition of the land concerned on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust and for the settlement of Bantu employed in the Prospecton area. The area is also required for the extension of Umlazi Bantu Township.

(b) The extent of the KwaZulu area of Umlazi contiguous to Malakazi is 53 617 hectares.

(2) If the hon. member is referring to the Umlazi Glebe area, the position is such that 2 816 hostel beds have been allocated while a further hostel comprising 3 blocks with 768 beds is nearing completion. Foundations for a further hostel block with 256 beds have been commenced with.

If the hon. member is referring to the Malakazi area the position is such that no development of the area has taken place yet. The proposed development of the area will be discussed by various Departments and interested parties during an inspection *in loco* in March 1977.

Hansard 3 Q cols 165-6 7/2/77

334

Telephones in Kwa Mashu/Chatsworth/ Austerville/Umlazi/Clermont

(23) Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) How many (a) applications for telephones were received and (b) telephones were installed for private and business purposes, respectively, in (i) Kwa Mashu, (ii) Chatsworth, (iii) Austerville, (iv) Umlazi and (v) Clermont in 1976;

(2) how many of these applications are still outstanding in each case in each area.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

		Private	Business
(1)	(a)		
	(i) Kwa Mashu .	71	13
	(ii) Chatsworth . .	2 046	80
	(iii) Austerville . .	252	0
	(iv) Umlazi	70	16
	(v) Clermont . . .	24	7
	(b)		
	(i) Kwa Mashu .	13	6
	(ii) Chatsworth . .	1 294	225
	(iii) Austerville . .	78	0
	(iv) Umlazi	0	1
	(v) Clermont . . .	2	1
(2)	(i) Kwa Mashu .	58	7
	(ii) Chatsworth . .	972	38
	(iii) Austerville . .	171	0
	(iv) Umlazi	70	15
	(v) Clermont . . .	22	6

334

Africans flock to buy books

African Affairs Reporter

HUNDREDS of parents flocked to bookshops supplying books for African schools on Saturday and many returned empty-handed.

Many parents could not reach the counter before closing and the rush is expected to continue today.

Customers stood in long queues in the streets. Outside one Isipingo Rail shop customers were packed shoulder-to-shoulder.

Many left to rush to Durban only to be confronted with worse congestion in the bookshops there.

The tsotsis were active in the shops.

Mrs. Nomsa Khanyile, of Umbumbulu, lost R35 in the confusion.

The last-minute rush to buy books was caused by the Department of Bantu Education which last year said that it would provide free books.

But when schools opened last Tuesday teachers handed pupils a list of required books.

Another contributory factor was that parents, who are still recovering from Christmas spending waited until the month-end to buy books.

Friday was pay day.

334.

African ban by night shocks a councillor

Mercury Reporter

CURFEW LAWS are still enforced in Durban and almost all Natal towns, although one Durban City Councillor was astounded to hear it.

When the Mercury told Councillor Ron Williams yesterday that Africans were still not allowed in White areas in Durban between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m., he said: "You're joking. I thought they had done away with that years ago."

He promised to bring the matter up today before the Council's Management Committee, of which he is chairman.

Mr. S. Bourquin, chairman of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, asked to confirm a report that an average of three curfew offenders a day appear in court, said he thought the figure "reasonable."

"This is a small number when you consider that the total African population of the Durban area, including Kwa Mashu, is about 220 000."

All but three or four of the 79 towns and villages in Mr. Bourquin's area have curfew laws and are in favour of retaining them, he confirmed.

The area covers metropolitan Durban, excluding Hillcrest, and the coastal strip from the Tugela River to the Transkei border.

The PNBAAB discovered this last year when it requested all local authorities in its area to comment on curfew laws, in particular a proposal to standardise curfew times at 11 p.m. to 4 a.m.

Only Blythedale Beach, Darnall, Isipingo and Umhlali did not have curfews. Since then Umhlali — which includes Salt Rock, Chaka's Rock and Sheffield Beach — has introduced an 11-4 curfew.

As a result of the survey the PNBAAB has requested the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to introduce a uniform 11-4 curfew in its area, but no decision has been made.

A survey of 17 of Natal's larger towns revealed that only Glencoe did not have curfew laws, though their spokesman was not sure this was so.

At the other end of the spectrum was Mtubatuba which has a 10 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew but tried to have it extended to 9 p.m. The local Bantu Affairs officials would not permit this, the town board spokesman said.

In Mooi River and Paulpietersburg a siren still sounds the start of the curfew to banish Africans from the streets. This is at 9.45 p.m. in Mooi River.

Richmond and Greytown's spokesman said the councils had recommended abolishing the curfew and Howick wants theirs to be put back from 10 to 11 p.m.

Empangeni, Colenso, Scottburgh, Umkomaas, Newcastle, Vryheid, Stanger, Port Shepstone, Tongaat and Umhlali were either in favour or had not discussed the matter.

The town clerk of Stanger said the law was applied leniently as the town had cinemas and other social facilities open to Africans at night.

The penalties for breaking the curfew law in Durban are R2, or four days' prison for those caught between 11.30 p.m. and midnight and R5, or 10 days between 12 and 4 a.m.

If the person is unemployed a spot fine is not acceptable.



MRS. VIOLET Wosiyana with some of the 40 children who will be attending her garage creche in Umlazi this week. Mrs. Wosiyana said yesterday she opened the creche for children between the ages of three and six because there was a serious need for such a service. About 60 working parents of Section A asked her to organise the creche because others in the township were too far from their homes. The garage has two rooms attached and is furnished with a few benches only. The creche has no financial backing and Mrs. Wosiyana, who will work for nothing, assisted by Miss Evelin Ndungane, has appealed for someone "to adopt us," until the creche is financially better off.

334
Urban Africans (Natal)

row leads to a split

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Recent rent increases in the Imbali township here have led to dissatisfaction among the residents and the resignation of the chairman of the township's advisory board.

Mr. Simeon Khwela resigned yesterday as chairman and member of the advisory board following a clash with the chairman of the Drakensberg Bantu Administration Affairs Board, Mr. Karl Eggers.

Mr. Khwela said he had received a circular on January 28 that the rent increases would become effective from February 1.

As a result some of the residents had blamed the advisory board, but later requested that Mr. Eggers address them on the issue. He refused, and Mr. Khwela resigned as a result of the "lack of co-operation."

However, tenants had been aware for some months that increases were likely and were advised to put some money aside. It appears that there had been some misunderstanding and the increases were announced "at a time when the people are hard-pressed purchasing school books," Mr. Khwela said.

Services

The increases affect all Drakensberg board townships.

The site rent is used by the board to meet part of the cost of providing municipal services to the townships such as sewerage, water, electricity and rubbish removal. The charges have remained constant since 1959, in spite of the fact that the cost of providing the services has more than trebled.

"This is not easy for the ordinary resident to understand and I feel the increases should have been gradual," Mr. Khwela said.

Other factors considered in granting the increases included the earnings of Africans, which have on average increased by more than 100 percent since 1959.

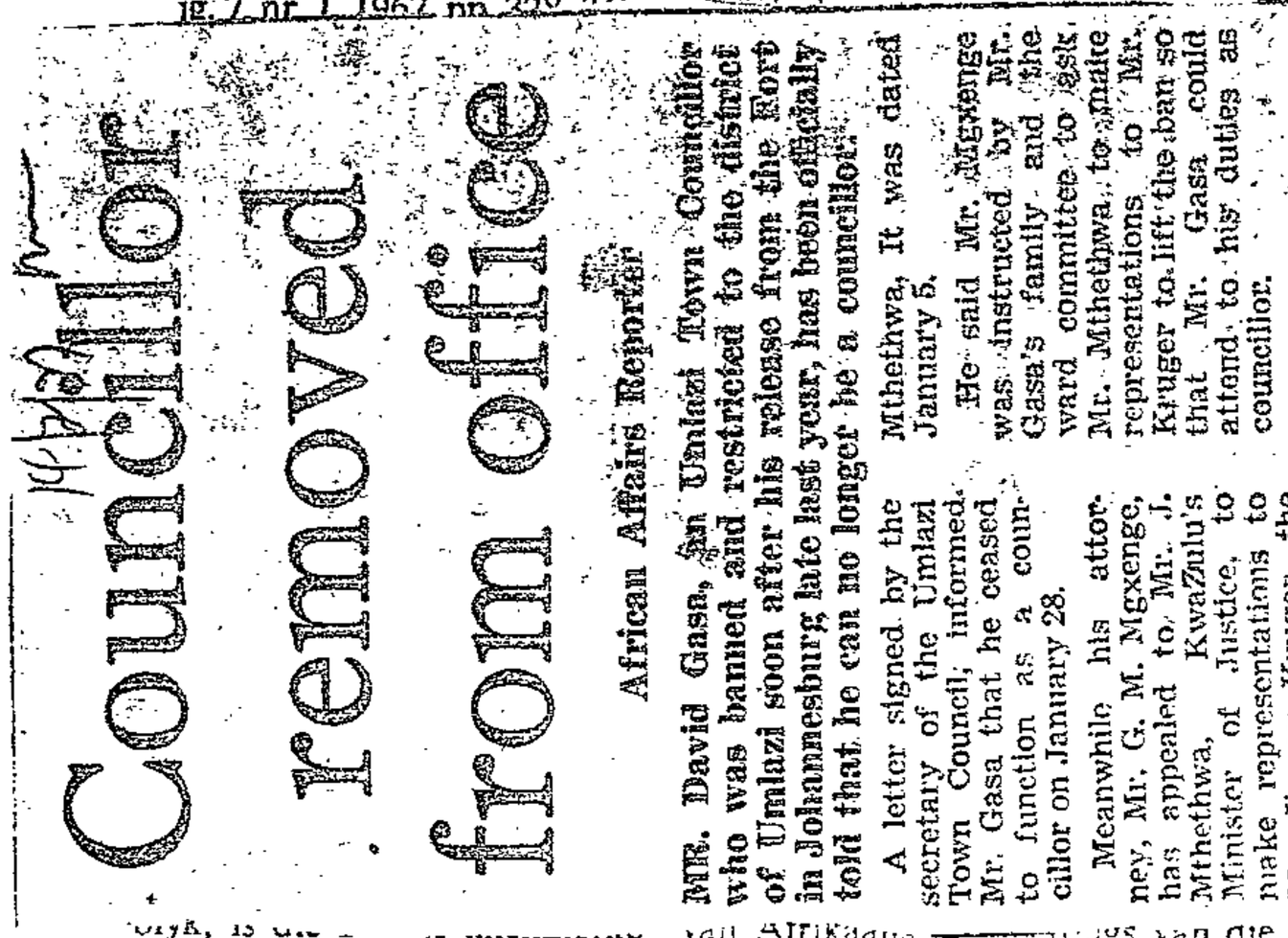
The extent of the increases can be gauged by the example of that announced for tenants of four-roomed houses in Imbali from R9,55 to R16,60.

Mr. Eggers declined to comment on Mr. Khwela's resignation.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige *J. L. Pauwels* aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde 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 komparatief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7 nr. 1, 1967 pp. 32[illegible]



Council removed from office

African Affairs Reporter

MR. David Gasa, an Umlazi Town Councillor who was banned and restricted to the district of Umlazi soon after his release from the Fort in Johannesburg late last year, has been officially told that he can no longer be a councillor.

A letter signed by the Umlazi Town Council secretary, informed Mr. Gasa that he ceased to function as a councillor on January 28.

Meanwhile his attorney, Mr. G. M. Mgxenge, has appealed to Mr. J. Mthethwa, Minister of Justice, to make representations to Mr. Jimmy Kruger, the Republic's Minister of Justice, to lift the ban on Mr. Gasa.

Mthethwa, It was dated January 5.

He said Mr. Mgxenge was instructed by Mr. Gasa's family and the ward committee to ask Mr. Mthethwa, to make representations to Mr. Kruger to lift the ban so that Mr. Gasa could attend to his duties as councillor.

The spokesman said the council should have awaited for the KwaZulu Government's final decision on the matter before instructing Mr. Gasa to step down as a councillor.

Hundreds of people in Mr. Gasa's ward continue to sign a petition to be sent to Mr. Kruger, asking him to lift the ban on Mr. Gasa.

A spokesman for Mr. Mgxenge's office said the local Chief Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Noble, had been served with a copy of a letter sent to Mr.

[illegible] van Afrikaans [illegible] een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle 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. Teorieë 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 gege-

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 Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential [illegible]m". Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort [illegible]ns die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos [illegible] J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens [illegible]frikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote [illegible]nr D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In [illegible]Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner [illegible], op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van [illegible]n gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse in[illegible]r kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van [illegible]ortugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreo[illegible]rikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling [illegible]e gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* gesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n [illegible]erste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesse[illegible]noes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n [illegible]ke botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing [illegible]n die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amp[illegible]s en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van [illegible]ke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis[illegible]gees"). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke [illegible]gees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n [illegible] 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 kultuurtaal 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 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 onvoldoende en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

COUNCIL 'WAS NOT ASKED'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Mayor of Umlazi, Mr. Solomon Ngobese, yesterday denied that his council had unseated Mr. David Gasa, recently banned by the Government.

"The council has made no decision to kick Mr. Gasa out. The decision was obviously made by the Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Noble, who must have instructed the council secretary to write to Mr. Gasa. We were never consulted," said Mr. Ngobese.

A township administration spokesman said there had been no need to consult the council.

"Township regulations state that once a person has been prohibited under the Suppression of Communism Act from attending gatherings and whose name has appeared in the Government Gazette in terms of the Act he may no longer be a councillor.

"In this case, the township administration informed the secretary, who wrote to Mr. Gasa as a part of procedure."

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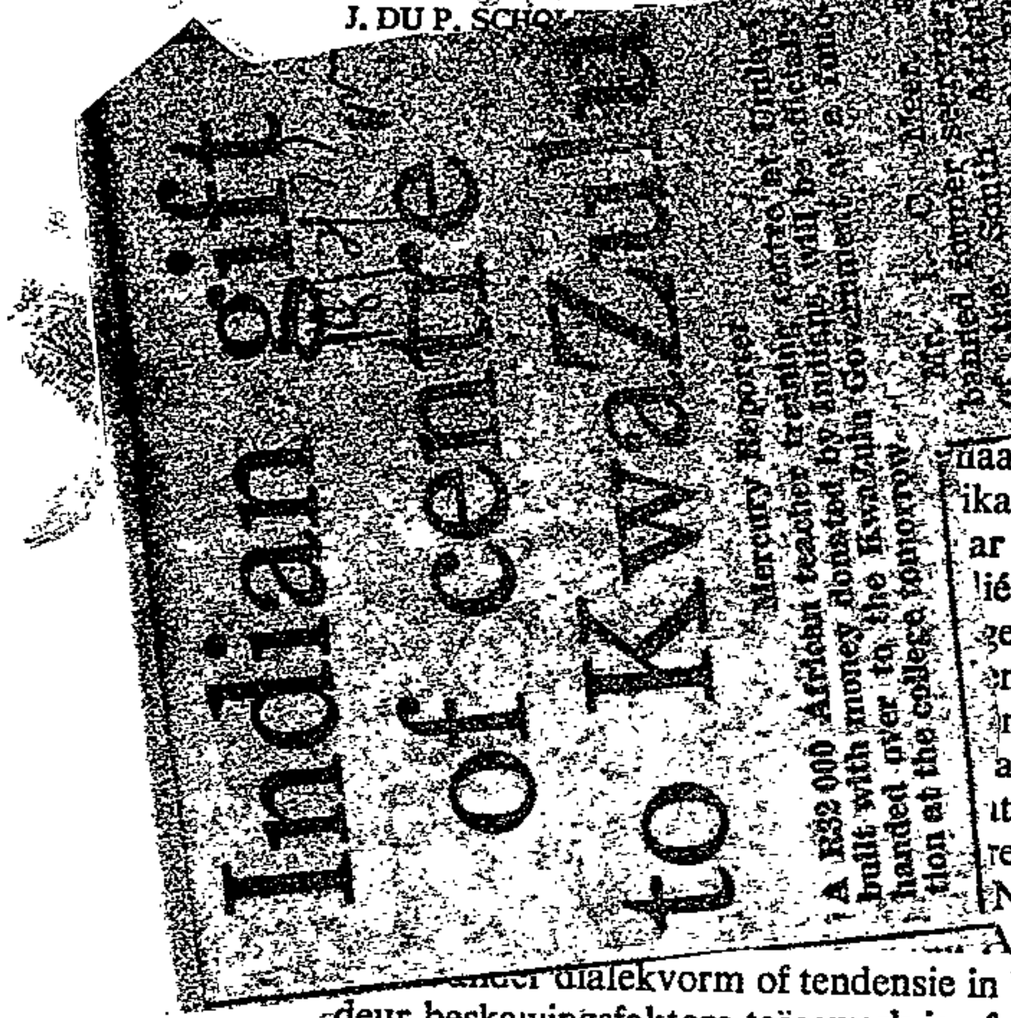
hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

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 kom... tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif*... jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328–342.

J. DU P. SCHO...



...r kon uit die aard van ...naar uit die verskynsels wat wel ...ikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het ...ar was nodig om die Afrikaanse ...lié ontwikkelingsproses het baie ...gebied van die woordeskat, die ...n die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ...n ons dat nie die een of ander ...aktor vir die wording van Afri... ...t die Afrikaanse taal die produk ...re. Besonder belangrik was die ...Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig ...Afrikaans voortsettings van die ...ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle 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. Teorieë 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 gege-

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 *Hottentot...* die eerste po... loewel hy vas... y Germaanse ...y an essential ...wys nie. Kort ...eleerdes soos ...taan. Volgens ...nse Hugenote ... al weerlê. In ...rde en kenner ...ie wording van ..., hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse in... ...e 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 en 1899 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 skielike 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 kultuurtaal 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 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.

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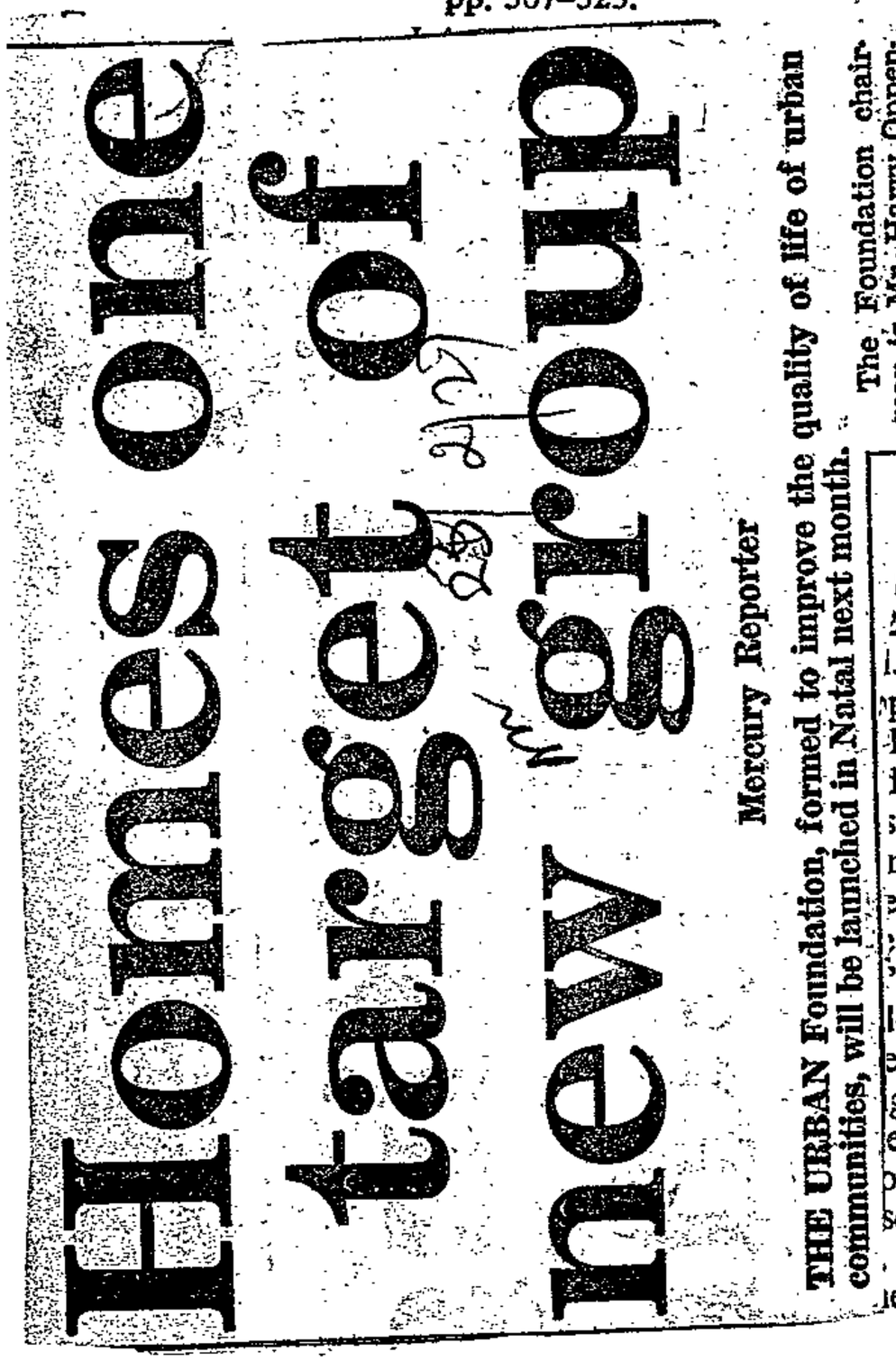

Homes one target of new group

Mercury Reporter

THE URBAN Foundation, formed to improve the quality of life of urban communities, will be launched in Natal next month.

The Foundation chairman is Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation.

The director, from next Tuesday, will be Mr. Justice J. H. Steyn and the Natal regional chairman is Mr. C. J. Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat Group.

To begin with the foundation will try to provide adequate housing of a suitable quality for non-Whites and "normalise land tenure."

To involve top businessmen in Natal, a workshop called The Improvement of the Quality of Life will be held at the Royal Hotel, Durban, on March 25.

To give delegates an insight into the problems faced by residents in the various townships around Durban, an all-day bus tour has been arranged.

On March 16 they will be taken to Inanda, Kwa-Mashu, Phoenix, Clermont, Chatsworth and Umlazi to illustrate the scope of the work facing the Foundation.

Probe

The workshop will be addressed by Mr. Oppenheimer and then various slide and film presentations, talks and discussions will probe the problem.

Mr. Justice Steyn said: "To achieve its objectives, the Foundation will have to harness the financial and manpower resources of the private sector.

"It will have to infuse these into areas where urgent priorities are identified and to determine these priorities the African, Coloured and Indian communities will have to be consulted."

...ou gewys word. Talle van die fyner ...e taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van ...ie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel ...t Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het ...200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse ...l. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie ...p die gebied van die woordeskat, die ...ktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ...leer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander ...sifieke faktor vir die wording van Afri... maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk ...e faktore. Besonder belangrik was die ...-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig ..." van Afrikaans voortsettings van die ...lensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self ...erk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die ...ge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier ...een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die ...orm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. ...se of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse ..., of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging ...et nie.

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... 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 en 1899 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 skielike 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 kultuurtaal 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.

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'Scrap curfew' call broadened

Mercury Reporter 24/3/77

PIETERMARITZBURG—A call on the Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board to recommend the scrapping of curfew regulations in other local authorities under its jurisdiction was made here yesterday.

Mr. Mike Woollam, Independent MPC for Pietermaritzburg South, welcomed the board's decision to recommend to the Government that the curfew in Pietermaritzburg be abolished.

He said he hoped the Government would agree to the move quickly and that the Drakensberg board would extend the recommendation to cover the 20-plus other local authorities in its area which wanted the curfew lifted.

The board's decision follows a move initiated by the Black Sash and supported by the city council, industry, commerce and various other bodies.

Mr. Julian von Klemperer, chairman of the Natal Midlands Region of the Progressive Reform Party, supported the scrapping of what he described as "a pretty archaic law."

Hansard 6 Q Col 563 4/3/77

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Clermont Township: Administration

*10. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the administration of Clermont Township is to be transferred to the KwaZulu Government; if so, when.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Yes it is the intention to transfer the administration of Claremont to KwaZulu ultimately. It has, however, not yet been decided when the administration will be transferred.



UMLAZI pensioners Mrs. Andrinah Mbatha (left) and Mrs. Serah Ntuli.

Starvation in store for pensioners

African Affairs Reporter

SOME 288 pensioners in Umlazi are faced with starvation in the winter because an organisation which has been helping them is running out of funds.

In 1973 the Old Age Home was on the point of closure through lack of funds and residents faced eviction.

The Lions Club of Port Natal immediately accepted the challenge and appealed to other clubs. A sum of R58 000 was pledged. A committee was formed and contact was made with Umlazi's magistrate, who in turn pledged his full support.

Accepted

The Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Noble, introduced the Lions Club to the Umlazi Women's Mission Society who at the time accepted responsibility for looking after the old.

Their meagre funds were soon exhausted in trying to cope with 288 people.

A full survey of the residents' needs was launched in conjunction with the Magistrate's Office and the Umlazi Women's Mission Society. It was apparent that with the approaching winter, they needed blankets, warm clothing and food as some residents had neither a blanket nor mattress — they were sleeping on the bare cement in the only clothes they possessed.

Donations

The club was able to raise some R3 800 with donations ranging from R1 000 from a trust fund from an old age pensioner who had received help from the Lions Club.

From the funds collected, the club bought basic foods. It also gave about 500 blankets which were distributed to the residents.

Transport

A furniture factory gave off-cuts and even provided transport. It became evident, however, that it would be necessary to establish a communal kitchen to prepare and distribute the food to various houses as well the sick bay.

A wood-burning stove was installed. Cooking equipment was bought and a medicine chest was donated, while a medical officer from a large motor company visited the sick bay periodically and still does.

Crisis

After staving off the crisis the club planned for the future and from appeals it has raised a further R4 000.

A close liaison is maintained by regular visits and meetings with the Mayor of Umlazi, Mr. S. Ngobese and the chairman of the Umlazi Women's Mission Society, Mrs. Victoria Mhlongo.

Low

But now the club is running out of funds and it has to rely on the generosity of the public.

The financial position



UMLAZI pensioner Mrs. Cathrene Nkosi.

Hansard 7 Col cols 591 - 592 9/3/77

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Population of certain Bantu townships

506. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) What is the actual population of (a) Kwa Mashu, (b) Umlazi, (c) Clermont, (d) Chesterville, (e) Lamontville and (f) Ntuzuma;

(2) how many houses are there in each township.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 145 000.

(b) 157 572.

(c) 100 000.

(d) 12 079.

(e) 23 742.

(f) 13 500.

(2) (a) 15 404.

(b) 21 997.

(c) 2 832.

(d) 1 139.

(e) 2 756.

(f) 1 726.

FREUD, S.: from Watson R.I. The great psychologists: from Aristotle to Freud

FRIEDMAN & SCHWARTZ: Money and Business Cycles

FRIEND & KRAVIS: Consumers in the American Economy

FRONTIERS IN PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY: Chap.5

FULLER, P.: Operant conditioning of a human vegetative organism

FYLE, W.S. & TURNER, F.J.: Reappraisal of the Metamorphic Facies Concept

GABOR, A.: The consumers criteria

GABOR, A.: Determining your price structure at home and abroad

GABOR,

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DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 335

11 Maart 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-NATALGEBIED. — OMSKRYWING VAN BANTOEHUIS GELEË TE GLENCOE

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1)*bis* van die Bantoes (Stedelike gebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), omskryf hierby die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë in die Bantoewoongebied te Glencoe, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1707 van 1 November 1963, en geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Natalgebied te Glencoe wat kragtens die bepalings van artikel 2 (1) (c) van genoemde Wet as 'n tehuis vir Bantoemans bepaal en afgesonder is.

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

(Lêer A6/5/2/G14)

BYLAE

Tehuisperseel 1041, groot 6,152 7 hektaar, geleë binne die Bantoewoongebied te Glencoe.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 335

11 March 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN NATAL AREA.—DEFINITION OF BANTU HOSTEL SITUATE AT GLENCOE

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)*bis* of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby define the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the Bantu residential area at Glencoe as defined in Government Notice 1707, dated 1 November 1963, and situate within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Natal Area at Glencoe, which has been defined and set apart as a hostel for Bantu men under the provisions of section 2 (1) (c) of the said Act.

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

(File A6/5/2/G14)

SCHEDULE

Hostel Site 1041, in extent 6,152 7 hectares, situate within the Bantu Residential area of Glencoe.

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642 S43

GABOR, A

GABOR, A

GANONG, W.F.: Functions ... Nervous system ... reflexes

GARY, N.E.: Thermones of the Bees

GANGRANDE, G.: On the origins of the Greek Romance: the birth of literary form

GLANVILLE & DALLENBACK: The range of attention 1929 v.41

GLUCKMAN, M.: Gossip and scandal, from: Current Anthropology V.4, 1963

GOLDE, R.A.: Practical planning for small business

GOULD, J.D.: The trade depression of the early 1620's, from: Econ. Hist. Review, V.7, 1954-5

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE: Vol.21 G814 12 June 1964 Wage Act No.5 1957

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE: Vol.41, G.2209, 8 Nov. 1968. Wage Act 1957

GRANGER,: Consumers Attitude to package size and price

GRAY, S.W. & KLAUS, R.A.: An experimental preschool program for culturally deprived children. Child Devl. 1965 36, 885-898

GRESHOF, C.S.: Adolphe and the Romantic Delusion

GRETHER, E.T.: A theoretical approach to the Analysis of Marketing, from: Cox & Alderson, Theory in Marketing

GROSSMAN, S.: Hormonal and Neural Mechanisms contributing to the regulation of sexual behaviour

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DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 462 1 April 1977

ABOLITION OF THE LOCATION AND NATIVE VILLAGE KWA-MASHU, DEFINING AND SETTING APART OF THE KWA-MASHU TOWNSHIP, ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL AND DETERMINATION OF RENTS AND CHARGES

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development—

(1) do hereby make known in terms of section 3 (4) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), that the Location and Native Village of Kwa-Mashu, situate within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Port Natal area and defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 802 of 1961, has, in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act, been abolished with effect from 1 April 1977 (hereinafter referred to as the fixed date) and that the said Government notice has been withdrawn from the fixed date;

(2) hereby,—

(a) in terms of regulation 4 (1) (a) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, promulgated under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, define and set apart, with effect from the fixed date, the area described in the Schedule hereto as a township, under the name of Kwa-Mashu, for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of Bantu;

(b) in terms of regulation 46 (1) of Chapter 2 of the said Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, declare that, with effect from the fixed date, the fees set out in the Schedule to the Regulations relating to Rents, Charges and Fees in Bantu Residential Areas, published under Provincial Notice 597 of 1972 (Natal), shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of Kwa-Mashu Township and every holder, grantee or occupier of a site in the said township shall pay monthly in advance to the Manager of the said township the applicable fees in respect of rent and charges for lighting, water and other services rendered by the South African Bantu Trust or the township council referred to in paragraph (3);

(3) in terms of regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the said Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, establish, with effect from the fixed date, a township council for Kwa-Mashu Township.

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

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, in extent approximately 1 123,367 6 hectares, known as Kwa-Mashu, situate on the farm Plezang River 805 in the District of Inanda, comprising the portions of land registered in the office of the Surveyor-General, Natal, under the following references:

(1) SG 6670/56.
(2) SG 6671/56.
(3) SV 12/295.
(4) SV 12/296.
(5) SV 12/297.
(6) SG 6672/56.
(7) SG 6673/56.
(8) SGO Sub. Vol. 500, fol. 64.
(9) SV 12/300.
(10) SG 487/57.
(11) SG 484/57.
(12) SG 485/57.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 462 1 April 1977

AFSKAFFING VAN DIE LOKASIE EN BANTOEDORP KWA-MASHU, BEPALING EN AFSONDERING VAN DIE DORP KWA-MASHU, INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD EN BEPALING VAN HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling—

(1) maak hierby bekend ingevolge artikel 3 (4) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), dat die Lokasie en Bantoedorp Kwa-Mashu, geleë binne die regsgebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Port Natalgebied, en bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 802 van 1961, met ingang van 1 April 1977 (hieronder die vasgestelde datum genoem) ingevolge artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is en dat genoemde Goewermentskennisgewing met ingang van die vasgestelde datum ingetrek word;

(2) (a) bepaal en sonder hierby af ingevolge regulasie 4 (1) (a) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, die gebied beskryf in die Bylae hiervan, met ingang van die vasgestelde datum, as 'n dorp, onder die naam Kwa-Mashu, vir die okkupasie, bewoning en ander redelike behoeftes van Bantoes;

(b) verklaar hierby ingevolge regulasie 46 (1) van Hoofstuk 2 van genoemde Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, dat, met ingang van die vasgestelde datum, die gelde uiteengesit in die Bylae van die Regulasies betreffende Huurgelde, Vorderings en Gelde betaalbaar in Bantoewoongebiede, afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 597 van 1972 (Natal), *mutatis mutandis* geld met betrekking tot die dorp Kwa-Mashu en elke houer, bevoerdeelde of bewoner van 'n perseel in genoemde dorp, maandeliks vooruit aan die Bestuurder van genoemde dorp die toepaslike gelde moet betaal ten opsigte van huur en vorderings vir beligtings-, water- en ander dienste wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoetrust of die dorpsraad in paragraaf (3) bedoel, gelewer word;

(3) stel hierby ingevolge regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van genoemde Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, met ingang van die vasgestelde datum, 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Kwa-Mashu.

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

BYLAE

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot ongeveer 1 123,367 6 hektaar, bekend as Kwa-Mashu, geleë op die plaas Riezang Rivier 805 in die distrik Inanda, bestaande uit die gedeeltes wat in die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal, Natal, onder die volgende verwysings geregistreer is:

(1) SG 6670/56.
(2) SG 6671/56.
(3) SV 12/295.
(4) SV 12/296.
(5) SV 12/297.
(6) SG 6672/56.
(7) SG 6673/56.
(8) SGO Sub. Vol. 500, fol. 64.
(9) SV 12/300.
(10) SG 487/57.
(11) SG 484/57.
(12) SG 485/57.

(13) SG 486/57.
(14) SGO Sub. Vol. 324, fol. 47.
(15) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 52.
(16) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 53.
(17) SGO Sub. Vol. 342, fol. 3.
(18) SG 483/57.
(19) SGO Sub. Vol. 307, fol. 65.
(20) SGO Sub. Vol. 324, fol. 48.
(21) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 50.
(22) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 49.
(23) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 51.
(24) SGO Sub. Vol. 313, fol. 75.
(25) SGO Sub. Vol. 269, fol. 98.
(26) SGO Sub. Vol. 274, fol. 84.
(27) SGO Sub. Vol. 332, fol. 93.
(28) SG 110/57.
(29) SG 111/57.
(30) SG 2373/1937.
(31) SG 112/57.
(32) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol, 37.
(33) SGO Sub. Vol 290, fol. 38.
(34) Sub. Vol. 804, fol. 15.
(35) Sub. Vol. 804, fol. 16.
(36) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 42.
(37) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 43.
(38) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 59.
(39) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 60.
(40) SG 113/57.
(41) SG 114/57.
(42) Sub. Vol. 12, fol. 347.
(43) SGO Sub. Vol. 88, fol. 33.
(44) SG 4136/53.
(45) SG 7420/49.
(46) SG 7421/49.
(47) SG 3701/39.
(48) SG 7419/49.
(49) SGO Sub. Vol. 193, fol. 71.
(50) SG 3908/47.
(51) SG 7428/49.
(52) SG 7418/49.
(53) SG 7436/49.
(54) SG 2044/35.
(55) SG 7432/49.
(56) SG 6604/48.
(57) SG 7431/49.
(58) SG 2046/35.
(59) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 67.
(60) SG 3907/47.
(61) SGO Sub. Vol. 595, fol. 94.
(62) SG 2386/44.
(63) SG 7416/49.
(64) SG 519/47.
(65) SG 7435/49.
(66) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 66.
(67) SG 7437/49.
(68) SG 7434/49.
(69) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 35.
(70) SG 7430/49.
(71) SG 6669/56.
(72) SG 7429/49.
(73) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 44.
(74) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 45.
(75) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 36.
(76) SGO Sub. Vol. 251, fol. 88.
(77) SGO Sub. Vol. 654, fol. 66.
(78) SG 2045/1935.
(79) SGO Sub. Vol. 233, fol. 10.
(80) SG 219/1937.
(81) SG 218/1937.
(82) SG 7415/49.
(83) SG 2047/1935.
(84) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 68.
(85) SG 7413/49.

(13) SG 486/57.
(14) SGO Sub. Vol. 324, fol. 47.
(15) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 52.
(16) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 53.
(17) SGO Sub. Vol. 342, fol. 3.
(18) SG 483/57.
(19) SGO Sub. Vol. 307, fol. 65.
(20) SGO Sub. Vol. 324, fol. 48.
(21) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 50.
(22) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 49.
(23) SGO Sub. Vol. 337, fol. 51.
(24) SGO Sub. Vol. 313, fol. 75.
(25) SGO Sub. Vol. 269, fol. 98.
(26) SGO Sub. Vol. 274, fol. 84.
(27) SGO Sub. Vol. 332, fol. 93.
(28) SG 110/57.
(29) SG 111/57.
(30) SG 2373/1937.
(31) SG 112/57.
(32) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol, 37.
(33) SGO Sub. Vol 290, fol. 38.
(34) Sub. Vol. 804, fol. 15.
(35) Sub. Vol. 804, fol. 16.
(36) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 42.
(37) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 43.
(38) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 59.
(39) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 60.
(40) SG 113/57.
(41) SG 114/57.
(42) Sub. Vol. 12, fol. 347.
(43) SGO Sub. Vol. 88, fol. 33.
(44) SG 4136/53.
(45) SG 7420/49.
(46) SG 7421/49.
(47) SG 3701/39.
(48) SG 7419/49.
(49) SGO Sub. Vol. 193, fol. 71.
(50) SG 3908/47.
(51) SG 7428/49.
(52) SG 7418/49.
(53) SG 7436/49.
(54) SG 2044/35.
(55) SG 7432/49.
(56) SG 6604/48.
(57) SG 7431/49.
(58) SG 2046/35.
(59) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 67.
(60) SG 3907/47.
(61) SGO Sub. Vol. 595, fol. 94.
(62) SG 2386/44.
(63) SG 7416/49.
(64) SG 519/47.
(65) SG 7435/49.
(66) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 66.
(67) SG 7437/49.
(68) SG 7434/49.
(69) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 35.
(70) SG 7430/49.
(71) SG 6669/56.
(72) SG 7429/49.
(73) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 44.
(74) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 45.
(75) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 36.
(76) SGO Sub. Vol. 251, fol. 88.
(77) SGO Sub. Vol. 654, fol. 66.
(78) SG 2045/1935.
(79) SGO Sub. Vol. 233, fol. 10.
(80) SG 219/1937.
(81) SG 218/1937.
(82) SG 7415/49.
(83) SG 2047/1935.
(84) SGO Sub. Vol. 290, fol. 68.
(85) SG 7413/49.

(86) SG 7426/49.
(87) SG 922/55.
(88) SGO Sub. Vol 290, fol. 69.
(89) SGO Sub. Vol. 288, fol. 1.
(90) SGO Sub. Vol. 146, fol. 34.
(91) SGO Sub. Vol. 251, fol. 87.
(92) SG 601/57.
(93) SG 602/57.
(94) SGO Sub. Vol. 310, fol. 32.
(95) SGO Sub. Vol. 205, fol. 82.
(96) SG 7433/49.
(97) SG 2750/1935.
(98) SGO Sub. Vol. 136, fol. 23.
(99) SG 2048/1935.
(100) SG 5468/50 to 5502/50.

No. R. 536 1 April 1977

TRANSFER OF HEALTH MATTERS TO QWAQWA

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by item 31B of Schedule 1 to the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, hereby determine that the provisions of the said item shall come into operation on 1 April 1977 for the area of Qwaqwa as defined in section 2 of Proclamation R. 203 of 1974, as amended.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

(File R205/20)

(86) SG 7426/49.
(87) SG 922/55.
(88) SGO Sub. Vol 290, fol. 69.
(89) SGO Sub. Vol. 288, fol. 1.
(90) SGO Sub. Vol. 146, fol. 34.
(91) SGO Sub. Vol. 251, fol. 87.
(92) SG 601/57.
(93) SG 602/57.
(94) SGO Sub. Vol. 310, fol. 32.
(95) SGO Sub. Vol. 205, fol. 82.
(96) SG 7433/49.
(97) SG 2750/1935.
(98) SGO Sub. Vol. 136, fol. 23.
(99) SG 2048/1935.
(100) SG 5468/50 tot 5502/50.

No. R. 536 1 April 1977

OORDRAG VAN GESONDHEIDSAANGELEENTHEDE AAN QWAQWA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by item 31B van Bylae 1 van die Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bepaal ek, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde item op 1 April 1977 in werking tree vir die gebied van Qwaqwa soos omskryf in artikel 2 van Proklamasie R. 203 van 1974, soos gewysig.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling.

(Lêer R205/20)

92. South African Institute of Race Relations, Monograph no. 2, Farm Labour in the Orange Free State, 1939, p 14.

93. See, in particular, P. Rich "The Allocation of Labour and the Evolution of Apartheid Ideology", University of the Witwatersrand, 1976, mineo; M. Morris "The Development of Capitalism in South African Agriculture", Feburary 1976, mimeo.

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FIN. MAIL 11/3/77

UNEMPLOYMENT – 2

Maritzburg's despair

Maritzburg's Chamber of Industries reckons its members are employing 90% fewer workers than a year ago. Registered unemployment, which includes Africans, has doubled to 800.

Jegon Goedcke, chief director of the Drakensburg Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Drakbaab), estimates there are about 27 000 employable Blacks in the Maritzburg area, and notes with alarm that fewer than 9 000 are employed in the town's factories.

Recent events haven't helped. This week Scottish Cables went on a four-day week, Corobrik announced it is to retrench 160 workers from April 1, and Eddels has laid off unknown numbers and announced a disastrous set of half-year results. Haggie Rand closed down at year-end with a loss of 370 jobs.

The current recession is obviously the prime cause but government's decision in 1970 to withdraw the town's preferential border area status is also to blame. Local Chamber of Industries president Brian Kurz describes the move as "premature and irresponsible", arguing that it has caused a higher level of unemployment in Maritzburg than in other Natal centres.

A deputation to Pretoria towards the end of last year, asking for restoration of border area status, was offered tea and sympathy. It was told that even if government did change its mind there was no money available to finance concessions.

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N.M. 18/3/77

(252) (334)

African attorney with 2 problems

Mercury Reporter

AN African attorney in Vryheid, Mr. James Lesala, is faced with two problems: he cannot be allocated a house in the local township and he cannot enter into a partnership with a White attorney.

The Mondlo Town Council has refused to allocate him a house on the grounds that he is not a Zulu but a Mosotho.

This was confirmed by the township manager, Mr. A. J. Jele.

The chairman of the town council could not be contacted yesterday.

Meanwhile a White Vryheid attorney's application to have an African partner in his firm has been refused.

He intends taking up the matter with a National Party MP, Mr. Jooste le Roux.

The attorney, Mr. M. J. Viljoen, told the council that Mr. Lesala would attend to matters connected with African clients only.

But Mr. P. Grabe, Vryheid's town clerk, told the Mercury yesterday Mr. Viljoen's application had been rejected because he had not applied in accordance with town planning regulations.

Found hanged

1. The analysis in the quotation is correct.
2. The quotation confuses shifts in xurves with movements along the curve.
3. The quotation is free of logical error but does not describe the way prices behave in actual competitive markets.
4. The quotation would be correct if "excess supply" were substituted for "excess demand".
5. None of the above.

29. (A) The prices of agricultural products tend to fluctuate less than the prices of manufactured goods.
(B) The demand for agricultural goods tends to have a lower price elasticity than the demand for manufactured goods.

1. A is correct because B is correct.
2. Both A and B are correct but there is no causal relation.
3. A and B are both incorrect.
4. B is correct because A is correct.
5. None of the above.

30. "If the railways are making a lo ney should lower their fares ". Th only work if the demand for rail trav of

(a) Zero
(b) Greater than ze
(c) One
(d) Greater than on

1. (a) and (b) only.
2. (b) only.
3. (c) only.
4. (d) only.
5. None of them.

31. If the demand for strawberries w a bad harvest which reduced output vel would

1. Lower the price of strawberr
2. Raise the income of strawber
3. Have no effect on strawberry
4. Lower the incomes of strawbe
5. Both 1. and 4. above.

32. In a simple two country world tr modity the effect of removing an import would be to :

1. Increase world trade.
2. Decrease the price of the g y by the amount of the tariff.
3. Lower the price in the expor t.
4. Increase output by producers
5. Both 1. and 4. above.

(2) An increased number of people are now taking up residence in hostels. At present there are approximately 6 000 mates and approximately 1 200 females residing in the hostels.

(3) No. It is presumed that a number of the inhabitants who did not qualify to be in Clermont returned their families to the Homelands. The number is unknown.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1 311.

(b) 430. A further 655 shacks are empty and being demolished by the owners and my Department with the written consent of the owners.

(c) The persons who approached the office of the Manager of Clermont and who qualified to be in the area were housed in temporary Departmental accommodation at Kwabadeka.

(2) whether any inhabitants were housed in hostels; if so, how many;

(3) whether any inhabitants were moved to the homelands; if so, how many to each homeland.

Clermont township: Housing

592. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) How many persons have been ordered to demolish shacks in Clermont township since 1 November 1976 to date, (b) how many shacks have been demolished and (c) where have the inhabitants been rehoused;

Document 9 of 701-222/3/77

18. We define an inferior good as one with

    1. An inelastic supply curve.
    2. A negative cross elasticity of demand.
    3. A positive income elasticity of demand.
    4. An elasticity of demand of less than one.
    5. None of the above.

19. Income rises by 10%. Suppose the demand for cups is income inelastic. One would expect

    1. A fall in the demand for saucers.
    2. A fall in the demand for cups.
    3. A rise in demand for cups of more than 10%.
    4. A rise in demand for saucers of less than 10%.
    5. A fall in demand for both cups and saucers.

20. If the price elasticity of demand for cabbage is 1,3, would a rise in output due to favourable weather conditions cause farmers to

    1. Make more money than they would otherwise have done.
    2. Make less money than they would otherwise have done.
    3. Plant different crops next year.
    4. Demand a higher price per cabbage.
    5. None of the above.

21. Assume that the supply of maize is perfectly elastic. A decrease (shift to the left) in demand will

    1. Cause the price of maize to rise.
    2. Cause farmers' incomes to fall.
    3. Cause farmers' incomes to rise.
    4. Lead to a reduction in the supply of wheat.
    5. None of the above.

22. Consider the following statements :

    (A) The cobweb model is based on the assumption that price in year t determines quantity supplied in year t+1.

    (B) The supply curve of agricultural products is likely to be elastic in the s

    1. A is correct bec
    2. B is correct bec
    3. Both A and B are asual relationship.
    4. Neither A nor B
    5. A is correct but

23. One reason why the c tends to fall as its price rises is

    1. The increase in rve upwards.
    2. The increase in rve downwards.
    3. At higher prices supply less.
    4. People feel poor se of the good.
    5. Demand has to fall to restore equilibrium after a price rise.

(34) 22/3/77 10L ms 00 to manager

Clermont: Questionnaires

(589) Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

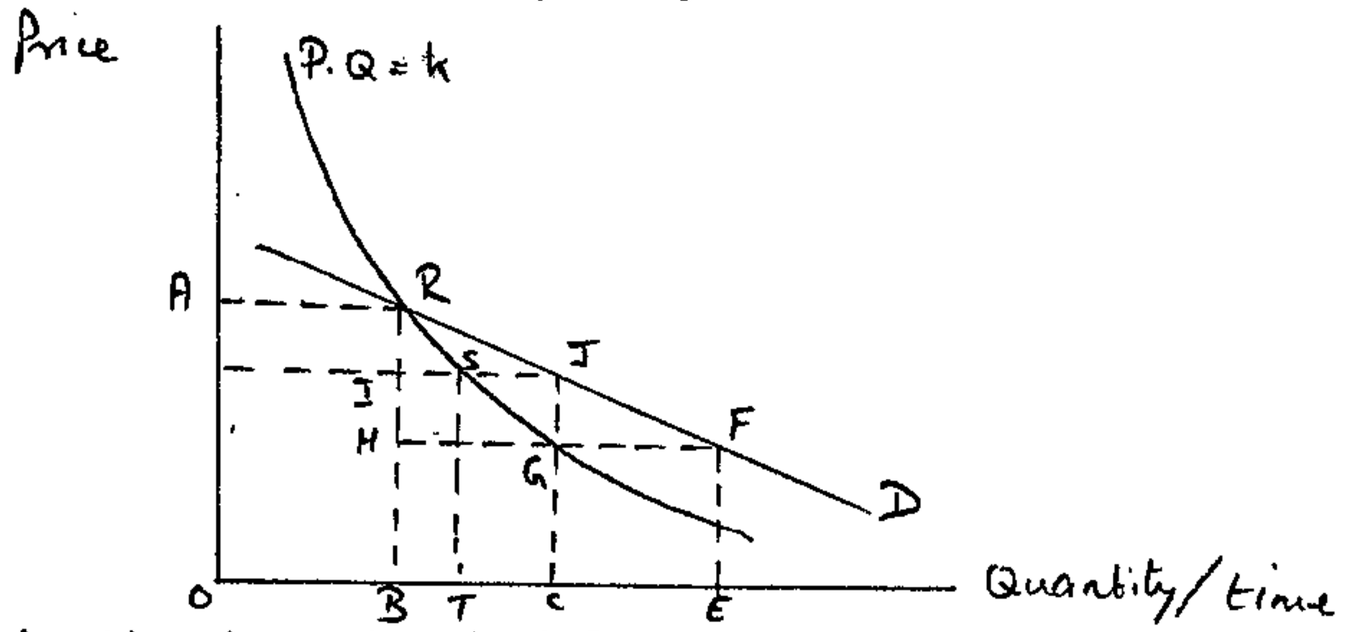
How many (a) questionnaires in terms of Regulation No. 16(c) of Proclamation No. 163 of 23 August 1974 with the reference N. 13/2/7/5 and (b) copies of Annexure A had been completed and returned to the Manager's office in Clermont as at 1 March 1977.

(a) 2 450.

(b) 4 797.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

38. Consider the following diagram :



DD is the demand schedule for some agricultural good.
PQ = K is a rectangular hyperbole of unit elasticity.

Suppose the government aims to stabilise incomes at a value = K.

If in a certain year there was particularly good weather and output was OC rather than the expected level OB then, in order to stabilise farmers' incomes of K the government would have to -

1. Buy up HG = BC wheat.
2. Buy up JS = TC wheat.
3. Sell GF = CE wheat.
4. Sell JS = TC wheat.
5. Sell BC wheat.

39. Given the diagram above one can see that over a ten year period if it started with no stocks

1. The government scheme would certainly not be self financing.
2. The government's scheme might or might not be self financing depending on whether over the period crop surpluses were equal to crop shortfalls.
3. The government wo[illegible]ast surpluses.
4. It is theoretical[illegible]incomes.
5. None of the above

40. In the diagram below [illegible]ar hyperbole and DD is the demand [illegible]tabilisation in a bad year, where [illegible] expected OB, would require the

1. Sell JI wheat..
2. Sell LM = EC whea[illegible]
3. Buy LM = EC wheat[illegible]
4. Buy GF = CB wheat[illegible]
5. Sell GF = CB whea[illegible]

41. Given the diagram sho[illegible] that over a ten year period, if i[illegible]

1. The government sc[illegible] self-financing.
2. The government wo[illegible]heat.
3. The government's [illegible]e self-financing depending on cro[illegible]ear.
4. The scheme whilst [illegible]make prices paid by consumers more unstable.
5. None of the above.

(334)

22/3/77

Clermont township: Voters' lists

588 Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:†

When will the (a) voters' lists for the Clermont township be completed and (b) elections for a new advisory board be held.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) As soon as all the questionnaires in terms of Regulation 16(c) of Proclamation 163 of 1974 from which the voters' list is being compiled have been received from the property owners. It is anticipated that it will be possible to complete the voters' list during June/July 1977.

(b) As soon as the voters' list has been completed.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
ECONOMICS 1A

Hansard 9 Q col 713 24/3/77

Telephones in Black townships in Durban area

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

How many (a) public and (b) private telephones were there in each of the Black townships in the Durban area as at 31 December 1976.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

	(a)	(b)
Clernaville	4	97
Kwa-Mashu	21	129
Ntokozweni	14	137

CLASS EXAMINATION

This exam counts 1(the end of the year.

Multiple choice qu the special sheet of paper provided. Don't d number on that sheet.

1. Economics' cl s on its

1. Attempt to give precise guidance.
2. Use of experiments to establish theories.
3. Foundation on the observation of facts.
4. Explanations being phrased in technical terms.
5. Analytical techniques of reaching conclusions.

2. An economic theory is

1. A statement of fact as seen by an economist.
2. An explanation of how economic forces ought to behave.
3. An hypothesis based on assumptions of an ideal state of affairs.
4. An explanation of economic behaviour which fits observable facts.
5. An idea which is useful in analysis but unrelated to practice.

3. Choice is fundamental to economic behaviour because

1. People find it difficult to choose what they want.
2. Resources are scarce in relation to people's wants.
3. Choosing makes people act rationally.
4. Opportunity costs depend upon exercising choice.
5. Prices depend on people making choices.

4. Which of the following is considered a 'free good' in Economics ?

1. Water in a canal.
2. Water in a reservoir.
3. Distilled water.
4. Water in the Atlantic Ocean.
5. Mineral water in bottles.

5. Which of the following constitutes real investment ?

1. Purchase of shares through the Stock Exchange.
2. Opening an account with a bank.
3. Buying a factory completed last year.
4. Building a block of flats.
5. Buying National Savings Certificates.

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URBAN AFRICANS

NATAL.

3/4/77 — 30 Nov 1977

SUN TRIB 3/4/77

KWA MASHU WILL STILL GET HELP FROM BANTU BOARD

Tribune Reporter

KWAMASHU, now run by the KwaZulu Government, will still get help from the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board early in its administration by the homeland.

Mr S. Bourquin, chief director of the board, said this week that black jacks, the board's security corps, would not be immediately withdrawn from KwaMashu.

The board would not suddenly chop off all contact with KwaMashu residents but it would not interfere with the new administration.

Mr J. V. Smit, chairman of the board, said cinemas and liquor outlets would be administered by the board until their fate was decided.

The board had decided, as far as its financial resources permitted, to continue the payment of grants-in-aid to welfare organisations operating in KwaMashu.

KwaMashu residents would, as employees, remain part and parcel of Durban and the whole industrial complex in the board's area of jurisdiction.

334.

Natal Mercury 4/4/77

Kwa Mashu posts go to Zulus

African Affairs Reporter

TWO TOP posts in Kwa Mashu formerly held by Whites have been taken over by Zulus since the handover of the township to the KwaZulu Government.

More than a dozen White officials who administered Kwa Mashu, including the township manager, Mr. C. A. Penz, and his deputy, Mr. Tom Roch, did not accept the conditions offered to them to serve under the KwaZulu Government.

In all there were 21 positions affected. Only five members of the White staff accepted the offers.

Eighty-one members of the African staff who served under the Bantu Administration Board chose to serve under the KwaZulu Government.

The two Africans who have been appointed superintendents are Mr. E. J. P. Ndimande and Mr. G. Cebekhulu. The positions were held by Whites.

Mr. Cebekhulu joined the board as a security policeman, rose rapidly and was appointed a clerk in 1962. Mr. Ndimande joined the board in 1951.

D. D. 6/8/77 (334)

Banned King men in court

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Two banned black consciousness leaders, Mr Steve Biko and Mr Silumko Sokupa, appeared before a Regional Court magistrate, Mr J. H. Jordaan, in separate cases yesterday and both were told to appear in court again in September. They were both granted an extension of their R200 bail.

Mr Biko was not asked to plead and his case was postponed to September 21. He is facing charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr Biko was arrested on July 4 at Ginsberg together with Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso and Dr Maphela Ramphele.

Miss Mtintso, a Daily Dispatch reporter, and Dr Ramphele, former medical superintendent at Zahempilo Health Centre near here, who have been restricted for five years to Orlando East and Numphuno in the Northern Transvaal respectively, were in King for the inquest into the death of Mr Mapetla Mohapi.

In the other matter yesterday, Mr Sokupa, who was also not asked to plead, was remanded to September 1 after the State had called three witnesses.

The State alleges Mr Sokupa contravened his restriction orders on July 12 by entering the premises of 15 Leopold Street here and also by being in the company of four people in a car driven by him on the same day.

Sgt Z. Malgas of the local security police told the court he saw Mr Sokupa drive a car into the yard at 15 Leopold Street where the BPC, Saso and other groups had offices.

After about five minutes Mr Sokupa entered the premises and Sgt Malgas said he radioed Maj Hansen, head of the local security branch. Maj Hansen arrived at the scene after Mr Sokupa had already driven off.

Maj Hansen and Lt Nel told the court they eventually stopped Mr Sokupa in Taylor Street where Maj Hansen told him he had contravened his restriction orders.

There were three passengers in the car, Mr Vanda, Mr Rojie and a woman unknown to both security men. Maj Hansen then detained Mr Sokupa. — DDR.

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NATAL MERCURY 28/4/77

Re-think on township aid for milk

African Affairs Correspondent

MILK subsidies for creches at Kwa Mashu will be reconsidered, Mr. S. Bourguin, director of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, said yesterday.

Earlier this week it was reported the subsidies for the township's 12 creches had been withdrawn since the take-over by KwaZulu.

Mr. Bourquin said the decision to end the subsidies had been taken last year and the welfare organisations concerned had been informed by letter in February.

Representatives of the welfare bodies were also informally told of the situation at a meeting on February 10.

He said organisations would continue to receive grants-in-aid from the board, but in view of the present position he had called for an investigation after which he "might make certain submissions to the board."

Mr. Tony Johns, Secretary of KwaZulu's Department of the Interior, said Ulundi had not made provision in this year's budget for welfare subsidies.

FM MAIL 6/5/77

DURBAN TOWNSHIPS

Out of sight . . .

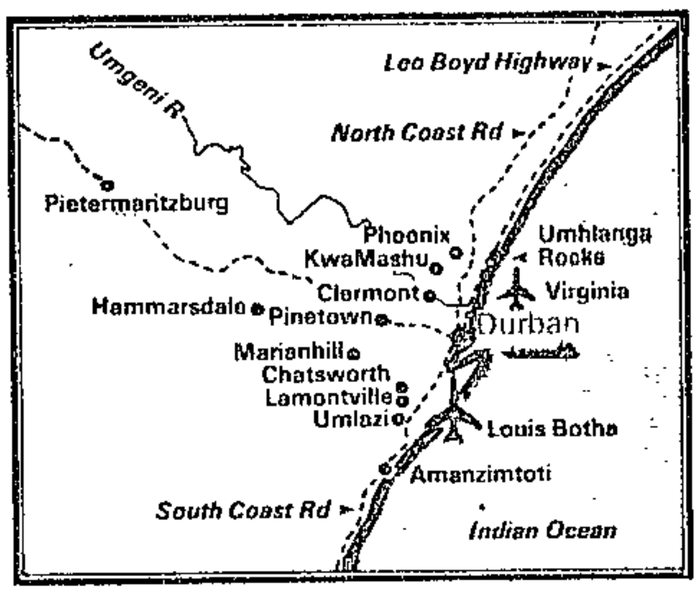
334

Incredible as it may seem in view of the strikes there only four years ago, nobody in Durban really seems to know how inflation and rising unemployment are affecting life in Durban's African townships. Nor is much effort being made to find out.

Such statistics as do exist about the estimated 1m people living there (the official figure is half that) are hopelessly out of date.

Most whites are themselves feeling the economic pinch, and presumably suppose in a vague sort of way that blacks must be too.

Others have been shaken by personal experiences. A senior executive told the *FM* that he had been flagged down by an African on the road between Durban and Pietermaritzburg. The man didn't want a lift, he wanted a job. Commented the executive: "Think how desperate that man must have been to actually stop cars to plead for a job. All I could do was give him a rand and drive on. How much longer can he be expected to survive on the odd rand this way?"



The police refuse to provide the relevant statistics to the Press, so it is impossible to say whether crime in townships is on the increase. But there are pointers: Social worker Madoda Njonga, organiser of the Bantu Child Welfare Society, says a creche at Lamontville has been broken into three times in the past two months. All that has been taken is food.

Another startling fact, he says, is the growing number of children who are being abandoned because their parents cannot afford to keep them. The society is being asked to collect from the hospitals an average of 20 abandoned children a month, mostly babies. There is also a growing demand for the services of foster mothers to look after children whose own mothers have been forced out into the labour market to keep the family going.

The Black Sash Advice Office in Durban is being inundated, says organiser Solveig Piper, with black job seekers. "One of the biggest problems is getting the UIF benefits to which they are entitled. Too many employers are disregarding the law by ignoring their obligations, and officials seem to be using every device possible to avoid paying out from the fund." (See *FM*, January 28).

Some people estimate that the number of unemployed has increased by as much as a third over the past year. Some whites have been dispensing with domestic servants. This has been a blow to black families relying on their earnings to keep going when breadwinners in commerce and industry lose their jobs.

For those in employment, wages are still rising, albeit a lot more slowly than after the 1973 strikes. Whether they are keeping pace with the rising cost of living is another matter altogether. The Natal Chamber of Industries' index of wages paid to unskilled workers in manufacturing industry rose 57,76% between December 31 1973 and March 31 this year. Over the year to March 31 it rose 8,6%, but during the same one-year period the Natal Employers' Association breadline figure, based on UNISA's bureau of market research minimum living level figure, rose 12,2% — a rough indication that real incomes are declining.

Durban's two biggest African townships are Umlazi and KwaMashu. The latter was handed over to KwaZulu on April 1. Some blacks see a certain cynicism in the transfer. KwaMashu has been running at an annual loss of R850 000 and there has been no rent increase for 15 years. With its limited budget, KwaZulu cannot sustain such losses and will therefore be held responsible if there is trouble when rents have to be raised.

KwaZulu already has to find an extra R100 000 to compensate for the water subsidy previously paid by the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Pornbaab).

Welfare organisations in KwaMashu are already facing cuts in their grants and have virtually been thrown on the mercy of Pornbaab, which has promised to help where it can within the limits of its own budgetary restraints.

Then there is the matter of bus fares, always a sensitive issue. An increase in Putco fares was postponed indefinitely last year but the postponement cannot last much longer. The only alternative is a government subsidy, which seems unlikely to stave off at least some increase in fares.

Nobody can predict how much longer frustration at all these pressures can be contained. Past explosions have often come from relatively trivial incidents, when restraint has suddenly snapped.

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NATAL MERC 23/5/77

Four-year wait for a telephone

23/5/77 MM

African Affairs Correspondent

AN UMLAZI, Durban, supermarket with a monthly turn - over of R80 000 has been without a telephone for the past four years in spite of repeated appeals to the Post Office.

Mr. M. A. Mkhwanazi, the manager of Umlazi Supermarket, said yesterday the previous owner of the building, the Bantu Investment Corporation, had had a telephone.

When Umlazi Supermarket took over the telephone had been removed and, although he had made repeated appeals to the Post Office, it had not been replaced.

He said it would appear that, as a telephone had in the past been provided for the building, a replacement would be simply a matter of installation.

There are more than 600 applicants in Kwa Mashu, Umlazi and Clermont waiting for telephones.

Mr. Solomon Ngobese, the mayor of Umlazi who also operates a filling station, is among those on the list.

No comment was available from the Post Office last night.

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Township ejections by order

NATAL MERCURY 23/5/77

African Affairs Reporter

KWA MASHU residents who failed to pay rent would no longer be ejected before a Court order was issued, Mr. V. E. Breetzke, the new township manager said at the weekend.

He said an inquiry would be conducted by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner who would decide whether occupants would be ejected.

When the township was run by the Bantu Administration Board defaulters were raided by the board's security police and locked out of their homes.

The township was taken over recently by the KwaZulu Government.

Nurses don't want to move

Natal M, 13/6/77

NATAL MERCURY 13/6/77

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African Affairs Reporter

UNMARRIED nurses in Umlazi are upset at the local town council because they say it wants to settle them in an isolated area.

The nurses, who share rooms in the township, will be moved to section where the Umlazi Town Council has set aside 100 houses for unmarried civil servants. School teachers, social workers and clerks are among those affected.

The nurses say they have made improvements to the houses they occupy. Their removal to a new area means they will have to start over again. They say the council will not compensate them for improvements.

Transport in the new area is poor and will make life difficult because they work awkward hours. They fear they will be assaulted when walking alone in the dark.

Councillor T. A. Khanyile says the nurses will not receive compensation for improving the houses because "they did it at their own risk. The occupant of a rented house can be moved out at anytime."

He says the council will provide special buses for the nurses.

Male teachers will be moved first as there are no street lights in the area. Nurses will follow.

The Umlazi Residents' Association is to hold a special meeting to discuss the nurses' complaints.

Hansard 20 col 1295-1296 14/6/77

Removal of Bantu occupants of townships at Sibongile/Dundee/ Glencoe

(4) Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether the Bantu occupants of the townships at Sibongile, Dundee and Glencoe are to be moved; if so, (a) to what place, (b) when and (c) why;

(2) (a) what arrangements for compensating the occupants have been made, (b) what provision has been made at their new place of residence for their reception and accommodation and (c) for what reason was their new place of residence chosen as their destination;

(3) whether there was any consultation with these Bantu in connection with the decision to move them;

(4) whether any instruction was given in regard to releasing the news of their removal to the Press; if so, what instruction.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1), (2), (3) and (4). Apart from the fact that Dundee and Glencoe are conveniently situated in relation to the homeland to make the application of policy possible by housing the Bantu working there in a township within the homeland, no formal decision has been taken in regard to these towns and I am thus not in a position to reply to the questions. No instructions were given in regard to information to the Press.

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Hansard 20 Q col 1297 14/6/77

Removal of inhabitants of Bantu townships adjoining Utrecht/ Vryheid

(334)

*6. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the inhabitants of Bantu townships adjoining Utrecht and Vryheid are to be moved.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

The Bantu at Utrecht have already been moved to Osizweni Bantu Township and those at Vryheid are to be moved to Mondlo Bantu Township as and when accommodation becomes available.

Senate Hansard 13

@ cols. 86 15/6/76

334

Police stations/policemen in KwaMashu/Umlazi, persons murdered/assaulted/raped

50. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Police:

(1) (a) How many police stations are situated in (i) KwaMashu and (ii) Umlazi townships in Durban and (b) what is the total number of policemen in each area;

(2) how many persons have been (a) murdered, (b) assaulted and (c) raped in each township in each of the past five years.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) (a) (i) One.

(ii) One.

(b) KwaMashu—112.

Umlazi—100.

(2) KwaMashu

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
(a)	93	123	124	138	175
(b)	1 050	1 160	1 173	1 286	1 435
(c)	97	106	140	180	208

Umlazi

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
(a)	114	109	115	132	154
(b)	2 916	2 802	2 777	2 682	2 70[illegible]
(c)	110	146	161	171	222

SEN HANS 14
For written reply:
Qels 86/7 15/6/77

Telephone applications in Clermont/ Umlazi/Kwa Mashu/Chatsworth

72. Senator A. BOZAS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) How many applications for telephones are outstanding in (a) Clermont, (b) Umlazi, (c) Kwa Mashu and (d) Chatsworth;

(2) (a) what is the longest period for which an application has been outstanding, (b) what is the reason for the delay and (c) when may relief for applicants be expected.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) 108.

(b) 445.

(c) 200 and

(d) 2 329;

(2) (a) 14 years (9 applications). Fifty per cent of the applications are less than one year old,

(b) the premises of the applicants who have been waiting for some time are spread over vast areas—in many cases on the fringes of the exchange areas where cable leads are not available, and where the provision of service to a small number of applicants would be very costly, and

(c) Clermont and Kwa Mashu:
The majority of the applicants will obtain service towards the end of the current financial year.

Umlazi:
The majority of the applicants will obtain service during the last quarter of this year.

FR. 77.70

2/...

Africans may be moved

Mercury 5-6-77

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No formal decision has yet been taken to move Africans from Dundee and Glencoe, but Africans have been moved from Utrecht and are being moved from Vryheid, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, said yesterday.

Although no decision had been taken about Africans in Dundee and Glencoe, the minister did point out that they "are conveniently situated in relation to the homeland to make the application of policy possible by housing the Bantu working there in a township within the homeland."

Mr. Botha was replying to two questions which had been tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr. Bill Sutton (U.P. Mooi River).

He was also asked about the possible moving of Africans at Sibongile, but the minister again said no formal decision had been taken.

In regard to these three townships, Mr. Botha said: "No instructions were given in regard to information to the Press."

Asked whether Africans in townships at Utrecht were to be moved, the minister said they had already been moved to Osizweni township.

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HANS 21
Cols 1386-7

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE 1977

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Unauthorized structures in Clermont

1084. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many unauthorized structures are there on (a) Lot No. 27 Christianborg, Clermont, (b) Lot No. 2229, Clermont, and (c) Lot No. 2525, Clermont;

(2) (a) when were these structures erected and (b) how many (i) men, (ii) women and (iii) children are living in them;

(3) whether the male occupants are legally employed;

(4) whether alternative accommodation for the occupants is available at present; if so, where;

(5) whether the alternative accommodation is for single persons or for family units.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 7.

(b) 3.

(c) 28.

(2) (a) 1 before 1963, 9 during 1972 and 28 during 1973.

(b) (i) 48.

(ii) 37.

(iii) 89.

(3) The information is not readily available.

(4) Yes. At Kwadabeka, for those who qualify for accommodation.

(5) Hostel accommodation for single persons and limited family accommodation in temporary two-roomed houses are available for those who qualify to be in the area.

To be comple

ith May.

1. Constan

a) mean
larg

b) mean

c) mean that any scale of p

d) mean that no addition of

e) none of the above.

Which of the above alternati

2. Assume a farmer could produce
of corn on the available land

Also assume Rent

Wheat price

Corn price

What choices are open to the
is his best course of action

3.

Output (No. of units)
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10

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(5%)

of wheat or 30 bushels

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(15%)

calculate Total cost,
Cost.

curves.

(30%)

p.t.o.

2/...

Natal Mercury 24/6/77

Beerhall argument hots up

(334) (169)

African Affairs Correspondent

THE CLERMONT Advisory Board, still angry over the presence of a Bantu Investment Corporation beerhall in the township, yesterday appealed to Pretoria to strip the BIC of its control over the beerhall.

Last month the board ordered the BIC out of the area. The board has no power to implement the order and was acting in defiance of KwaZulu Government policy. Ulundi has made it clear that beer outlets should not be run for individual profit, but the board wants the beerhall to be taken over by an African businessman.

Yesterday the chairman of the board, Mr. C. B. S. Makathini, claimed the BIC was in Clermont "to destroy the small businessman" because it was selling packaged beer in competition with local bottle stores.

Mr. Makathini, who contends that the BIC is a mere money-lender and not KwaZulu's sole development agency, wants the corporation to lend an African businessman the money to buy the beerhall.

At present a large percentage of the proceeds of beer sales goes to development funding as a result of an agreement with Ulundi. Dr. M. Olivier, the BIC's Natal manager, said this percentage would be increased and KwaZulu could expect an income from beer sales of about R900 000 a year.

A similar amount would be paid to the Bantu Trust to be handed over to local authorities. Thus Clermont could expect about R60 000 a year.

Mr. Makathini again rejected this yesterday because, he said, the corporation had entered the township without his board's consent.

4. Plausible Ventures Ltd. is a construction firm based in Cape Town. In August 1974 the firm's tender of R20 000 for a job in Parow is accepted, and plans are made to start the following January. But in November the firm is invited to do a job in Bellville instead for R40 000. The Parow job can be given up on payment of an agreed penalty of R15 000.

Staff The Bellville job, being larger, will require the services of an extra secretary to handle administration at R3 000 p.a., and an extra foreman for R4 000 p.a.

The Company's existing workforce of 10 workers, each earning R2 000, will be adequate for both jobs.

Transport The Company has a fleet of 4 lorries bought for R5 000 each 2 years ago. Depreciation is reckoned to be R400 p.a. plus 10c per mile.

It is estimated that the Bellville job will require the lorries to travel an extra 1 000 miles each.

Materials The Company has already bought all the materials for the Parow job:

1 000 units of Type A at R1 per unit
500 units of Type B at 50c each

Type A would not be [illegible] ob, but could be sold for 50c each.

Type B has no alter [illegible] value, but 200 units can be used for the Bel [illegible] it will be necessary to buy 3000 units of Type [illegible] lville contract.

Both jobs will [illegible]

The Managing D [illegible] der which of the two alternatives is mos [illegible]

Draw up a tabl [illegible] costs involved in each.

What advice w [illegible]

(50%)

Move on Black LAC

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG— A move is being made to allow a member of the African Local Affairs Committee to sit in on City Council meetings here.

The Finance, Policy and General Purposes Committee yesterday recommended that an invitation be sent to the African LAC to send a member to attend council meetings on the same basis as that of Indian and Coloured LACs.

46. A buffer stock scheme which aims to stabilise prices -

1. Can never be self financing.
2. Costs the government nothing because it buys or sells stocks at the same price.
3. Stabilises incomes as well.
4. Both 1. and 2. above.
5. Can never work because one cannot control the weather.

47. According to Edwin P. Reubens' article in Challenge the world food shortage is due primarily to -

1. The fail[ed] many anchovies off the Peruvian coast.
2. World ec[onomy] the high income elasticity of demand f[or] (334)
3. The burn[ing] ps.
4. World po[pulation] tstripping food supplies.
5. Delibera[te] or producers in the output of wheat.

48. The primary [reason] ng migration in the South African econ[omy]

1. Black w[orkers] way.
2. Employe[rs] ur right through the year.
3. The eco[nomy]
4. The pur[pose] viz. (a) Economic growth, (b) Cr[eation] t Bantustans in which all South Africa[n] izens.
5. It happ[ens]

Sowetan 27/7/77 MERC.

Firm gives king two stud bulls

Financial Editor

TWO BRAHMAN stud bulls have been presented to King Goodwill Zulu and his bride, Princess Dlamini, as a wedding present from Roberts Construction (Swaziland) Ltd., and Roberts Construction KwaZulu.

Mr. Ian Colepeper, executive director of Roberts Construction Co. (Natal) said yesterday that he made personal visits to Zululand and Swaziland to hand over the animals on behalf of his company.

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 -

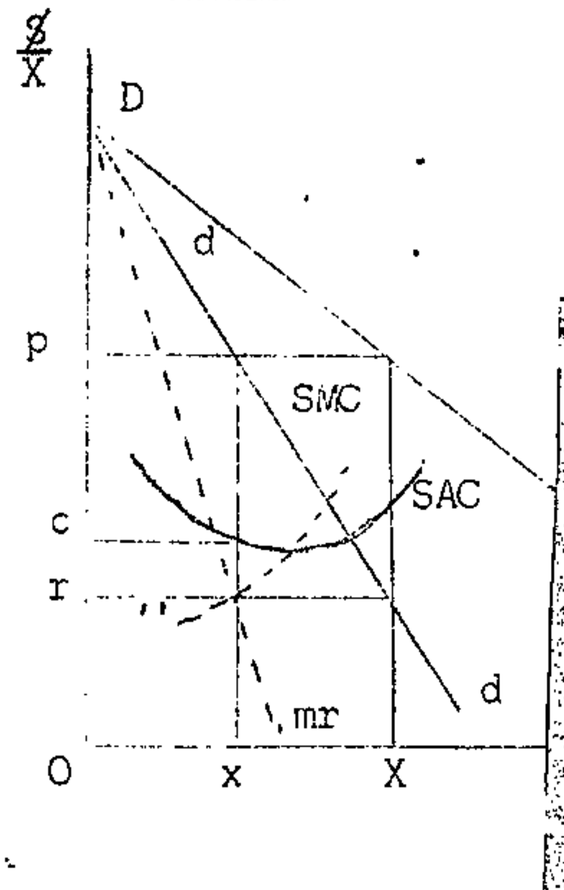
1. Zero.
2. Not measurable.
3. Variable.
4. Infinite.
5. None of the above.

Page 11. / .....

of course the problem of group goals vs individual goals arise. The more influential firms pressing perhaps for larger quotas - this may increase costs and decrease industry profits. A conflict of interests can arise that could lead to a breakdown of Cartel arrangements.

See Machlup for full analysis of such "political" situations.

MARKET SHARING CARTEL.



Assume Homogeneous product, and Agr
(Homogenuity ensures single price.

Here the result can be the "Ideal"
the Industry (same as Pure Duopol

A Market-shari Cartel need not s
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4. NON-COLLUSIVE

Theory of the
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Action)

references already
given.)

Programme for a theft

TWO MEN stole R9 313 from Romatex Ltd. last November by using a falsified cheque printed by the company's computer, a Durban Regional Magistrate heard yesterday.

Before Mr. E. B. Standen were Marie Patrick Francis Joseph Maurel (26) and Darrell Charles Meyer (33) who pleaded guilty to theft.

Maurel, a former employee of Romatex with a bank overdraft of more than R3 000 had, with Meyer, a senior accounts clerk with Romatex, put a false cheque through the firm's computer.

But, the Court heard, Meyer added R6 000 to the figure.

Mr. Standen sentenced them each to two years' susp[illegible] for three years on condition that Maurel repays R3 313 and Meyer R6 000.

Court Reporter

OLIGOPOLY BEHAVIOUR seen as A GAME (of strategy)

(compare chess, or international diplomacy, labour-management negotiations). (Taken from Dorfman - PRICE and MARKETS)

Such a situation, in which there are several participants with conflicting interests, each of whom has significant influence on the attainments of the others as well as on his own outcome, is known as "a game of strategy" - or, for short, as a "game". (Chess and other board exercises are one sort of game; oligopoly - like international diplomacy, labour-management negotiations, and so on - is a game of quite another sort, but subject to analysis by remarkably similar methods.) The crucial feature of any game is that each participant bases his decisions on what he expects the others to do, and therefore on what he thinks the others expect him to do, and indeed on what he thinks the others think he expects them to do, and so on. Can

economies of scale are possible beyond th
separate firms, so that for any given lev
output will be twice that of each of the
demand curve is now DD and it can be show
marginal revenue curve of the monopoly -
demand curve (= average revenue curve), t
lies half-way between the average revenue
axis. But since the duopolists' margin
halfway between dd and the vertical axis,
point (S) which is at the same height abo
point N. Similarly point Q which shows
moncpolist sells his output will be at the
and OM′ is twice OM.

(b) ASSUME NON-IDENTICAL COST CURVES.

Explanation of how PRICE LEADERSHIP could

Firm A would like to produce output OM
profitable output for firm B is OM′ at pri
will, ofcourse, prevail, and firm A will b
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BLASTS IN PAINT BLAZE

Mercury Reporter

FIRE broke out at the Plascon-Evans paint factory at Mobeni yesterday as fire broke out, to be accompanied by several explosions.

BLACK smoke billows ominously over the Plascon-Evans paint factory at Mobeni yesterday as fire broke out, to be accompanied by several explosions. "There was a hell of a bang followed by others, just as though paint cans were going up," said Mr B. Deller, a worker at a nearby factory. "I rushed out and saw flames pouring from one of Plascon's rooms." No one was injured and two engines from Mobeni Fire Station had the blaze under control within 90 minutes.

Manager Mr. R. Turner had not estimated damage or ascertained the cause of the fire by last night, and would not comment.

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1/19/77 NEWSWEEK
334

1/7/77 N/MERCURY (334)



ROSINA SINAMA grows as she goes. The 45-year-old Kwa Mashu mother of two supplements her maid's income by crocheting bedspreads and tablecloths in her spare time. She has become a familiar sight near Manor Gardens, Durban, where she works, weaving an ever-expanding cloth which she crochets as she goes. "I carry wool in my pocket and a hook under my doek, and I work wherever I am — walking, riding on the bus, eating and lying in bed. I never stop," she says. She is pictured putting the finishing rows to her project of the last four weeks — a striped bedspread.

...e of such meet-
...each member at
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...an and the Vice-
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...rs arising there-

...he Chairman's
...easurer's Report
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...rman, two (2) Vice
...reasurer, Hon. Sec-
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...n Ten(IO) members
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. Auditors.

...ent business.

Meetings:

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...acted. The Chairm-
... at any such mee-
... not present, one
...men shall preside.
... the Chairman and
the Vice-Chairmen the Meeting sha-
ll elect a Chairman. Such Meeting
shall not be competent to transact
business of which notice has not
been given. Ten members shall form
a quorum.

1/7/72 MERCURY (334)

An apology demanded from chief

African Affairs Correspondent

MR. OSCAR Xaba, a business man at Magabeni, near Umkomaas, demanded a public apology yesterday from KwaZulu's Minister of Works, Chief Everson Xolo, who, he alleged, called him a police informer at a recent meeting.

Chief Xolo, however, denied the charge, and said he bore no animosity toward Mr. Xaba.

Mr. Xaba said the trouble began when he was elected chairman of the Magabeni branch of Inkatha last year.

After the election, Chief Xolo asked him if his new position would not clash with his membership of the KwaZulu Public Service Commission.

"After consulting the Act I resigned as chairman of the local branch, but I retained my membership of Inkatha."

Seven months later, Mr. Xaba said, Chief Xolo told a large crowd that his reasons for resigning were unacceptable.

"But Chief Xolo went further. Totally without justice or evidence he accused me of working against Inkatha and of being a police informer."

Chief Xolo, in reply, said: "I did not criticise Mr. Xaba for resigning his position as chairman and I never called him a police informer."

(b) The Funds raised by means of these Festivals to be used to establish and maintain needy cases as the executive committee may deem fit, more [illegible]rd to education nd mind.

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5. MEE

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s 50c toward sation shall r the year in for the port- the date of on renewing not later tha- year.

es not less nds of the time shall

may elect as an Honorary Member any person who has done or who is doing valuable Work for the Organisation, as it may determine. Such Honorary Members shall be members of the Organisation without paying subscriptions.

6. FINANCIAL YEAR: The year, for the purpose of the Organisation shall run from the Ist March to 28th February.

7. GENERAL MEETINGS: (a) Annual Meetings.

An Annual General Meeting of the Organisation shall be held not later

than....3

The Natal Mercury, Friday,

17/7/72 N/MERCURY

NEA wound up (334)

Financial Editor

THE NATAL Employers' Association, which has been active in the labour affairs of the province for the past 34 years, was wound up after a 15-minute meeting held in Durban last night.

After the meeting Mr. B. W. Heilbron, the president of NEA, said the Association had performed a useful function in the past but it had worked itself out of a job.

"There is too much duplication of its work. The labour scene has changed. We no longer have an employer / employee situation. There has been a tremendous improvement in the conditions of employment."

Mr. Len Thorne, director of the Association, said that the problems with labour were now in the townships and with transport—not at their place of work.

"We can do little to resolve these matters. The Association is not an essential part of the business community."

Mr. Thorne said the Association had 300 members and an office staff of five.

"We have four Whites and one African. The staff will be compensated and some will retire. I am sorry about the African who will lose his job."

Mr. Thorne added that the Association's funds would be sufficient to meet the compensation for the staff.

The Association was founded in March, 1943, in a bid to solve serious labour troubles which were being experienced at that time. This it did with great success. There was an unsuccessful bid by the Natal Chamber of Industries to take over NEA in 1968.

1/2/77 N/MERCURY (334)

Durban City warning to soccer hooligans

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN CITY chairman, Norman Elliott, angered at the manner in which his club supporters were hustled by opposition fans during Wednesday night's Mainstay League Cup soccer match at New Kingsmead, plans to take firm measures to prevent a recurrence.

He said yesterday: "Under no circumstances will Durban City allow this sort of thing to happen again. I will do all in my power to make certain that the hooligan element is kept away from future games played by my club.

"I want to ensure that all genuine supporters of the game of soccer will be able to come to New Kingsmead for matches against Durban City in complete safety and without fear of humiliation or harassment."

Mr. Elliott said: "I shall bar people, irrespective of race, who show a tendency to misbehave at Durban City games, whoever they support."

Coloured, Indian and African leaders and sports administrators yesterday said that the only solution to crowd violence at Mainstay soccer games was integrated teams.

Mr. Bill Hendrickse, chairman of the Coloured LAC forecast: "There will be more bloodshed as the multi-national competition progresses."

And Mr. R. Bijou, a sports administrator and member of the North Durban Indian LAC said that unless teams were integrated, there would not be an end to soccer violence in the Mainstay series.

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15. DISSOLUTION OF ORGANISATION:

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he votes of members present in
erson, at a Meeting of members
uly convened for the purpose,
and confirmed by a resolution
passed by a majority of votes of
nembers present in person; at a
second Meeting of members, held
not earlier than seven days and
not later than twenty-one days
after the passing of the first
main resolution.
Twelve members present at each
Meeting shall form ~~the~~ a quorum.

In the event of dissolution of
the Organisation being agreed
upon and there remaining assets
whatsoever after satisfaction of
its debts and liabilities, such
assets shall not be paid to or
distributed among its members but
shall be given to such other
registered welfare organisation
or organisations, preferably
having similar objects, as may be
decided ~~upon~~ by the members at
the second meeting at which it wa
was decided to dissolve the Orga-
nisation; or in default of such
decision, as may be decided by
the National Welfare Organisations
Board.

WESTERN PROVINCE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

WP Colts Tour to Southern Cape (George) : 30 to31 July 1977

To assist the players with their tour expenses your donation is greatly appreciated. TICKETS are 20 cents each or 3 for 50 cents. The PRIZE is a PORTABLE RADIO. The DRAW will be made on Wednesday 27 JULY 1977 and the winner contacted by telephone. Thank you for your support.

O; Metcalf.
MANAGER

NATAL MERCURY 6/7/77

Appeal men to go free

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — A Ubombo man who denied knowledge of four dagga plants growing in his unfenced mealie field yesterday had his appeal against conviction and a five-year gaol sentence for dealing in the drug, upheld in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Hoexter, with Mr. Justice van Heerden, found there was no evidence to show that the field owned by Mr. Johnson Jele (45) had been cultivated.

Mr. Jele said he had planted the mealies and that he hoped to harvest the crop. He never had time to weed the field and bushes were growing amongst the mealies.

Police visited his kraal on February 28 and found the four dagga plants.

In another case Mr. Mboni Cebekhulu (27), a kraalhead in the Tugela Ferry area, was found guilty in the Maphumulo Magistrate's Court on June 7 of dealing in 800 grams of dagga and sentenced to five years in gaol.

Mr. Justice Kriek, with the Judge President — Mr. Justice James — set aside the conviction and sentence on review.

334

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Mvovo case postponed

D.D. 10/7/77

(334)

EAST LONDON — Judgment in the hearing against a former Eastern Cape regional director of the Black People's Convention, Mr Mxolisi Mvovo, and two others has been postponed to September 8 in King William's Town.

Mr Mvovo, 30, of King William's Town, Mr Sabata Marai, 24, and Mr Fumbatile Mbilini, 23, have all pleaded not guilty to a charge of inciting racial hatred.

The State has alleged Mr Mvovo, Mr Marai and Mr Mbilini distributed pamphlets on March 20 this year at Mdantsane, worded "Heroes of yesterday, Martyrs of the struggle" with the aim of encouraging or fomenting feelings of hostility between the different population groups in South Africa.

Giving evidence in his defence before Mr A. J. Swart, Mr Mvovo said when he read the pamphlets he found nothing that could incite racial hatred as alleged by the State.

To his way of thinking, information relating to the Sharpeville incidents had been deliberately suppressed. There was also a lot of dissatisfaction about police investigations into the recent riot deaths and people who were alleged to have died after jumping from buildings at police stations.

Asked by the prosecutor, Mr J. Bruwer, what was meant by the statement in one of the pamphlets, "striving for the liberation and emancipation of the blacks," Mr Mvovo said he was not one of the publishers.

Mr Marai and Mr Mbilini also denied the pamphlets contained anything which suggested incitement of racial hatred.

Mr Mbilini said when he distributed the pamphlets the idea was to bring to the attention of people the number of people who died at the hands of the police.

He did not read the pamphlets before distributing them and it had never been his intention to cause racial hostility.

Mr G. M. Gxenge, of Durban, who appeared for the accused, argued that he had read through the pamphlets and could find nothing which suggested any racial hatred.

He said a security policeman who gave evidence could not point out anything in the pamphlets which created racial hostility.

He asked the court to accept that where the word police was mentioned in the pamphlet, it did not refer to white policemen but to the police in general.

Mr Gxenge said not all policemen investigated cases properly and this was borne out by the comments of magistrates and judges.

He asked the court to accept that the State did not prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt and to find the accused not guilty. — DDR

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* (1) P. Samuelson, "Ecor
Ch. 42: "Winds of (

* (2) Richard T. Gill:
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(4) Adam Smith: "Wealt

(5) J.M. Keynes: "The

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* (1) Samuelson: "Econom
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* (2) G. Grossman: "Econo
Ch, 2: "Some Institutions and Problems". See, in particular,
section on "Centralization-Decentralization".

. Econ. Series).

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Natal Mercury 12/7/77



MR. PHAKAMILE Mabija (27) pictured in Durban earlier this year.

Black Nomad . . . giving a year of life which ended suddenly

Mercury Reporter

THE BLACK detainee who fell to his death from the sixth floor of a Kimberley police station on Thursday had been a full-time Anglican youth leader in The Nomad programme who had received part of his training in Durban this year.

Mr. Phakamile Mabija (27) had come to Durban from Vergenoeg, Kimberley, for a 3½-month intensive course in youth leadership run by the interdenominational National Youth Leadership Training Programme, in which Nomad members took part.

He had been detained in Kimberley on June 27 after an incident involving the stoning of buses.

Mr. Mabija had left Durban in April to work full-time in the diocese of Kimberley.

"Nomads give a year of their life to work among Anglican youth," said the Reverend Charles van Heerden, assistant priest at St. Thomas' Church, Musgrave Road, who devoted his Sunday sermon to Mr. Mabija and the Kimberley incident.

"As chairman of the Natal Diocesan Youth Council I feel a responsibility to the youth programme. The Church must be supportive to those who live out their Christian witness," he said, explaining the choice of theme.

A memorial service was held in Durban at the weekend attended primarily by youth leaders and trainers who had known Mr. Mabija, a schoolteacher before he had joined the programme in January.

Dr. Donald Veysie, chairman of the Natal Coast conference of the Methodist Church, was present at the service.

He said yesterday: "The people who knew Phakamile were deeply shocked, and as a pastor it was necessary for me to be with them in their bereavement."

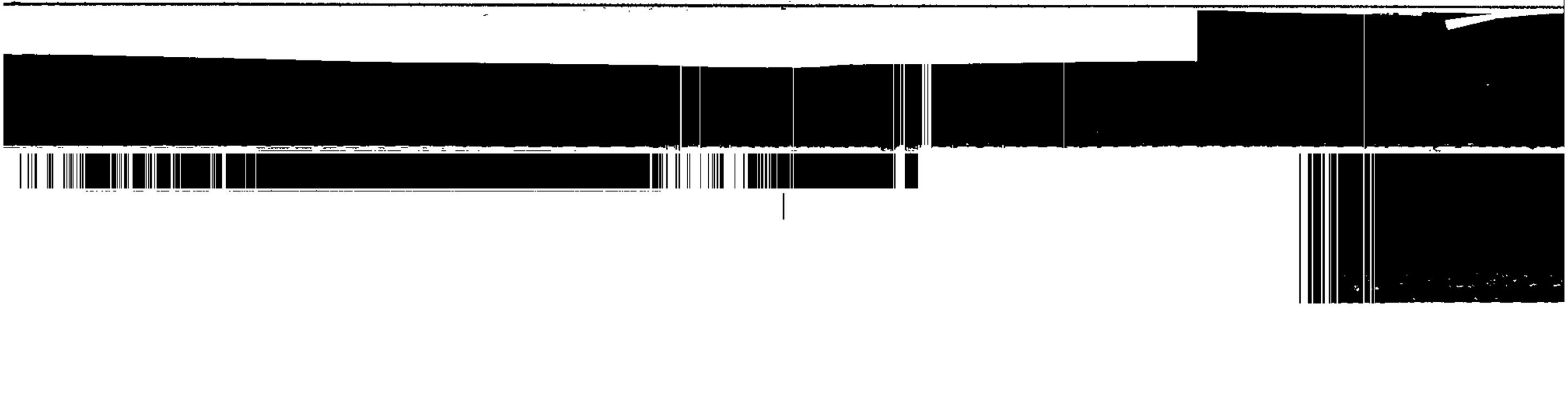
The Anglican Bishop of Natal and chairman of the Christian Education Committee for the province, the Right Rev. Philip Russell, has written to the Minister of Justice about the incident. He would not divulge its contents.

He shared the Rev. van Heerden's unhappiness that detainees were not allowed spiritual succour at a time when they needed it most. No visitors had been permitted Mr. Mabija.

"The trouble is that nobody knows what happens when they are in there," said Bishop Russell.

It is alleged that Mr. Mabija had been returning from a toilet in the Transvaal Road police station in Kimberley when he ran through an open door and fell from a louvred window.

The head of the Security Police in Kimberley, Colonel T. G. du Plessis, said that Mr. Mabija's case had been referred to the Attorney General and that he had been due to appear in Kimberley Magistrate's Court the day after his death.





REV. Charles van Heerden, assistant priest at St. Thomas' Church.

(334)

2 GAOL-BREAKERS CAUGHT

N. Mercury 13/7/77

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Another two of the 10 awaiting-trial prisoners who escaped recently from the Ladysmith police cells have been rearrested.

There are now only three escapers at large.

The prisoners escaped when they stormed two police constables who had opened their cell and gone in to separate the men who had been reported to be fighting among themselves.

STEYN, R.C. UCT News and Information Bureau, Administration
Prejudices as a barrier to communication.

STOHR, P. Economic History

South Africa. H[illegible] Development Corporation of

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VAN DER MERWE, N.J. Archaeology

1. Laboratory dating problems: carbon 14, archaeomagnetism.

2. Laboratory analysis: $^{12}C/^{13}C$ ratios in bone, X-ray fluorescence of slag, chemistry of cannabis sativa, metallography.

3. Early Iron Age of the Transkei.

4. Iron Age in the Transvaal.

Natal Mercury 13/7/72

Inkatha leader is warned to quit or lose job

334

African Affairs Correspondent

DR. S. M. BHENGU, secretary-general of Inkatha, confirmed yesterday that he had been ordered by the University of Zululand to resign his position in the movement or be dismissed as the university's dean of students.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the movement, angrily charged: "The whole thing is Broederbond-inspired."

Prof. J. A. Mare, the rector of the university, denied that any ultimatum had been issued.

"Dr. Bhengu is a highly valued member of the staff but we have a rule, as do all universities, that a man cannot have two masters," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said: "Soon after Dr. Bhengu was appointed last year he was told he would have to resign from his post in Inkatha.

"I wrote to the rector explaining that we had appointed extra staff and had created the post of organising secretary so that Dr. Bhengu would not be involved in the day-to-day running of the movement."

Prof. Mare said the rule applied to everyone. "If a man was the secretary-general of the National Party he would have to resign from the university staff. This is general practice at all universities."

He said that when Dr. Ben Pienaar, a lecturer at the university, stood as a parliamentary candidate for Zululand he had been told to resign.

Dr. Bhengu had been informed on appointment that he would have to give up his post in Inkatha.

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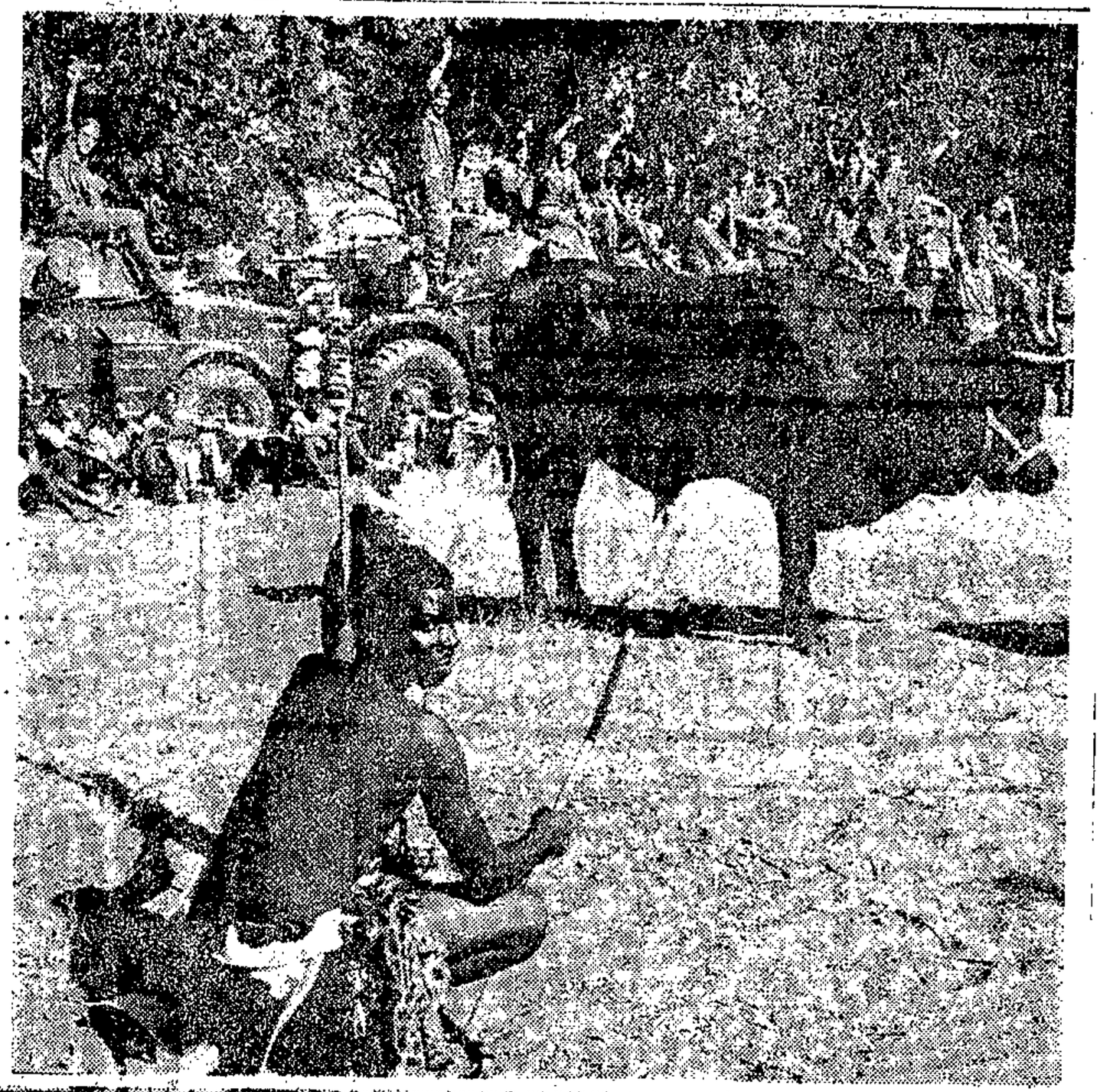
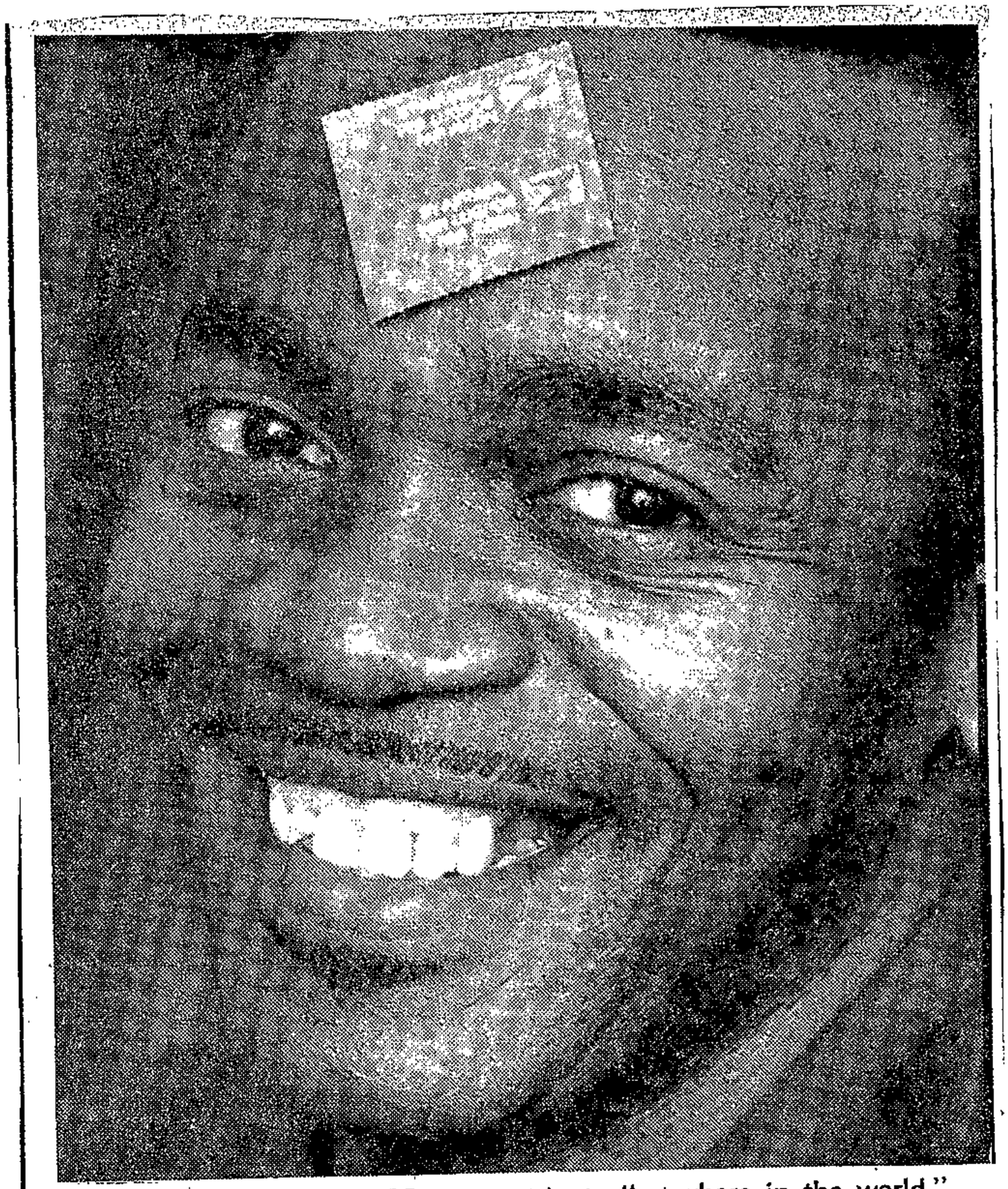
TO THE CHIEF A BULL

COMMANDANT Peter Menne, Officer Commanding Umvoti Mounted Rifles, has presented a bull to Chief Nxlumalo Kazwidi as a goodwill gesture. The regiment will be carrying out exercises in the Umbazwana area of Zululand. The bull will be used by the tribe to improve its cattle stock. It is a pedigree Drakensberger 2½ years old and weighing 816kg. Here members of the regiment cheer during the presentation ceremony, but an induna, Mr. Kehla Ngawani, keeps a wary eye on the bull.







GOODENOUGH MHLONGO won a trip to "anywhere in the world."

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Natal Mercury 14/7/77

Problem for winner of trip

Mercury Reporter

GOODENOUGH Mhlongo, a messenger at Natal Technical College in Durban, has won a trip to "anywhere in the world." But he does not know where to go.

"I've been to the Transvaal once," Mr. Mhlongo said, "and I think Id like to go a bit further this time."

He entered a competition organised by the Fine Fare group of bottle stores, and on Tuesday marketing director Mr. Lawson Leslie telephoned him to give him the good news.

After telling Mr. Leslie he wanted to go "further than the Transvaal" he sat down and wrote to his wife in Kwa Mashu — 10km away — to tell her the good news.

Yesterday when the prize was officially handed to him he said he would go to North America "because in some travel books that I was shown I saw that they have caves there."

Mr. Frank Jason, managing director of the travel company sponsoring the prize, Jet International, met the winner yesterday and asked him how long he would be staying and where he would live.

Mr. Mhlongo had no answer, so Mr. Jason has now agreed to put the prizewinner on a tour of whichever country he chooses, all expenses paid.

The farthest he has been from Natal is Parktown North in Johannesburg, to visit his cousin, and he says he is "looking forward very much to flying in an aeroplane."

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N. Mercury 14/2/72

CHIEF ON 'FARCE' OF TALKS WITH PM

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday called for guidance from Inkatha's national council here on whether or not he should continue to attend meetings between the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and other Black leaders.

He told the gathering that the last conference with Mr. Vorster had been a "time-wasting farce."

Since then Mr. Vorster had made it plain to the Americans at the recent Vienna meeting that he was "not budging one inch" from apartheid.

Chief Buthelezi added: "Recently Mr. Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, made it clear both in Switzerland and in the United States that the Government was not prepared to negotiate its 'own destruction' by scrapping its grand apartheid scheme."

Chief Buthelezi said the growing number of contenders in the "pseudo-independence stakes" made it unnecessary for the Prime Minister to reconsider his policies.

He noted that Bophuthatswana was following the Transkei towards independence and said: "There are now rumours that Vendaland is already in the same queue."

He recalled that all the homeland leaders had signed a "joint communique" last year rejecting independence.

"Yet signatories to that very communique, such as Chief Mphephu of Venda, in less than a year are being mentioned in the pseudo-independence stakes."

Perturbed

Chief Buthelezi said he was perturbed to learn that the Ciskei was also considering independence, and he charged that Chief Lennox Cebe seemed to "allow his commitment to economic development to blur his perspectives."

Refraining to reply to "an unprovoked attack" on him made by Chief Cebe in the Transvaler newspaper, Chief Buthelezi added: "The double-talk of some leaders is becoming increasingly embarrassing for those of us who do not envisage the Pretoria-type mini - independence."

The country was economically in dire straits, said the Chief.

'Liberate'

"Even if we did not have unemployment it is clear that somewhere along the line we will have no option but to use our strength to liberate ourselves," he said.

Inkatha had to devise ways to enable Blacks to "keep their heads above water," and to this end the movement would have to look at projects which gave the people something to eat.

Apart from the jobs crisis South Africa had reached a political impasse which might reduce future political options.

This could mean increasing violence and at present there were "some White enemies" using the unemployment situation to create divisions among Blacks.

The Chief warned that hunger might well be used to split Black solidarity and he called on Inkatha to think deeply about ways to prevent this.

Natal Mercury 15/7/77 (334)

Slim hope for West

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The best the West could hope for in the future from a Black - controlled South Africa was a non-aligned neutrality "and even that would be hoping for a great deal," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday when he addressed the general conference of Inkatha here.

He was speaking to more than 1 000 people including the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, and the King of the Zulus, Paramount Chief Goodwill, who was seen in an Inkatha uniform for the first time.

Chief Buthelezi said Black South Africans were on the "receiving end of the advantages Pretoria gets from its international alliances" and Blacks were unconvinced by Western propaganda "which tries to persuade us that Western involvement in southern Africa is for the good of us all."

Africans were convinced that the West played the role of ally to the powers that "maintain the circumstances of our sub - human rights."

Dominate

Blacks were part of Africa and this identity should dominate their thinking. "We no longer seek to establish representation in the parliamentary system phased on a Westminster model. We seek to establish African democracy."

He said: "While now as the final hour of South Africa draws near there are claims that Whites here regard themselves as of Africa. We see no evidence that the White powers ally themselves to Africa nor do they move into the harmony of an African spirit."

Mr. Vorster, he said, was making White South Africa "an appendage of the West and he was doing this on a continent where the West has no power to control the destiny of any one people."

Calling for increased self-help among Africans Chief Buthelezi warned that they could expect less help in the future from White friends.

He said White helpers were being denied access to KwaZulu and people like Dr. Beyers Naude, head of the Christian Institute, were regarded as traitors by many Whites.

Control

He warned that the army and police "may take direct control of the country."

He said those Whites most convinced of the rightness of what he was saying were the security organisations of the Republic.

"They, of all people, are most keenly aware of the forces both within the country and beyond its borders which are building up steadily to ensure the liberation of the country.

"They know the obstacles in the implementation of apartheid are insurmountable.

"Before White South Africa was confronted with the true position simply because the truth could no longer be disguised the army and police may take direct control of the country."

Condemned

Chief Minister of Gazankulu Chief Hudson Ntsanwisi condemned apartheid as "morally evil" when he opened the conference.

But Africans did not want to threaten Whites, said Professor Ntsanwisi. They wanted "a peaceful reassessment of the whole situation by means of dialogue."

While Africans cherished their diversity they rejected the narrow concept of ethnicity which had unleashed so much "venom and tension" between people.

"The one ideal which is stronger than our culture," said Prof. Ntsanwisi, "is our belief and our allegiance to our common manhood with others.

"Indeed, what the Afrikaners have least understood is just how deeply they have wounded our dignity and common humanity by making apartheid a cornerstone of their political philosophy and salvation," he said.

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N. Mercury 21/7/77

FIRST OF 6 000 HOMES READY TODAY

African Affairs Reporter

FIFTY houses, the first of the R15-million KwaNgedezi township near Mariannhill will be handed over to the KwaZulu Government by the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board today.

Mr. L. H. van Rensburg, the board's director of technical and building services, said that the township plans included 6 000 houses which would be built at the rate of 30 a week.

The project was being undertaken by the board on behalf of the KwaZulu Government.

The homes, for African workers employed in Pinetown and Hammarsdale, are equipped with indoor sanitation. Schools have been built and other facilities would follow.

liom verleen by artikel 2 (1)*bis* van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), omskryf hierby die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë in die Bantoewoongebied te Vryheid, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1878 van 6 Desember 1957, en geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesakeadministrasieraad vir die Noord-Natalgebied te Vryheid wat kragtens die bepalings van artikel 2 (1) (c) van genoemde Wet as tehuise vir Bantoemans bepaal en afgesonder is.

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

(Lêer A6/5/2/V37)

BYLAE

Die volgende tehuispersele geleë binne die Bantoewoongebied te Vryheid:

1. Gekonsolideerde Perseel 1, groot 1,5 hektaar;
2. Perseel 2, groot 9,3 hektaar;
3. Gekonsolideerde Perseel 33, groot 7,4 hektaar.

vested in him by section 2 (1)*bis* of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby define the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the Bantu residential area at Vryheid as defined in Government Notice 1878, dated 6 December 1957, and situate within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Natal Area at Vryheid, which has been defined and set apart as hostels for Bantu men under the provisions of section 2 (1) (c) of the said Act.

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

(File A6/5/2/V37)

SCHEDULE

The following hostel sites situate within the Bantu residential area of Vryheid:

1. Consolidated Site 1, in extent 1,5 hectares;
2. Site 2, in extent 9,3 hectares;
3. Consolidated Site 33, in extent 7,4 hectares.

No. 1407 GOVT. GAZ. 5681 22 Julie 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-NATALGEBIED.—OMSKRYWING VAN BANTOETEHUISE GELEË TE VRYHEID

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

334

No. 1407 22 July 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN NATAL AREA.—DEFINITION OF BANTU HOSTELS SITUATE AT VRYHEID

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under the powers

SUNDAY TIMES, July 24, 1977.

No room at the inn — if you're White–

334



Mr Mkhize: "The same high standard is being maintained."

A VILLAGE'S only white-owned hotel has been taken over by a black.

Now apartheid works in the reverse — no whites are allowed in the hotel. They are not even allowed to enter the off-sales to buy or bottle or two for sundowners.

The hotel is in Nqutu, 50 km from Dundee in Northern Natal.

Its bar, once backed by white regulars who played their favourite dart game of "killer" is still

By G. R. NAIDOO

crowded, but by black faces.

The dart board is still there, but the winner now is usually the player who throws the most darts into the board.

The dining room with its Alpine mural, red table cloths and red serviettes is also there, but whites can only watch from the outside while blacks enjoy a four-course meal.

The one-star Nqutu Hotel was taken over from Mr J. W. F. Drew by Mr T. T. Mkhize, a business man from Nkandla.

Nqutu is a "released area" in terms of the law and nobody but blacks can buy property. The few white-owned businesses still there cannot be sold to whites. Eventually all the whites will have to leave the area.

Mr Mkhize, 35, a father of four, gave up his job as a radiographer at Durban's King Edward Hospital several years ago to go into business.

He owns a trading store and tea room at Nkandla and now the Nqutu Hotel, bought for R190 000 with the aid of the BIC.

"Not a single member of the staff has been retrenched," he said. "The same high standard attained by the previous owner is being maintained and I plan to provide several additional facilities for patrons.

"My new venture is a challenge, but I am sure I will come out on top."

Asked about the ban on whites buying liquor in his off-sales, Mr Mkhize said: "The laws are made by the white man, not the black man. I refuse whites entry only because I am required by law to do so."

Whites in Nqutu will now have to travel to Dundee to buy their liquor or get black runners to buy it from the hotel that was once their preserve.

Under the liquor laws blacks cannot be served in a white hotel unless the hotel is classified as international.

They can, however, buy liquor from the off-sales section of any hotel.

Under the Bantu Trust and Land Act of 1936 whites cannot enter any part of a business in a "released area" without consent from a person authorised under the Act.

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Africans object to big move

N. Mercury 25/7/77

334

African Affairs Reporter

THOUSANDS of Africans — 1588 families — are to be shifted about 35km to Nqutu from Glencoe and Dundee in Natal's first township resettlement.

Trouble has already been predicted.

Township residents who have registered objections to the massive move are being supported by local Whites and Indians.

In Nqutu itself, where the families will have to make new homes, Government officials are faced with 20 000 squatters and a row between "new" and "old" squatters.

New squatters are also complaining of overcharging for sites, and one induna has been fired over the issue.

The massive removal of families from Sibongile in Dundee and Thembalihle in Glencoe is being planned by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in conjunction with the Northern Natal Bantu Administration Board.

Officials of the board have confirmed the pending removals. Surveys are being done at Nqutu and bush cleared to make room for new townships.

Sibongile township residents have objected to the scheme in a memorandum to the local board. The memorandum is supported by Whites and Indians from Dundee.

Mr. E. D. Dlamini, a member of the local advisory board, said: "We live peacefully with other race groups in Dundee. The removal will definitely cause unrest."

No date has been set for the removal, the Mercury was told but it would take some time.

More than 20 000 Africans from the Reef, Orange Free State and Natal are squatting on tribal lands and trust farms in the Nqutu district.

N. Mercury 25/7/73

THIEVES GRAB R5 000

334

Mercury Reporter

A KWA MASHU general dealer was robbed of cash and goods worth R5 000 when thieves broke into his store by removing an air-conditioning unit at the weekend.

The shopowner, Mr. Gideon Khumalo, said the thieves stole groceries and cigarettes worth R1 400. They also forced open a safe and removed R3 700 in cash. He said the police were investigating.

N. Mercury
26/7/77

Fleeing suspect is shot

(334)

Crime Reporter

A MAN who had been arrested in connection with two cases of housebreaking and car theft was shot and wounded when he escaped from police custody in Kwa Mashu at the weekend.

The man was arrested by Det Sgt. B. Mthiyane and was being taken to the police station when he broke free and fled.

The man ignored warnings to stop and a shot was fired, hitting him in the right arm.

He was admitted to King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, under police guard. His condition is not serious.

JULY 27, 1977

Pupil saves 50 in runaway bus

D.D. 26/7/77

(334)

DURBAN — A young Chesterville Primary pupil saved more than 50 of his classmates from disaster when he grabbed the steering wheel of a fast-moving driverless bus and pulled it off the road.

While the driver of the bus was directing another bus, one of the schoolboys, reportedly leapt into the driver's seat and released the handbrake.

The bus quickly gained momentum down a steep hill with 50 screaming teenage schoolboys on board.

Patrick Khwela, realising the danger facing them grabbed the steering wheel and turned the bus into a light standard, knocking it over. The bus overturned and a large crowd gathered to aid the injured.

Police with dogs cleared a path for the ambulances.

Twenty-nine of the children were taken to King Edward VIII Hospital. Only four were admitted, two with broken legs, one with a broken ankle and the other with head injuries.

Christopher Mabaso, one of the children, said they were on the way for instruction classes at Lamontville when the accident occurred.

"The bus started moving quite slowly, and then picked up a lot of speed. The boys started screaming and I was scared," he said. — DDC.

D.D. 26/7/77

Five get life imprisonment for terrorism

(334)

PIETERMARITZBURG — The accused, members of their families and friends were visibly stunned when five men were sentenced to life imprisonment by Mr Justice Howard in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The men, convicted for participating in various terroristic activities, were:

Mr Themba Gwala, 55 — who admitted a previous conviction of eight years imprisonment, served on Robben Island, for recruiting people who left the country to undergo military training abroad.

Mr Anton Xaba, 42 — a previous conviction of two years for leaving the country without a permit and eight years for taking steps to undergo military training abroad.

Mr John Nene, 32 — similar previous convictions to that of Mr Xaba.

Mr Matthews Meyiwa, 51 — a previous conviction of eight years for sabotage.

Mr Zakhele Mdlalose, 51 — a previous conviction of 10 years for sabotage.

Sentences of the other accused were:

Mr Vusimusi Magubane, 32, 15 years.

Mr Azaria Ndebele, 40, seven years.

Mr Joseph Nduli, 35, 15 years on one count of participating in terrorist activities and 10 years on a second count for a similar offence. Seven years of the second count are to run concurrently with the first count.

Mr Cleopas Ndhlovu received 10 years imprisonment on one count of participating in terroristic activities and 10 years on a second count. Five years of the second count are to run concurrently.

A tenth accused, Mr William Khanyile, 40, was earlier found not guilty and discharged.

All 10 accused originally pleaded not guilty to various charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts.

In passing sentence, Mr Justice Howard described those sentenced to life imprisonment as "dedicated revolutionaries."

"Although they served their previous sentences in full, this did not deter them from participating in terroristic activities within a comparatively short time after their release.

"There appears to be little or no prospect of reformation in their cases and the interests of society require that they should be removed from the scene permanently," Mr Justice Howard said.

There were two effective ways of doing this — execution or life imprisonment. The judge said he had been persuaded by considerations of mercy to choose the latter of the two.

In regard to the other accused, the judge ruled they should be sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The function of such a sentence would be to reform as well as to prevent and deter.

He found the accused were moved by a strong sense of grievance and frustration to do what they could to improve the lot of the black people of the country, but they deliberately chose criminal means to achieve this.

None of the accused had shown the slightest remorse for what he did or attempted to achieve, the judge said.

After passing sentence, the accused rose to face the gallery and gave black power salutes. Some of the spectators joined them in the singing of Inkosi Sikelele i'Afrika as they filed out of court.

In mitigation of sentence, the accused addressed the court and spoke of their family backgrounds and their involvement with trade unionism.

They also expressed their discontent for Government policies, the oppression of blacks, racial and wage discrimination, apartheid, the homelands, pass laws, exploitation by employees, prevailing social conditions, lack of Government - financed schooling for blacks, the expropriation of property by the Government, the creation of townships, job reservation, influx laws and poor working conditions.

An appeal will be lodged on Thursday. — DDC.

N. Mercury 27/9/77

334

Sentence changed

Mercury Correspondent

PIETERMARITZBURG A DAGGA addict who had 400g of the drug in his hut for his own use had a gaol sentence of five years reduced to six months on review by the Supreme Court yesterday.

Dennis Ngcongo (35) had admitted in the Mid Illovo Magistrate's Court on June 23 that he was a heavy dagga smoker.

Ngcongo had been found guilty of dealing in dagga and sentenced to five years' goal.

Conviction and sentence were set aside. The sentence was changed to 12 months' imprisonment, of which six months was conditionally suspended.

Dagga case judgment

JUDGMENT will be given today in the case in which two alleged dagga dealers were spied on from the roof of Edendale Hospital by Drug Squad detectives using a telescope.

Both Mr. Atilia Maqalika (24) and Mr. Monna Mankoenyane (40), appearing before Mr. P. J. Miller in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday, pleaded not guilty to dealing in 15,7kg of dagga.

Housing switch

THE accommodation-starved Indian community here is to benefit by the acquisition of 200 economic houses following the curtailment of an under-subscribed White development scheme at Westgate.

The houses are part of a R6-million national housing project at Westgate, where nearly 200 houses are standing empty following a fall-off in demand.

Miss Azalea Under-6s

PRETTY little girls who are from two to five years old on August 31 can win themselves a share of prizes worth R110 in the Miss Azalea Under-6 competition.

Photographs will be taken at Ashley Studios, Chapel Street, on August 2, 3 and 4 and judging will be held on August 17.

Pensioners' concessions

PENSIONERS residing in the capital have been given council approval to travel in the municipality's buses free of charge, subject to the authority of the local road transportation board.

The facilities will be available to those of all race groups aged 70 and over and people drawing either an old-age, war-veteran or disability pension.

N. Mercury 2/8/77 (33p)

15-minute terrorism hearing

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Sentence on four men charged with participating in terrorist activities will be passed today following a 15-minute hearing in one of the shortest Terrorism Act trials ever held in South Africa.

The trial, held in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Kriek and two assessors, is also the first terrorism trial to be held under the new Criminal Procedure Act which came into effect on July 22.

Bombs

Mr. Isaac Sithembiso Zimu (28), Mr. Veli Sandile Timothy Edward Mthembu (22), and Mr. Themba Khumalo (18), all pleaded guilty to inciting other people between June 1 and September 23, 1976, to undergo military training, including the making of bombs, which could be of use to any person intending to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

The offence is said to have been committed in Pietermaritzburg and on journeys between Pietermaritzburg and Golela, via Durban.

All three and Mr. Walter Buhlebuyeza Mtshali (29), have pleaded guilty to a second count of taking steps to undergo such training during the same period.

Mr. Mtshali's plea of not guilty to the first charge was accepted by Mr. M. C. J. Hodgen who appeared for the State.

Summary

The accused admitted committing various offences included in a summary of facts handed in to court.

The offences admitted in the first count by three of the accused, included the recruiting of people to undergo military training abroad, informing the recruits how to go about leaving the Republic to undergo military training, and the provision of money for part of the journey.

In the second count, to which all have pleaded guilty, the accused are said to have begun journeys to the border of Golela, where they planned to cross the South African border and proceed to where they would ultimately undergo military training.

They set out in two groups. One group consisted of the accused, Mr. Zimu, Mr. Mthembu and Mr. Mtshali and four others.

Arrested

The group left by train from Pietermaritzburg on September 11 and were arrested about four hours later at Durban railway station.

The other group, consisting of accused Mr. Khumalo, and two others left the Pietermaritzburg railway station on September 4 and proceeded all or some of the way to Golela. Mr. Khumalo was subsequently arrested on September 23 in Pietermaritzburg.

The public gallery was unoccupied at yesterday's hearing — a complete contrast to the scene when numerous spectators attended the trial of Harry Gwala and nine others which ended in the same court last week.

The accused in yesterday's trial were defended by Mr. W. O. H. Menge who appeared pro deo for the four men.

N. Mercury 27/7/77



sixty

THE SEVERELY damaged Durban Corporation bus (above) after it had been righted yesterday morning. Christopher Mabuso (below), who had jumped off the fast-moving bus, shelters his head injury under his school blazer.



PATRICK BOY HERO OF BUS INCIDENT

334

Mercury Reporter

A YOUNG Chesterville primary schoolboy's efforts yesterday saved more than 50 of his classmates from possible death when he grabbed the steering wheel of a fast-moving, driverless Durban Corporation bus and pulled the vehicle off the road.

While the driver of the vehicle was directing another bus one of the schoolboys allegedly leapt into the driver's seat and released the handbrake.

The bus quickly gained momentum as it descended a steep hill with 50 screaming teenage schoolboys on board.

Patrick Khwela quickly realised the danger and grabbed the steering wheel, running the bus against an electricity pole, which was knocked over by the impact.

The bus overturned and a large crowd quickly gathered to aid the injured.

Police arrived at the scene with dogs and cleared a path for the ambulances from the Central and Congella fire stations. N McCauley

Hospital 21/1/77

Twenty-nine of the children were taken to King Edward VIII Hospital, where all but four were treated and discharged.

Two were admitted with broken legs, one with a broken ankle and the other with head injuries.

According to Christopher Mabuso, one of the children, they had been about to leave their school on the way for classes at Lamontville when the accident occurred.

He said: "The bus started moving quite slowly, and then picked up a lot of speed.

"The boys were screaming, and I was scared. All I thought of was getting off the bus, and it was moving fast when I jumped off.

"I hit my head on the road when I landed, and it's very sore," said Christopher, sheltering his head under his blazer.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

ECONOMICS 1B

FROM DEAN'S OFFICE / FACULTY OF ARTS / LECTURER

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Mr. D. J. Rossouw, the

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DEAN'S OFFICE / FACULTY OF ARTS / LECTURER

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(Andrew Smith)

JOS GERSON

ADS OF DEPARTMENTS

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Mr. D. J. Rossouw, the Deputy Attorney-General who appeared for the State, opposed the appl

Judge refuses appeal

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG AN APPLICATION for leave to appeal against their conviction and sentences by the nine men found guilty in the terrorism trial here was refused by Mr. Justice Howard yesterday.

After hearing argument by the defence and the State on the application, the Judge ruled that none of the accused would have a reasonable possibility of success on appeal.

In the trial five of the accused were sentenced to life imprisonment for participating in terrorist activities.

Four others were sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment.

In his grounds for the appeal Mr. Chris Nicholson — for the defence — submitted that the Court had erred in finding that Ndhlovu underwent training in terrorist warfare and the preparation of and/or manufacture of explosives.

He also contested the Court's finding that proved the State had beyond a reasonable doubt that two of the accused, Joseph Ndwli and Cleopas Ndhlovu, were in fact arrested on the South African side of the border with Swaziland.

He said that the Court should have found that they were captured in Swaziland and subsequently ruled that it had no jurisdiction to try them.

Evidence

The Court had erred in finding that Ndhlovu and Zakhele Mdlalose (51), Matthews Mewiwa (51) (42), John Nene (32) Gwala (55), Anton Xaba

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Evidence

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Why not Gatsha?

D.D. 2/8/77

334

Mr Norman Middleton's statements regarding "Coloureds' New Strategy" in the Dispatch of the 25/7/77 deserve unreserved support from blacks.

In spite of its assurances of "moving away from discrimination" and giving blacks "powers of self-determination", the Government has totally disregarded their majority decision of merely inviting Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to officiate at the opening of the CRC. Of what significance is the central Government's insistence that this council be opened by their white-elected President and representative, Dr Diedrichs? Isn't this a political set-up to demonstrate to blacks that they are insignificant, and powerless?

But why has the Labour Party opted for a fellow black instead of the State President? Why have they identified themselves with a Zulu instead of choosing a powerful, influential and privileged figure?

Because Chief Buthelezi has endeared himself to many millions, has identified himself with the oppressed and advocates the very principles and ideals pursued by "Coloureds" and "Indians".

The invitation to Chief Buthelezi must not be withdrawn! As a self-determining body the CRC should make arrangements to include Chief Buthelezi's speech before or immediately after Dr Diedrichs's speech.

A.V. Green,

21 Grassmere Rd, E.L.

New phase for giant township

Mercury Reporter 3/8/77 (334)

LADYSMITH — A new phase in the administration of Ezakheni, the giant African township on Ladysmith's doorstep, came into operation this week when the administration was taken over by the KwaZulu Department of Interior from the KwaZulu Department of Justice.

The administration of the township, previously undertaken by the Magistrate of Emnambithi District, whose office is situated in Ezakheni, is now to be taken over by a township manager.

The rapid development of Ezakheni is statistically shown by the population increase from an estimated 16 000 in January 1974 to a present estimated figure of between 35 000 and 38 000.

In 1974 1 500 residential units were occupied and this figure has escalated to 4 500.

Roads

During this three-year period 27km of macadamised roads have been laid, linking the four residential areas.

Four large schools, each with 16 to 20 classrooms, have been constructed. A modern auditorium seating 600 has recently been commissioned and a second large H-type clinic added.

Six new businesses have recently been started.

Due to the considerable success of the trade school a fully-fledged technical institute is soon to be established on a site south of the existing built-up area.

In the industrial development field construction has already commenced on a chicken processing plant. When completed it will have cost about R10 million and will provide work opportunity for over 600 Ezakheni residents.

Operation

The full plant is expected to be in operation by August 1 next year.

A closer participation by township residents in the administration of their local affairs is envisaged with the likely establishment of township councils in the near future.

The home ownership scheme is progressing very satisfactorily and many people are purchasing Government-built houses.

Great interest is also being shown in loans being made available by the Economic Development Corporation for construction of houses to individuals' own designs.

The low cost of plots at R30 each is proving an attraction.

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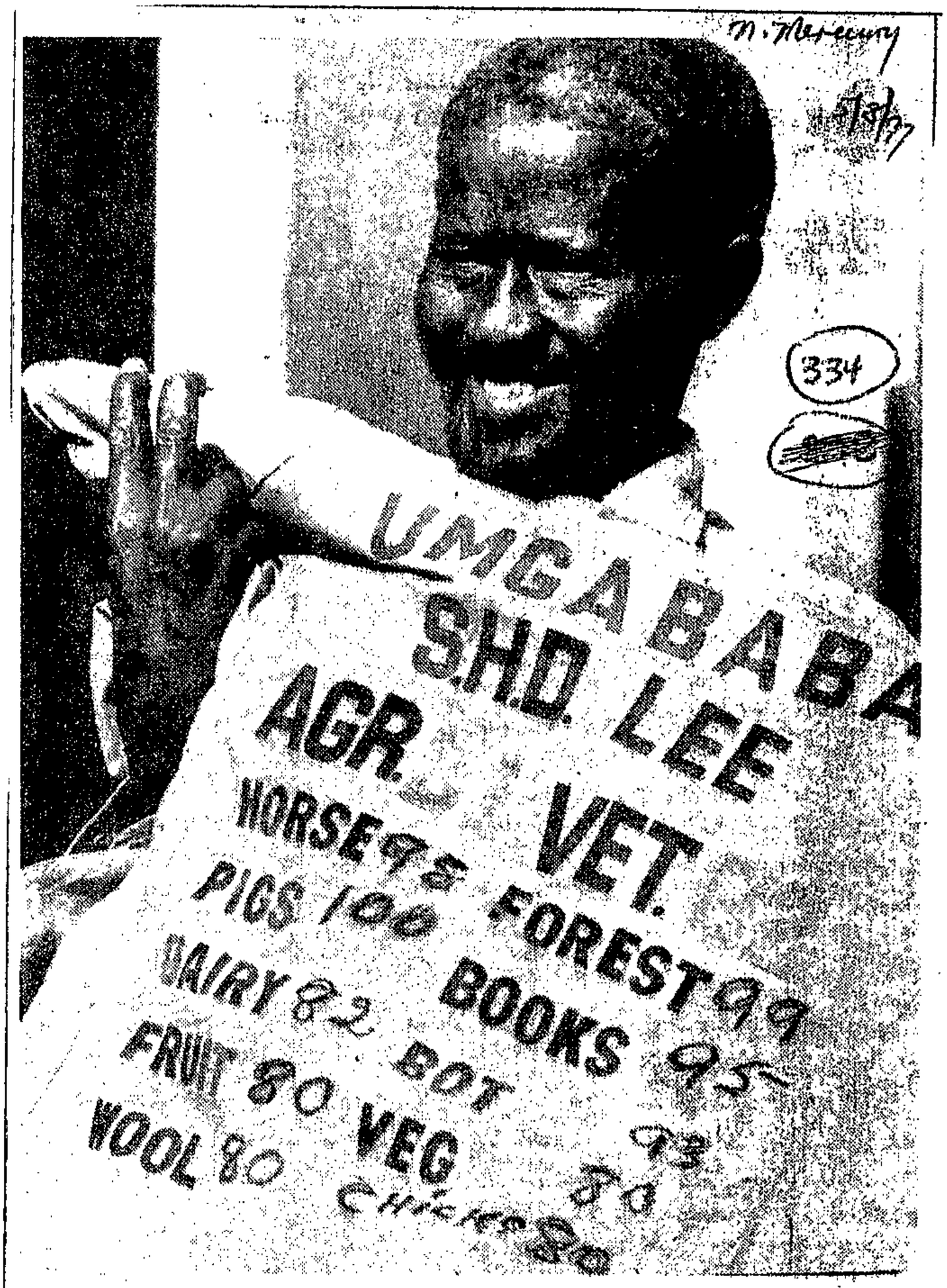

UMLAZI old-age pensioner Mr. Sydney Somze Mnyandu is a man with a big heart but a small purse, for although he graduated from the Tsolo Agricultural College 47 years ago he has had few opportunities to help train other Africans to farm. Now, with a pension of R63 a month, he wants to find someone who will help him make educational films to teach his people the latest farming methods. Mr. Mnyandu proudly holds up his coat, on which he has written the marks gained for his honours pass many years ago.

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Armed robbers strike

D.D. 5/8/71 (33¢)

MOLTENO — Three armed robbers wearing masks and balaclavas barged into the farmhouse of Mr and Mrs Henry Stretton, bound them and their daughter Penelope, and demanded money under threat of assault with knives and a crowbar.

After they had bound the family Mr Stretton got free but was beaten unconscious.

One of the intruders searched the house before the family was dragged into the office where the gang demanded the keys to the safe.

They removed about R500 including several original ten pound notes which Mr Stretton had saved.

They then locked Mr and Mrs Stretton and Penelope in the office, securing the door with a dog chain and left in Mr Stretton's car which was later found abandoned at Syterget Station. It is believed the men boarded a train for Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, Penelope managed to free herself, climb through the window and open the office door.

Apparently, during the robbery, Penelope's three children were asleep, but 8-year-old Stephen had seen everything and later told his mother he had decided to keep quiet until the robbers left so he could release the family.—DDC.

LOW-PROFILE POLICE

(334)

Mercury Reporter 5/8/77

THE POLICE have been asked to keep clear of the KwaDlangezwa High School at Ngoye, near Empangeni, where about 200 male pupils stoned teachers and attacked the girls' dormitory on Wednesay after a power failure.

"Mr. C. S. Mtull, the headmaster, doesn't want us near the place," Colonel J. P. Durand, District Commandant in Eshowe, said yesterday.

"If we go there it will mean more trouble. Everything seems to be quiet at this stage. There hasn't been a policeman there all day."

Mr. G. L. Steyn, KwaZulu Secretary for Education, said he understood that pupils had boycotted classes yesterday and that teachers had stayed away for fear of being stoned again.

According to reports from his inspectors, most of the boys in the hostel had rioted. There are about 700 pupils, half of them boys and most in residence.

"They broke into the tuck-shop, stoned teachers and drove the girls out of their dormitories, perhaps because they did not want to participate in the boycott," he said.

Cape Town

June 1977

Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

BLAST INQUIRY FATAL TANKER

Mercury Reporter 6/8/77 (334)

THE deaths of four Sandock-Austral employees after an explosion aboard an empty oil tanker at the Bayhead last year, were recalled in the Magistrate's Court, Durban, yesterday.

Mr. Zwelakhe Zulu was giving evidence at the joint inquest and inquiry into the causes leading to the deaths of a White pipe-fitter and three African labourers before the Magistrate, Mr. F. M. Vorster, and Mr. M. Roskam, Principal Inspector of Machinery for the Department of Labour.

Mr. Zulu is the sole survivor of the explosion aboard the Mobil Durban at the Sandock-Austral Ltd. berth on October 17 last year.

Mr. Brian Underwood (30), Mr. Gqushu Mthembu (58), Mr. August Mpompolwana (49) and Mr. Ganyala Shabalala suffered severe burns and later died as a result of their injuries.

The men were guiding a disconnected fuel-pipe which was being hoisted through a man-hole by a wharfside crane.

A sudden explosion blew the five men through the manhole in succession.

Durban Central Fire Station platoon officer, Mr. W. Stanton, said he had inspected the hold's lighting system after firemen had extinguished the flames. "The lighting was in a disgusting condition and should never have been allowed on the ship, never-mind in the hold," he said.

The hearing was postponed to August 12.



ZACHARIA ZONDI (15) with the R18 bill.

Bill sent to Chesterville bus victim

334

Mercury Reporter

ONE of the Chesterville schoolboys who broke a leg last month when a driverless Durban Corporation bus crashed and overturned, has received an account from the City Treasurer's department for R18 for ambulance fees.

Zacharia Zondi (15) was one of 29 children taken to King Edward VIII Hospital after the accident, and one of four who had to be admitted for treatment.

He and his classmates were left in the bus while the driver directed another bus, and one of the children allegedly released the handbrake.

Disaster was averted when one of the boys grabbed the steering wheel and ran the bus into a pole.

Zacharia lives in Chesterville with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Zondi.

A distressed Mrs. Zondi said yesterday: "Surely it is the corporation that should be paying Zacharia compensation, not demanding all this money for taking him to hospital."

She asked if all 29 children had been charged R18 for the ambulance fees.

"My husband, who gave permission for our nephew's leg to be set, has also received a R10 account for hospital fees. And the boy has to go back next week and it will be more money."

City Treasurer, said: "This is an awkward situation where the moral and legal worlds clash.

"Accounts have been sent out in the normal way, but if people cannot pay we submit them to social welfare."

BLACK NIGHT-CLUB PLAN FOR R30m SUPER CENTRE

334

Tribune Reporter
7/8/77

A R30-MILLION central shopping centre has been planned for Durban's KwaMashu township.

The project is part of the KwaZulu Government's tripartite scheme to develop business in KwaZulu and create employment opportunities which will train the homeland's citizens to a stage where they can proceed on their own initiative.

The formal structure of tripartite companies is business partnership involving white entrepreneurs, the KwaZulu Government and KwaZulu citizens.

The Bantu Investment Corporation, now known as the Corporation for Economic Development, is negotiating to buy out three businessmen at KwaMashu whose shops are in the trading area where the corporation intends building the giant supermarket.

The businesses involved are two supermarkets owned by Mr Sifiso Dlamini and the late Mr B. M. Maphumulo and a butchery run by Mr Shayizandla Dlamini.

The KwaMashu Urban Bantu Council, which is almost equivalent to a town council now that the township is part of KwaZulu, has had to act as a mediator between the businesses and the corporation.

The shopping centre will be highlighted by a night-club and an off-course tote.

Mr J. J. Booysen of the development corporation said completion of the first phase was expected to cost R7,2 million.



TODAY: A SOMBRE WARNING FROM THE LEADER OF THE ZULUS

Destroy apartheid before it destroys us

S. TRIBune 7/8/77

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi has warned South Africa that if likeminded whites and blacks do not work together to destroy apartheid, apartheid will destroy society.

In an interview with Mr Jan van Eck, editor of the Progressive Reform Party magazine Deurbraak — due to be published tomorrow — Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the powerful black organisation Inkatha, says there are young blacks so filled with hatred that they want to murder whites.

But, he says, that this is not true for the majority of blacks, and there is still time to save the situation.

He says he is not influenced by people who say that blacks should have nothing to do with whites.

"White and black will always live together in South Africa. One cannot simply wish the whites away."

Among the many points made by Chief Buthelezi are these:

● The black man's most important task is to free himself.

Tribune Reporter

"Therefore we blacks must form a united front — and that includes those in organisations such as Saso and the Black People's Convention.

It is most unlikely that he will ever accept independence for KwaZulu.

While he welcomes the steps to get rid of petty apartheid, this is no longer the most important question or grievance among black people.

"Although the opening of international hotels is preparing the whites for change, these changes are definitely not affecting the overwhelming majority of black people."

● There is no point in further talks with the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster. "The fact is that he will not listen to us, he talks past us. We are all talking at cross purposes."

● A round-table meeting of all races is the only hope for a solution to South Africa's problems, and the mistake made in South West Africa of not including Swapo in the Turnhalle must not be repeated here. Such a national convention would have to include the Mandelas and the Sobukwes.

● As regards the full participation of blacks in the Government of South Africa, he cannot offer his people less than has already been granted to the Transkei and Bophutatswana — one man, one vote.

Chief Buthelezi says he is busy strengthening his people for the freedom struggle to follow.

To the claim by radical blacks that he is the stooge of apartheid, he replies that all blacks, including the more militant elements, are prisoners of the system.

"A man can cherish great ideals and work for them and at the same time better the daily lives of people."

He emphasises that Inkatha is only at the first stage of its development. What the next stage will be he refuses to say, on the ground that "certain ideas" he has, have not yet been approved by Inkatha's central committee.

But he makes it clear that he is well aware of the power of black labour as an instrument for change.

On the Durban strikes of 1973, he says: "I think those strikes were not only well controlled, but also very effective."

Future action should not be sporadic but should be part of an overall plan.

Chief Buthelezi emphasises that Inkatha is open to all blacks and not just Zulus. On the organisation's economic policy, he says that while he supports the system of free enterprise, as presently applied in South Africa, it is just for the whites.

Combined

It would have to be combined with the concept of "African communalism."

"While you Westerners emphasise private ownership and individual rights, we emphasise the fact that the welfare of the majority of the people is more important than the welfare of a few people."

South Africa's mineral wealth, he says, should belong to the population as a whole, and the income from this should not go to a few individuals, but should [illegible] people.

And because there are a few people who own much land, he seeks a redistribution of land.

"The black man who contributes his labour to the economy currently receives — apart from his wages — no real share in the economy of the land.

"Permanent security can only be assured if people have a true share in the society and if they have something to fight or die for."

Chief Buthelezi welcomes overseas investment in KwaZulu.

"I do not have the right to say to people: 'You must not have bread to eat.' I encourage investments — even if it provides work for five people. People must have something in their stomachs if you want them to fight for their freedom."

The Chief feels very strongly that all black people are South African citizens, and he sees the Government view of all blacks as "aliens" as an attempt to wish the black man out of South Africa."

"It is denial of reality. The reality is that millions of black people are South Africans and this will remain so.

"We have not the slightest doubt that we are full citizens of South Africa. The same holds for the whites."

He says the most important grievances of the blacks are the lack of work opportunities and influx control.

"I can understand that the government is concerned that there would be large floods of people to the cities.

"However, as long as this influx control effects only us as black people, we feel that we are being discriminated against and oppressed.

"The black man must be allowed to move around South Africa freely like all other race groups, to seek work freely

S. TRIBUNE

White fears 7/8/77

On the question of white fears of black involvement in the Government and the belief that "chaos" would follow, Chief Buthelezi points to the fact that the Department of Information and others have praised the people of Transkei for the responsible manner in which they voted.

Therefore, if one-man-one-vote were going to lead to chaos, there should now be chaos in Transkei.

The Chief strongly rejects allegations about the fact that there have so far been no elections in KwaZulu.

He gives, according to Mr van Eck, a string of reasons over which he has no control at all why elections have not been held.

"However, I am definitely not afraid to hold an election. If an election was held tomorrow, I have not the slightest doubt that I would win easily.

"Without trying to boast, I would suggest that there is no black leader who has so much support among black people in South Africa as I — and that is not just among the Zulus".

D.D. 11/8/77

Court told of death threat

(334)

EAST LONDON — The hearing in which an Mdantsane detective is appearing with another man on a charge of attempted murder continues today.

Appearing before Mr Justice De Wet in the Supreme Court here, Mr Du Toit Robert Makisi, 26, and Det/Const Christopher Mvelase Nogwebu, 38, pleaded not guilty.

The State alleged they attempted to murder Mr Sindile Kebeni, Miss Nobulelo Kebeni and Miss Nomonde Kebeni on May 31 last year.

Det-Const Nogwebu, disclosing his defence under the new Criminal Procedure Act, said he had used his firearm in selfdefence after they had been attacked.

Miss N. Kebeni, of NU6, Mdantsane, said while she was at her husband's home with Nobulelo Kebeni and Mr S. Kebeni, there was a knock the front door.

When she asked who it was the people outside started swearing and she told them to go to the kitchen door. The people outside swore again.

She then heard a bang like a stone striking the wall. The people outside ran around the house and she heard another shot.

The bullet struck a wall inside the house. The people outside again asked them to open the door. Mr S. Kebeni who was closer to the door opened it.

Two men appeared in the doorway. One of them was Mr Makisi who raised his arm as if to strike Mr Kebeni. Miss Nobulelo Kebeni then pushed the door closed while she padlocked it.

"The people outside again banged on the door and threatened to kill us. There were many of them. When I attempted to jump out of a bedroom window a voice outside said "here is one of them, kill her."

"Another shot rang out. I ran after Nobulelo into the toilet but when I realised I would not be able to jump through the window with my child I went back and laid the child down.

"While Nobulelo pushed me through the toilet window, another shot rang out which struck the wall between the toilet and the bathroom," Miss Kebeni said.

They finally managed to escape through a bedroom window. On the following day she picked up six cartridges in the house.

Under cross-examination on a suggestion by Mr Makisi that he and the police had gone to her house because kwediens who had attacked them had run into the house, Miss Kebeni denied this.

The hearing continues today. — DDR

VARIATIONS IN COMPOSITION AT THE
SURFACE OF THE DIATOMACEOUS AND KUNEAR
MUD BELT

D.D. 11/8/77 (334)

BPC man claims he was burned with acid

EAST LONDON — A 28-year-old member of the Black People's Convention, Mr Hamilton Zandisile Petshwa, claimed yesterday he had been brutally assaulted and burned about the face with acid by four men who claimed to be policemen.

Mr Petshwa, a married man with three children living at 264 Lubisi Street, Duncan Village, has severe burns on the right side of the face and neck, abrasions about the head, bruised eyes and scars about the wrists and ankles.

His back, thighs, stomach and ankles were covered in welt marks, which Mr Petshwa claims he received from repeated assaults by the four policemen during intensive interrogation spells.

Mr Petshwa said he was arrested outside his home on July 31 when four men in plainclothes arrived in a car and informed him they wanted to question him at their offices about the activities of the BPC and the movement's leaders.

He said when asking the men where their offices were, the reply he received was: "We have come to tell you we would like to see you in our offices now, and there is no use in telling you where they are".

Mr Petshwa said he was forced into the back of the car and as they drove away one of the men grabbed at his throat and started throttling him.

"They asked me to tell them all I knew about the BPC, and to tell them no lies as they already knew about me," he said.

Mr Petshwa said at the time he was semi-conscious and although he had been travelling in the car for over half an hour, could not say where the cell was that he had been taken to for questioning.

He said he had been held in solitary confinement in a dark cell, assaulted continuously by the men individually, and was finally on August 8 blindfolded and dumped at the side of the road near Breidbach, near King William's Town.

Describing the alleged assault, Mr Petshwa said he was struck about the body with long sticks, punched about the face, chest and back, and when writhing on the cell floor had been continually kicked and beaten.

He said the four men then lashed his wrists to his ankles behind his back and while he was on the floor they beat him.

"They kept asking me about the organisation of the BPC, what BPC was concerned with, doing, where they were holding their meetings and why he was a member," he said.

Mr Petshwa said during one of the alleged lengthy interrogation spells, he had struck out at the men but all four kicked him in the face and groin and he fell unconscious.

"I came to on the floor and felt my whole face burning and then saw they had poured an acid liquid all over my neck and side of face," he said.

Mr Petshwa said after being dumped near Breidbach he had hitch-hiked back to East London and gone direct to Frere Hospital for treatment.

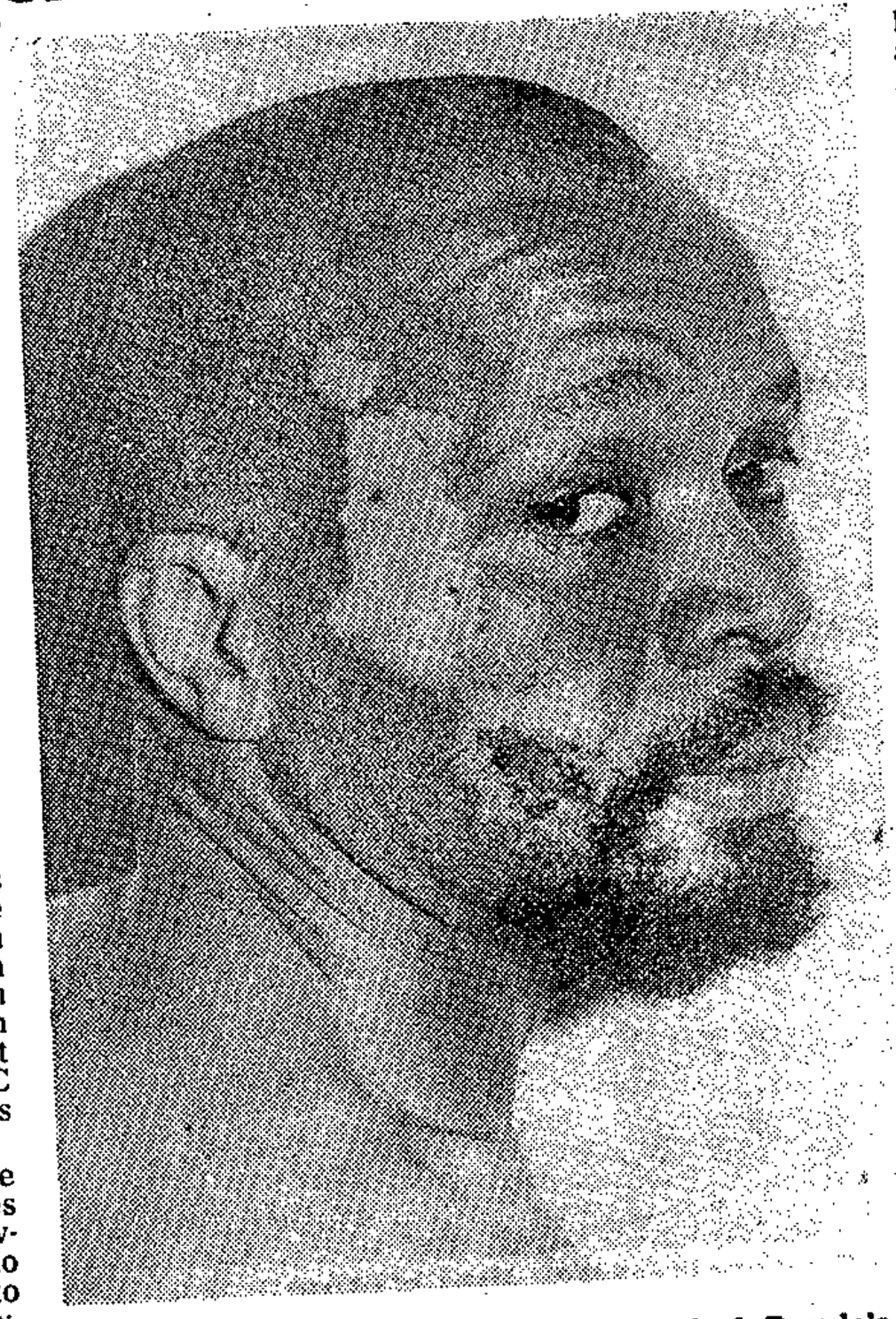
Mr Petshwa said he was treated for bleeding of the anus which had started during the alleged assault.

He said he was also treated for burns, as well as for an accident wound he had sustained earlier which had burst open during the alleged beatings.

The divisional commissioner of police, Brig P. J. Smal, said he knew nothing of any police assault on Mr Petshwa.

He said Mr Petshwa had not lodged a complaint with the police, and that they had been anxious all day yesterday to contact Mr Petshwa to find out what had happened and to have him examined.

Brig Smal said until Mr Petshwa contacted them they were unable to comment as they had no information of any assault on him. — DDR



Burn marks on the face of 28-year-old Black People's Convention member, Mr Hamilton Petshwa, of Duncan Village, which he claims he suffered as a result of acid being poured over him.

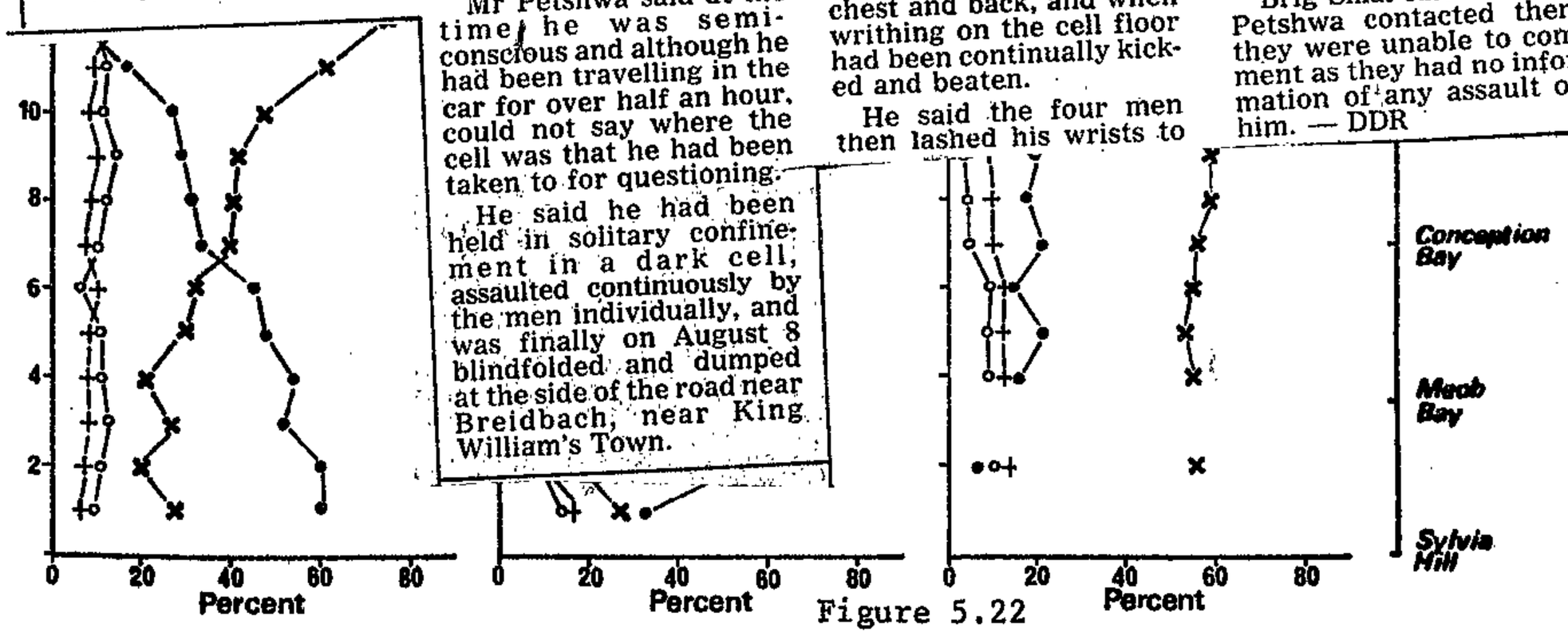


Figure 5.22

Four dagga convicts to go free

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Four African women who rolled dagga for an employer in the belief that he had a permit yesterday had their conviction and five-year gaol sentence for dealing in the drug set aside in a Supreme Court reserved judgment here.

The ruling by Mr. Justice Mostert, with Mr. Justice Hefer, means that Julian Ramatlai (30), Belinda Pitso (45), Makape Pitso (25), and Francina Ntoapane (35) will be released from prison immediately.

The women appeared in the Pietermaritzburg Magistrate's Court in March with their employer, Mandla Earnest Mdlalose (24) and one other. Mdlalose was found guilty in a separate trial while a sixth accused was acquitted.

The Magistrate found that the four women were genuine in their belief that Mdlalose had a permit but that the belief was an unreasonable one.

After hearing legal argument on ignorance of the law, the judges ruled in favour of the women.

All six Africans were trapped in a house at Machibisa near Pietermaritzburg by police on February 17. The women were rolling dagga into newspaper in the house, where 154kg of the drug was found.

D.D. 11/8/77 (334)

EL 3 detained

EAST LONDON — Three officials of the East London Students Cultural Association have been detained by the Special Branch.

Mr Nyanisile Jack, secretary of the local branch of South African Students Organisation, Mr Phindile Mdintsi, vice-chairman of SASO and Miss Lulama Mgqanqo, secretary of East London Students Cultural Association were taken from their Mdantsane homes at 5 am yesterday.

Miss Mgqanqo is a pupil at Mzomhle High School and Mr Mdintsi is a pupil at the Catholic Centre near Mdantsane.

The chairman of the East London Students Cultural Association, Mr M. Sikweyiya, said the three were detained in their capacity as members of the East London Students Cultural Association. —DDR

For the information

:epared by

the Faculty Officer

PREFERENCE / OPTIONS	1							
1	9	3	4	0	5	8	21	99
2	4	5	6	7	5	2	29	106
3	3	6	3	4	6	3	25	87
4	11	11	5	6	2	0	35	163
5	4	4	5	5	3	3	24	88
6	13	7	6	1	0	3	30	143

POINTS

A full minute of the proceedings will be circulated to all members in due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

Judge to decide today on guilty terror pleas

M. Mercury 15/8/77

334

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG MR. JUSTICE Kriek will give his decision today on whether the four accused found guilty in the terrorism trial here can change their pleas to one of not guilty before sentence is passed.

The men, Isaac Zimu (28), Veli Mthembu (22), Themba Khumalo (18) and Walter Mtshali (29), pleaded guilty at the outset of their trial on August 1 to participating in various terrorist activities.

Zimu, Mthembu and Khumalo all pleaded guilty to inciting other people between June 1 and September 23, 1976, to undergo military training, including the making of bombs.

Mtshali's plea of not guilty to the charge was accepted by the State.

All four accused pleaded guilty to a second count of taking steps to undergo such training during the same period.

Mr. W. O. H. Menge had been appearing pro deo for the accused but the accused requested their own legal representation before argument in mitigation of sentence was heard.

Their request was granted and the trial continued yesterday with legal argument on whether the accused should be allowed to change their pleas at this stage of the proceedings.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Cecil Rees, yesterday headed the State's argument.

He submitted that it was competent for the accused to be permitted to correct their pleas. But it was not a prerogative of the accused to simply say they were withdrawing their pleas. They had to satisfy the Court that they incorrectly admitted the allegations against them, he said.

He said that their submissions were seriously made and their pleas were seriously tendered.

INKATHA AGAINST DAMAGE

Mercury 13/8/77

African Affairs Correspondent

334

BECAUSE Inkatha believed in self-help it could not approve the destruction of schools paid for by Africans, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday.

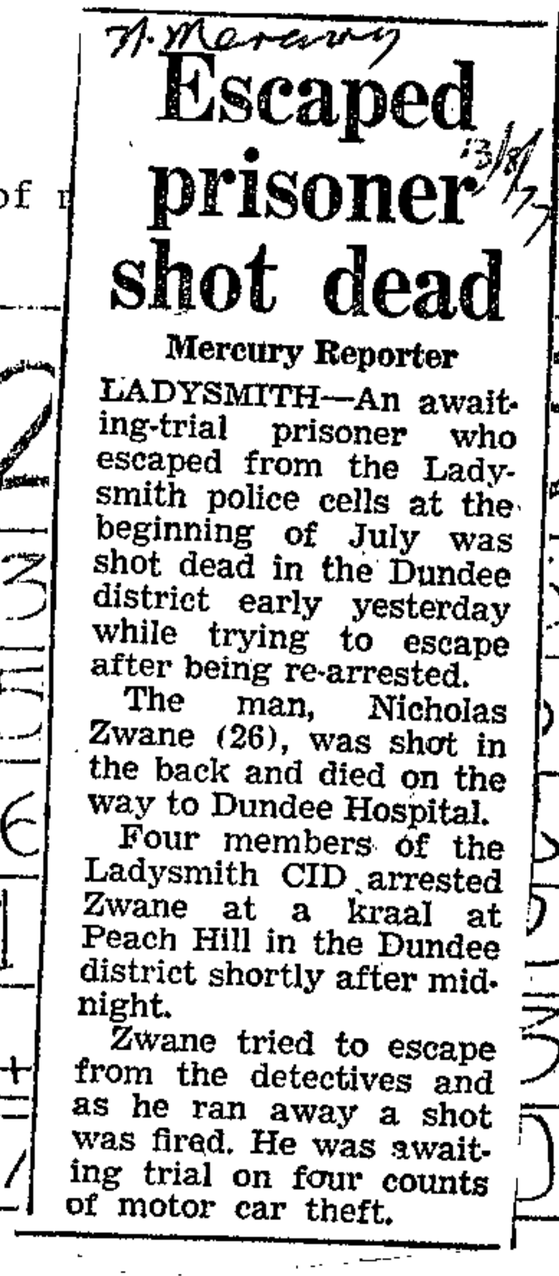
Speaking at the Bilanyoni Combined Primary School, Chief Buthelezi said the country was faced with violence because of the "irresponsible attitude adopted by Whites" toward Black education.

Africans had been made bitter by neglect, and much of their violence now was of a self-lacerating nature.

There was hope that South Africa was moving toward compulsory education for Africans, but Pretoria's promises had not eradicated the current problems of Black education.

Schools were still operating double-sessions while the KwaZulu budget allocations for education were "meagre."

For the information of t
the Faculty Officer:



A. Mercury

Escaped prisoner shot dead

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH—An awaiting-trial prisoner who escaped from the Ladysmith police cells at the beginning of July was shot dead in the Dundee district early yesterday while trying to escape after being re-arrested.

The man, Nicholas Zwane (26), was shot in the back and died on the way to Dundee Hospital.

Four members of the Ladysmith CID arrested Zwane at a kraal at Peach Hill in the Dundee district shortly after midnight.

Zwane tried to escape from the detectives and as he ran away a shot was fired. He was awaiting trial on four counts of motor car theft.

table has been prepared by

PREFERENCE / OPTIONS	1	2	6	TOTAL VOTES CAST FOR EACH OPTION	POINTS
1	9	3	8	27	99
2	4	5	2	29	106
3	3	6	3	25	87
4	11	1	0	35	163
5	4	4	3	24	88
6	13	7	3	30	143

A full minute of the proceedings will be circulated to all members in due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean; Faculty of Arts

AUGUST 14, 1977 Sun. Trib. (334)



THE Amazwi Ka-Zulu Choir which returned recently from the International Eisteddfod in Wales, will be performing at Durban City Hall — along with the well-known Durban Men's Choir — at 3pm today. The concert is open to all races, and tickets may be bought at the door. At a similar concert in Pinetown two weeks ago, the Civic Centre was packed out, and many people had to be turned away at the door.

• IN THE PICTURE: Conductor W. D. Dubazana puts the choir through its paces during a rehearsal at Llangollen, Wales.

b	12	/	6	1	0	3	30	143

A full minute of the proceedings will be circulated to all members in due course.

Southern

Police hold 4 Africans after shots

n. Mercury 23/4/77

334

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Four young Africans are being held at Richmond after the robbery of a tearoom ended in a shoot-out with police on Friday.

A police spokesman said yesterday the men — all from the Pietermaritzburg area — were arrested at Richmond shortly after the incident.

About 3 p.m. on Thursday two Africans walked into a tearoom and threatened the owner, Mr. K. Ramlal, with a pistol.

They fled after firing a shot at Mr. Ramlal's wife when she walked in while they were rifling the till of R100.

The men were chased.

The African with the firearm took cover in the bush and exchanged shots with the police.

He gave himself up when his ammunition ran out. The police took possession of a 7.65mm pistol.

A further three Africans were arrested shortly afterwards.

RHODESIA

TO LD MINES :

A Stu al division

A Dec ve

er No. 6

Cape Town

October, 1976

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 1661

26 Augustus 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-NATALGEBIED.—AFSKAFFING VAN DIE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE GELEË TE UTRECHT

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, maak kragtens artikel 3 (4) van die Bantoes (Standsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), hierby bekend dat die Bantoewoon-gebiede geleë te Utrecht, binne die regsgebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Natalgebied, en afgesonder kragtens onderskeidelik Goewermentskennis-gewings 878 van 29 Mei 1931 en 1237 van 3 Augustus 1962, kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.

Goewermentskennisgewings 878 van 29 Mei 1931 en 1237 van 3 Augustus 1962 word hierby ingetrek.

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

(Lêer A6/5/2/U24)

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1661 (334)

26 August 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN NATAL AREA.—ABOLITION OF THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT UTRECHT

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, do hereby announce in terms of section 3 (4) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), that the Bantu residential areas situate at Utrecht, within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Natal Area and set apart in terms of Government Notices 878, dated 29 May 1931, and 1237, dated 3 August 1962, respectively, have in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act been abolished.

Government Notices 878, dated 29 May 1931 and 1237, dated 3 August 1962, are hereby withdrawn.

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

(File A6/5/2/U24)

PAGE 5

Life is full of success

7/9/77
334



MRS. Phumelele Kunene seen doing her last minute packing before leaving for the United States this week.

N. Mercury 7/9/77 (334)

PHUMELELE means success in Zulu, and Mrs. Phumelele Kunene has had her fair share this year.

Successful wife and mother of four she has given her husband Obed, Editor of the Ilanga, the Zulu language newspaper in Durban, a happy home base from which to work and achieve one of the most coveted fellowships in South African journalism, The Niemann Fellowship Award. The award, given for outstanding journalism and sponsored by the Niemann US/South African Leadership Exchange Programme, will take Mr. Kunene and his wife to Harvard for a ten month study course.

But Mrs. Kunene is merely basking in reflected glory. She was the winner this year of the V. L. Borgen trophy as top student in clinical care, administration and instruction at the graduation ceremony of nurses at King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban.

The award was based on practical work in the wards and theory.

As Mr. Kunene's wife she will be an honorary fellow of the Niemann Foundation which entitles her to study at the university.

"I'm very excited about it all. Mine will not be a degree course but a marvellous opportunity to study. I'm not sure yet what the options will be, but I shall of course be choosing something in the nursing field, such as health education."

Now a fully qualified nursing sister and midwife who obtained her general nursing qualification at the Ceza Mission Hospital in Zululand she also obtained a diploma in intensive care nursing. This is now her speciality at the King Edward VIII hospital, where she has been nursing since 1962.

Intensive Care nursing is very demanding, and what with the four children, three of whom are at school and one at a creche, she finds little free time. Any gaps in her already full life are soon filled by school committee work and other civic affairs.

"It will be a break to get away, though of course I will miss the children who are staying behind. I'm not too worried about them though, as my mother in Zululand has often looked after them for me and will do so again," says Mrs. Kunene, who has never yet been abroad.

"It will open a whole new world to me," she says enthusiastically.

Ann Marshall

LAYERED

THERE are two schools of thought which apply to the new layered look: one is to mix textured patterns and colours in an "uncoordinated" but very studied way. The other is the opposite: to achieve the "total look" of one colour or shaded tones of one colour. All these combinations are done with men's vests, large shirts, camisoles, tunics, skirts, petticoats and aprons which one accumulates.



Military funeral for policeman

334

NM

17/9/77

Mercury Reporter

GUNNED down Durban Security policeman Detective-Sergeant Leonard Nkosi (32) was buried at Mtuzuma yesterday after a military funeral service attended by more than 200 policemen and 300 friends and relations at Kwa Mashu police station near Durban.

A band and 120-man guard of honour of equal numbers of White, African and Indian policemen gave the general salute with fixed bayonettes when the flag-draped coffin was brought to the service dais.

Near dozens of uniformed and plainclothed senior police officers on the dais sat Mrs. Doris Nkosi (26) — wrapped in a rug. She was still weak from a wound in the stomach from a bullet fired by her husband's killer.

The head of Security Police, Brigadier C. F. Zietsman, representing the Minister of Police and Commissioner of Police, said Det.-Sergeant Nkosi was still young when promised educational training, but received terrorist training in Russia instead.

"In 1967 he fought near Victoria Falls before he and some others realised their mistake and abandoned their fight. Leonard Nkosi returned to his birthplace in Bergville," Brigadier Zietsman said.

In 1968 he was arrested in Kwa Mashu and offered to co-operate fully which resulted in him throwing his full weight against communism, said Brigadier Zietsman.

POLICE pallbearers carry the flag-draped coffin containing Detective - Sergeant Leonard Nkosi's body to the waiting hearse as senior police officers, led by Brigadier C. F. Zietsman, head of Security Police (right), and Brigadier Hennie de Witt, Divisional Commissioner of Port Natal, follow at the slow-march.



MEMBERS of the guard of honour present arms as the Last Post is sounded for Detective-Sergeant Leonard Nkosi at the Kwa Mashu police station yesterday.

"He later joined the South African Police and became a respected man with a bright future — a man who would admit his mistakes and choose a new course.

"His value to South Africa and threat to communism soon became known and this ended in his tragic death in the fight for justice."

Brigadier Zietsman said that those he represented wished to convey their deepest sympathy to the Nkosi family on their tragic loss.

The chairman of the Kwa Mashu council, Mr. Zephania Dlomo, paid tribute and described Det.-Sergeant Nkosi as a hero.

"His murderer will run until the end of his day," Mr. Dlomo said.

After the last post was played and "eyes right" given by the 120 on parade, senior officers slow-marched behind pallbearers to the hearse.

Individually they gave a last salute to the dead policeman before the hearse drove off to the cemetery.

THE HOUSE LOVE BUILT

Mercury 27/9/77 334

African Affairs Reporter

THERE are several institutions run by welfare organisations which cater for African children but in Pomeroy, near Dundee, there is one with a difference — it is owned and run by an African woman.

The home is owned by Mrs. Imelda Khoza, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, who runs it without outside financial aid and she has no intention of asking for help from the Government.

Mrs. Khoza works round the clock looking after children who are abandoned by their parents.

She appeals to Mercury readers to inform her of children who had been abandoned by their parents so that she can help them.

She makes it clear that she runs a home for abandoned children and not an orphanage. When the Mercury visited her this week, she was looking after 64 children. At one stage she had 180.

No fees are charged until the children leave the home.

"I am prepared to take children even if they are one minute old up to four years. I am capable of looking after them properly because I am a trained nurse."

She made history when four White children, all found abandoned in dustbins, were brought to her home where they stayed for six months until they were taken away by a White welfare society.

"I am prepared to accept children of any other race. To me it makes no difference as all children are the same."

Mrs. Khoza does not only look after children but finances their education up to matric. Some of them have qualified as nurses. Her children are found at high schools such as Msinga, Oakford, Nhlazatshe and other colleges.

Asked how she managed to run a big home without any outside help, Mrs. Khoza said that except for some donations from sympathisers, her family was financing the project. She is married to Mr. Ephraim Khoza, a wealthy herbalist.

Many other boys and girls who are now married never forget to visit the home with their families and Mrs. Khoza is kept informed by her former charges about their lives.

In her bedroom she sleeps with 10 babies, some as young as two months. The bedrooms are kept immaculately clean. The bedding is among the best to be found in a similar institution.

The home has a little chapel where children are taught scripture and prayers. In the chapel is a pulpit and Christ's statue.

Asked why she had not sought help from the Government, she pointed out that if she got help from the Government, the home would be turned into an institution for orphans.

She said she was against the practice of orphanages of discharging children when they reached a certain age.

"In our home children can continue to stay with us until they get married."

Mrs. Khoza told the Mercury she had a record number of her children who have already married — 13 of them and were happily married.

Her work is not only confined to the home. She has the welfare of the community at heart.

She is the founder of Msitha Lower Primary School. She built the school and paid the teachers.

And when the principal, Mr. B. P. Maphumulo was killed she buried him.

Mr. Maphumulo was murdered by unknown assailants. Because the area is a scene of faction fights, tribesmen feared that they would be attacked if they associated themselves with his funeral.

Mrs. Khoza was not so easily cowed and buried the teacher in the premises of Msitha School.

She recently bought a hammer mill to help the local tribesmen who travel long distances to buy mealie meal.

As Mrs. Khoza was driving off in her car after the interview, children ran to her crying. "Ma, give us a lift."

Like a real mother she stopped the car, consoled them and promised them sweets on her return.

Mrs. Khoza is a mother with real love for her "children" and her devotion to their welfare can never be surpassed.



Mrs. Imelda Khoza who runs a home for African children without outside financial aid.

Rome Cécile	Rome Cécile	le train vers Rome	Maintenant ici	Rome Cécile
Il y a 1 an le train avec Cécile	Il y a 1 an Paris Cécile	Il y a 1 an le train Cécile	Il y a 1 an Rome Cécile	Maintenant ici
Il y a 4 ans Rome Henriette	Il y a 4 ans le train Henriette	1er voyage le train Henriette	1er voyage Rome Henriette	1er voyage Rome; la gare Henriette
Il y a 1 an le train avec Cécile	Il y a 1 an Paris ; Cécile et Henriette	Maintenant ici	Maintenant ici	Maintenant ici
Dimanche 10 Rome chez Cécile	Maintenant ici			
Maintenant ici				

COMPOSITION		NOMBRE D'ÉLÉMENTS
= P⁶ =	C	3
⁶A - P⁰ - A P⁶	C A C	11
⁵C = P³ - C P⁸	C A C	11
⁵C = P³ = C P⁵ C	P³ C - P² - C P³ C	19
A = C = P⁵ C P⁴ C - P² - C P⁴ C P⁵ C		21
P⁵ = C - P⁵ C P⁴	C P² C P⁴ C	17
P⁴ = C - P⁵	C P⁴ C P¹ C	13
P⁵ = C = P⁴	C P⁴ C P¹ C	13

Buthelezi was insulted, says Paton

334

Sten 23/9/77

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Author Dr Allan Paton today confirmed that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had been insulted by students at the University of Durban-Westville yesterday, when demonstrators broke up a symposium the Chief was to have addressed.

He was commenting on a report in a Durban morning newspaper quoting Chief Buthelezi as having denied that he had been insulted by the students.

The students invaded the hall carrying placards, singing freedom songs and hurling stinkbombs at the speakers, including Dr Paton and Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin.

Chief Buthelezi arrived late for the symposium but did not enter the hall, saying he did not want to be insulted by the students.

Inkatha representatives were earlier subjected to boos and catcalls from students.

He also made mention of the 1949 riots, saying he did not want to be responsible for sparking off another "Indo-Zulu riot."

Dr Paton, who was present when Chief Buthelezi spoke to newsmen on the campus yesterday, said he thought the Chief was "deeply insulted and very, very angry.

"I am astonished that Chief Buthelezi is now reported to have denied that he was insulted."

Dr Paton denied a morning newspaper report that he had urged Chief Buthelezi to address the students.

"At no time did I make a plea to the Chief to do this," he said.

"By that time it had already been decided to abandon the symposium and in no circumstances whatsoever would I have asked him to subject himself to the abuse which he would have received from the relatively small radical element."

Mercury 23/9/77

Township will get million

334

Mercury Reporter

THE DEPARTMENT of Bantu Administration and Development is to spend R1 028 000 in Gamalakhe township near Port Shepstone during the current financial year.

This was disclosed at a meeting of the Southern Natal Planning Board and Development Association at Port Shepstone.

The money is to be spent on roads, stormwater drainage, water and sewerage.

(334)

Final decision soon on theological seminary

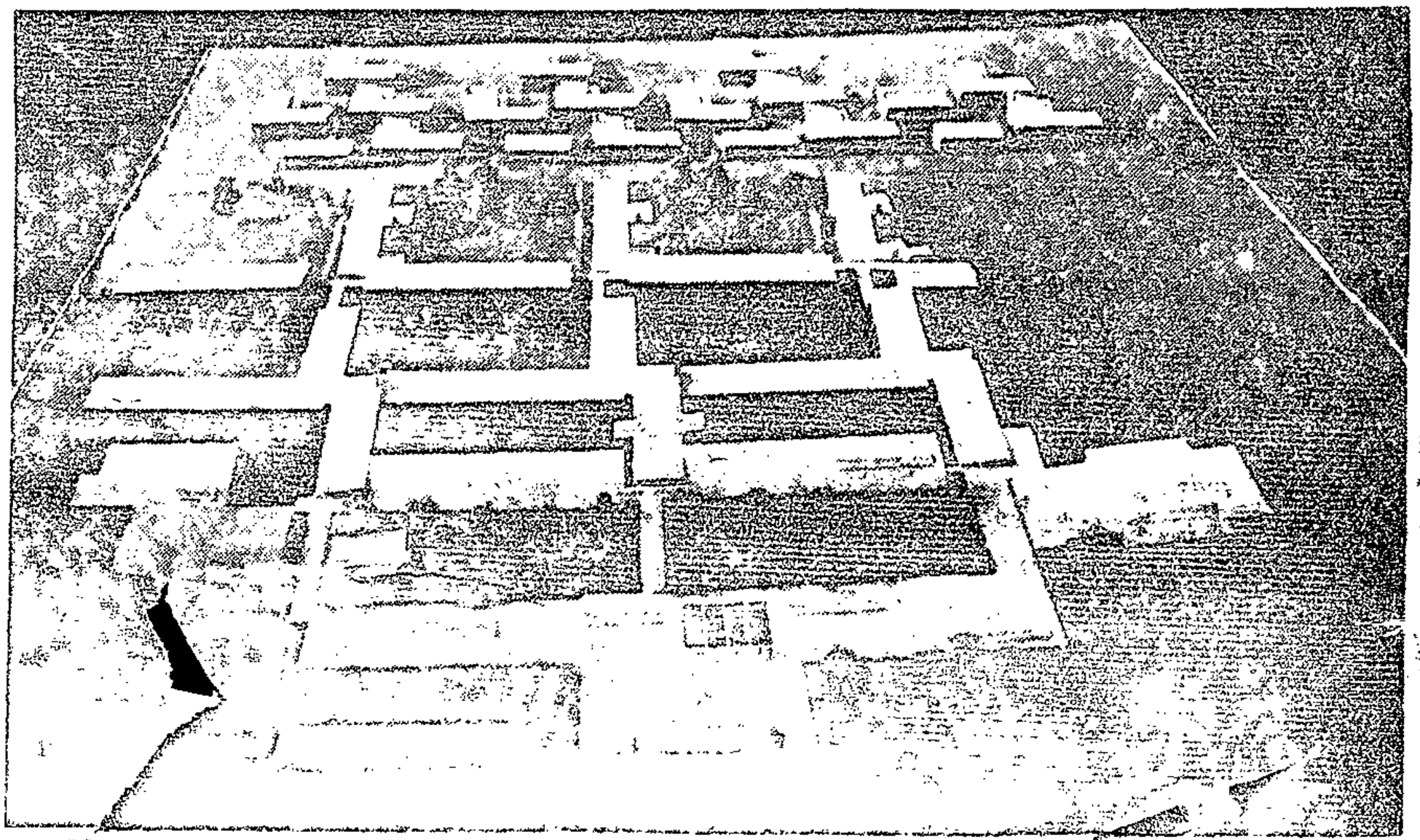
Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — A final decision on the building of a new federal theological seminary at Edendale at a cost of R3 000 000 will be taken by its council on October 13 after 34 months of negotiations with the Government.

Building of the impressive new seminary on a 24ha site has been delayed by drawn-out negotiations over the terms of occupation of the land. Negotiations began early in 1975.

The mooted site falls under the control of the Government but is earmarked for inclusion in Kw/Zulu after independence in terms of the 1936 Bantu Trust and Land Act.

The federal seminary has been without a permanent [illegible] since the Government [illegible] its land [illegible] at [illegible] on [illegible] 26, 1974. The [illegible] temporarily [illegible] and now rents [illegible] the Edendale [illegible] Centre.



A MODEL of the new federal theological seminary which is planned for a 24ha site at Edendale near Pietermaritzburg. The project was costed at R2 600 000 a year ago when the seminary council was ready to build, but drawn-out talks with the Government over the lease of the land — owned by the S.A. Bantu Trust — has added an estimated R400 000 in costs.

[illegible]ation

Simon Gqubule, [illegible]ident, led the [illegible] committ[illegible]

Bantu Administration called seminary representatives to Pretoria for discussions. The Prime Minister's Office then [illegible]

colleges. Students come not so much to the seminary but to the colleges," Rev. Gqubule said.

propriation Act of 1975 could be invoked.

This point was hammered out during the talks and the [illegible]

the training of African, Indian and Coloured ministers in South Africa.

Staff [illegible]

...ersation

Rev. Simon Gqubule, ... president, led the ...ry planning committee ... Pretoria last week for ...tions with officials of ...epartment of Bantu ...inistration and ...pment on the crucial ... of compensation in ... of further expropriation ... Government.

... was felt that there ... be some safeguard ... a repetition of the ex...riation at Alice when ... Government paid com...sation considered inade... by the seminary.

...he meeting with Bantu ...ministration officials to ... the terms of a lease ... the Edendale site came ... the seminary had writ... to the Prime Minister ...ing that he receive a ...mmission to discuss the ...

Before the meeting with ...r. Vorster could be ...nalised, the Department of Bantu Administration called seminary representatives to Pretoria for discussions. The Prime Minister's Office then cancelled arrangements for a meeting.

Teams

The Rev. Gqubule said the discussions with three Bantu Administration officials were recorded by both teams of negotiators.

"We examined the lease agreement clause by clause. The meeting face to face was very useful because we were able to explain matters difficult to clear up by letter."

One of the points explained to Bantu Administration officials was the federal structure of the seminary.

"They saw the seminary as a unified institution and didn't realise we have a federal structure of three colleges. Students come not so much to the seminary but to the colleges," Rev. Gqubule said.

He explained the seminary consisted of the St. Peter's College (Anglican), the John Wesley College (Methodist) and the Albert Luthuli College. The Luthuli College was formed last year with the merger of the Adams United College (Congregational) and St. Columbia's College (Presbyterian).

Worship

While each college gives training in the worship, traditions and administration of its particular denomination, students study together and staff members pool their knowledge and time to teach them.

The Rev. Gqubule said the latest lease drawn up by the Government included a clause whereby the Expropriation Act of 1975 could be invoked.

This point was hammered out during the talks and the final clause – which cannot be revealed until the seminary's council meeting – could sway the decision on whether or not to go ahead with the seminary project.

The long delay in finalising land occupation terms has cost the seminary about R400 000 in rising building charges. This does not include the R1 114 per month rental at Edendale since January last year or the cost of two moves which had to be met from the R2 000 000 paid in compensation for the Alice expropriation.

The seminary, which now has a multi-racial staff of 14 and 90 students, opened in Alice in March, 1963. It was formed as the only interdenominational centre for the training of ... dian and Coloured ministers in South Africa.

Staff

The seminary was given 30 days to clear its land and buildings after the expropriation in November 1974 but found it impossible to move with such short notice. The seminary moved to temporary quarters at Umtata in March, 1975.

The seminary has rejected the reason given by the Government for the expropriation – that the property was needed for the expansion of the neighbouring Fort Hare University.

"We believe that the real reason for the expropriation was that the whole ethos of the seminary and our colour-blind style of life was an embarrassment to our colour-conscious neighbour, and for our way of life we suffered severely," the Rev. Gqubule said.

Six people detained as police swoop in Durban and N.M. 20/10/77 capital (334)

Mercury Reporter

POLICE searched the homes of 10 people early yesterday morning and detained six others during raids in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg areas.

The entire Mobile Squad (also known as the Riot Squad) has been placed on stand-by. A general stand-by for all members of the S.A. Police has also been declared until further notice.

Offices of the banned organisations raided by security police in Durban were locked and sealed and placed under special guard pending instructions from the official liquidator.

Homes and offices of journalists, lawyers and students, as well as those of members of the banned organisations were searched. Documents and in some cases financial accounts were seized.

The homes of two Durban journalists, Mr. Marimuthoo Subramoney and Mr. Dennis Pather of the Daily News, were visited.

Confiscated

Police later searched Mr. Subramoney's desk and documents relating to the Union of Black Journalists were confiscated.

Other homes and offices raided and searched were those of the banned sociologist, Mrs. Fatima Meer; Mr. Ranier Holst, regional director of the Christian Institute; Black lawyers Mr. Aubrey Nyembezi and Mr. M. P. Mbuli and Mr. Cosmas Desmond, a member and former regional director of the Christian Institute.

The homes of Mrs. Virginia Gcabashe and Mrs. Doris Pamla, members of the Black Women's Federation and the home of a Christian Institute member, Mr. D. Kotze, were also searched.

Offices of the church organisation Diakonia as well as those of the Medical Students' Representative Council were searched.

Medical students at the University of Natal, Durban, said yesterday that documents had been seized by the police but because of the chaos it was difficult to determine what had been taken.

People detained yesterday were Mr. Woodraj Ramathar, a student at the University of Durban/Westville; two medical students at the University of Natal, Mr. Diliza Mji and Mr. Norman Dubizane; the Natal regional director of the Black Peoples' Convention, Mr. Vivane Made and two South African Students' Organisation officials, Mr. Terrence Tyron and Mr. Skenyana Rogi.

Camouflage - uniformed men of the Mobile Squad, under the command of Colonel Chris Roberts, were guarding the premises of the organisations.

Prepared

No trouble was expected but police were prepared for "any eventuality arising out of the bannings and the raids," a spokesman said yesterday.

The exact number of people detained by Security Police in the raids is not known. Colonel Francois Steenkamp, Divisional Head of the Security Police, yesterday declined to divulge names of anyone being held and would not comment on the raids.

He said all queries should be made to Brigadier Chris Zietsman, national head of the Security Police at Police Headquarters in Pretoria.

Brigadier Zietsman was not available. Nor was the commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, or his deputy, General Mike Geldenhuys.

Assault by police claimed

22/10/77 334

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr. Henry Ndyebo Mali (25) was in the witness box for nearly six hours yesterday giving evidence and facing cross-examination after he told a Port Elizabeth Regional Magistrate that he was assaulted by members of the Security Police and forced to make a statement.

Mr. Mali, a teacher, had pleaded not guilty at an earlier hearing to inciting public violence. The State alleges that Mr. Mali influenced his scholars to hate the White population, to set fire to schools and beer halls and to hold demonstrations.

It was also alleged that he told the scholars that they were being oppressed and that he wrote slogans on the blackboard.

At the previous hearing Mr. J. Poswa (instructed by Kondile and Somyalo) for Mali, contested a statement which Mr. Mali allegedly made to the police.

He said the statement had been made under duress and was inadmissable in Court.

Mr. Mali told the Court he had been punched, hit with a piece of hose pipe, given electric shocks and forced to make the statement by Security Police in Uitenhage.

At the end of a lengthy cross-examination the prosecutor, Mr. C. C. Klackers, put it to Mr. Mali that he had made up the story of the police assaulting him and and forcing him to make a statement.

Mr. Mali, who had been in the witness box for about six hours, denied that his evidence had been a made-up story.

The case was postponed until Monday.

334

The Cape Times, Thursday, November 3, 1977

Police protection as pupils write

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police protection will be provided at all schools in Port Elizabeth's African townships where matric examinations are due to start this morning.

A newspaper survey yesterday showed that for the second consecutive day large numbers of teachers reported for duty, but no pupils turned up.

Two black youths were arrested yesterday morning after stoning pupils at the Kgodeneng school in Orlando near Johannesburg. Afterwards pupils of the Maiope Industrial School were molested and three higher primary schools in intimidators were held.

At Welkom yesterday, parents accompanied their children to African schools to see that they were not molested while writing examinations. Police kept watch and there were no incidents.

Standard five examinations

Fanfare of CHIFFON



R35.99

(334)

Bantu Council attacks

African Affairs Reporter

MR. H. S. Msimang, chairman of the Ningizimu Urban Bantu Council, yesterday slammed the Department of Information for distributing circulars in Lamontville "encouraging," residents to accept community councils.

He told the council that the circulars were printed by the Department of Information and hundreds of copies were handed to offices of superintendents for distribution to residents in Lamontville.

Mr. Msimang said the council was about to adopt a resolution on the formation of an ad hoc committee to study the implications of the Community Councils Act which was intended to replace urban councils.

"It is unfortunate that the Department of Information is meddling in an affair which least concerns that department," he said.

The Government had already completed its work by passing legislation in Parliament and the ball was now fully in the court of the Black urban Communities.

He said the Black people would decide whether or not to accept the councils without further interference by the Government.

Private lives devoid of privacy

NM 1/12/77

AFTER work every day hundreds of women rush home to a "private" life devoid of privacy. Home is a nine-by-three-metre room shared with two other women.

That is, if they are lucky enough to have a room and not a bed in a dormitory or a pallet in a courtyard.

To more than 900 African women who live in the Thokoza Hostel in Grey Street, Durban, there are no options as to where they would like to stay: there is no question of living in a flat, hotels and the township accommodations involve comparitively big expenditures and are often dangerous for a single girl.

Miss Isobel Nicholson, the matron of the hostel, who is due to retire next month, has tried to make it as "homely" as possible.

There is no curfew and men are allowed into the lounge. Questions are never asked as to what the residents do, where they go and why.

Her efforts are reflected in the name of the hostel, Thokoza, meaning Happiness, which the residents chose themselves.

Miss Nicholson is loathe to turn women away, and this has resulted in massive overcrowding and it is the overcrowding which deprives the place of the thing Miss Nicholson has battled to achieve for 25 years: the personal touch.

Those fortunate enough to have a room to share with other women do not have storage cupboards. Clothes are hung on wire looped across the wall. Everything else is stowed under the bed — food included, as there are no refrigerators in Thokoza.

The 54 big square hotplates, the 46 toilets, 24 showers (which have recently had hot water geysers installed), four baths and the washing up areas and washing lines are shared by about 900 women.

Those in the rooms are the lucky ones. There are also dormitories housing from four to 21 people. In some dormitories the beds are simply planks laid across two railings which span the room.

There are 677 beds, but Thokoza sleeps over 900 women. What happens to those without a bed?

For 5 cents a day they can rent a wooden pallet with a mat as mattress, and sleep in the courtyard or in the corridors. For a further one cent they can stow their luggage in lockers.

The women do not choose their own room-mates, so it is not unusual to find a teacher sharing a room with a domestic servant; both pleasant people in their own rights, but obviously incompatible. One of the residents herself, a nursing sister, said, "you can't form close friendships in rooms that way."

The hostel was built in 1927 and in 1938 a third storey, a complete annex and the matron's flat were added.

A short while later a shop and garage were added and since then nothing has been done to improve Thokoza except for the installation of hot water in the showers.

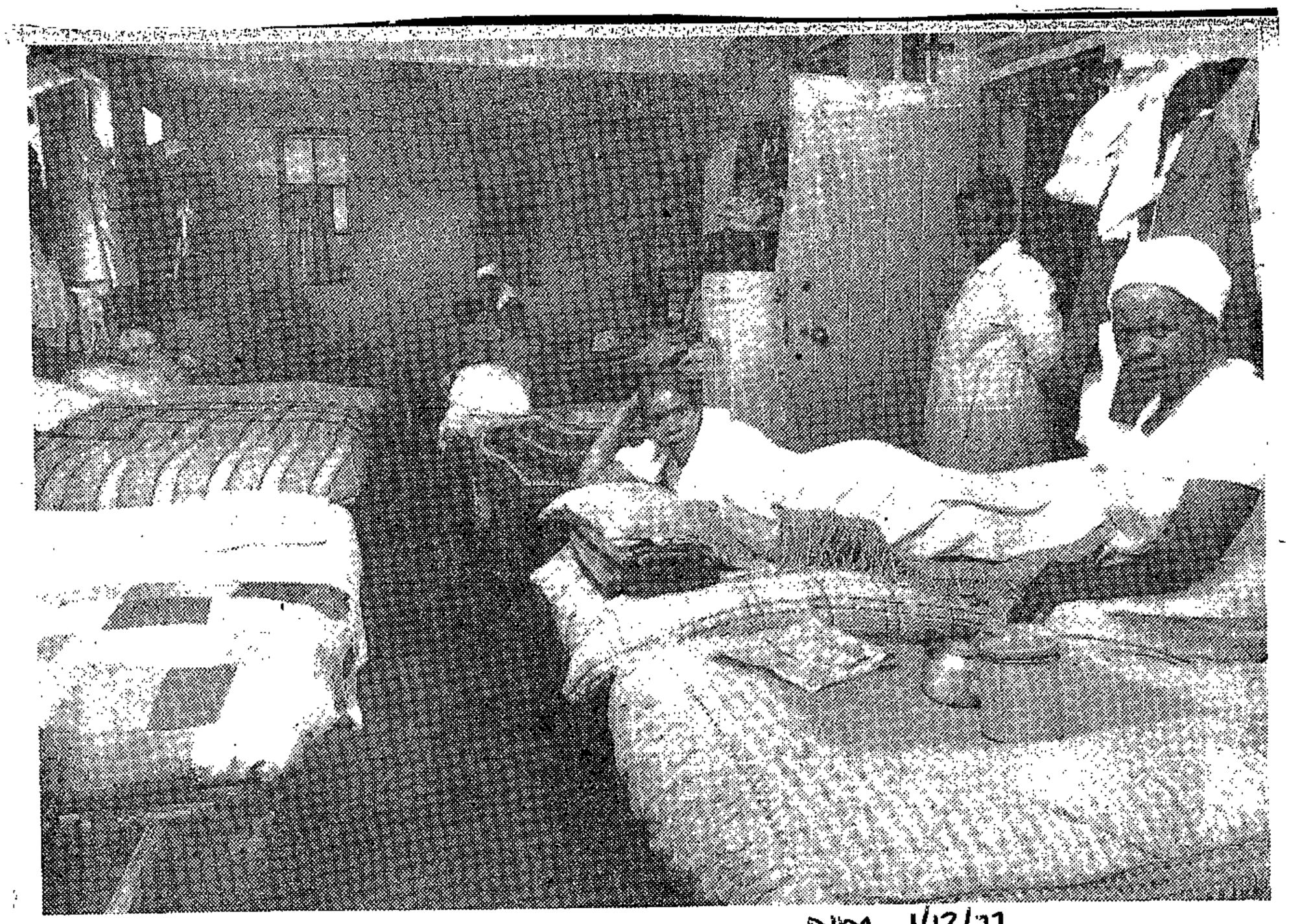
The hostel site is rented by the City Council to the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board which also heavily subsidises the hostel.

The opinion of the majority of people involved with the hostel is that it simply must be extended.

An alternative is to build a "branch," a little further out of town but near enough not to sacrifice the advantages of easy access to work and entertainment which make Thokoza's situation suich a good one.

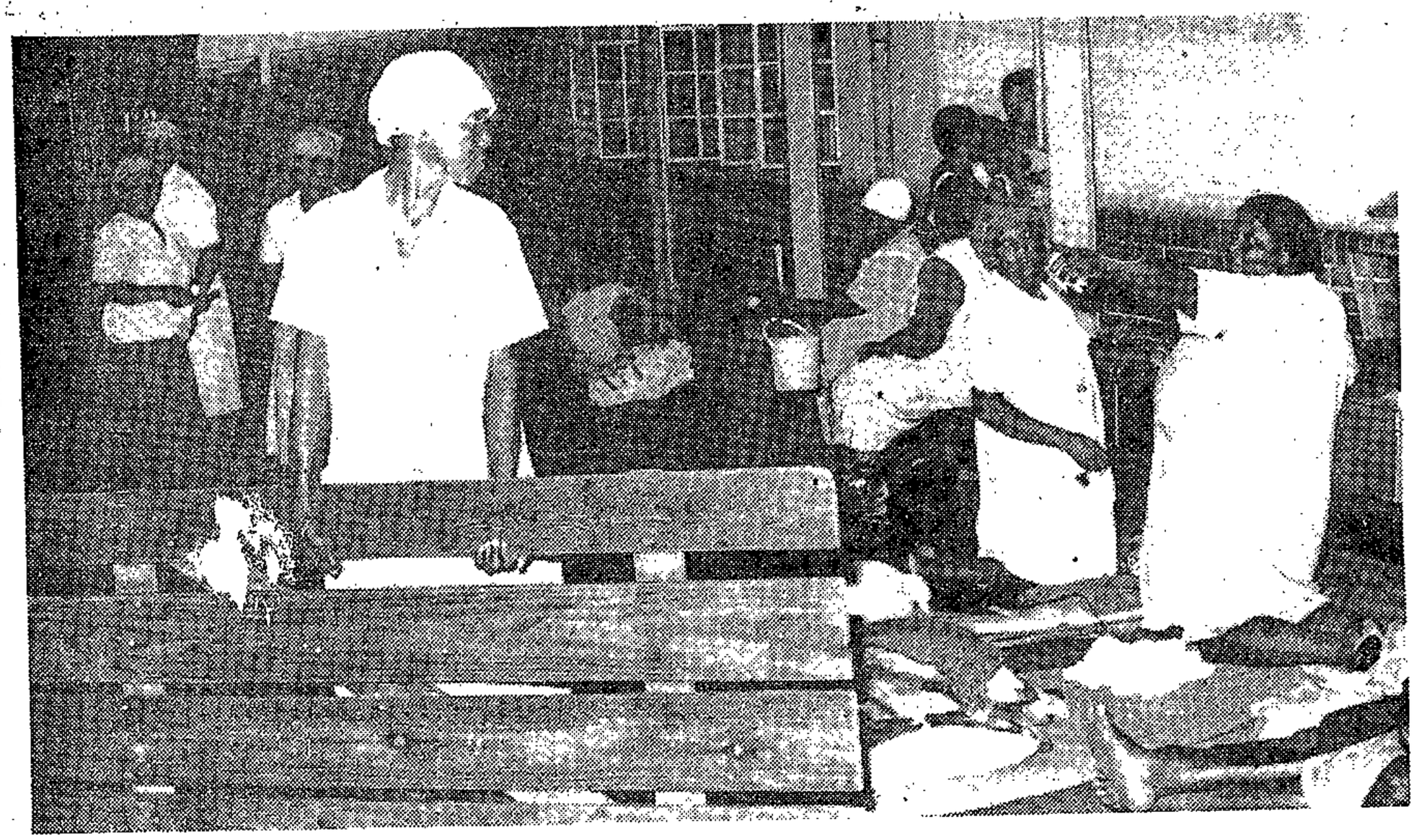
The rental — at R2 for a room, R1,50 for a dormitory bed per month — and the situation of Thokoza are ideal, and while its residents have been able to live there quite adequately, this is not enough. They must have more space.

Report by DI PAICE



NM 1/12/11

Home sweet home . . . the women in dormitories are luckier than many others who sleep outside in the courtyard.



For five cents a day a woman can at least have a cover over her head in the courtyard and something dry to sleep on.

Urban Foundation offers a hand in Natal

(334)

Sunday Tribune 11/12/77

By Property Editor COLIN VINEALL

THE URBAN Foundation, born just over a year ago, is now on the move in Natal. This week the region's co-ordinator, Mr Alan Mountain, announced schemes involving hundreds of thousands of rands, with the promise of more in the pipeline.

They include:

- Wentworth Community Centre — R90 000 worth of financial and technical aid.
- Umlazi and District Child Welfare Board — R50 000, partly a loan and partly a grant, for the Ethembeni creche, in Unit Five, Umlazi.
- Ningizumu — Unemployment relief for the out-of-work in Lamont and Chesterville.
- KwaMashu — R175 000 for assisting the YMCA and YWCA in providing accommodation for young professional blacks.
- The production of a booklet for employers and employees on how a black man can obtain a house.
- Plus, says, Mr Mountain, another R250 000 worth of projects are almost ready to roll, while at least another R250 000 worth are being formulated.

Survey

Mr Mountain said he had been aware of criticism of the Foundation in recent months. "People have said: 'We know all about the Foundation and its aims — but what is it doing?'

"Now we can tell them," said Mr Mountain, "but there has been a good reason for what some people might believe was a slow start."

Anglo American Group, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, and Dr Anton Rupert.

Since then, the Foundation has worked to a specific philosophy: "We are here to work with people; not to work for them," said Mr Mountain.

"We lose interest immediately if somebody comes to us and says: 'Please do this for us.'

"But when people come and say: 'This is what we have been doing; this is as far as we have got and we would like you to help us and work with us, then we are interested.

"We are not out to impose ourselves, our money, our expertise on anybody. Nor will we lay down any pre-conditions, other than as it is our money, the scheme must be feasible and it must be viable. We are not prepared to build white elephants.

Hand-out

"Part and parcel of that viability is that the people themselves must operate the schemes. This means we do not donate or make grants, because we do not wish to perpetuate the recipient-donor relationship, which is in many respects akin to the master-servant relationship.

"We refuse to perpetuate the white man's hand-out."

Mr Mountain gave an example of how the Foundation operates: "There is a derelict building in one of the townships that used to be a farm building. But it is utterly sound, and it can be converted into a first-class community centre.

"The Urban Bantu Council involved wants it restored and they get upset when somebody says it must be knocked down. So now the Foundation is having a look at it.

"This will become a money-spinner, if it is run properly, because it will become a revenue producing centre which can be hired out."

Mr Mountain said the Wentworth Community Centre had been a need for many years.

"We are putting R90 000 into the project but this is not the sole finance — it is a R200 000 project," he added. "We are also assisting with technical expertise in getting things off the ground."

He said the Foundation had undertaken a survey to discover urban needs and resources. At the end of it, the Foundation had a statement of fact — as opposed to the vague and general statements about the needs of blacks.

The Urban Foundation came into being just over a year ago when representatives of more than 100 leading companies met to disucss what could be done to improve the lives and lot of the urban blacks.

The businessmen included the chairman of the

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and do not provide any analysis of istributed in our economy. However, of the alternative model the impli= vant in the determination of distri= rhaps, some dynamics that could be in income.

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of the general equilibrium equates my with aggregate supply. Referring line of all possible points of equi= 45° line or the income equal to This function could also be known ion along which expenditure will be n will take place in the economy where aggregate demand is equal to aggregate supply. Aggregate demand

Crime talks urged

NM 12/12/77 334

African Affairs Reporter

THE residents of Klaarwater, near Pinetown, are to petition the officials of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board to attend a meeting to discuss the crime wave in the township.

Mr. Ben Msomi, chairman of the local Advisory Board, told the Mercury that residents were concerned about the spate of crime in the area.

He said there was no co-operation between the Administration Board police and the community, and the residents were in a habit of protecting wrongdoers when challenged by the police.

He said the petition would be sent to the director of the Bantu Administration Board, Mr. S. Bourquin.

Mr. Msomi said he did not believe the new crime wave was caused by unemployment, as some people involved in the crimes were employed.

NM 20/1/78

African anger at rise in rents

(341)

African Affairs Reporter

ABOUT 3 000 people on Wednesday night angrily urged the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board to explain huge rent increases due this year.

The meeting, convened by the Ningizimu Urban Bantu Council at Lamontville, Durban, was to inform residents about the increases.

Mr. H. S. Msimang, chairman of the council, said his council had done everything possible to halt the increases. "We have come to you to give us a solution."

On Tuesday the Urban Bantu Council refused to discuss the increases with the officials of the board saying they would consult the residents first.

The resolution taken by the meeting said: "It is financially impossible to meet the proposed rent increases even if the rents are raised by five cents."

"There is no visible reason or justification for the increases as no improvements have been made to the houses since 1934."

Effects

The rises will affect more than 54 000 Africans in townships and hostels controlled by the Bantu Administration Board.

A single room in a hostel that once cost the occupant R2,25 a month will rise to R15. Hostel residents in a four-bed dormitory will now have to pay R9 each where before they paid R2,25.

Residents in a dormitory of 15 beds will have to pay R7 a month each instead of R2,25.

In Lamontville a 4K house will rise from R7 to R21,60 within three years.

MOVE TO COMBAT SCHOOLS CRISIS

NM 23/1/78

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African Affairs Reporter

AN EMERGENCY meeting of school committees in the Kwa Mashu circuit will be held on Sunday to find means of raising funds to meet the acute teacher and classroom shortage facing three African townships.

The decision to raise funds was taken at the meeting of school principals and Kwa Mashu town councillors and some members of the school committees at the weekend.

Mr. A. Msomi, circuit inspector, told the meeting the circuit was allowed to enrol not more than 25 000 pupils but that schools had been compelled to take in 31 435 pupils last year.

"When schools re-open in February there will be a crisis," he said.

Councillor Congo Majola said the Kwa Mashu community had raised R82 000 from the school levy but that when the KwaZulu Government had taken over the township the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board had transferred the money to the KwaZulu Government.

"The board transferred the funds without consulting the community," he said.

Mr. Majola said he had nothing against the KwaZulu Government but noted that the fund had been raised by the community to build schools and pay privately-employed teachers.

N.M 27/11/18 (34)

Dispute over school head

African Affairs Reporter

PARENTS in Lamontville, Durban, this week demanded that the local school board reappoint Mr. N. Zondi principal of Lamontville High School, and reject the appointment of Mr. D. Mkhwanazi, as the new principal.

The board appointed Mr. D. Mkhwanazi after Mr. Zondi resigned but later withdrew his resignation.

The school committee was instructed by parents at a meeting on Wednesday night to inform the board that Mr. Zondi should report at the school immediately to release the matriculation results.

The parents felt that Mr. Zondi had better qualifications than Mr. Mkhwanazi and had contributed to the improvement of the school.

At one stage the parents threatened to apply to the Supreme Court.

Mr. G. Kubeka, chairman of the school committee, pointed out that the school board regulations made it clear that the board could not make decisions against the wishes of the parents.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mkhwanazi has approached the chairman of the school committee and asked him to hand over the school keys, because he wanted to start working.

But the chairman has not done so.



FOUR to a desk and some on the floor — this was the scene at a number of primary schools in the Durban district yesterday. Here the headmistress of Thamela Lower Primary School, on the outskirts of Umlazi near the squatter settlement of Malukazi, addresses an overcrowded class. Mrs. S. Masongo said that the 800-place school had this year been forced to take in 1 600 pupils.

341

R200 000 to put township right in touch

8/2/78 Natal Mercury

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH – A R200 000 complex which the Economic Development Corporation is to build this year in Ezakheni, the African township on Ladysmith's doorstep, will house a modern post office and telecommunications centre.

The existing communication problem in the township will disappear.

The Magistrate for Emnambithi, Mr. George Reynolds, disclosed plans for the complex yesterday.

He said it would also include two banks, doctors' consulting rooms and miscellaneous smaller business premises.

It has been designed and planned on the latest lines and will incorporate attractive arcades for pedestrian convenience.

The post office and telecommunications centre will be a boon for the 38 000 residents of Ezakheni and will offer facilities for a telephone network for the township.

Mr. Reynolds said hundreds of residents had already approached him about telephones.

Barclays and Standard banks have already opened banking facilities in temporary accommodation in the township and will move into the complex as soon as it is complete.

Mr. Reynolds said tenders would be called within the next six weeks and it was hoped to have the project finihed by December 1.

It will be near the community centre, the shopping centre and manager's offices.

Meanwhile, good progress is being made with the poultry industry being developed by Farm Fare (Pty.) Ltd., in Ezakheni at a total cost of R10 million.

Nine farms with six big barns on each which will be able to house 22 000 chickens are being constructed.

The project includes automated incubators, chicken rearing buildings and an abattoir where they will be slaughtered every eight weeks.

Mr. Reynolds said the project had to be completed within the next five to six months as the company had contracts to supply by August 1.

It will provide jobs for 800 Africans and 25 to 30 Whites.

5 GUILTY OF BID TO ROB BANK ON COAST

17/2/78 Mercury Reporter (341)

FIVE men pleaded guilty in the Durban Regional Court yesterday in a sequel to the attempted robbery at the Umgababa Savings Bank on Monday.

A sixth accused, Mr. Richard Zulu pleaded not guilty and was remanded to March 3.

Philemon Nkomo (23), Hudson Luthuli (20), Christopher Chamane (20), Marianus Mtungwa (20) and Jeffery Dlamini (20) admitted the attempted robbery where the "Purdey" of Umgababa, Miss Jacobeth Nxele disarmed, Mtungwa of an unloaded revolver and Dlamini of a knife.

Evidence was that at 9.30 a.m. on February 13 three of the accused went to the savings bank situated in the Umgababa holiday resort.

Mtungwa and Dlamini knocked on the door and when it was opened thrust a revolver in Miss Nxele's chest. She disarmed Mtungwa and threw the unloaded gun over the counter.

Dlamini then began fumbling with a knife and she wrested that from him as well.

Pistol

Meanwhile Chamane was holding up an employee Miss Lucia Majozi (27) and one of the accused Philemon Nkomo, a night watchman at the resort, with a toy pistol.

When the five realised their plans had not worked they fled without the R5 000 they had planned to take and made for a waiting car parked at the national road.

Two of the accused were waiting in the car.

The six were arrested on Tuesday night, two in the Umgababa area and four in the Durban area.

The prosecutor, Mr. W. J. Fourie, said the five had been co-operative and had assisted in the investigation of the case.

The magistrate, Mr. J. J. Augustyn, said they were all first offenders — and the Court realised no injuries were sustained or money taken.

It was however a serious offence though the honesty of the accused was in their favour.

He sentenced them to 18 months imprisonment, half of which was suspended for five years. Mtungwa was jailed for a further nine months for being in possession of a firearm.

Hansard 5 @ cols 255-6 1/3/78 (341)

Curfew regulations in Pietermaritzburg

*12. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether his Department has received a request from the Pietermaritzburg City Council in regard to the curfew regulations in that city; if so, what was the nature of the request;

(2) whether the request was granted; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes. Application was made for the abolition of curfew regulations applicable in the urban area of Pietermaritzburg.

(2) The application was not granted as this control measure still serves a purpose towards the good order but is being applied with circumspection. I intend to reconsider this matter.

1. <u>Lone</u>

1. Hoe word lone meel of informeel)

   standighede? rik oor lone of werkom-
   derhede.

3. Watter deel te is arbeidskoste?

2. <u>Werverskaffing</u>

1. Is daar 'n tekort aan arbeid in u distrik? Indien wel, watter soort arbeid?

2. As u u getal arbeiders wou verdubbel, byvoorbeeld, sou u ekstra werkers kon vind? Indien wel, hoe lank sou dit neem?

   Hoe sou u te werk gaan om die werkers te werf?

   Waarvandaan sou hulle kom?

   Sou u sê al die boere in u omgewing sou hul getal arbeiders gelyktydig kon verdubbel?

   of

2. As u u getal arbeiders wou vermeerder, hoeveel ekstra werkers sou u in diens kon neem teen u huidige minimum lone?

6/3/78 Mm.

African student told to leave

Mercury Reporter

STUDENTS of the University of Durban-Westville are to make representations today to their rector, Professor S. P. Olivier, to allow a young Soweto student, Miss Martha Sithebe, who is the first African student admitted to UDW this year, to stay in the women's hostel on the campus.

Miss Sithebe, who is studying physiotherapy at the university, was given 30 minutes on Friday to pack her bags and leave the women's hostel, according to students.

It is believed that she was told by the university authorities that she could study at UDW but could not live at the hostel because it was strictly for Indians.

Students on the campus were shocked on Friday night when they learnt that Miss Sithebe was told to leave the hostel. They held an urgent meeting at which they decided to make representations to the rector today.

They said they had no objections to Miss Sithebe's presence at the hostel and had hoped that more African students would be allowed on the campus.

Surprised

One hostel student said they were prepared to pay for Miss Sithebe's board and lodging wherever she found accommodation.

Mr. Nico Nel, the university's director of public relations, told the Mercury last night he was surprised that Miss Sithebe had been asked to leave the hostel.

"Only last week I was told that we had a Black student in our hostel.

"I am not aware that she had been asked to leave. If such a thing did occur it must have been after I left my office on Friday evening."

Mr. M. E. Sultan, a member of the SAIC who is an executive member of the university council, last night said:

"I do not believe that Miss Sithebe was a resident of the women's hostel.

"There seems to be some misunderstanding. I will discuss the matter with the rector this morning."

R100-m call for black schooling

Star 17/3/72 (341)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Black education needed an injection of at least R100-million over the next three years to bring it up to an acceptable standard, former Director of Planning for Bantu Education, Dr Ken Hartshorne, said in Durban last night.

Education was a political question in any country, Dr Hartshorne told the annual meeting of the Institute of Race Relations in Natal.

But conditions in South Africa made schools more vulnerable and likely to be used as centres of protest, he warned.

He said the new Minister of Education and Training, Mr W A Cruywagen, had promised to give urgent attention to teacher training and salaries, compulsory education and the elimination of "double sessions" if funds are available.

"My own experience suggests that what is needed is a five-year plan with a 25 percent increase a year in financing."

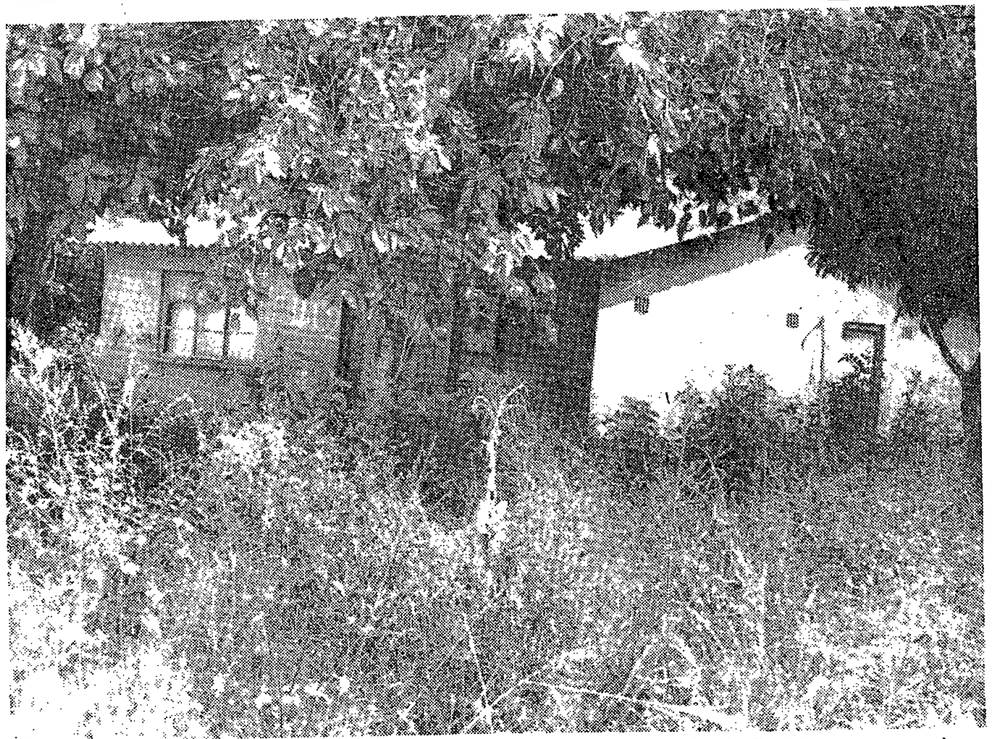
Capital for building facilities was just as important as the running budget.

"Here again my experience leads me to estimate that what is necessary is about R100 million, spread over the next three years."

He added: "South Africa can only benefit by widening the base of existing education bodies by including representatives from black, coloured and Indian education."

Dr Harthorne is a member of the Bophuthatswana National Education Commission.

(391)



THE ground round the Glebelands Hostel is overgrown with grass and bush. Residents are resorting to hacking their own areas free from undergrowth.

Hostel men in court threat over rent rise

African Affairs Reporter

RESIDENTS of the old Glebelands Hostel on the outskirts of Durban have decided to take the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board to court as a test case if it implements proposed rent increases.

They are fighting the proposed increases on the grounds that living conditions are unhealthy. They also see no reason why rents should be increased when they supply their own beds.

The Mercury was invited by the residents to conduct an on-the-spot inspection.

Our reporter was shown bucket-system toilets without doors. The residents have to use them in full view of passers-by.

The premises were overgrown and unkempt and the verges had not been attended to for some time. Some of the residents had hacked paths through the grass.

Dense bush near the toilets made the residents fearful of being assaulted at night.

The Chief Director of the Bantu Administration Board, Mr. S. Bourquin, said he would look into the matter. He advised residents to report such matters to the superintendent before going to the Press.

He said a new hostel was under construction in Glebelands. He would find out whether his department or Durban Corporation was responsible for the removal of the toilet buckets.



RESIDENTS of the hostel have to use toilets which have no doors. Pupils of the Umlazi Secondary School are pictured going past some of the toilets.

HANSARD 8 31 March 1978. Question 13 Cols. 476

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Now there is another species, silver carp, which was imported from Israel. It seems to have a g[e we are using the principle of polycul[e all the natural food and so increase produ[tion has increased nearly 20%. In Israel, in [ilapia, mullet, silver carp, grass carp.

Here it's too cold f[ig enough in one season unless we put in quit[roblem with spawning. The temperature here

Water conditions

We start stocking the[we finish from about the end of February to t[s very good compared with other places lik['s nearly 7, a little bit higher. There's [ou can find sometimes 800 - 1000 mg per li[ter is usually quite muddy. But we still

EDA: Don't carp ma[ig in the mud and Yes, they fee[l the pond the water make the wate[is dirty.

EDA: But surely in[y? Yes, but not

Pond Construction -

I personally believe[d for fish farming. If its partly clay, partly sand, it's all right. If it's very sandy it's possible to make a clay core in the wall to prevent leaking. But in any case after a year or two, because of the organic matter, the ponds get more watertight. In Israel there are many fish-ponds on the beach. The advantage of a fish pond is that you can use soil which is unsuitable for other agricultural activities.

Tshakolo project

In Israel the fish ponds are much bigger than here, about 4 hectares on average. The project at Tshakolo should be about 350 hectares altogether.

Expropriation of undeveloped land

*13. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether it is his Department's policy to expropriate undeveloped privately-owned land in townships; if so, for what reasons; if not,

(2) whether the township manager of Clermont township has issued a directive in this connection to owners of vacant plots; if so, (a) what was the purport of the directive and (b) under what authority did the manager act;

(3) how many undeveloped properties are there in the Clermont township;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2)(a) and (b) No directive was issued. In a circular letter to landowners concerned, the Manager in the course of his administration of the Township expressed concern at the large number of undeveloped plots in an area where land is at a premium and inquired from landowners when it was intended to develop vacant properties. It was also stated that although my Department is reluctant to expropriate properties, serious consideration would have to be given to this aspect if the land remained undeveloped.

The action taken was with a view to reducing shack dwellings and squatting as approximately 75% of the illegally constructed shacks are situated on undeveloped land.

(3) 1 306 Lots.

(4) See (2) above.

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DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 605 31 Maart 1978

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-NATAL GEBIED.—HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE—

(1) STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE GELEË TE DUNDEE, GLENCOE, PAULPIETERSBURG EN VRYHEID; EN DIE

(2) NOODKAMP GELEË TE DANNHAUSER

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), soos gewysig by artikel 4 van die Wysigingswet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1976 (Wet 92 van 1976)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige ander bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde Bantoewoongebiede en die Noodkamp geleë te Dannhauser, of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalings van die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, en in die geval van bewoners van bogemelde noodkamp, ingevolge die Regulasies vir die Administrasie, Instandhouding, Sanitasie en Gesondheid van die noodkamp vir Bantoes, Dannhauser, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 1018 van 3 Julie 1964, by die kantoor van die Superintendent van die Bantoewoongebied of die noodkamp, na gelang van die geval, waarin die eiendom geleë is, met ingang van 1 April 1978 aan die bogemelde Raad die gelde uiteengesit in Bylaes 1 tot en met 6 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie, gesondheids- en geneeskundige en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelewer of ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aan bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) herroep kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), die Regulasies vermeld in Bylae 7 hiervan ten opsigte van stedelike Bantoewoongebiede asook regulasie 35 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie, Instandhouding, Sanitasie en Gesondheid van die Noodkamp vir Bantoes, Dannhauser, wat afgekondig is by Goewermentskennisgewing 1018 van 3 Julie 1964 ingevolge artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), met ingang van 1 April 1978.

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

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/13)

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 605 31 March 1978

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN NATAL AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE—

(1) URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT DUNDEE, GLENCOE, PAULPIETERSBURG AND VRYHEID; AND THE

(2) EMERGENCY CAMP SITUATE AT DANNHAUSER

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), as amended by section 4 of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1976 (Act 92 of 1976), do hereby—

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Bantu residential areas and the emergency camp at Dannhauser, or any other person who is required or obliged to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsover in terms of the provisions of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, and in the case of occupiers of the above-mentioned emergency camp, in terms of the Regulations for the Administration, Maintenance, Sanitation and Health of the Emergency Camp for Bantu, Dannhauser, published under Government Notice 1018, dated 3 July 1964, shall with effect from 1 April 1978 pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the Superintendent of the Bantu residential area or the emergency camp, as the case may be, in which the property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 6 inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal, under and by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), the regulations specified in Schedule 7 hereto in respect of urban Bantu residential areas as well as regulation 35 of Chapter 2 of the Regulations for the Administration, Maintenance, Sanitation and Health of the Emergency Camp for Bantu, Dannhauser, published under Government Notice 1018 dated 3 July 1964, in terms of section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), with effect from 1 April 1978.

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

(File A1/3/2/13/13)

TARIEF VAN GELDE

BYLAE 1

DUNDEE-BANTOEWOONGEBIED

	R
1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	5,40
(2) Handelsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
(1) 2-vertrekhuis	2,00
(2) 4-vertrekhuis	3,00
3. Huisvesting in Bantoetehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand	4,00
(2) Per week	1,00
(3) Per dag	0,20
4. Verpleegsterstehuis, per persoon per maand of gedeelte daarvan	4,00
5. Huis 1046, per persoon per maand of gedeelte daarvan	4,00
6. Huurgeld vir handelsgeboue, per maand betaalbaar bykomend by die handelsperseelhuur ingevolge item 1 (2):	
(1) Algemene handelaar	15,00
(2) Slaghuis	26,00
(3) Eethuis	35,00

BYLAE 2

GLENCOE-BANTOEWOONGEBIED

	R
1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	5,40
(2) Handelsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
(1) 3-vertrekhuis	2,30
(2) 4-vertrekhuis	3,30
3. Huisvesting in Bantoetehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand	4,00
(2) Per week	1,00
(3) Per dag	0,20
4. Huurgeld vir handelsgeboue, per maand betaalbaar bykomend by die handelsperseelhuur ingevolge item 1 (2):	
Algemene handelaar	15,00

BYLAE 3

PAULPIETERSBURG-BANTOEWOONGEBIED

	R
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	3,00
(2) Handelsperseel	10,00

BYLAE 4

VRYHEID-BANTOEWOONGEBIED

	R
1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	5,40
(2) Handelsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
(1) Ou munisipale huise:	
(a) 2-vertrekhuis	2,50
(b) 3-vertrekhuis	3,00
(2) Huise opgerig met fondse beskikbaar gestel deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou:	
(a) 3-vertrekhuis	2,40
(b) Skemas 1 en 2:	
4-vertrekhuis	2,40
(c) Skema 3:	
(i) 2-vertrekhuis	2,40
(ii) 4-vertrekhuis	3,60
3. Huisvesting in Bantoetehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand	4,00
(2) Per week	1,00
(3) Per dag	0,20
4. Huisvesting in Bantoe-enkelkwartiere, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand	4,00
(2) Per week	1,00
(3) Per dag	0,20
5. Huurgeld vir handelsgeboue, per maand betaalbaar bykomend by die handelsperseelhuur ingevolge item 1 (2):	
Tydelike winkel	4,00

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE 1

DUNDEE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Site rent, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	5,40
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
(1) 2-roomed house	2,00
(2) 4-roomed house	3,00
3. Accommodation in Bantu hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month	4,00
(2) Per week	1,00
(3) Per day	0,20
4. Nurses home, per person per month or part thereof	4,00
5. House 1046, per person per month or portion thereof	4,00
6. Rent of building erected for business purposes, payable, in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (2):	
(1) General dealer	15,00
(2) Butcher	26,00
(3) Eating-house	35,00

SCHEDULE 2

GLENCOE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Site rent, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	5,40
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
(1) 3-roomed house	2,30
(2) 4-roomed house	3,30
3. Accommodation in Bantu hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month	4,00
(2) Per week	1,00
(3) Per day	0,20
4. Rent of building erected for business purposes, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (2):	
General dealer	15,00

SCHEDULE 3

PAULPIETERSBURG BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
Site rent, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	3,00
(2) Business site	10,00

SCHEDULE 4

VRYHEID BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Site rent, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	5,40
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
(1) Old municipal houses:	
(a) 2-roomed house	2,50
(b) 3-roomed house	3,00
(2) Houses erected with funds made available by the Department of Community Development:	
(a) 3-roomed house	2,40
(b) Schemes 1 and 2:	
4-roomed house	2,40
(c) Scheme 3:	
(i) 2-roomed house	2,40
(ii) 4-roomed house	3,60
3. Accommodation in Bantu hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month	4,00
(2) Per week	1,00
(3) Per day	0,20
4. Accommodation in Bantu single quarters, per person:	
(1) Per month	4,00
(2) Per week	1,00
(3) Per day	0,20
5. Rent of building erected for business purposes, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (2):	
Temporary shop	4,00

BYLAE 5

BETAALBAAR IN ALLE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE BINNE DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE RAAD

	R
1. Loseerderspermit, per maand of gedeelte daarvan:	
(1) Gesinshoof wie se vrou of kinders of albei by hom inwoon	2,40
(2) Indien die gesinshoof die moeder is en haar kinders by haar inwoon	1,90
(3) Ongetroude persoon sonder afhanklikes	1,40
2. Duplikaatdokumente, per afskrif	0,50
3. Verblyfpermitgelde, indien permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan	0,50
4. Cykomende dienste:	
(1) Sanitasie, per elke bykomende emmer per perseel per maand	1,00
(2) Vullisverwydering, per elke bykomende vullisblik per perseel per maand	0,70
5. Huur van gemeenskapsale:	
(1) Dundee-Bantoewoongebied:	
(a) Gebruik van hoofsaal:	
(i) 09h00 tot 18h00, drie uur of minder	2,50
(ii) 18h00 tot 24h00	5,00
(iii) Per uur na 24h00 (Sondae uitgesluit)	1,00
(iv) Openbare vergaderings van inwoners gereël deur die Adviserende Bantoekomitee, Skoolrade en Skoolkomitees	Gratis
(v) Verdienstelike gevalle, volgens die diskresie van die Hoofdirekteur	1,00
(b) Gebruik van eetsaal:	
(i) Vergaderings van plaaslike goedgekeurde sport- en kulturele organisasies	Gratis
(ii) Ander funksies en byeenkomste	1,00
(c) Gebruik van kombuis, per oggend, namiddag of aand	2,50
(d) Gebruik van bokskryt:	
(i) Professioneel	20,00
(ii) Amateurs	1,00
(e) Gebruik van luidsprekertoerusting, per dag	2,50
(2) Glencoe-Bantoewoongebied:	
Saal by Glencoe-Bantoeskool, kerkdienste, per uur	1,00
(3) Vryheid-Bantoewoongebied:	
Saal by Sekondêre skool:	
(i) Per dag, vanaf 09h00 tot 19h00	2,10
(ii) Per aand, vanaf 19h00 tot 24h00	2,10
(iii) Per aand, na 24h00 (Sondae uitgesluit)	2,50
(iv) Openbare vergaderings van inwoners deur Adviserende Bantoekomitee, skoolrade en skoolkomitees	Gratis
(v) Verdienstelike gevalle volgens die diskressie van die Hoofdirekteur	1,00

6. Begraafplaas- en opgrawingsgelde betaalbaar in alle Bantoewoongebiede binne die regsgebied van die Raad:

	In munisipale gebied R	*Buite munisipale gebied* R	
(1) Begraafplaasgelde, per graf:			
(a) Volwassene	3,00	6,00	
(b) Kind	2,00	4,00	
(2) Opgrawingsgelde, per graf			R 7,50

BYLAE 6

DANNHAUSER NOODKAMP

TARIEF VAN GELDE

	R
1. Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand: Woonpersele	4,70
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge item 1, per huis per maand	1,00

BYLAE 7

HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES

Goewermentskennisgewing 2397 van 19 Desember 1975 word herroep met ingang van 1 April 1978.

SCHEDULE 5

PAYABLE IN ALL THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD

	R
1. Lodger's permit, per month or part thereof:	
(1) Head of a family whose wife or children or both reside with him	2,40
(2) If the head of a family is the mother and her children reside with her	1,90
(3) Unmarried person without dependants	1,40
2. Duplicate documents, per copy	0,50
3. Accommodation permit fees, if permits are required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof	0,50
4. Additional services:	
(1) Sanitation, per every additional receptacle, per site per month	1,00
(2) Refuse disposal, per every additional refuse bin, per site per month	0,70
5. Hire of community halls:	
(1) Dundee Bantu residential area:	
(a) Use of main hall:	R
(i) 09h00 to 18h00, three hours or less	2,50
(ii) 18h00 to 24h00	5,00
(iii) Per hour after 24h00 (Sundays excluded)	1,00
(iv) Public meetings of residents called by the Bantu Advisory Board, School Boards and School Committees	Free
(v) Deserving cases, in the discretion of the Chief Director	1,00
(b) Use of eating hall:	
(i) Meetings of approved local sport and cultural organisations	Free
(ii) Other functions and meetings	1,00
(c) Use of kitchen, per morning, afternoon or evening	2,50
(d) Use of boxing ring:	
(i) Professional	20,00
(ii) Amateur	1,00
(e) Use of loudspeaker equipment per day	2,50
(2) Glencoe Bantu residential area:	
Hall at Glencoe Bantu school church services per hour	1,00
(3) Vryheid Bantu residential area:	
Hall at secondary school:	
(i) Per day, from 09h00 to 19h00	2,10
(ii) Per evening, from 19h00 to 24h00	2,10
(iii) Per evening, after 24h00 (Sundays excluded)	2,50
(iv) Public meetings of residents called by Advisory Bantu Committee, school boards and school committees	Free
(v) Deserving cases, in the discretion of the Chief Director	1,00

6. Cemetery and exhumation fees, payable in all the Bantu residential areas within the area of jurisdiction of the Board:

	In Municipal Area R	*Outside Municipal Area* R	
(1) Cemetery fees, per grave:			
(a) Adult	3,00	6,00	
(b) Child	2,00	4,00	
(2) Exhumation fees, per grave			R7,50

SCHEDULE 6

DANNHAUSER EMERGENCY CAMP

TARIFF OF CHARGES

	R
1. Site rent, per site per month: Residential sites:	4,70
2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1, per house per month	1,00

SCHEDULE 7

REPEAL OF REGULATIONS

Government Notice 2397, dated 19 December 1975, is repealed with effect from 1 April 1978.

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DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 698 7 April 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS FOR DUNDEE AND OTHER URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

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

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

(File A2/14/2/D33/1)

SCHEDULE

Urban residential area and defined in Government Notice

Dundee, 1182 of 15 August 1958.
Glencoe, 1707 of 1 November 1963.
Paulpietersburg, 86 of 9 January 1925.
Vryheid, 1878 of 6 December 1957.

No. R. 699 7 April 1978

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE NORTHERN NATAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

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

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

(File A2/14/2/D33/1)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

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

"Agent" means an agent appointed under regulation 23;
"Bantu Affairs Commissioner" means the person appointed Bantu Affairs Commissioner under section 2 (2) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);
"Board" means the Northern Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board established by section 2 (1) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with Government Notice 1001 of 1973;
"Chief Director" means the Chief Director of the Board;
"committee" means any committee of the Community Council appointed under section 5 (1) (k) of the Act;

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 698 7 April 1978

INSTELLING VAN GEMEENSKAPSRADE VIR DUNDEE EN ANDER STEDELIKE WOONGEBIEDE

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

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

(Lêer A2/14/2/D33/1)

BYLAE

Stedelike woongebied en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing

Dundee, 1182 van 15 Augustus 1958.
Glencoe, 1707 van 1 November 1963.
Paulpietersburg, 86 van 9 Januarie 1925.
Vryheid, 1878 van 6 Desember 1957.

No. R. 699 7 April 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADE IN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE NOORD-NATALSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, vaardig hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), die regulasies uit wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is en verklaar dat genoemde regulasies van toepassing is op enige gemeenskapsraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) van genoemde Wet, binne die Bantoesake-administrasiegebied van die Noord-Natalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971).

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

(Lêer A2/14/2/D33/1)

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK 1

WOORDOMSKRYWING

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

"Agent" 'n agent aangestel kragtens regulasie 23;
"Bantoesakekommissaris" die persoon aangestel as Bantoesakekommissaris, kragtens artikel 2 (2) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927);
"die Hoofwet" die Bantoe (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945);
"die Wet" die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);
"dorpsbestuurder" enige beampte aangewys kragtens artikel 22 van die Hoofwet en gelisensieer kragtens Goewermentskennisgewing 552 van 1958 om die stedelike woongebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, te bestuur, asook die behoorlik aangestelde en gelisensieerde adjunk en assistent van sodanige beampte;

"Community Council" means the Community Council established under section 2 (1) of the Act and "Council" has a corresponding meaning;

"corrupt practice" means any of the offences of treating, undue influence, bribery and personation;

"electoral officer" means the electoral officer referred to in regulation 15 and includes an assistant electoral officer;

"identity document" means a reference book referred to in the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), and a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972);

"illegal practice" means any of the offences created by regulations 58, 59 and 60;

"member" means a member of the Community Council;

"registered occupier" means a person to whom a site, residential, hostel or lodger's permit or certificate of occupation has been issued in terms of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters contained in the Schedule to Government Notice R. 1036 of 1968, the wife of any person to whom such a site, residential or lodger's permit or certificate of occupation has been issued if her name appears on such permit or certificate and any person to whom the township manager has issued a permit permitting him to occupy any approved dwelling on any church, school or institutional site and the wife of such person if her name appears on such permit;

"Secretary of the Community Council" means the person appointed or employed as such by the Community Council under section 5 (1) (i) of the Act;

"the Act" means the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);

"the Principal Act" means the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945);

"township manager" means any officer appointed in terms of section 22 of the Principal Act and licensed under Government Notice R. 552 of 1958 to manage the urban residential area for which the Community Council has been established and includes the duly appointed and licensed deputy and assistant of such officer;

"voter" means any person who is qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council in terms of regulation 3 and whose name appears on any voters' list referred to in regulation 4.

CHAPTER 2

DELIMITATION

Delimitation of wards

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

(2) Such division shall be made within one month after the date of publication of these Regulations and thereafter at intervals of not less than five years and not more than 10 years commencing from the last delimitation of wards.

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

CHAPTER 3

VOTERS AND VOTERS' LISTS

Qualification of voters

3. Only persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa or any territory which previously formed part of the Republic and who are registered occupiers

"Gemeenskapsraad" die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet;

"geregistreerde bewoner" 'n persoon aan wie 'n perseel-, woon-, tehuis- of loseerderspermit of 'n sertifikaat van bewoning kragtens die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede vervat in die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 1968 uitgereik is, die eggenote van 'n persoon aan wie sodanige perseel-, woon-, of loseerderspermit of sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is, indien haar naam op sodanige permit of sertifikaat verskyn, en 'n persoon aan wie die dorpsbestuurder 'n permit om 'n goedgekeurde woning op 'n kerk-, skool- of inrigtingterrein te bewoon, uitgereik het en die eggenote van sodanige persoon, indien haar naam op sodanige permit verskyn;

"Hoofdirekteur" die Hoofdirekteur van die Raad;

"identiteitsdokument" 'n bewysboek in die Bantoes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinering van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), bedoel en 'n paspoort, permit, identifikasiebewys of ander reisdokument in die Wet op die Reëling van die Toelating van Persone tot die Republiek, 1972 (Wet 59 van 1972) bedoel;

"kieser" iemand wat ingevolge regulasie 3 bevoeg is om by 'n verkiesing van verkose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem en wie se naam op 'n kieserslys in regulasie 4 bedoel, voorkom;

"komitee" 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel kragtens artikel 5 (1) (k) van die Wet;

"korrupte bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe van trakteerdery, onbehoorlike beïnvloeding, omkopery en uitgee vir 'n ander;

"lid" 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad;

"onwettige bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe geskep deur regulasies 58, 59 en 60;

"Raad" die Noord-Natalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973;

"Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad" die persoon wat kragtens artikel 5 (1) (i) van die Wet as sodanig deur die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel of in diens van die Gemeenskapsraad is;

"verkiesingsbeampte" die verkiesingsbeampte in regulasie 15 bedoel en ook 'n assistent-verkiesingsbeampte.

HOOFSTUK 2

AFBAKENING

Afbakening van wyke

2. (1) Die Raad verdeel die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is in wyke.

(2) Sodanige verdeling word binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie Regulasies gedoen en daarna met tussenpose van minstens vyf jaar en hoogstens 10 jaar, gereken van die jonste afbakening van wyke.

(3) Besonderhede van sodanige verdeling word vir inspeksie by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder beskikbaar gestel.

HOOFSTUK 3

KIESERS EN KIESERSLYSTE

Kwalifikasie van kiesers

3. Alleenlik burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of 'n gebied wat voorheen deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het en wat geregistreerde bewoners is binne die

within the area for which the Community Council has been established and whose names appear on the voters' list, shall be qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council.

Voters' lists

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

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

(a) a serial number;

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

(c) his residential address; and

(d) his identity document number;

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

Permanent change in the place of residence of voter

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

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

List of insertions

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

Amendment of voters' list by electoral officer

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

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

gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is en wie se name op die kieserslys verskyn, kwalifiseer om by 'n verkiesing van gekose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem.

Kieserslyste

4. (1) Binne twee maande na die afbakening van wyke kragtens regulasie 2 moet die verkiesingsbeampte 'n lys van persone wat geregtig is om te stem, vir elke wyk opstel.

(2) Die lyste wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke opgestel is, tree in werking onmiddellik nadat dit aldus deur die verkiesingsbeampte opgestel is.

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

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

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

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

Kieserslys waarin kiesersnaam ingeskryf moet word

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

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

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

(a) 'n volgnommer;

(b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;

(c) sy woonadres; en

(d) sy identiteitsdokumentnommer;

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

Permanente verandering in verblyfplek van kieser

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

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

Lys van opnames

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

Wysiging van kieserslys deur verkiesingsbeampte

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When voters' lists to be printed

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

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

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

Voters' lists not invalidated by reason of errors

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

CHAPTER 4

Qualifications

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

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

(b) is not a voter;

(c) is in arrears for more than two months with any charges, fees or other dues payable by him to the

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

(c) die naam van 'n persoon wat oorlede is of onbevoeg is om as kieser geregistreer te bly, te verwyder;

(d) 'n oortollige inskrywing te verwyder, waar die naam van dieselfde persoon meer as een maal in dieselfde kieserslys of in kieserslyste vir meer as een wyk voorkom.

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

(3) Die verkiesingsbeampte laat 'n afskrif van 'n lys bevattende die name van persone wat onbevoeg is om as kiesers geregistreer te bly en wie se name gedurende enige maand van die kieserslys verwyder is, op die aanplakbord by die dorpsbestuurder se kantoor vertoon vir 'n tydperk van minstens 30 dae beginnende voor of op die 20ste dag van die daaropvolgende maand.

Wanneer kieserslyste gedruk moet word

10. (1) Die kieserslyste, soos ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies opgestel en van tyd tot tyd aangevul en verder aangepas, word, behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2), gedruk uiterlik een maand voor 'n verkiesing in regulasie 19 bedoel, en op die ander tye wat die verkiesingsbeampte nodig ag.

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

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

Kieserslyste nie as gevolg van foute ongeldig nie

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

HOOFSTUK 4

KWALIFIKASIES

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

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

(b) nie 'n kieser is nie;

(c) op die dag waarop nominasies van kandidate vir die verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad sluit,

Board or the Community Council on the day when nominations of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council close;

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

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

(f) is an employee of the Community Council;

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

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

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

CHAPTER 5

ELECTIONS

General elections

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

Term of office of members

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

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

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

Electoral officer

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

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

Presiding officer, polling officers, counting officers and witnesses

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

vir meer as twee maande agterstallig is met die betaling van vorderings, gelde of ander bedrae wat deur hom aan die Raad of die Gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is;

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

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

(f) 'n werknemer van die Gemeenskapsraad is;

(g) kragtens artikel 2 (4) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon en besonderhede van die kennisgewing wat kragtens bedoelde artikel 2 (4) aan hom gerig is, kragtens artikel 2 (5) van bedoelde Wet in die *Staatskoerant* afgekondig is;

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

(i) iemand is wie se naam verskyn op 'n lys, saamgestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel 4 (10) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), en in die *Staatskoerant* kragtens artikel 8 (4) van bedoelde Wet afgekondig is.

HOOFSTUK 5

VERKIESINGS

Algemene verkiesings

13. 'n Algemene verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou uiterlik ses maande nadat hierdie Regulasies bekendgemaak is en daarna driejaarliks gedurende September.

Ampstermyn van lede

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

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

(3) 'n Lid bly, behoudens die bepalings van regulasies 61 en 62, in sy amp aan tot en met die dag wat die eersvolgende algemene verkiesing onmiddellik voorafgaan of totdat die termyn waarvoor hy ingevolge artikel 3 (2) van die Wet deur die Minister aangewys is, verstryk.

Verkiesingsbeampte

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

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

Voorsittende beampte, stemopnemers, telbeamptes en getuies

16. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel skriftelik 'n voorsittende beampte en soveel stemopnemers en getuies aan as wat nodig is om die stemming doeltreffend te laat plaasvind by iedere stemburo en stel soveel telbeamptes aan as wat nodig is vir die tel van die stemme na die sluiting van die stemming.

agents to assist him and shall advise the electoral officer in writing of the name(s) and address(es) of such agent or agents.

(2) The candidates and only one agent per candidate shall be allowed at any particular time to be present inside any polling station or any place where votes are counted.

(3) Any person appointed an agent in terms of sub-regulation (1) shall produce his letter of appointment to the electoral officer, presiding officer or polling officer, as the case may be, if required to do so.

Provision of equipment

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

(2) The equipment and requirements in connection with any election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in this connection shall be for the account of the Community Council: Provided that the equipment and requirements in connection with the first election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in connection with such election shall be for the account of the Board.

Polling station at which voter shall vote

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

Declaration of secrecy

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

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

Procedure at ballot

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

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

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

Powers of the presiding officer at a polling station

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

aanstel om hom behulpsaam te wees, en hy moet die verkiesingsbeampte skriftelik in kennis stel van die naam (name) en adres(se) van sodanige agent(e).

(2) Die kandidate en slegs een agent per kandidaat word toegelaat om op enige bepaalde tydstip binne enige stemburo of by enige plek waar stemme getel word, teenwoordig te wees.

(3) 'n Persoon wat kragtens subregulasie (1) as agent aangestel is, moet sy aanstellingsbrief toon aan die verkiesingsbeampte, voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer na gelang van die geval, indien dit van hom verlang word.

Verskaffing van uitrusting

24. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte reël by alle verkiesings dat stemhokkies, stembusse, stembriewe, toestelle om die stembriewe met die amptelike merk te merk en ander benodigdhede verskaf word en doen sodanige ander stappe en tref sodanige reëlings ter vergemakliking van die stemming as wat hy nodig ag ten einde die verkiesing op doeltreffende wyse te kan laat geskied.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad verskaf die uitrusting en benodigdhede in verband met 'n verkiesing en alle uitgawes in verband met sodanige verkiesing is vir sy rekening: Met dien verstande dat die Raad die uitrusting en benodigdhede in verband met die eerste verkiesing verskaf en dat alle uitgawe in dié verband vir sy rekening is.

Stemburo waar kieser moet stem

25. 'n Kieser wat binne die regsgebied van die Gemeenskapsraad stem, kan alleenlik stem by 'n stemburo wat deur die verkiesingsbeampte aangewys is as 'n stemburo vir die wyk waarin hy as kieser geregistreer is.

Verklaring van geheimhouding

26. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte en elke voorsittende beampte, stemopnemer, kandidaat, agent, getuie of enige ander persoon of beampte (uitgesonderd 'n polisiebeampte) wat geregtig is om in 'n stemburo of by die tel van stemme teenwoordig te wees, moet voor die aanvang van die stemming, en elke telbeampte moet voor die aanvang van die tel van stemme, in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel C hiervan, in duplikaat, 'n beëdigde verklaring van geheimhouding aflê voor 'n vrederegter of 'n kommissaris van ede, of voor die verkiesingsbeampte of 'n voorsittende beampte wat hierby gemagtig word om sodanige eed af te neem.

(2) Die oorspronklike verklaring van geheimhouding word aan die verkiesingsbeampte, voor die aanvang van die stemming of die begin van die tel van stemme, na gelang van die geval, deur die persoon wat dit afgelê het, oorhandig en sodanige persoon moet die duplikaat van sodanige verklaring van geheimhouding te alle tye gedurende die stemming of tel van stemme in sy besit hê en moet dit op aandrang aan die verkiesingsbeampte of die voorsittende beampte vir inspeksie toon.

Prosedure by stemming

27. Die voorsittende beampte, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidate en agente as wat teenwoordig is, verseël—

(a) voor die aanvang van die stemming, elke stembus maar laat 'n opening oop waardeur stembriewe in die stembus ingesit kan word;

(b) by die sluiting van die stemming, die opening in paragraaf (a) bedoel.

Bevoegdhede van voorsittende beampte by 'n stemburo

28. (1) Die voorsittende beampte hou orde by 'n stemburo, reël hoeveel kiesers tegelyk binnegelaat word en hou alle ander persone, uitgesonderd die verkiesingsbeampte, die kandidate of hulle agente en polisiebeamptes en ander beamptes op diens, buite.

determining that no ballot paper has already been issued at that polling station to that person at such election, he shall—

(a) call out the serial number and name of the voter as it appears on the voter's list;
(b) enter the serial number in the appropriate space on the counterfoil of the ballot paper that is to be issued to the voter;
(c) tear out the ballot paper and stamp the official mark on the back thereof in the space provided;
(d) fold the ballot paper so that the front thereof is on the inside and the official mark is on the outside and hand it to the applicant; and
(e) on the voters' list, draw a line through the serial number, identity document number and name of the voter as proof that a ballot paper has been issued.

(3) When the voter has received such ballot paper he shall take it to the compartment provided for that purpose and signify for whom he desires to vote by secretly placing a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. He shall then fold the ballot paper so that the official mark can be seen and having held up the ballot paper so that the presiding office or polling officer can recognise the official mark, shall drop the ballot paper in the ballot box placed in front of the presiding officer or polling officer.

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

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

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

Voters who are unable to vote in the manner prescribed

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

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

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

Spoilt ballot papers

34. If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper he may return it to the presiding officer or polling officer who, if he is satisfied of such inadvertence, shall give him another ballot paper and retain the spoilt ballot paper

wyk te stem en nadat hy vasgestel het die geen stembrief reeds aan daardie persoon by daardie stemburo by sodanige verkiesing uitgereik is nie, moet hy—

(a) die volgnommer en naam van die kieser soos dit op die kieserslys voorkom, uitroep;
(b) die volgnommer in die toepaslike ruimte op die teenblad van die stembrief wat aan die kieser uitgereik gaan word, inskryf;
(c) die stembrief uitskeur en dit op die keersy in die ruimte voorsien met die amptelike merk, merk;
(d) die stembrief vou sodat die voorkant daarvan aan die binnekant en die amptelike merk aan die buitekant is en dit aan die kieser oorhandig; en
(e) op die kieserslys 'n streep trek deur die volgnommer, identiteitsdokumentnommer en naam van die kieser, as bewys dat 'n stembrief uitgereik is.

(3) Wanneer die kieser sodanige stembrief ontvang, neem hy dit na die stemhokkie wat vir dié doel verskaf is en dui aan vir wie hy stem deur in die geheim 'n kruisie teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aan te bring. Hy vou dan die stembrief sodat die amptelike merk sigbaar is en nadat hy die stembrief só opgehou het dat die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer die amptelike merk kan herken, laat hy die stembrief val in die stembus wat voor die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer staan.

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

(5) Indien die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer om enige rede twyfel of 'n stembrief in besit van 'n kieser die stembrief is wat aan hom uitgereik is, kan hy, met die doel om die nommers gedruk op die stembrief en die teenblad te vergelyk, die kieser versoek om die nommer en amptelike merk op die keersy van die stembrief aan hom te toon, en die kieser moet dit doen.

(6) Die kieser moet sonder onnodige versuim sy stem uitbring en die stemburo verlaat sodra hy sy stembrief in die stembus geplaas het.

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

33. (1) Enige kieser wat nie in staat is om sy stem op die voorgeskrewe wyse uit te bring nie, kan die verkiesingsbeampte of stemopnemer versoek om sy stembrief namens hom in te vul.

(2) Sodanige verkiesingsbeampte of stemopnemer, na gelang van die geval, moet daarop met behoorlike inagneming van die handhawing van geheimhouding en in teenwoordigheid van een getuie en 'n persoon van die kieser se eie keuse wat hom moet vergesel, aan sodanige kieser die name van die kandidate vir die bepaalde wyk voorlees en 'n kruis in die ruimte op die stembrief aanbring teenoor die naam van die kandidaat wat mondeling deur sodanige kieser gekies is, en moet daarna die stembrief vou en dit in die stembus plaas.

(3) By die verrigting van sy werksaamhede ingevolge hierdie regulasie moet sodanige stemopnemer enige dokument of ding verontagsaam wat deur die kieser vertoon of getoon word of in die kieser se besit is en wat die naam van enige kandidaat vir wie sodanige kieser moet stem of nie moet stem nie, aandui of suggereer of veronderstel is om dit aan te dui of te suggereer.

Bedorwe stembriewe

34. Indien 'n kieser onopsetlik 'n stembrief bederf, kan hy dit aan die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer teruggee, en as laasgenoemde daarvan oortuig is dat dit onopsetlik gebeur het, gee hy hom 'n ander stembrief en behou hy die bedorwe stembrief wat hy onmiddellik

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

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

Verification of ballot paper return

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

(2) When the electoral officer has completed the verification of the ballot papers in the ballot boxes for each polling station, and whether or not the number of ballot papers in the ballot boxes is found to correspond with the number appearing on the return, he shall in the presence of such candidates or their agents as may be present mix together the ballot papers contained in all the ballot boxes for a particular ward so that it is impossible to determine from which ballot box any particular ballot paper was taken.

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

Manner of counting votes

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

Ballot papers to be rejected

41. (1) The electoral officer shall reject and not count any ballot paper—

(a) which does not bear the official mark;

(b) on which votes are cast for more than one candidate;

(c) which is unmarked or invalid owing to uncertainty;

(d) which bears any writing or mark by which a voter can be identified otherwise than in these Regulations prescribed.

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

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

Objection against acceptance or rejection of a ballot paper

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

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

Optrede deur verkiesingsbeampte by ontvangs van stembriewe

38. Elke verkiesingsbeampte moet by ontvangs van kiesers se stembriewe sodanige stembriewe onoopgemaak in veilige bewaring hou totdat die stemme getel word.

Verifiëring van stembriefopgawe

39. (1) By ontvangs deur die verkiesingsbeampte van al die pakkette en stembusse van iedere voorsittende beampte, en nie eerder nie, ondersoek hy of die seëls in orde is en gee hy sodanige kandidate of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is 'n geleentheid om dieselfde te doen, en daarna maak hy die verseëlde pakkette oop wat die opgawe van stembriewe bevat, en maak hy elke stembus oop en verifieer hy die getal stembriewe in die stembus ooreenkomstig die stembriefopgawe wat deur elke voorsittende beampte ingelewer is deur dit met die getal stembriewe in elke sodanige stembus te vergelyk.

(2) Wanneer die verkiesingsbeampte die verifiëring van die stembriewe in die stembusse vir elke stemburo uitgevoer het, maak hy, afgesien daarvan of die getal stembriewe in die stembusse klop met die getal wat op die opgawe voorkom al dan nie, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidate of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is, die stembriewe uit al die stembusse vir 'n besondere wyk op so 'n wyse deurmekaar dat dit onmoontlik is om te bepaal uit watter stembus 'n bepaalde stembrief geneem is.

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

Wyse waarop stemme getel moet word

40. Vir die doel van die tel van stemme word die stembriewe in pakkette van 50 vasgebind (aan elkeen waarvan 'n onderskeidende nommer toegeken word) en daarna word die getal stemme ten opsigte van elke kandidaat opgeskryf en nagegaan.

Stembriewe wat verwerp moet word

41. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte verwerp en tel nie 'n stembrief nie—

(a) wat nie die amptelike merk daarop het nie;

(b) waarop stemme op meer as een kandidaat uitgebring is;

(c) wat ongemerk of weens onsekerheid ongeldig is;

(d) wat enige skrif of merk daarop het waardeur 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as dié in hierdie Regulasies voorgeskryf, geïdentifiseer kan word.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (1), verwerp die verkiesingsbeampte nie 'n stembrief waarop 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as by wyse van 'n kruis duidelik aangedui het vir watter kandidaat hy stem nie.

(3) Die verkiesingsbeampte endosseer die woord "verwerp" op 'n stembrief wat hy as ongeldig verwerp.

Beswaar teen aanname of verwerping van stembrief

42. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die aanname van 'n stembrief, endosseer die verkiesingsbeampte die woorde "beswaar geopper teen aanname" op sodanige stembrief.

(2) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die verwerping van 'n stembrief, endosseer die verkiesingsbeampte die woorde "beswaar geopper teen verwerping" op sodanige stembrief.

Determination of successful candidate in event of equal number of votes

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

Result of election

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

Publication of names of elected members

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

(2) A notice displayed in terms of subregulation (1) shall also reflect the names of the unsuccessful candidates in respect of each ward and the total number of votes cast in favour of each such candidate, as well as the number of rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward.

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

46. (1) The electoral officer shall after the completion of the counting of votes make up into separate packets the following:

(a) All unused, tendered and spoiled ballot papers used at each polling station;

(b) all counted ballot papers in respect of each ward;

(c) all rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward; and

(d) all ballot paper returns duly endorsed with his findings on the verification of such returns.

(2) The electoral officer shall—

(a) affix a label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1);

(b) seal each such packet with his own seal and with the seals of such candidates and agents (if any) as may desire to affix their seals; and

(c) retain such packets for a period of six months and thereafter destroy them.

Immaterial mistakes not to affect validity of election

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

Evidence of election being held

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

Bepaling van suksesvolle kandidaat in geval van staking van stemme

43. Ingeval daar bevind word dat ewe veel stemme uitgebring is op die kandidate wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die verkiesingsbeampte die suksesvolle kandidaat deur loting.

Uitslag van verkiesing

44. Die verkiesingsbeampte verklaar in die openbaar, so gou moontlik nadat hy bepaal het watter kandidaat die grootste getal stemme in elke wyk verkry het, sodanige kandidate behoorlik verkose en maak die getal stemme bekend wat op elke kandidaat uitgebring is.

Bekendmaking van name van verkose lede

45. (1) Sodra die name van die kandidate wat behoorlik as lede van die Gemeenskapsraad verkies is, bekend is, laat die verkiesingsbeampte 'n lys bevattende die volle naam van elke kandidaat aldus verkies tesame met die datum waarop hy behoorlik verkies is, die naam van die wyk wat sodanige lid verteenwoordig, en die totale getal stemme wat ten gunste van sodanige lid uitgebring is, op die aanplakbord van elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor wat in sodanige gebied geleë is, vertoon.

(2) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subregulasie (1) vertoon, dui ook die name van die onsuksesvolle kandidate ten opsigte van elke wyk en die totale getal stemme aan wat ten opsigte van elke sodanige kandidaat uitgebring is, asook die getal bedorwe stembriewe ten ospigte van elke wyk.

Beskikking oor verkiesingstukke deur verkiesingsbeampte na afloop van tel van stemme

46. (1) Na afloop van die tel van die stemme maak die verkiesingsbeampte die volgende in afsonderlike pakkette op:

(a) Alle ongebruikte, aangebode en bedorwe stembriewe wat by elke stemburo gebruik is;

(b) alle getelde stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk;

(c) alle verworpe stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk; en

(d) alle stembriefopgawes behoorlik geëndosseer met sy bevindings betreffende die verifiëring van sodanige opgawes.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte—

(a) voorsien elke pakket genoem in subregulasie (1) van 'n etiket in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel F hiervan;

(b) verseël elke sodanige pakket met sy eie seël en met die seëls van sodanige kandidate en agente (as daar is) as wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afdruk; en

(c) bewaar sodanige pakkette vir 'n tydperk van ses maande en vernietig hulle daarna.

Onbelangrike foute raak nie geldigheid van verkiesing nie

47. Geen verkiesing is weens 'n fout of nie-nakoming van die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies ongeldig nie indien die verkiesing gehou is ooreenkomstig die beginsels hierin voorgeskryf en sodanige fout of nie-nakoming nie die uitslag geraak het nie.

Bewys dat verkiesing gehou is

48. By 'n aanklag van 'n korrupte of onwettige bedrywigheid of van 'n ander misdryf ingevolge hierdie Regulasies, wat volgens bewering by of in verband met 'n verkiesing bestaan is, is die sertifikaat van die verkiesingsbeampte dat die verkiesing daarin gemeld aan die gang was of gehou is, voldoende bewys van die feit dat sodanige verkiesing aan die gang was of gehou is.

Sundays and public holidays

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

Interrupting or disturbing proceedings at elections

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

Fraud in connection with ballot papers, etc.

51. (1) Any person who—

(a) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper;

(b) without due authority supplies a ballot paper to any person;

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

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

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

shall be guilty of an offence.

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

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

Infringement of secrecy

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

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

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

Sondae en openbare feesdae

49. Wanneer enigiets op 'n bepaalde datum ingevolge hierdie Regulasies begin, voltooi of gedoen moet word, en daardie datum op 'n Sondag val of op 'n dag wat by of kragtens 'n wet tot 'n openbare feesdag verklaar is, moet dit begin, voltooi of gedoen word op die eersvolgende datum na sodanige Sondag of openbare feesdag, of as laasgenoemde datum ook op 'n Sondag of openbare feesdag val, dan op die eersvolgende datum na sodanige Sondag of openbare feesdag.

Onderbreking of steuring van verrigtings by verkiesings

50. 'n Persoon wat opsetlik verrigtings in verband met die hou van verkiesings ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies onderbreek, belemmer of versteur, of op stemdag enige vorm van luidspreker gebruik of enige optog van, of betoging deur, persone vorm of reël, uitgesonderd vir amptelike doeleindes, begaan 'n misdryf.

Bedrog met stembriewe, ens.

51. (1) 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n stembrief of die amptelike merk op 'n stembrief vervals, namaak of met opset om te bedrieg vernietig;

(b) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n ander persoon van 'n stembrief voorsien;

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

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

(e) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n stembus of pakket stembriewe wat dan vir die doel van die verkiesing in gebruik is, vernietig, neem, oopmaak of hom op 'n ander wyse daarmee bemoei;

begaan 'n misdryf.

(2) In 'n akte van beskuldiging, dagvaarding of aanklag weens 'n misdryf met betrekking tot stembusse, stembriewe en amptelike merkinstrumente by 'n verkiesing kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg op die busse, stembriewe en instrumente, asook op die teenblaaie, by die verkiesingsbeampte by die verkiesing berus.

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

Skending van geheimhouding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Failure by electoral officer or other officer to perform his duties

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

Treating

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

Undue influence

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

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

Bribery

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

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

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

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

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

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

Versuim deur verkiesingsbeampte of ander beampte om sy pligte te vervul

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

Trakteerdery

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

Onbehoorlike beïnvloeding

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

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

Omkopery

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) before or during any election, receives or contracts for any money or loan, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining agreeing to refrain from voting, at any election;

(g) after any election receives any money on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election; or

(h) conveys or transfers or is concerned with the conveyance or transfer of any property, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money, to any person for the purpose of enabling him to vote, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting.

(2) Nothing in this regulation contained shall be construed as applying to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any electoral expenditure bona fide and lawfully incurred.

Personation

57. Any person who—

(a) at any election applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether living, dead or fictitious; or

(b) having voted once at any election, applies again at any polling station at the same election for a ballot paper;

shall be guilty of the offence of personation.

Corrupt procurement of candidature or withdrawal thereof

58. Any person who—

(a) corruptly induces or procures any other person to become a candidate or to withdraw as a candidate at any election in consideration of any payment or promise of any nature;

(b) becomes a candidate or withdraws as a candidate at any election in pursuance of such inducement or procurement; or

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

(c) aan of vir 'n persoon sodanige skenking, lening, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms gee, verstrek, doen of aangaan ten einde sodanige persoon te beweeg om die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry;

(d) teen of ten gevolge van sodanige skenking, lening, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms, die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing verkry of onderneem, beloof of probeer om dit te verkry;

(e) aan of vir die gebruik van 'n ander persoon enige geld voorskiet of betaal of laat voorskiet of betaal, met die bedoeling dat daardie geld of enige deel daarvan by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee moet word, of willens en wetens aan 'n persoon enige geld betaal of laat betaal ter vereffening of terugbetaling van geld wat geheel of ten dele by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee is;

(f) voor of gedurende enige verkiesing, vir homself of 'n ander persoon, enige geld of lening ontvang of beding, omdat hy by 'n verkiesing gestem het of ooreengekom het om te stem, of omdat hy hom by 'n verkiesing van stemming onthou het of ooreengekom het om hom van stemming te onthou;

(g) na 'n verkiesing geld ontvang omdat 'n persoon sy stem uitgebring het al dan nie of 'n ander persoon beweeg het om sy stem by enige verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie; of

(h) eiendom oordra of transporteer of betrokke is by die oordrag of transport van eiendom, of enige geld betaal of betrokke is by die betaal van enige geld aan 'n persoon ten einde hom in staat te stel om te stem en daardeur sy stem by 'n toekomstige verkiesing te beïnvloed, of enige geld betaal of betrokke is by die betaling van enige geld ten behoewe van 'n kieser ten einde hom te beweeg om sy stem uit te bring al dan nie.

(2) Geen bepaling van hierdie regulasie mag uitgelê word nie as sou dit van toepassing wees op geld wat vir of weens bona fide- en wettig aangegane verkiesingskoste betaal is of volgens ooreenkoms betaal moet word.

Uitgee vir 'n ander

57. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) by enige verkiesing in die naam van 'n ander persoon, hetsy lewend of afgestorwe, of van 'n denkbeeldige persoon, om 'n stembrief aansoek doen; of

(b) nadat hy een maal by 'n verkiesing gestem het, weer by 'n stemburo by dieselfde verkiesing om 'n stembrief aansoek doen;

begaan die misdryf van hom vir 'n ander uit te gee.

Korrupte verkryging van kandidatuur of terugtrekking daarvan

58. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n ander persoon korruptelik beweeg of oorhaal om, as teenprestasie vir 'n betaling of belofte van watter aard ook al, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiesing te word of as sodanig terug te trek;

(b) as gevolg daarvan dat hy aldus beweeg of oorgehaal is, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiesing word of as sodanig terugtrek; of

(c) before or during an election publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at an election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate, knowing that statement to be false;

shall be guilty of an offence.

Bills, placards, etc. to bear publisher's name

59. (1) Every bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular or other printed matter having reference to an election shall clearly bear the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

(2) No person shall print, publish or post up or cause to be printed, published or posted up, any such printed matter which fails to bear clearly the name and address of the printer and publisher.

(3) The proprietor and publisher of every newspaper shall cause the word "advertisement" to be printed as a headline to each article or paragraph in his newspaper containing electoral matter, the insertion of which is or is to be paid for or for which any reward or compensation or promise of reward or compensation is or is to be made.

(4) The words "electoral matter" used in subregulation (3) include all matters which on the face of it are intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and any report of the speech of a candidate if the insertion of the report is or is to be paid for.

(5) Every report, letter, article, bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular, cartoon or other printed matter (hereinafter in this subregulation called a newspaper article) which, on the face of it, is intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and is inserted in any newspaper or otherwise produced and is published on or after the date of commencement of such election of members to the Community Council, shall bear at the foot thereof the full name and address of the person by whom such newspaper article was written or produced: Provided that—

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

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

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

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

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

(c) voor of gedurende 'n verkiesing, met die doel om die verkiesing van 'n ander kandidaat te bevorder of te bewerkstellig, 'n valse verklaring dat 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing teruggetrek het, publiseer wetende dat die verklaring vals is;

begaan 'n misdryf.

Biljette, plakkate, ens., moet naam van uitgewer dra

59. (1) Alle biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe of ander drukwerk wat op 'n verkiesing betrekking het, moet die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer daarvan duidelik dra.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige drukwerk wat nie die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer dra nie, druk, uitgee of aanplak of laat druk, uitgee of aanplak nie.

(3) Die eienaar en uitgewer van iedere nuusblad moet die woord "advertensie" as 'n opskrif laat druk by elke artikel of paragraaf in sy nuusblad wat verkiesingstof bevat, vir die opneming waarvan betaal is of gaan word of waarvoor 'n beloning of vergoeding of 'n belofte van beloning of vergoeding gegee is of gaan word.

(4) Die woord "verkiesingstof" in subregulasie (3) gebesig, omvat alles wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, asook enige verslag van 'n toespraak van 'n kandidaat, indien vir die opneming van die verslag betaal word of gaan word.

(5) Alle verslae, briewe, artikels, biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe, spotprente of ander drukwerk (hieronder in hierdie subregulasie nuusbladartikels genoem) wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, en in 'n nuusblad opgeneem is of, op 'n ander wyse geproduseer word en op of na die datum van die begin van die verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad gepubliseer word, moet onderaan die volle naam en adres dra van die persoon deur wie die nuusbladartikel geskryf of geproduseer is: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) enige sodanige nuusbladartikel wat soos voormeld in 'n nuusblad opgeneem word en wat wesenlik deur die redakteur van die nuusblad verander is, ook deur sodanige redakteur onderteken kan word;

(b) in die geval van 'n verslag van 'n openbare vergadering wat deur twee of meer persone gesamentlik geskryf is, dit voldoende vir doeleindes van hierdie subregulasie is as die verslag in sy geheel op die voorkant daarvan die volle name en adresse dra van die persone deur wie dit geskryf is; en

(c) in die geval van opskrifte by 'n nuusbladartikel wat soos voormeld in enige nuusblad opgeneem is, en van biljette, plakkate of aanplakbiljette wat daarop betrekking het en wat volgens die gewone gebruik van 'n nuusblad uitgegee word, dit voldoende vir doeleindes van hierdie subregulasie is as die volle name en adresse van die persone deur wie sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakkate of aanplakbiljette geskryf is, met 'n verklaring dat sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakkate of aanplakbiljette deur daardie persone geskryf is, gepubliseer word in die uitgawe van die nuusblad waarin sodanige nuusbladartikel opgeneem word.

(6) Behoudens die bepalings van voorbehoudsbepaling (c) van subregulasie (5), mag geen persoon enige nuusblad of ander drukwerk waarin enige sodanige nuusbladartikel opgeneem of geproduseer is, wat nie op die voorkant daarvan die volle naam en adres dra van die persoon deur wie dit geskryf of geproduseer is nie, druk of publiseer nie.

(7) Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie word 'n verkiesing geag te begin op die datum van eerste afkondiging van die kennisgewing in regulasie 19 bedoel.

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

Meetings on premises where sale of liquor usually takes place

60. (1) No person shall hire or use—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consequences to the candidates

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

Vacating of seats by members of the Community Council

62. The seat of a member of the Community Council shall become vacant—

(a) upon the death of such member;

(b) upon receipt by the Secretary of the Community Council of a notice of resignation under the hand of such member;

(c) should such member fail to attend three consecutive general meetings of the Community Council without its special leave;

(d) should such member withdraw from any meeting of the Community Council without the permission of the chairman;

(e) in the event of such member becoming subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in regulation 12.

Filling of casual vacancies

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

(8) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versium om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Vergaderings op persele waar gewoonlik drank verkoop word

60. (1) Geen persoon mag—

(a) 'n perseel waarop die verkoop van bedwelmende drank, by wyse van groothandel of kleinhandel, deur 'n magtiging gemagtig is (ongeag of dit 'n magtiging is vir verbruik van drank op die perseel of daarbuite); of

(b) 'n perseel waar bedwelmende drank verkoop of verskaf word aan lede van 'n klub, genootskap of vereniging;

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

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

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

(4) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Gevolge vir kandidaat

61. As daar by 'n verhoor bewys word dat 'n korrupte bedrywigheid of 'n onwettige bedrywigheid in verband met die verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad deur of met die kennis en instemming of goedkeuring van enige kandidaat by daardie verkiesing begaan is, is die verkiesing van daardie kandidaat nietig en bestaan daar 'n toevallige vakature.

Ontruiming van setels deur lede van die Gemeenskapsraad

62. Die setel van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad raak vakant—

(a) by die afsterwe van sodanige lid;

(b) by ontvangs deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad van 'n kennisgewing van bedanking onder die handtekening van sodanige lid;

(c) indien sodanige lid versuim om drie opeenvolgende algemene vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad by te woon sonder die spesiale toestemming daarvan;

(d) indien sodanige lid hom onttrek aan enige vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad sonder die toestemming van die voorsitter;

(e) indien sodanige lid onderhewig raak aan enige van die diskwalifikasies in regulasie 12 genoem.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

63. Indien die setel van 'n lid ingevolge regulasie 61 of 62 vakant raak of indien die Minister kragtens artikel 3 (2) van die Wet bepaal dat 'n vakature bestaan, moet die vakature, tensy die termyn van die Gemeenskapsraad verstryk voordat sodanige vakature gevul kan word, binne ses maande nadat dit ontstaan het, gevul word deur 'n verkiesing wat ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies gehou word.

CHAPTER 6

THE CONVENING OF, THE PROCEDURE AT AND THE CONDUCT OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

First general meeting of Community Council

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

Election of chairman

65. Immediately after all the members present at the first general meeting of the Community Council and thereafter at the general meeting held in October of each year, have taken their seats the Council shall proceed to the election of the chairman from the ranks of members of the Council in the manner prescribed in regulation 66.

Manner of election of chairman

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

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

(3) The names of the persons duly nominated shall be announced by the person presiding at the relevant meeting of the Community Council (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as the presiding officer) and no debate shall be allowed at the election.

(4) If more than one member be proposed as chairman, a secret ballot shall be held at which—

(a) the presiding officer shall hand each member present a ballot paper with the names of all the candidates thereon and with an official mark on the reverse side thereof;

(b) every member shall signify the candidate for whom he desires to vote by placing a cross opposite the name of such candidate;

(c) the presiding officer shall call the names of all the members and each member shall, when his name is called, drop his ballot paper into a ballot box;

(d) when all members who wish to vote have done so the presiding officer shall, in the presence of the Community Council, examine the ballot papers with the assistance of such members as the Community Council may decide upon and declare the result of the ballot.

(5) The successful candidate shall be the candidate who obtains the greater or the greatest number of votes cast.

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

(7) A member who arrives after the names of the members have been called shall not be entitled to vote.

(8) If only one member is proposed and seconded as chairman he shall be declared elected.

Manner of election of deputy chairman

67. Immediately after the chairman has been elected, the Community Council shall proceed to the election of a deputy chairman and the provisions of regulation 66 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the election of a deputy

HOOFSTUK 6

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

Eerste algemene vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad

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

Verkiesing van voorsitter

65. Onmiddellik nadat al die lede wat op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad en daarna op die algemene vergadering gehou in Oktober van elke jaar, hul sitplekke ingeneem het, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiesing van die voorsitter uit die geledere van die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad op die wyse in regulasie 66 voorgeskryf.

Wyse waarop voorsitter verkies word

66. (1) 'n Lid wat vooraf vasgestel het dat die persoon wat hy as voorsitter wil voorstel en wat dan teenwoordig is, gewillig is om te dien as hy verkies word, kan sodanige persoon as voorsitter voorstel en indien sodanige voorstel nie gesekondeer word nie, verval dit.

(2) Daar is geen beperking op die getal kandidate wat kragtens subregulasie (1) voorgestel en gesekondeer kan word nie, maar geen lid wat reeds 'n kandidaat voorgestel of gesekondeer het, mag 'n ander kandidaat voorstel of sekondeer nie en geen lid mag sy eie kandidatuur voorstel of sekondeer nie.

(3) Die name van die behoorlik genomineerde persone moet deur die persoon wat by die betrokke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsit (hierna in hierdie regulasie die voorsittende beampte genoem) aangekondig word op die sitting waartydens die verkiesing moet plaasvind, en geen debat word by die verkiesing toegelaat nie.

(4) Indien meer as een lid as voorsitter voorgestel word, word 'n geheime stemming gehou waarby—

(a) die voorsittende beampte aan elke lid teenwoordig 'n stembriefie met die name van al die kandidate daarop en met 'n amptelike merk op die keersy daarvan uitreik;

(b) elke lid die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aandui deur 'n kruis teenoor die naam van sodanige kandidaat te plaas;

(c) die voorsittende beampte die name van al die lede uitroep en elke lid, wanneer sy naam uitgeroep word, sy stembriefie in 'n stembus laat val;

(d) sodra alle lede wat wil stem dit gedoen het, die voorsittende beampte met die hulp van sodanige lede as wat die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal, die stembriefies in teenwoordigheid van die Gemeenskapsraad ondersoek en die uitslag van die stemming bekend maak.

(5) Die suksesvolle kandidaat is die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme uitgebring, verkry.

(6) Ingeval daar bevind word dat daar ewe veel stemme uitgebring is op die kandidate wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die voorsittende beampte die suksesvolle kandidaat by loting.

(7) 'n Lid wat opdaag nadat die lede se name uitgeroep is, is nie geregtig om te stem nie.

(8) Indien slegs een lid as voorsitter voorgestel en gesekondeer word, word hy verkose verklaar.

Wyse waarop ondervoorsitter verkies word

67. Onmiddellik nadat die voorsitter verkies is, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiesing van 'n ondervoorsitter en is die bepalings van regulasie 66 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing by die verkiesing van 'n ondervoorsitter.

chairman: Provided that any reference in regulation 66 to the presiding officer shall be construed as being a reference to the chairman.

Period of office of chairman and deputy chairman

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

Vacation of office by chairman or deputy chairman

69. (1) The chairman or the deputy chairman shall vacate his office—

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

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

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

Filling of casual vacancies

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

Meetings of the Community Council

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

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

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

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

Special meeting of the Community Council

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

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

Met dien verstande dat 'n verwysing in regulasie 66 na die voorsittende beampte uitgelê word as 'n verwysing na die voorsitter.

Ampstermyn van voorsitter en ondervoorsitter

68. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 69, beklee die voorsitter en die ondervoorsitter hulle amp totdat hul opvolgers gedurende die algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, verkies word.

Ontruiming van amp deur voorsitter of ondervoorsitter

69. (1) Die voorsitter of die ondervoorsitter ontruim sy amp—

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

(b) indien hy uit sy amp as voorsitter of ondervoorsitter bedank by skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n aankondiging tot dien effekte op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad doen.

(2) Indien die voorsitter of die ondervoorsitter sy setel ontruim anders as deur die aankondiging van sy bedanking op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad, verwittig die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad gedurende die eerste daaropvolgende vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad die Gemeenskapsraad dienooreenkomstig.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

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

Vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad

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

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

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

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

Spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad

72. (1) Die voorsitter kan te eniger tyd 'n spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeenroep en slegs die sake wat die voorsitter voorlê of goedkeur, word behandel.

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

Meetings of Community Council open to public and press

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

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

Chairman to preside at meetings of Community Council

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

Attendance register

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

Order of business

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

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

Business to be transacted at meeting of Community Council

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

Quorum

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

Procedure when quorum not present

79. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of the Council is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes past the time appointed for such meeting,

Vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad vir publiek en pers toeganklik

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

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

Voorsitter sit voor by vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

74. Die voorsitter of, in sy afwesigheid, die ondervoorsitter, sit voor op alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad of, as sowel die voorsitter as die ondervoorsitter weens afwesigheid of om 'n ander rede nie op 'n vergadering kan voorsit nie, benoem die aanwesige lede onder die voorsitterskap van die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad, wat nie geregtig is om te stem nie, een van die aanwesige lede om op sodanige vergadering voor te sit: Met dien verstande dat die Voorsitter van die Raad of 'n lid van die Raad deur hom aangewys op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsit totdat 'n voorsitter verkies is.

Bywoningsregister

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

Volgorde van werksaamhede

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

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

Werksaamhede wat by vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad behandel word

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

Kworum

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

Prosedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig nie

79. (1) Indien daar na afloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanwesige lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing, te eniger tyd na die verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die voorsitter versoek om 'n

request the chairman to convene a further meeting within 10 days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the members present shall form a quorum and if the chairman complies with such request the provisions of regulation 71 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

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

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

Adjournment of meeting

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

Questions

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

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

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

Notice of question, motion or petition to be given

82. (1) Notice of any question, referred to in regulation 81 (b), motion (excluding any unopposed motion of the Chairman) or petition which a member wishes to pose, move or present, as the case may be, at or to any general meeting of the Community Council shall be in writing and signed by such member and shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Community Council who shall, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) and regulation 84, place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

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

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

Chairman may reject certain motions, questions or petitions

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

(2) If the chairman so rejects any motion, question or petition he shall inform the Community Council of his

verdere vergadering binne 10 dae te belê, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 78, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit en indien die voorsitter aan so 'n versoek voldoen, is die bepalings van regulasie 71 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut byeengekom het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstryk nadat die voorsitter se aandag op die gebrek aan 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verdaag tot 'n tyd deur die voorsitter bepaal.

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

Verdaging van vergadering

80. Indien, om watter rede ook al die sake wat by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad behandel staan te word, nie by sodanige vergadering afgehandel kan word nie, kan die voorsitter sodanige vergadering verdaag tot 'n datum en tyd wat die voorsitter in oorleg met die lede bepaal.

Vrae

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

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

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

Wyse waarop kennisgewing van vraag, mosie of versoekskrif geskied

82. (1) Kennis van 'n vraag in regulasie 81 (b) bedoel, 'n mosie (uitgesonderd 'n onbestrede mosie van die voorsitter) of versoekskrif wat 'n lid wil stel of indien, na gelang van die geval, op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad moet skriftelik wees en deur sodanige lid onderteken wees en word aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad gestuur, en behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2) en regulasie 84 plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

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

(3) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is om sy vraag te stel of sy versoekskrif in te dien nie wanneer hy deur die voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom te stel of in te dien nie, verval die vraag of versoekskrif.

Voorsitter kan sekere mosies, vrae of versoekskrifte verwerp

83. (1) Die voorsitter kan 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif verwerp wat na sy mening tot die bespreking sou lei van 'n saak wat reeds in die sakelys vervat is of wat nie op die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is betrekking het nie of waaroor die Gemeenskapsraad nie regsbevoegdheid het nie of wat nie duidelik is nie, en hy verwerp 'n mosie of versoekskrif wat, as dit voorgestel of aangeneem word, na gelang van die geval, strydig sal wees met die wet.

(2) Indien die voorsitter 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif aldus verwerp, stel hy die Gemeenskapsraad in,

decision and shall not call upon the member concerned to move such motion, pose such question or present such petition, as the case may be.

Motion to rescind a resolution passed during the previous three months

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

Procedure on moving a motion

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

(2) Immediately after such unopposed motions have been carried the chairman shall, in the order in which the remaining motions appear on the agenda, call upon the members concerned to move such motions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendments to motions

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

(2) Such amendment shall require seconding.

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

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

kennis van sy beslissing en hy versoek nie die betrokke lid om sodanige mosie in te dien, sodanige vraag te stel of sodanige versoekskrif in te dien nie, na gelang van die geval.

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

84. Geen mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit wat gedurend die voorafgaande drie maande geneem is of 'n mosie van dieselfde strekking as een wat binne die voorafgaande drie maande deur die voorafgaande Gemeenskapsraad verwerp is, word op die sakelys geplaas nie, tensy die kennisgewing van die mosie deur minstens drie lede, benewens die voorsteller van die mosie, onderteken is, en nadat die Gemeenskapsraad sodanige mosie afgehandel het, mag geen lid weer 'n soortgelyke mosie binne ses maande daarna indien nie.

Prosedure by die indiening van 'n mosie

85. (1) Wanneer mosies aan die orde kom, lees die voorsitter, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 83, die nommers en die name uit van die voorstellers van al die mosies wat op die sakelys verskyn, en hy stel vas watter mosies onbestrede is, en sodanige onbestrede mosies word dadelik aangeneem.

(2) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige onbestrede mosies aangeneem is, versoek die voorsitter die betrokke lede, beurtelings in die volgorder waarin die oorblywende mosies op die sakelys verskyn, om sodanige mosies in te dien.

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

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

(5) Elke mosie ingedien moet gesekondeer word, en as 'n mosie nie gesekondeer word nie, verval dit.

(6) Wanneer 'n mosie ingedien is en gesekondeer is, lees die Voorsitter dit uit, of laat dit uitlees, waarna sodanige mosie gedebatteer kan word en die debat kan, behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies, so lank aanhou as wat enige lid wat die reg het om te praat nog wil praat.

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

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

(9) Die volgorder waarin amendemente gestel word, is volgens die diskresie van die voorsitter.

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

Amendemente op mosies

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

(2) Sodanige amendement moet gesekondeer word.

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

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

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

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

Postponement of motions

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

(2) Such motion shall be seconded.

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

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

Withdrawal of motions and amendments

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

Moving reports at meetings of Community Council

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

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

Item to be referred back for further consideration

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

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

Chairman to maintain order

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

Members to sit down when Chairman rises

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

Members to speak standing

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

Chairman to select speaker

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

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

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

Uitstel van mosies

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

(2) Sodanige voorstel moet gesekondeer word.

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

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

Terugtrekking van mosies en amendemente

88. 'n Mosie of 'n voorgestelde amendement van sodanige mosie kan te eniger tyd voordat die mosie ten volle gestel is, teruggetrek word op versoek van die voorsteller daarvan met die verlof van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Indiening van verslae op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

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

(2) Nadat die Gemeenskapsraad besluit het om die verslag in ontvangs te neem, stel die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad die aanbevelings vervat in die verskillende items *seriatim*, tensy hy goeddunk om hul volgorde te verander. Indien die meerderheid van die aanwesige lede van die Gemeenskapsraad 'n aanbeveling aanvaar, word dit onverwyld 'n besluit van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Item kan terugverwys word vir verdere oorweging

90. (1) Wanneer die verslag van 'n komitee deur die Gemeenskapsraad in ontvangs geneem is en 'n aanbeveling van sodanige verslag voor die Gemeenskapsraad dien, kan kan 'n lid voorstel dat die item na sodanige komitee terugverwys word vir verdere oorweging.

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

Voorsitter handhaaf orde

91. Orde word in die Gemeenskapsraad deur die voorsitter gehandhaaf en sy beslissing oor 'n punt van orde is nie onderworpe aan appèl nie en word nie deur die Gemeenskapsraad hersien nie.

Lede moet sit wanneer voorsitter opstaan

92. Wanneer die voorsitter gedurende 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad opstaan, sit elke lid en lede bly stil sodat die voorsitter ongestoord gehoor kan word.

Lede praat staande

93. Elke lid staan as hy praat en rig sy opmerking tot die Stoel.

Voorsitter kies spreker

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

Members not speaking to be seated

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

Matters on which members may speak

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

Speaking on questions at meetings of Community Council

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

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

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the member who introduced the question may reply and such member having so replied, the debate shall be closed and the question put to the vote.

Form of address

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

Conduct of members during meetings

99. During a meeting of the Community Council a member shall—

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

Speeches to be relevant

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

'n Lid wat nie praat nie, moet sit

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

Sake waaroor lede kan praat

96. 'n Lid kan oor die mosie voor die Gemeenskapsraad praat of oor amendemente daarop voorgestel, of oor 'n mosie of amendement wat hy self wil voorstel, of oor 'n punt van order voorspruitende uit die debat, maar anders nie en geen bespreking of debat wat 'n saak wat op die sakelys voorkom, sal voortuitloop, word toegelaat nie.

Die praat oor onderwerpe op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

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

(2) Geen lid praat sonder die toestemming van die Gemeenskapsraad langer as 10 minute oor enige mosie nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1), kan die lid wat 'n mosie ingedien het, repliek lewer en nadat sodanige lid sodanige repliek gelewer het, is die debat gesluit en word die mosie in stemming gebring.

Aanspreekvorm

98. Gedurende verrigtings by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad verwys lede na mekaar as "die agbare lid" (die naam van lid moet gemeld word).

Gedrag van lede tydens vergaderings

99. Gedurende vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad moet 'n lid—

(a) die Raadsaal met dekorum binnekom of verlaat;
(b) in die geval van 'n man, blootshoof wees terwyl hy in die Raadsaal is en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak wanneer hy die Raadsaal binnekom of verlaat, of wanneer hy na of van sy sitplek gaan;
(c) nie tussen die Stoel en 'n lid wat aan die woord is, verbygaan nie;
(d) nie die voorsitter by sy naam of enige ander titel as "Meneer die Voorsitter" aanspreek nie;
(e) nie onnodig oor die vloer van die Raadsaal stap nie;
(f) wanneer hy van een deel van die Raadsaal na 'n ander gaan, in die middel stilstaan en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak;
(g) nie nuusblaaie, boeke, briewe of ander dokumente lees nie, uitgesonderd sodanige stof daarin as wat regstrecks in verband staan met die aangeleentheid dan onder oorweging;
(h) stilbly terwyl 'n lid aan die woord is, en hom nie onnodig in die rede val nie;
(i) wanneer hy deur die voorsitter tot orde geroep is, dadelik gaan sit; en
(j) wanneer die Gemeenskapsraad verdaag, in sy sitplek bly totdat die voorsitter die Stoel verlaat het.

Toesprake moet ter sake wees

100. 'n Lid moet sy opmerkings oor die onderwerp in bespreking beperk, en mag geen sake wat nie op daardie onderwerp betrekking het nie, byhaal nie.

Irrelevance or repetition

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

When interruption may be made

102. A member shall not interrupt the speech of any other member, except—

(a) by rising to a point of order, when the member speaking shall resume his seat and the member interrupting shall merely direct attention to the point which he wishes to bring to notice and submit it to the chairman for decision; or

(b) to put a relevant question to the speaker with the consent of the chairman.

Insulting language out of order

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

Imputation of improper motives out of order

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

Personal charges out of order

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

Offensive expressions about Community Council out of order

106. A member shall not use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceedings at meetings of the Community Council.

Alleged improper conduct

107. The personal conduct or any alleged improper motives of a member shall not be referred to except on a motion moved for that purpose.

Disorderly conduct of members

108. The chairman shall order a member whose conduct is grossly disorderly or who fails to comply with an order made under regulation 101, to withdraw forthwith from the Chamber for the remainder of the meeting and should he fail to do so the chairman may cause him to be ejected from the Chamber and take such reasonable steps as are necessary to ensure that such member does not return to the meeting.

Chairman's powers to adjourn or suspend meeting of Community Council

109. In the case of great disorder arising during a meeting of the Community Council the chairman may adjourn or suspend the meeting for such reasonable period as he may determine.

Appointment of committees of Community Council

110. (1) Any committee of the Community Council shall be appointed by the Council at a meeting of the Council.

(2) The Community Council shall determine the terms of reference and the powers and duties of such committee at such meeting: Provided that it may from time to time at any meeting thereof amend such terms of reference and add to or withdraw any such powers and duties.

Ontoepaslikheid of herhaling

101. Nadat die voorsitter die aandag van die Gemeenskapsraad gevestig het op die gedrag van 'n lid wat volhou om aangeleenthede wat nie tersake is nie te bespreek of om sy eie argumente of dié van 'n ander lid in die debat tot vervelens toe te herhaal, kan hy die lid gelas om sy toespraak te staak en sy sitplek in te neem.

Wanneer lede in die rede geval mag word

102. Geen lid mag 'n ander lid wat aan die woord is, in die rede val nie, behalwe—

(a) wanneer hy op 'n punt van orde opstaan, en dan moet die lid wat aan die woord was, gaan sit, en die lid wat opgestaan het, moet slegs die punt noem waarop hy die aandag wil vestig en dit aan die voorsitter voorlê vir sy beslissing; of

(b) om 'n tersaaklike vraag aan die spreker te stel met die toestemming van die voorsitter.

Beledigende taal buite die orde

103. Dit is buite die orde om aanstootlike en beledigende taal omtrent lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te gebruik.

Toeskrywing van onbehoorlike motiewe buite die orde

104. 'n Lid mag nie onbehoorlike motiewe aan 'n ander lid toeskryf nie.

Persoonlike aanvalle buite die orde

105. 'n Lid mag nie 'n persoonlike aanval ten opsigte van enige ander lid maak nie.

Aanstootlike uitdrukkings omtrent Gemeenskapsraad buite die orde

106. 'n Lid mag nie aanstootlike uitdrukkings oor die bestuur van verrigtings by vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad gebruik nie.

Beweerde onbehoorlike gedrag

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

Wanordelike gedrag van lid

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

Voorsitter se bevoegdhede om vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad te verdaag of op te skort

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

Aanstelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

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

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

(3) Members of a committee to which the Community Council has assigned any of its powers and duties shall remain in office until the day before the day fixed for the holding of the next ensuing general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

Constitution of committees of Community Council

111. A committee shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members of the Community Council.

Chairman of committee

112. The Community Council shall appoint the chairman of every committee: Provided that if such chairman is unable to be present at any meeting of such committee the committee shall, from their own ranks, elect another chairman whose tenure of office shall be for the day of his election.

Meetings of committees of Community Council

113. (1) A committee shall meet on the date and at the time determined by the chairman thereof in consultation with the members thereof.

(2) The meetings of any committee shall be held in private unless the committee otherwise orders: Provided that this provision shall not be so interpreted as to exclude officials or witnesses necessarily associated with the business of such committee.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2), members of the Community Council who are not members of a particular committee thereof may be present at any meeting of such committee and take part in the discussion, but shall not have the power to vote.

Quorum

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

Procedure when quorum not present

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

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

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

How question before Community Council or committee is to be decided

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

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

Samestelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

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

Voorsitter van komitee

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

Vergaderings van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

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

(2) Die vergaderings van 'n komitee is privaat, tensy die komitee anders gelas: Met dien verstande dat hierdie bepaling nie uitgelê word as sou dit beamptes of getuies wat noodsaaklikerwys geassosieer is met die werksaamhede van sodanige komitee uitsluit nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (2), kan lede van die Gemeenskapsraad wat nie lede is van 'n besondere komitee daarvan nie, teenwoordig wees by 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee en aan die bespreking deelneem, maar hulle het nie die reg om te stem nie.

Kworum

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

Prosedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig is nie

115. (1) Indien daar na verloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van 'n komitee moet begin, geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede van die komitee dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanwesige lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing te eniger tyd na verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die voorsitter versoek om 'n verdere vergadering binne sewe dae te belê, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 114, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van 'n komitee bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut byeengekom het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstryk nadat die voorsitter se aandag op die gebrek aan 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verdaag tot 'n tyd deur die voorsitter in oorleg met die aanwesige lede daarvan bepaal.

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

Hoe mosie voor Gemeenskapsraad of komitee beslis word

116. Alle mosies voor die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word beslis deur 'n meerderheid van stemme van die aanwesige lede en by 'n staking van stemme het die voorsitter van die vergadering 'n tweede of beslissende stem.

Mode of putting question for decision

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

Minutes of meetings

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 7

GENERAL

Member to look after interests of ward he represents

119. In addition to any other duties imposed on a member of the Community Council, such member shall, on behalf of the ward he represents and within the area for which the Community Council has been established look after the interests of such ward and keep the residents of the ward concerned informed of, and advise such residents regarding, matters affecting the general interest of the persons residing in such ward or area.

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

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

Member not to have financial interest in matter before meeting

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

Payment of members

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

General penalty

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

Wyse waarop mosie vir beslissing voorgelê word

117. Wanneer die voorsitter of die voorsitter van 'n komitee, na gelang van die geval, 'n mosie vir beslissing voorlê, doen hy dit deur te sê "Stem almal saam?" en indien enige lid "Nee" sê, gelas hy 'n stemming deur die opsteek van hande en hy tel die getal stemme uitgebring vir en teen die mosie en daarna maak hy die getalle bekend aan die Gemeenskapsraad of komitee, na gelang van die geval.

Notule van vergaderings

118. (1) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad laat die notule van die verrigtings van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad en vergaderings van 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad hou en die naam van elke lid en beampte aanwesig word in sodanige notule aangeteken.

(2) Sodanige notule word bekragtig by die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of die daaropvolgende vergadering van sodanige komitee en daarna onderteken die voorsitter of die voorsitter van die komitee, na gelang van die geval, die notule.

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

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

HOOFSTUK 7

ALGEMEEN

Lid behartig belange van wyk wat hy verteenwoordig

119. Benewens enige ander pligte aan 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad opgedra, moet 'n lid namens die wyk wat hy verteenwoordig die belange van daardie wyk binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is behartig en die inwoners van die betrokke wyk ingelig hou van en adviseer oor aangeleenthede rakende die algemene belang van die persone wat in sodanige wyk of gebied woon.

Bepalings aangaande lede wat belang het by kontrakte met Gemeenskapsraad

120. Geen lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag òf vir homself òf namens 'n vennootskap waarin hy 'n belang het, betrokke wees by of 'n belang hê in enige transaksie, kontrak of reëling hoegenaamd aangegaan deur of met die Gemeenskapsraad, met uitsondering van die koop en verkoop of verhuur van persele of geboue.

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

121. 'n Lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag nie by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee daarvan teenwoordig wees nie tydens die bespreking van of stemming oor enige aangeleentheid waarin hy, sy eggenote, sy vennoot, die vennoot van sy eggenote, sy werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) of die werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) van sy eggenote, regstreeks of onregstreeks 'n geldelike belang het.

Betaling van lede

122. Die toelae wat die Minister in oorleg met die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal, word aan die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad betaal.

Algemene strafbepaling

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

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

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

ANNEXURE A

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

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

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

Name (to be printed)	Identity document number	Address	Signature
1.....			
2.....			
3.....			
4.....			
5.....			
6.....			
7.....			
8.....			
9.....			
10.....			

ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION BY CANDIDATE

I,....., Identity document No....., residing at .....,
hereby accept nomination for the election described above.

Date.....
Candidate's signature

ANNEXURE B

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

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

Candidate.....
(Identity document No.....)

Address of candidate

.....
.....
Date.....

ANNEXURE C

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

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

.....
*Electoral Officer
*Presiding Officer
*Polling Officer
*Counting Officer
*Candidate
*Agent
*Witness

Address.....
.....
.....
Date.....

The above declaration was made and subscribed before me at ....., this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
*Justice of the Peace
*Commissioner of Oaths
*Electoral Officer
*Presiding Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

Sekere bepalings van toepassing op persone in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel

124. Die bepalings van regulasies 92 tot en met 96, en 98 tot en met 106 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n persoon in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel.

AANHANGSEL A

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

NOMINASIE VAN 'N KANDIDAAT VIR VERKIESING VAN 'N LID VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VIR WYK.....

Ons, die ondergetekendes.....,
wat in Wyk.....as kiesers geregistreer is, nomineer hierby (naam van kandidaat).....
vir verkiesing as lid van die.....
Gemeenskapsraad in Wyk.....

Naam (in drukskrif)	Identiteits-dokument-nommer	Adres	Handtekening
1.....			
2.....			
3.....			
4.....			
5.....			
6.....			
7.....			
8.....			
9.....			
10.....			

AANVAARDING VAN NOMINASIE DEUR KANDIDAAT

Ek,..... Identiteitsdokumentnommer .....,
wat by..... woon, aanvaar hierby die nominasie vir die verkiesing hierbo beskryf.

Datum.....
Kandidaat se handtekening

AANHANGSEL B

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

AANSTELLING VAN AGENT

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat ek.....
(identiteitsdokumentnommer.....), van
(adres).....
aangestel het as agent om namens my teenwoordig te wees by stemburo.....in Wyk..... /die tel van stemme op/gedurende die tydperk.....

Kandidaat.....
(Identiteitsdokumentnommer.....)

Adres van kandidaat

.....
.....
Datum.....

AANHANGSEL C

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

VERKLARING VAN GEHEIMHOUDING

Ek,.....
beloof hierby plegtig en verklaar dat ek by die verkiesing van lede van die.....Gemeenskapsraad wat op.....gehou word, niks sal doen nie wat by regulasie 52 van die..... verbode is, wat ek gelees het en volkome begryp.

.....
*Verkiesingsbeampte
*Voorsittende beampte
*Stemopnemer
*Telbeampte
*Kandidaat
*Agent
*Getuie

Adres.....
.....
.....
Datum.....

Bostaande verklaring is voor my afgelê en onderteken te..... op hede die.....dag van..... 19.....

.....
*Vrederegter
*Kommissaris van Ede
*Verkiesingsbeampte
*Voorsittende beampte

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

ANNEXURE D

FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER

Teenblad
Counterfoil
No.....
Gemeenskapsraads-verkiesing
Community Council Election

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

Wyk
Ward.....
Datum
Date.....

.....
Volgnommer van kieser
Serial No. of voter

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

FORM OF BACK OF BALLOT PAPER

Amptelike Merk

Official Mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
Election of a member of the.....Community Council

vir Wyk
for Ward.....

Datum
Date .....

ANNEXURE E

BALLOT PAPER RETURN

Election of a member of the.....
Community Council for Ward.....held
on..... Polling station.....

Ballot papers received	Number	Ballot papers accounted for	Number
Ballot papers: Nos..... to..... inclusive	....	Ballot papers in ballot box.....	.....
		Unused ballot papers: Nos..... to..... inclusive	.....
		Spoiled ballot papers	.....
		Tendered ballot papers	.....
Total number received	.....	Total number accounted for.....	.....

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

Dated this.....
day of.....19.....

Place.....

.....
Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE F

LABEL

Election of a member of the.....
Community Council for Ward.....
Contents.....
Date of poll.....

.....
*Presiding Officer
*Electoral Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

AANHANGSEL D

VORM VAN VOORKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIE

Teenblad
Counterfoil
No.....
Gemeenskapsraads-verkiesing
Community Council Election

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

Wyk
Ward.....
Datum
Date.....

.....
Volgnommer van kieser
Serial No. of voter

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

VORM VAN AGTERKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIE

Amptelike Merk

Official Mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
Election of a member of the.....Community Council

vir Wyk
for Ward.....

Datum
Date.....

AANHANGSEL E

STEMBRIEFOPGAWE

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die.....
Gemeenskapsraad vir Wyk.....
gehou op..... Stemburo.....

Stembriewe ontvang	Getal	Verantwoorde stembriewe	Getal
Stembriewe: Nos..... tot en met.....	....	Stembriewe in stembus.....	.....
		Ongebruikte stembriewe: Nos..... tot en met.....	.....
		Bedorwe stembriewe	.....
		Aangebode stembriewe	.....
Totale getal ontvang..	.....	Totale getal verantwoord.....	.....

Ek verklaar hierby dat bostaande 'n juiste opgawe is van alle stembriewe aan my verskaf.

Gedateer op hede die.....
dag van.....19.....

Plek.....

.....
Voorsittende beampte

AANHANGSEL F

ETIKET

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die.....
Gemeenskapsraad vir Wyk.....
Inhoud.....
Datum van stemming.....

.....
*Voorsittende beampte
*Verkiesingsbeampte

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

Cash demand refusal 'led to panga attack'

(341) NM 8/4/78

KRUGERSDORP — A man arrested in Durban last week in connection with two panga attacks in Krugersdorp — one last year when a man was fatally wounded and another in 1976 when a factory worker had two fingers severed — appeared at a Magistrate's Court here yesterday.

Mr. Vincent Buthelezi (38) of Kwa Mashu, Durban, was charged with murder and robbery.

He allegedly murdered managing director Mr. Willem Ferdinand van der Linde (48) in a panga attack at his waste-recovery factory in Chamdor, Krugersdorp, on November 11 last year.

The State alleged that after demanding money Mr. Buthelezi struck Mr. van der Linde over the head and then snatched R1 300.

Mr. Buthelezi was also charged with robbing Mr. Alfred Wesley Jacqueline of R300 in a panga attack at the Krugersdorp abattoir on October 9, 1976. Mr. Jacqueline's little finger and ring finger were severed in the attack.

Mr. Buthelezi said he did not intend to kill Mr. van der Linde. He said he went to the factory and asked for money for a relative who had worked there. Mr. van der Linde refused so he struck him with a panga, took R1 300 and ran off.

He also told the Court that he went to the Krugersdorp abattoir and confronted Mr. Jacqueline in the freezer room and demanded money.

He struck Mr. Jacqueline on the head with a brick and then hit him with a panga he had wrapped in paper and hidden under his arm.

He said he had not intended to hurt Mr. Jacqueline but wanted money.

The prosecutor, Mr. M. E. Muller, is to refer the court docket to the Attorney-General for a further decision in the case. — (Sapa.)

This plan could be the 'African ideal homes exhibition'

Sun. Trib.

BLACKS TO GET PLUSH HOMES SOON

9/4/78

341

Property Editor

PLANS are well advanced for the development of an upper-bracket area of Kwa-Mashu — already nicknamed Houghton — where top-ranking black businessmen and executives can own their homes.

And at least one white builder is excited by the prospect and is planning to put up 20 plush homes.

Charles Banks of Corona Homes disclosed his plans during the staging of a show house in Umlazi — which he claims to be the first in KwaZulu.

He believes the whole field of black housing development is set for a boom. And his opinion was given a boost this week by the Government announcement on black rights to home — but not land — ownership.

Mr Banks said: "We have to build 21 houses in KwaMashu — they are all signed up.

He said an area of Kwa-Mashu was being developed which would be exclusive. A great many of the houses are in the R25 000 to R30 000 range. They are the same sort of houses we are building for whites.

"The black wealthy want to be by themselves. They do not want to live next door to someone in a four-room house."

Mr Banks said: "It is a complete package deal, and they are paying a great deal less for their houses than the whites.

Because we are not governed by the city by-laws, the houses are considerably cheaper. That's how houses should be in the European sector.

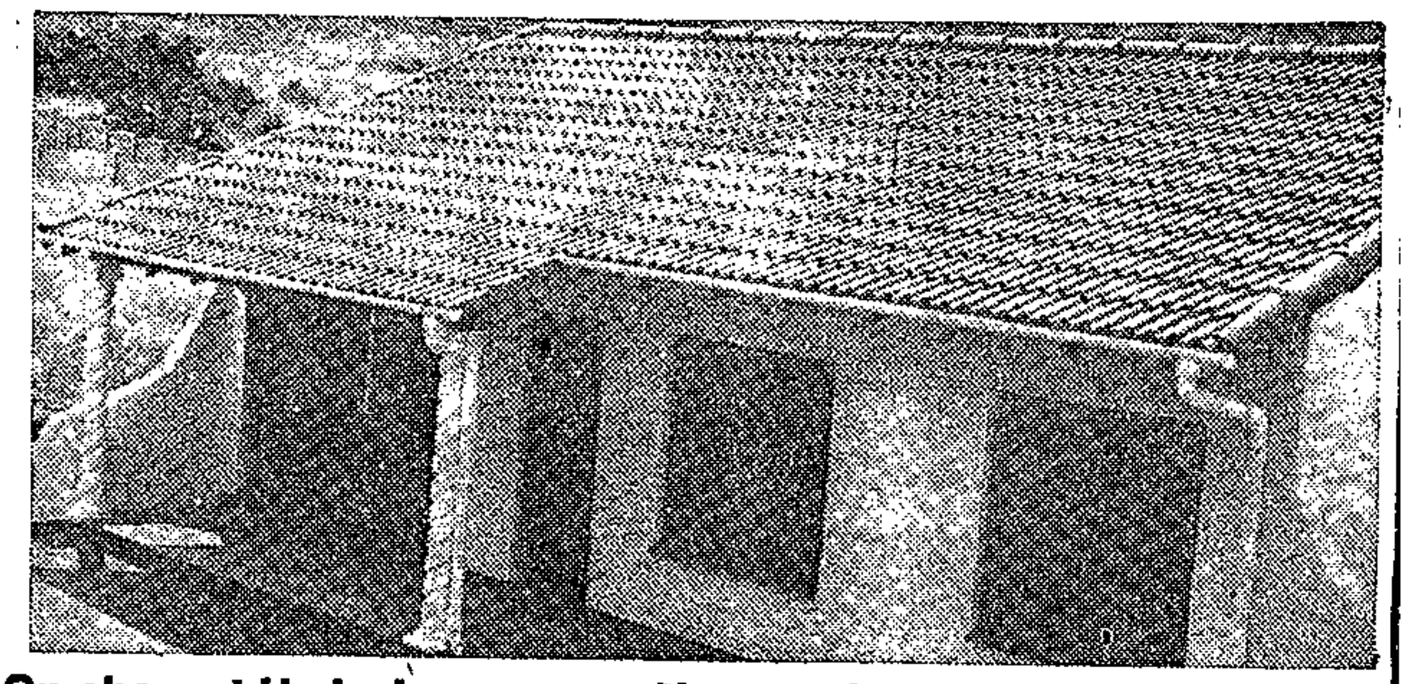
"There are savings of about 10 percent because of blocks, another 10 peercent because of the foundation system — you are looking at 20 to 25 percent savings overall.

"So what would be about R16 000 for the whites, we are building for the blacks for about R12 500.

"All the finance is done through the Corporation Economic Development. They get 90 percent bond, paying a 10 percent deposit, and at 8½ percent over a maximum of 30 years."

The response at the Umlazi showhouse had been encouraging and, said Mr Banks, the main question he was asked was: "Why didn't you people do this years ago?"

"We are starting our KwaMashu scheme next week. We have 21 contracts in the same street — I think this will really show blacks what they can get. It will be like an African ideal homes exhibition."



On show at Umlazi . . . a recently completed house from Corona Homes

NM 21/4/78

KwaDabeka houses work to start soon

(341)

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Port Natal Bantu Administration Board will next week start building the first of the 8 000 houses planned for KwaDabeka, near Clermont, said the board's technical director, Mr. L. van Rensburg, yesterday.

The R50 million project will incorporate building designs not seen in standard township planning before.

Because of the topography of the area, between Clermont and Kwa Mashu, all roads will be built on ridges with the houses on the slopes on either side.

The houses will include double-storey one-family buildings, terraced row houses and modifications of the standard township house.

Most will have four rooms and a bathroom but some will be five-roomed.

Mr. van Rensburg said that the first year's budget of R1,5 million would produce about 250 houses and roadworks, and he expected the first residents to take occupation in about April or May next year.

In the meanwhile, the township of KwaNgendezi, near Mariannhill, now housed more than 600 families and on completion would have about 5 000 residential units costing about R30 million.

Work on this township began two years ago.

(1) 340

Pavilion raid: 6 to appear in court

SIX BLACK employees of the Sea Point Pavilion restaurant were arrested by Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials yesterday after "numerous complaints from people in the area," Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of BAAB in the Peninsula, said.

Those arrested are due to appear in the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court, Langa, today on charges of contravening the Urban Areas Act and "a further charge against an employer could follow," Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said.

BAAB officials responded yesterday to several complaints from Sea Point residents and the Sea Point Ratepayers' Association. "The complaints are that there are a great number of blacks in the area illegally".

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said more than 3 000 blacks were in the Sea Point area legally and, of these, "a considerable number are unemployed".

Blacks who were illegally there, often found employment for pay far under the average wage paid to those legally in Sea Point. This aggravated the unemployment among pass carrying-blacks and employers often did not bother to check pass documents.

14/4/78

(341)

19 years' jail for killer led into trap by woman

Court Reporter NM

A YOUNG woman who saw her boyfriend killed by a man who then raped her, spent two hours luring her attacker into a police trap, the Durban Criminal Sessions heard yesterday.

The woman and her boyfriend were walking near the Umgababa holiday resort on the South Coast on February 15, 1976, when a youth accosted them. He stabbed the man and dragged the woman into the bushes.

After being raped twice, the woman flattered and cajoled the murderer into returning to her employer's home with her.

There she told her employer to call the police and kept the man in her room until they arrived. Blowing out the candle, she grabbed his knife and escaped, the Court was told.

Mr. Justice Broome and two assessors convicted Di Mzobo (20) of the murder of Mr. Thulani Gumbi and sentenced him to 10 years' imprisonment.

Mzobe was sentenced to a further five years for the rape of the young domestic servant and four years for raping another woman the same day.

He admitted 16 previous convictions, most of which were committed shortly before the murder.

Fearful family is in hiding

NM 4/4/78

African Affairs Reporter (341)

THE family of Mr. Johnson Nxumalo, the Klaarwater Inkatha chairman who was attacked with pangas on Sunday, has gone into hiding in Clermont.

This was the information given to the Mercury by the Nxumalos' neighbours yesterday.

They said they had advised the family to go into hiding as they feared another attack by the panga gang.

The neighbours said they would not be able to defend the house, now deserted, from another attack.

Mr. Nxumalo is still in a serious condition in Wentworth Hospital's intensive care unit after the attack in his home.

The family's flight, and the illness of Mr. Nxumalo, has delayed the funeral of Mr. Nxumalo's son Obed who was stabbed to death on the day of the attack.

Mr. Obed Nxumalo was cornered by a gang in Mariannhill when he led a search party to track down his father's attackers.

Two fined R50 for 'security' gun

15/4/78

341

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Two Ladysmith men, Kingsley Buthelezi (28) and George Magasela (58), were convicted of being in unlawful possession of an unlicensed .32 revolver and were each fined R50 or 50 days.

They had both pleaded not guilty when they appeared before Mr. A. H. Barlow in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Detective Constable Bernard Sithebe of Ezakheni said that a result of a complaint of attempted murder he had arrested Buthelezi who had made a statement saying that he had tested the gun late at night and had fired a shot into the air.

In his statement Buthelezi said it was not his intention to shoot anyone and he had later handed the revolver to Magasela.

Magasela said Buthelezi and another man, now dead, had asked him to be a witness to the fact that Buthelezi had lent the other man money.

25/4/78

(341)

Mercury Reporter

Banned man broke order 'to find work'

A FOUNDER-member of the Umlazi Residents' Association who was driven to "breaking point" by financial difficulties was forced to contravene his banning order to find a job, a Durban magistrate heard yesterday.

George Sithole (36) was found guilty on eight counts of failing to comply with the terms of a five-year banning order which had been served on him under the Suppression of Communism Act.

He pleaded guilty before Mr. E. B. Standen in the Regional Court to being absent from his Umlazi home between 6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m., visiting areas outside the township, and to receiving unauthorised visitors at his home last year.

The State prosecutor, Mr. R. D. Haslop, accepted Sithole's pleas of not guilty on six other counts, and no evidence was led.

In mitigation of sentence Mr. E. S. Mchunu (for Sithole) said his client and "life-long friend" was arrested in the aftermath of the Soweto riots in 1976. He lost his job as an insurance salesman and had not been able to find employment since.

Several applications to have the order relaxed were turned down and the Minister of Justice had rejected his pleas for an allowance to support a wife and three children, said Mr. Mchunu.

He said no firms were prepared to employ Sithole as a banned person "and he has now been reduced to a non-person who is having to be cared for by his wife."

Sithole was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment on each count, suspended conditionally for four years. The magistrate said he took into account the fact that Sithole had pleaded guilty and that he had no previous convictions.

Police out in force at township

Crime Reporter

A STRONG force of policemen sealed off the entrance to Umlazi township near Durban on Saturday night and about 1 000 vehicles were stopped and searched in what has been described a routine exercise.

The policemen were mainly reservists led by Lieutenant Eddie Kennedy, assisted by several members of the Durban City Police.

Of the nearly 1 000 vehicles stopped, including buses, about 350 were subjected to thorough searches and several people were charged with a series of traffic and other violations.

Several vehicles were found to be unlicensed while others were taken off the road pending roadworthy certificates.

Charged

Police also discovered several false third party and licence discs and at least one driver was charged for being under the influence of liquor.

Within minutes of the ingoing lane to the township being blocked off there was hardly any traffic on the outgoing lane as word spread among the residents that the police were operating a road block.

Captain Tiny Claasse, who together with Captain Charles Stemmet, supervised the operation, said afterwards that in spite of being an exercise for reservists the operation also added much to uncover various offences.

Crime

He said reservists would be called upon more frequently to conduct similar exercises in a bid to combat crime in and around the cities.

Captain Claasse said exercises would not only include road blocks but would consist of a variety of duties "in force" at all hours of day and night. He declined to give details of other exercises.

NM 21/5/78

341

Widows plead for Umlazi housing

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Two widows, ejected from their houses in Umlazi last week, travelled by taxi to Ulundi to seek help from the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frank Mdlalose.

Mrs. C. Hlangu and Mrs. L. J. Mkhandlwana said yesterday they had nowhere to go because they could not find lodgings in the township because of the size of their families.

Mrs. Hlangu has five children and Mrs. Mkhandlwana has four, the youngest only two weeks old.

The women, who do not qualify for housing in Umlazi, allegedly paid rent to a woman there for several years.

They lived in C Section which is a rent-free area set aside for the aged. Now they are homeless.

Mrs. Mkhandlwana said she had been forced to pay R53 in back rent although, she said, it was not her fault that the authorities had not received the money.

Mr. Winnington Sabelo, a Member for Umlazi, put the widows' case to Mr. Tony Johns, the Secretary for the Interior, who pointed out that there were 14 000 families on the Umlazi housing waiting list.

He said the women, with others, had been given notice to leave last year.

Mr. Johns said there was no alternative accommodation, and they could not be given a house before the thousands on the waiting list. He would however, ask for permission to allow the women a further month's temporary accommodation.

At the same time he would ensure that Mrs. Mkhandlwana was refunded the R53 she had paid.

Shots at car kill man

3/5/78

341

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — A man was shot dead and another wounded as they were driving in a car in the African residential area of Ntabamhlope.

The dead man, who was struck in the neck and chest, has so far been only identified as a Mr. Mtembu.

His companion Mr. Jabulani Khumalo (36) was hit in the chest and was admitted to the Estcourt Hospital but his condition is reported as not serious.

An unknown assailant opened fire as the two men were driving along.

Police are investigating but no arrests have been made.

Sentence of 15 years on youth of 18

(34)

4/5/78

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — An 18-year-old youth was sentenced to a total of 15-and-a-half years' imprisonment when he appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday. He was found guilty on 12 charges including attempted murder, robbery, housebreaking and of possessing an unlicensed gun and 167 rounds of ammunition.

Sizwe Ngcobo originally pleaded guilty to three of 15 charges when he appeared before Mr. E. T. Combes.

Eight years of his sentence was conditionally suspended for five years while a further two-and-a-half years is to run concurrently. (In effect he will serve five years' imprisonment).

Ngcobo admitted breaking into the New Germany home of Mrs. Joaquin Alves on August 12 last year and stealing a .32 pistol, two cartridge magazines, 167 round of ammunition and about R100 cash.

The other two charges he admitted related to being in illegal possession of the gun and ammunition.

He pleaded not guilty to all the other charges which included four of attempted murder.

He was found guilty on two of the attempted murder charges.

He was acquitted on the two remaining charges of attempted murder but found guilty of the alternatives of assault.

Ngcobo went on a week-long shooting and robbery spree in the Richmond and Donnybrook areas before surrendering to police on a Richmond farm after firing the last bullet from the pistol, the Court heard.

Mr. F. Booyens appeared for the State.

341

Hansard 14 10 May 1978.
Question 13 Cols. 748 & 749

Land ownership rights in Clermont township

*13. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether individual Blacks are allowed to own land in Clermont township; if so, (a) since what date and (b) how many lots are individually owned;

(2) whether this township is to be included in the territory of kwaZulu; if not, (a) what future is envisaged for the township and (b) how will individual land ownership rights be protected; if so,

(3) whether the security of tenure of individual land owners will be protected.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1937.

(b) 3 500.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Subject to townplanning requirements the tenure of individual land owners will be protected in so far as my Department has jurisdiction over the matter.

341

Hansard 14 10 May 1978
Question 11 Cols. 447

Abolition of curfew in urban area of Pietermaritzburg

*11. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether he has reached a decision on the application for abolition of the curfew in the urban area of Pietermaritzburg; if so, what is his decision.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. The *status quo* remains.

11/5/78

Robbers get long terms for armed bus attacks

(34)

Court Reporter

AN AFRICAN who robbed two bus drivers, shooting one of them twice, was jailed for a total of eight-and-a-half years by Mr. P. J. du Plessis in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

His accomplice was jailed for five years.

Simon Mabona (29) and Stephen Vilakazi (22) had pleaded not guilty to attacking the drivers of two Durban Corporation buses, Mr. Bhekithemba Nyeza and Mr. Simon Buthelezi, on January 16 and robbing them of about R34.

Mr. Buthelezi was shot in the right leg and groin by Mabona and still has to use a stick when walking.

Mabona was also convicted of attempting to murder Mr. Buthelezi and possessing an unlicensed firearm.

He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for his part in the robbery, five years for the attempted murder and six months for possessing the unlicensed pistol.

Vilakazi was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for taking part in the robbery.

Mabona admitted previous convictions of possession of a dangerous weapon, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, robbery and possession of an unlicensed firearm.

Passing sentence, Mr. du Plessis said robbery was rife in the Durban area. The actions of Mabona and Vilakazi could not be tolerated.

Miss M. Venter appeared for the State.

Tough laws to save lives on open trucks



Mr Frank Martin, MEC 'We will go ahead with the legislation irrespective of any objections. How many concessions do you make when people are getting killed?'

Natal acts on 'cargo' carnage

S. TRIBUNE 11/5/78

By Evelyn Holtzhauzen

NATAL will take the lead this year in introducing tough new legislation to protect the lives of people who are carried unprotected on the back of open trucks.

The other three provinces have been reluctant to implement legislation — first proposed by Natal road traffic officials — because of objections from farmers and businessmen.

Speaking from Cape Town, where he was attending a meeting of the National Road Safety Council, Mr Frank Martin, MEC in chrge of road traffic affairs in Natal said "We will go ahead with the legislation irrespective of any objections."

He said that certain conditions proposed by farmers to amend the ordinance had been taken into consideration and it was now time to act.

"How many concessions do you make when people are getting killed?" he asked.

Last month in South Africa 68 people were injured and eight killed in four separate accidents involving trucks carrying people as cargo.

The worst was at Loskop, Natal where three people were killed and 20 hurt when an open backed truck overturned. Five ambulances were used to ferry the injured to hospital.

Farmers

The truck went out of control on a farm road, flinging passengers to the ground.

Legislation was to have come into effect on January 1 this year but because of a lack of uniformity with the other provinces Natal was forced to postpone implementation temporarily.

Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, Administrator of the Transvaal and the chairman of the Inter-Provincial Committee on Road Traffic, said this week that it was impossible to introduce legislation until the four provinces concurred and until objecions from the farmers and businessmen had been discussed.

The inter-provincial committee was formed to provide a forum for the four provinces' road traffic officers to discuss matters relating to road traffic.



On the way to work in Durban

It does not have any power to enforce its decisions and although there is some uniformity in the ordinances relating to road traffic in each province there are differences.

Under the proposed legislation trucks would have to be enclosed to a height of at least 350 mm if seated passengers are carried and to a height of at least 1 250 mm for standing passengers.

Good trucks would have to be enclosed with material strong enough to prevent passengers falling off when travelling.

The regulations would not apply to refuse removal vehicles, sanitary vehicles or fire-fighting services.

Mr Henry Ritz, MPC and chairman of the Natal Provincial Council Road Traffic Committee, said he was delighted by Mr Martin's statement.

The strongest objections have come from farmers and truckers.

Depot

Their main complaint is that if they are not allowed to carry their labourers from the loading point to the discharge point they will either have to employ two sets of labourers or supply a second vehicle to transport the workers.

But Mr Martin has emphasised that the new law will not ban people from being carried on open trucks. It will only require that they are given enough protection.

He has also said that some changes in loading and off-loading systems will be necessary.

Labourers might have to be stationed at depots especially to load or unload goods from vehicles.

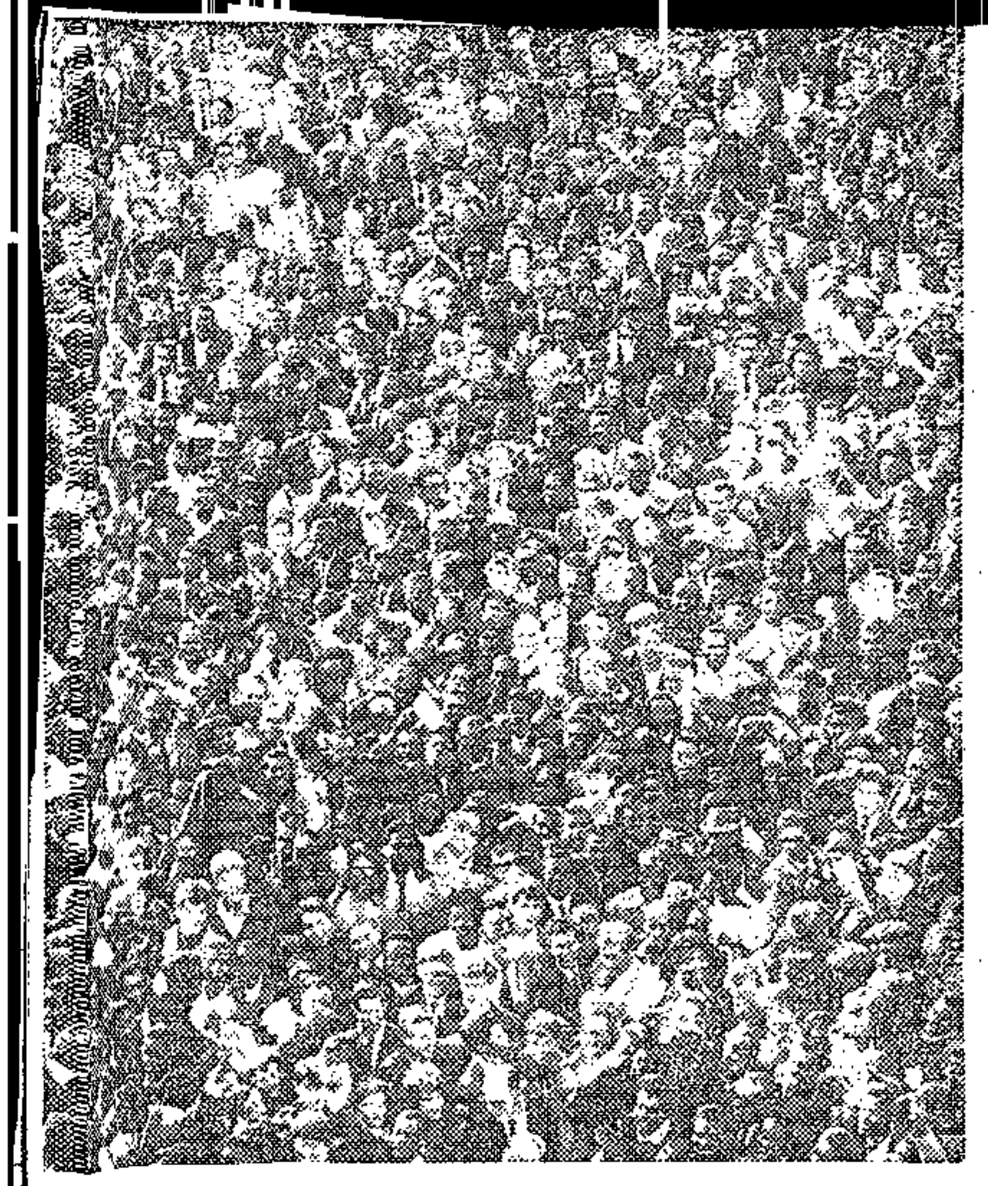
Mr Michael Smith, assistant secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union said his union had always been concerned about the safety of farm labourers and they would not object to the new laws if they were reasonable and practical.

Confusion

"We will only object if we find the legislation to be unreasonable or exorbitant," he said.

Mr Martin hopes to have the laws introduced by as early as next month but if that is not possible he says that they will come into effect later this year.

There is bound to be some initial confusion as trucks carrying people from the other provinces into Natal will have to fall into line with the new legislation.



Urban planners must come together now

S.TRIBUNE 28/5/79

THE CRUSH COMES

SPECIAL REPORTS BY COLIN VINEALL

GREATER Durban's population will have reached 2,7 million within two years — one million people more than the official population now.

By the turn of the century, the metropolis will have swollen to 4 654 000, a growth over the official figures of 3 195 000 in just a generation.

These estimates are given in a survey of urban needs and resources published by the Natal region of the Urban Foundation.

The document contains articles by experts on housing economics, community facilities, transport, services, commerce and industry. Copies of the documents have been sent to the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Committee and other authorities.

Although the projected population figures appear to clash with those given as a result of the 1970 census, the regional director of the Urban Foundation, Alan Mountain, is at pains to stress that no challenge to the official numbers is intended.

The projection of the population figures is given in a table accompanied by a paper on economic activities in the Durban metropolitan region by Dr Gavin Maasdorp, principal research fellow at the Department of Economics of the University of Natal. It underlines the continuing urbanisation of South Africa.

He quotes the census projection of the population for Durban at the end of 1977 as 322 000 whites, 62 000 coloured, 404 000 Indians and 671 000 blacks.

Dr Maasdorp writes: "It is well known that the actual population in African, coloured and Indian areas is substantially higher than official figures, Moreover, there is an unknown but substantial squatter population that has been established in the region, particularly over the last 10 years.

He believes it was quite possible that by 1977 the

the number of authorit
that are involved in t
planning, development a
building of homes in t
urban area.

And Hallen belie
there are eight items t
could be worked into t
strategic plan of
Urban Foundation
Natal:

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an open forum the dive
agencies concerned w
urban development;
- In that process
tempt to make these ag
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public participation
defining needs. To c
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metropolitan authority.
- In the process
doing this ensure a bet
understanding of both
mechanics of urb
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growth.
- Help to create an
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Job list gets longer

THE MOST frequently asked question, says Alan Mountain Natal regional director of the Urban Foundation, is: "What has the foundation actually done?"

It is a question that is becoming easier to answer. The list of projects accomplished, and of those planned, is becoming longer.

During its first eight months, the foundation spent R500 000 in Natal. The budget for the current year, which began on March 1, is

communication problem to overcome, as they were dealing with people who had never made decisions before and who were suddenly required to decide on projects involving thousands of rands.

Mr Mountain said: "As far as we are concerned, the Urban Foundation in Natal will count its achievements not in the number of houses built, nor in money spent, but in people whose lives are much better for the work which is done.

imum co-operation from various government bodies and agencies. They have done everything possible to help us achieve our objectives. Government, local government, the universities, everybody who is involved, has gone out of their way to help and we are grateful. We have a good relationship, which is often at a personal level enabling us to cut red tape," he said.

"To date, the relationship with the people and with the fo
nd informa ndersh



Alan Mountain . . . progress

foundation is assisting and the school has already raised R7 000 of its own. The community is fully committed to the project.

imilar ro ect at

that, R500 000 will be used for education.

Speaking of the foundation's regional achievements in Durban this week, Mr Mountain said: "We started with a blank slate this time last year. We even had to acquire office furniture. From there we had to launch ourselves and decide what our budget and projects would be.

Fundamental

"We have embarked on some 25 projects involving a total expenditure of about R1 million to date. In every instance we have insisted upon a fundamental tenet, which is essential to the foundation: That it involves community participation, that it is a community priority and that what we are doing we are doing with the people, and not as an outside agency merely determining our own priorities, dictating our own sense of values and doing the projects ourselves," he said.

"All along the line we have insisted on this. Obviously this is a time-consuming and tedious manner of doing things. It is far easier to say: 'A community centre shall be built. It is a different kettle of fish when you involve people at the lowest level."

Mr Mountain said there was a

People

"Therefore our projects have all been concerned with people. We do not want to duplicate the work of the Department of Community Development.

He said the foundation was able to do things that local authorities and the Government could not. They were faced with the very pressing problem of housing people as rapidly and for as little money as possible.

"We are looking at upgrading houses, at community development, at neighbourhood development, at home improvements better environments, at paved streets, this type of thing," he said.

He quoted the example of the project in Lamontville. Here opportunities were given to the jobless, and now, Mr Mountain says, there are areas clearly visable where the work was done.

The roads and pavements are neat, the rubble and rubbish, rusting car bodies and dirty cartons have been removed.

Has the foundation achieved what it set out to do in the first year?

"We have enjoyed the max-

good. We have had certain criticisms levelled at us — very often legitimate.

"We seem to be enjoying support from those people we have touched. We have only just scratched the surface. There are a great many people who do not know what the Urban Foundation is.

And next year? STRIBUNE 29/5/78

"Bigger and better. We are already involved in a number of major projects. Education is an immediate priority and we are going to be heavily involved in this.

Caves

Mr Mountain said: "We have been told that people are prepared to live in a cave as long as their children are educated. We thought housing was of major importance, but the African is more concerned with education."

The Urban Foundation's Natal projects include:

● A prefabricated school at Malakazi — loan of R5 000.

● Two classrooms, a library and reading room, laboratory, domestic science room, soccer field and running track at Mzuvele High School, KwaMashu at a total cost of R67 000. The Nhlangulpho High School.

● Final details are being made at present on the establishment of a major school at KwaMashu at an estimated cost of R275 000.

● An old age home in Umzinto.

Soccer

● The establishment of a full-size soccer stadium at Umbumbulu.

● Wentworth community centre — the foundation's prime project for coloured people. Plans are now awaiting approval by the Department of Community Development in Pretoria. Total development cost will exceed R200 000.

● Ethembeni creche — the walls of this R50 000 creche are at window height, and Alan Mountain tells the story of a woman committee member who telephoned him. She said she visited the creche each day and just "cries with happiness" at the sight of a dream come true.

"It is because we work with the people, and do not give paternalistic handouts," says Mr Mountain. "The foundation enables people to do things for themselves."

could have been about a million.

Mr Mountain says the survey was made because when the foundation began its work, it needed knowledge above all else.

In an introduction to the survey, architect Hans Hallen, a consultant to the foundation, writes: "Only some of the information is readily available and scarcely any of it in the form that would be useful to the foundation.

He quotes Professor David Robins, of the University of Natal's Town and Regional Planning Department, that "there are just too many agencies involved in the decision-making process to obtain easily an overview of metropolitan or functional Durban."

And in his conclusion to the 36 page document, Mr Hallen says that as Durban grows at a rapid rate "it is clear that the quality of urban life will deteriorate unless a more integrated system of managing its affairs can be created.

The report contains comment and criticism on

housing into an overall strategy that, in terms of land use, building regulations and standards and finance and ownership, will ensure the gradual improvement of all housing. It is no longer any good to demolish squatter settlements when there is not enough money to build new housing.

● Seek a much broader definition of job creation in the urban areas, recognising the informal sector; also find and test methods of encouraging and financing small-scale entrepreneurs.

● Encourage the change from townships to municipalities for such areas as KwaMashu and Umlazi. Large-scale and coordinated programmes of regeneration are necessary in this process. This will involve a variety of community development projects that will need to run hand in hand with the development of the municipality. Land ownership and upgrading small business developments, the broadening of

urges people report

TO DURBAN

educational options and developing a recreational strategy are all areas of input for the foundation in such a regeneration process.

● Encourage the opening up of recreational and business opportunities in the central business district, the focus of so many of the drives and aspirations of the urbanisation process.

● Complete and develop the studies of the city started with this preliminary survey.

Mr Hallen says: "A serious issue that may be beyond the scope of the foundation but certainly not of its interest or concern is to see the most adequate and suitable system of government evolve for the metropolitan area of Durban.

"The political, technical and managerial levels of government must be effective for the nature and scale of the problems of a large city."

In his paper, Professor Robins notes some of the inconsistencies of the fragmented

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development with, inter alia, the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board dealing with the metropolitan Durban area.

Regional.

The Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission.

Local.

The white and Indian local authorities and the black area authorities.

Professor Robins says planning priorities cannot be determined where there is fragmentation.

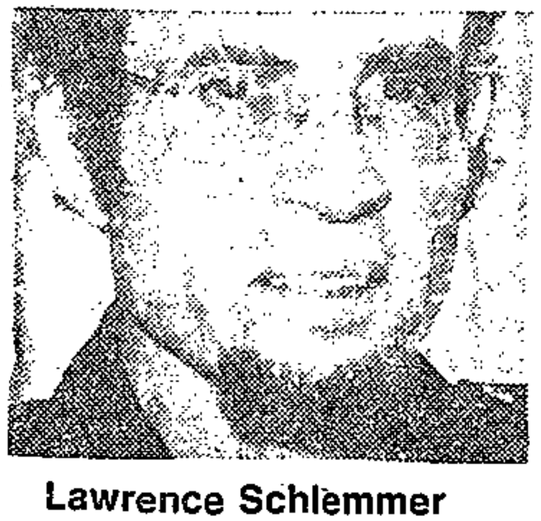
He believes this fragmentation of responsibility leads to inferior decision-making because of the failure to attempt to achieve comprehensive overall agreement on what public investment is trying to achieve.



★

THE URBAN FOUNDATION, formed by leading businessmen worried by the poor quality of life for urban blacks after the Soweto riots began operating in Natal a year ago this week. Now the momentum on various projects is gathering force. It has discovered that education is a priority for blacks, and by organising a major survey into urban needs and resources, it has discovered and put together for the first time what the people of the Greater Durban Area have, and what they lack.

★



Lawrence Schlemmer

S. TRIBUNE
28/5/18

Commuting from KwaMashu

BLACK people in Durban have had neither good planning nor good community development. There are restraints upon the quality of their lives that go far beyond the availability of resources.

These deficiencies must be cor-

"Suburbs would be dull places indeed if they were not related to a metropolitan centre. Whites who live in, say, Kloof are willing to commute long distances in order to enjoy the benefits of large gardens and a quiet semi-rural atmosphere, but they neverthless identify with the metropolis as a whole.

"Few people would be prepared to live in a commuter suburb if they were completely cut off from good restaurants, cinemas, theatres, other recreational facilities and the choice in shopping offered by a metropolitan centre.

with all its specialised attractions and entertainments, is largely closed to residents of KwaMashu."

On housing, Professor Schlemmer writes:

"The vast majority of Africans live in small, four-roomed standard 51/6 houses on very small plots of not more than 300 square metres. Whether these houses are owned or not, the scope for addition of rooms and modifications of the structure is limited.

"Despite these limitations large

Professor Schlemmer sets up three major requirements in planning "if people are to achieve rewarding identification with their residential areas and neighbourhoods."

● There has to be the opportunity for informal face-to-face interaction in a relaxed atmosphere for smaller neighbourhood units rather than the current administrative divisions. "Even a neighbourhood shopping mall or circle of shops around a small garden courtyard would probably be a good beginning."

ning.

Discussing the agencies involved in planning in the metropolitan area, he lists them:

National.

The Department of Planning and the Environment, which has advising it four statutory bodies, the Group Areas Board, the Planning Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister.

The Department of Community Development, with statutory bodies: the National Housing Commission, the Bantu Housing Board, the Community Development Board and the Rent Control Board.

in the city will be placed increasingly at risk.

This is the summary of an article on personal identity and morale in the city by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal and a member of the Urban Foundation's Natal Regional Committee.

STRIJDOM

Biting 28/5/78

Professor Schlemmer makes his comments under various headlines but the points he makes are biting and forthright.

On the ease of access to the metropolitan centre, he says: "Local areas, whether suburbs like Kloof, Bellair, Westville, or townships like Chatsworth, KwaMashu, Umlazi, cannot provide anywhere near a full range of amenities to answer all tastes.

Quality

"It is the central economic and social marketplace which ultimately helps to determine the quality of life in Kloof or Westville.

"Consider, in contrast, the position of KwaMashu. It is also far out of town with roughly equal commuting distances. The inhabitants, however, can make no trade-off of distance for space, peace and quiet and semi-rural charm.

"They live on tiny plots in tiny houses in a suburb with very high crime rates. Some have termed KwaMashu a ghetto on the edge of the city.

"Worse still, KwaMashu is linked to the urban centre virtually only by economic ties. The metropolis takes the labour and the money of the people in KwaMashu in its factories, offices and shops but offers, in return, no more than jobs and goods.

"The metropolitan centre of Durban, ways. This reflects the desire shared by almost all modern urban dwellers to display outward signs of a distinctive status and lifestyle.

Restricted

"Perhaps more serious are internal arrangements. The houses are designed on a restricted lower-middle-class European style with maximum internal inflexibility. There is probably an infinitesimal proportion of African teenagers or young adults, for example, who have rooms of their own which they can decorate and arrange to suit their tastes.

"We should consider whether needs do not exist for higher-density housing clustered near transportation routes and township centres which would allow younger adults greater ease of access to central facilities and greater flexibility of movement."

Names

● Authorities must be seen to care about the neighbourhood. A good start would be to give the neighbourhood units and the streets real names, not numbers. Sidewalks must be grassed, colourful shrubs planted (of a type which cannot be used for fuel) and people must be offered loans to improve their homes, even by simply adding a coat of paint.

● People should be offered the opportunity of electing small neighbourhood committees which should each be given a small budget allocation to be implemented on neighbourhood improvements.

Only measures like these will begin to inject some of the character into townships which will allow people to identify with their immediate neighbourhoods; to see them as places which offer some diversion and which are benign and supportive of their needs.

African shot after break-in

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — An African was shot and seriously wounded on Sunday night after the house of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. O'Keefe, was broken into.

A police spokesman said yesterday neighbours who knew the doctor was on holiday heard a window pane break. They called the police and went to investigate.

When a constable arrived an African was seen in the house. He rushed out with a knife and tried to stab Mr. D. Belferd, one of Dr. O'Keefe's neighbours.

Six shots were fired and an African was found later with a bullet wound in the buttocks. He was taken to Edenvale Hospital, where he is in a serious condition.

Big thirst leads to long jail

NM 1/7/78

341

Court Reporter

THE night was long, the air cold, and brothers Themba and Douglas Xaba thought that a little nip of spirits might quench their thirst as well as warm their bodies.

And, what was more, they reasoned the means to satisfy their desires was close at hand in the shape of a bottle store near the bus stop at which they were waiting.

So, with no second thought, Douglas (32) and Themba (25) forced the front door of the Red Hill Bottle Store in North Coast Road and helped themselves liberally to bottles of vodka, cane spirit and brandy.

So liberally, in fact, that when the police arrived soon afterwards the brothers had stacked in crates about R628 worth of liquor.

Yesterday they pleaded guilty to breaking into the store on June 4.

The brothers said they had been drinking that night and were waiting for a bus to take them home when they began to feel thirsty and forced the door of the bottle store.

The Magistrate, Mr. X. Odendaal, however, had little sympathy for their parched state.

He told them that housebreaking in the Durban area was very prevalent and jailed them both.

Themba Xaba, who admitted seven previous convictions for house-breaking and two for theft was jailed for six years, while Douglas Xaba — a first offender — was jailed for 18 months.

Mr. W. Moyses appeared for the State.

number of figures, giving each a simple and expressive gesture, and by means of light and shade, placing each solidly within the frame and into appropriate relation to all other figures. Up to Giotto's time, art had striven to express high religious truth symbolically; in Giotto, divine figures, though they are handled no less devoutly than before, appear human. The gain in power and plasticity was enormous.

Giotto's fame matched his pioneering role. He did the Arena Chapel in Padua's compact group of over forty scenes on four walls, between 1304 and 1313; later he worked in Rome, in Assisi, and in Florence, where in addition to painting, he designed the *campanile* of the cathedral and where he died, much honored, in 1337.

Civic Art: The Early Quattrocento in Florence

Giotto's genius hovers over the rest of the trecento; meritorious disciples all across Italy—some, like Andrea Orcagna, remarkably gifted—returned Giotto's devices and worked within his limits. The art historian Millard Meiss has conjectured that the Black Death of 1348 awakened a sense of guilt and fear in the fortunate survivors, discouraging experimentation and inviting religious conservatism; certainly, the plague decimated the young, promising artists.[1] Whatever the reasons, it was not until the beginning of the quattrocento that artists outdistanced Giotto. But then change came in a rush: Florence witnessed a concentrated outpouring of creativity in all the arts, which made Giotto's earlier radicalism seem tame.

This beneficent explosion aroused such passionate interest and was so dependent on public participation, that it is not too much to call it a moment of civic art. Florentines had taken pride in their great buildings for centuries; all their art was somehow involved with public events—the guilds' assumption of political power or deliverance from Milanese aggression. The Baptistry, the place not merely of baptisms but of important celebrations and processions, had been started in the middle of the eleventh century, probably on earlier foundations; the legends that formed around this octagonal structure vividly testify to its prominent place in Florentine consciousness. It was the cloth-importers' guild—the most prominent, most powerful, and most affluent of the greater guilds—that was in charge of decorating and preserving the Baptistry. In 1296 the foundations were laid for a new cathedral, next to the Baptistry, and three years later, in 1299, for what is today called the Palazzo Vecchio—both designed by Arnolfo di Cambio. Other structures, only less prominent than these, grew in the city in the course of the trecento, and with all of them the

[1] Millard Meiss, *Painting in Florence and Siena After the Black Death: The Arts, Religion and Society in the Mid-Fourteenth Century* (1964).

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1398 341 7 July 1978

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE PORT NATAL AREA.—ABOLITION OF THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA SITUATE AT MARGATE

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby announce in terms of section 3 (4) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), that the Bantu residential area situate at Margate, within the area of jurisdiction of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board and set apart in terms of Government Notice 2533, dated 20 October 1950, has been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act.

Government Notice 2533 dated 20 October 1950, is hereby withdrawn.

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

(File A6/5/2/M24)

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1398 7 Julie 19

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DI PORT NATALGEBIED.—AFSKAFFING VA BANTOEWOONGEBIED GELEË TE MARGATE

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister va Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namen die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling maak kragtens artikel 3 (4) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), hierby beken dat die Bantoewoongebied geleë te Margate, binne di regsgebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Port Natalgebied en afgesonder ingevolge Goewerments-kennisgewing 2533 van 20 Oktober 1950 kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.

Goewermentskennisgewing 2533 van 20 Oktober 195 word hierby ingetrek.

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

(Lêer A6/5/2/M24)

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Western Art: 12-19

Man sent to jail for R4 788 bus depot hold-up last year

11/8/18

Zul

Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE — A hold-up at the Osizweni bus depot during which shots were fired, an innocent bystander was shot and R4 788 stolen on November 20, was recalled at the trial of two men here.

Yesterday Mr. Amos Ndlovu (29) and Mr. Mbulawa Makhanya (31) appeared on charges of murder and robbery before Mr. Acting Justice Hurt in the Circuit Supreme Court at Newcastle.

Mr. Makhanya was acquitted at the close of the State's case.

Ndlovu was found not guilty of murder but guilty of the theft of R4 788.

He was sentenced to four-and-a-half years' imprisonment of which two-and-a-half years were suspended for five years.

Mr. Acting Justice Hurt said Ndlovu had offered to repay the stolen money to the KwaZulu bus service on the basis that he was given a suspended sentence and could return to his taxi business.

"I cannot accede to that offer," said the Judge.

Premeditated

"You were not subjected to a sudden temptation but it was premeditated and discussed by you and your confederates. You made use of your taxi to bring them all the way from Johannesburg to steal the money."

The Judge said that if Ndlovu or anyone else felt they could escape punishment by repaying their ill-gotten gains, the deterrent of a sentence would be lost.

"You and the public at large must realise you cannot steal a person's money and then escape by repaying it."

Ndlovu had previous convictions involving dishonesty.

The Judge said he would suspend some of the sentence so when Ndlovu left jail he would have this deterrent hanging over his head.

Mr. Acting Justice Hurt ordered that R421 found in Ndlovu's possession should be returned to the KwaZulu Transport Services.

Members of the KwaZulu bus service went to the Osizweni bus depot on November 20 last year to sell bus tickets.

Shots fired

While they were busy loading money and unsold bus tickets into a vehicle, shots were fired and the trunks stolen by some men.

A bystander, Mr. Simon Luvuno was struck in the head by one of the bullets and killed.

Mr. P. Rowan appeared for the State and Mr. W. L. Wepener for the defence.

Burns caused death

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — An eight-month-old baby, which died from severe burns, probably crawled across the kitchen floor and toppled a large tin of boiling water over herself as she tried to stand up.

This was said by the child's mother in inquest papers before Magistrate Mr. F. M. Meyer yesterday.

Mr. Meyer found that the death of Philisiwe Gwala, of the Pietermaritzburg area, was accidental. She died from severe burns 17 days after the boiling water spilt over her.

Philisiwe's mother, Mrs. Doreen Gwala, said that on April 19 she had been boiling water in her kitchen. The water was in a large tin and being heated on a pressure stove on top of a box.

While washing outside she heard her daughter crying in the kitchen.

"I found her next to the box with burns on her head, arms and body, the tin of boiling water had fallen off the primus store," said Mrs. Gwala.

The baby was rushed to the Edendale Hospital but died 17 days later.

Mrs. Gwala said that it appeared that Philisiwe had tried to stand up by grabbing hold of the box, which caused the tin to topple over.

Nurse admits theft from husband

11/8/78 (341) (~~81~~) (~~93~~)

Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE — Mrs. Nomfundo Lovedalia Maseko (33) was found guilty on a charge of administering or using Schedule 7 substance drugs for other than medicinal purposes and also on a charge of theft when she appeared before Mr. I. S. Brits in the Newcastle Magistrate's Court yesterday.

She pleaded guilty to the two charges and not guilty to the main charge of dealing in drugs.

Her pleas were accepted by the prosecutor, Mr. C. A. Scott.

Mrs. Maseko is the wife of Dr. Simon Phillip Maseko, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

She was fined R500 or 250 days.

She admitted she had stolen, during the period August 1977 to January 1978 a quantity of ampoules of morphine or pethidine and a quantity of prescription forms from her husband, Dr. Maseko, and Dr. Kumalo.

Mr. Colin White for the defence said in mitigation that Mrs. Maseko was in such a physical and mental state that she stole and used the drugs for other than medicinal purposes.

She stole pethidine from her husband's medical bag and as a nursing sister she knew how to use pethidine.

She had studied at Natal University for a diploma in nursing and that was where she met Dr. Maseko.

There was no doubt she had caused a great deal of trouble to the doctor.

She was detained for four days. She had learnt her lesson.

DRUGS DOCTOR FINED R500

Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE — A doctor who admitted he knew his wife was taking drugs was fined R500 (or 350 days' imprisonment) after he was found guilty on three charges under the Drugs Act yesterday.

A member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and a former Mayor of Osizweni, Dr. Simon Phillip Maseko (31) was found guilty of administering or using dependence-producing drugs for other than medicinal purposes when he appeared before Mr. J. J. Muller in the Newcastle Magistrate's Court.

He was also convicted of failing to make the required entries in a Schedule 7 substances register and failing to balance it at required three-monthly intervals.

Pethidine

In a written statement handed to the Court yesterday, Dr. Maseko admitted that in January he found 10 ampoules of pethidine missing.

He knew his wife was taking drugs but because he thought she was addicted he did nothing to recover the ampoules.

Referring to the two charges of failing to keep a register, he said that when he had supplied morphine and pethidine to patients he had entered particulars on their cards but due to an oversight he had failed to enter 20 to 30 cards in the register.

On a few occasions he had failed to balance the register within the prescribed time due to overwork.

Mr. White said about 30 ampoules were involved.

Mr. Brits said he took into consideration the mitigating factors but there were aggravating circumstances.

Pethidine was a narcotic not a sedative.

The same charges were withdrawn against Mr. Jackson Maseko (23) a medical student and brother of Dr. Maseko.

Labourer

Dr. Maseko was found not guilty on the main charge of dealing in dangerous dependence drugs and attempting to defeat the ends of justice, and also failing to furnish required information to an inspector.

Mr. Colin White, for the defence, told the Court in mitigation Dr. Maseko was the son of a farm labourer.

If it had not been for his wife's indulgence in drugs, Dr. Maseko would not have been charged.

Pressure

"I am happy to inform you his wife on her own has broken the habit and tells me she is no longer taking drugs," said Mr. White.

"Dr. Maseko was seeing, on an average, 120 and up to 200 patients a day. He was working under terrific strain and pressure."

He would have to appear before the Medical Council and "I trust he will not be struck off the roll."

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, August 22, 1978

Knifeman struggled Court told



Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A knife-wielding man who was chased by a large crowd through the city's streets and lanes after allegedly assaulting a woman and robbing her of R130 appeared in the regional court here yesterday.

The Court heard how one of the pursuers, armed with a pistol, confronted Mr. Mandla Henry Mdlala (24), as he hid in a toilet during the chase. Another broke his hand during a struggle.

Mr. Mdlala pleaded not guilty to robbing Mrs. Kathleen Prowse by using force and violence when he appeared before Mr. E. T. Combes.

Mrs. Prowse told how Mr. Mdlala snatched a bank bag containing the money from her after pushing her in the face while she walked down Church Street.

She screamed and several people joined in the chase.

Mr. Richard Edwards was threatened with a knife when he tried to apprehend the suspect.

The bank bag was dropped in the scuffle and the man again fled.

He was later confronted in some toilets by Mr. Gerald Taylor.

"I drew my pistol and entered the toilets.

Mr. Mdlala was crouched down grasping a knife. As he stood up I struck the knife out of his hand, hit him in the face and dragged him out," said Mr. Taylor.

While waiting for Mrs. Prowse to arrive and identify the suspect, he "took us all by surprise" and ran off.

A further chase ensued and Mr. Mdlala was eventually arrested in Pietermaritzburg Street.

A Mr. Percy Wild told the Court that he had broken his hand during the struggle to arrest Mr. Mdlala.

The trial continues today.

Three in taxi murder case held in jail

(341) R11 23/8/78

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — The trial of four men charged with the murder of a taxi-driver whose body was found about four months later in the Sundays River was adjourned yesterday to a date to be fixed by the Attorney-General.

Fano Mvelase Mtembu (24), Jabulani Thungu Duze (25), Fana Sithole (18) and Kethla Joseph Mtembu (18) appeared before Mr. Acting Justice Hurt and two assessors in the Circuit Supreme Court here on charges of murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Defence Counsel Mr. J. van Zuydam for the two Mtembus and Mr. W. O. Welch for Mr. Duze and Mr. D. P. A. Schutte for Mr. Sithole applied for bail.

Mr. P. Rowan for the State opposed bail for Mr. Fano Mtembu, Mr. Duze and Mr. Sithole.

Mr. Duze said that he had pointed out where the dead man's body was and as a result the police had been able to recover it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rowan, Mr. Duze agreed that he had been threatened by Mr. Fano Mtembu and Mr. Sithole.

"They gave tobacco and a cigarette to another prisoner to hand me and it was poisoned," said Mr. Duze.

Later defence counsel and the State agreed that Mr. Fano Mtembu, Mr. Duze and Mr. Sithole should remain in custody provided they were notified of the date of the trial before September 22 and the trial was set down before the end of October.

Failing this they would be granted bail of R200 each.

Mr. Acting Justice Hurt made an order accordingly.

Mr. Duze is to be held separately in the police cells.

The State has alleged the four men acted with a common purpose to kill Mr. Zwakhele Kelly Kathide, a taxi driver on June 29 last year by shooting him.

They are then alleged to have dumped his body in the Sundays River where it was discovered in October last year.

The State also alleges that they stole from Mr. Kathide a white Valiant and/or parts.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Police deny blame for hurt man

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Police at Richmond denied yesterday that they had been at fault in an incident last week when an African injured in a motor accident waited at the police station for four hours without receiving medical attention.

Dr. S. Brink, the assistant district surgeon at Richmond —who was carrying out a post mortem at the police station while the injured man, Mr. Eric Zuma, was there — told police to call an ambulance or contact his senior, Dr. J. W. Matthews.

A police spokesman said he had asked Mr. Zuma if he wished to be taken to Edendale Hospital.

The offer was declined but Mr. Zuma asked that his employers in Pietermaritzburg be asked to take him to hospital.

The spokesman said this was done and two officials arrived at the police station later.

They left Mr. Zuma there and visited the scene of the accident, on the Hella-Hella Pass near Richmond.

Only when the two company officials returned did they take Mr. Zuma to hospital.

A spokesman for the company concerned rejected the police version.

He said the police contacted the company manager and shortly afterwards he and another employee left for Richmond.

On their arrival they asked police to call for an ambulance from Edendale Hospital.

The company spokesman said he then left to examine the wrecked truck.

Later he decided to visit the police station to see if Mr. Zuma had left. He was still there.

He then took the injured man to hospital.

25/8/78

(341)

Four guilty of murder and robbery

Mercury Reporter

ESHOWE — Sentence will be passed this morning on four African men — three of them from Soweto, near Johannesburg — who were yesterday found guilty in the Circuit Supreme Court, Eshowe, of murdering a KwaZulu Government official, attempting to murder another and for robbing the KwaZulu Government of R20 000.

Three brothers, Boy (34), Gerald (31) and Sipho (28) Mbatha and Mandla Dube (28) pleaded not guilty to murder, attempted murder and armed robbery when they appeared before Mr. Justice Broome and two assessors.

Their appearance arose as the result of the death of Mr. Mandla Keswa, a senior clerk in the Magistrate's Court, Nongoma, injury to Miss L. Ndwandwe, an office clerk and the disappearance of the money which was intended for pension and disability payments.

Store

The incidents took place at a trading store near Nongoma on November 7 last year.

Mr. Keswa had been one of four KwaZulu Government officials who had left Nongoma in a government-owned Volkswagen after drawing the money from a bank.

Nongoma policeman, Constable James Hadebe was driving the car.

Giving judgment Mr. Justice Broome found that Boy Mbatha had shot Mr. Keswa and wounded Miss Ndwandwe.

He had pointed a gun through the car's window and fired at the two of them sitting in the back seat.

Miss Ndwandwe had managed to escape from the car before Boy Mbatha, his brother Gerald and Dube had driven off to their family kraal where they shared out the money.

The car was found and Mr. Keswa's body lay sprawled across the back seat.

A palm print on the car corresponded with that of Boy Mbatha's.

The youngest brother, Sipho, had been arrested by Warrant Officer S. B. Larkan of Eshowe Police at the family kraal in Nongoma two days later.

W/O Larkan had found R1 332 hidden in a grain bag and a pillow case.

Sipho's arrest had led police to Soweto township where they had arrested the two other Mbatha brothers and Dube.

Warrant W/O Larkan had confiscated more than R8 000 hidden in their homes.

The Judge said the accused had given "a thoroughly unacceptable explanation of how they had accumulated the money."

A relative had confirmed they had been in the Nongoma district before and after the killing.

Liars

The Judge called all four accused "atrocious liars".

Although Boy Mbatha had done the shooting he found the other men equally guilty because they had "conspired together with a common purpose."

In mitigation of sentence Mr. N. de Villiers (appearing pro deo for Boy Mbatha, Gerald Mbatha and Dube) said the police Constable Hadebe had been the "brain" behind the conspiracy and had influenced the other men.

He had used the others for his own ends.

Mr. C. Steyn is appearing pro deo for Sipho Mbatha and Mr. J. C. Hodgen for the State.

The Natal Mercury, Thursday, Aug

31/8/78

Ningizimu chairman

(341)

met Mulder

African Affairs Reporter

MR. H. MSIMANG, chairman of the Ningizimu Urban Bantu Council, yesterday disclosed that he had formal talks with Dr. C. Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, about the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board's proposal to increase rentals.

The talks took place in Durban last week and Mr. Msimang outlined the feelings of the township residents. The question of a Community Council in the Ningizimu area was also discussed.

He told the Minister that at a residents' meeting called by the council last year, the residents opposed increases in any form.

His council realised that losses suffered on housing schemes within the central district of the board area could not be allowed to go on.

It was necessary, however, that early attention be given to questions relating to maintenance, refuse removal, pensioners, widows, the charges levied by the City Council, home ownership and the future of both Lamontville and Chesterville. Numerous resolutions on all these issues had been submitted to the board by the council but no answers had been forthcoming.

With regard to male hostels, early attention should be given to inadequate facilities, cooking facilities, individual lockers and proper beds.

The economic conditions in Durban were such that the increases were considered likely to cause considerable hardships.

Residents 'unhappy' with bread

African Affairs Reporter

MEMBERS of the Umlazi Traders Association told officials of the KwaZulu Development Corporation at the weekend that residents were refusing to buy bread made by the Umlazi Bakery.

Bakeries from Durban, which supplied the township with bread in the past, no longer operate in the area and the Umlazi Bakery run by the KDC has a monopoly.

The traders told the officials that:

- Residents claimed that the quality of bread was no match for that supplied by Durban bakeries.
- It was difficult to make a sandwich because the bread disintegrated.
- The bread was delivered late in the morning and as a result many people left home without bread. The traders had then to sell the bread at a loss.
- The bakery had failed to cope with the orders placed by the traders.

Undertaken

- Some traders had undertaken to buy bread from outside Umlazi thus giving unfair competition to the local traders who patronised the Umlazi Bakery.
- Some traders had taken the trouble of driving to the Umlazi Bakery to buy bread but each time there were told it was still in the oven.

One trader told the officials that he received his first order at 3 p.m. and it was less than the original order.

He drove to the bakery four times but could not find bread. He was forced to buy bread from outside the township.

Complaint

Mr. L. S. de Lange, KDC's assistant manager for development, told the traders that complaints about the quality of bread would be investigated immediately.

Experts would be called in.

The corporation had bought three new trucks to make deliveries faster and if the traders felt there was need for additional trucks the corporation would not hesitate to increase the number.

In the meantime traders said they would continue buying bread from outside until the quality of the local bread had improved to the satisfaction of the customers.

They pointed out that they would be faced with the problem of convincing customers at a later date that the Umlazi bread had improved.

Table 35 (continued)

	fricans employed if available			
	i) immediately		ii) in 1981 assuming full economic recovery	
	echnicians	Firms	Technicians	Firms
NATIONAL DIPLOMA F(OR NATIONAL DIPLOMA				
Chemical Plant Operat	9	4	30	10
Chemical Technology (	9	3	16	6
Paint Science	11	5	18	5
Brewing Technology	-	-	6	1
Microbiology	1	1	5	2
Food Technology	2	2	10	5
Sugar Technology	6	1	24	4
Meat Technology	1	1	2	1
Water Purification Tec	1	1	3	2
Health Inspectors	1	1	3	1
Medical Laboratory Tec	1	1	1	1
T O T A L	392		1 003	
NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OR NATIONAL CERTIFIC				
Electrical Engineering	2	2	11	6
Electrical Engineering	11	6	40	17
Mechanical Engineering	31	8	67	19
Mechanical Draughtsmans	8	6	22	8
Structural Draughtsmans	6	2	11	3
Building	3	3	19	6
Building Foremen	28	7	55	14
Works Inspection	1	1	2	1
Measurement Surveying	13	2	41	2
T O T A L				
TOTAL DIPLOMAS AND CE				

The answers to Ques ing more African technicians (Note that the 21 firms i ere not asked this question ques- tion answered that m- ploying more Africa estion 3, therefore the table

Mr. Mountain said that in line with the Foundation's aim of improving the lifestyle of Blacks while promoting a self-help philosophy, it had made three large loans for the construction and improvement of schools.

He said the Foundation had 29 projects in hand and was investigating a further 14.

By the end of the year it will have helped in the construction of a YWCA residential club in Kwa Mashu. The Foundation's contribution to the R145 000 building will be R86 000.

The Foundation has completed a R54 000 creche and nursery school at Umlazi, a R12 000 unemployment relief scheme at Lamontville and will have converted an old hospital at Umzinto into an Indian old-age home for R25 000 by the end of November.

Creche

In addition it is working on a R2 000 000 employer-assisted housing scheme that envisages that industry and commerce will stand collateral security for the creation of a town for Indian workers.

Among the bigger projects initiated by the Foundation is the construction of a community centre at Wentworth that will consist of a creche, a nursery school, library, hall, community rooms and offices for social work.

The complex will cost R200 000 of which the Foundation will pay R90 000, the Maubergers Trust and Durban City Council a further R100 000 while the community will be liable for R10 000.

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Urban Foundation is promoting and managing a series of community projects in Natal involving a budget of more than R1 200 000, its regional director, Mr. Alan Mountain, said yesterday.

Black self-help gets boost from Urban Foundation

Jan 8/8 N.M.

18/10/78 (341)

WIDOW WEEPS IN COURT

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — A widow wept as she told how she shouted to her husband while he was being escorted to his shop by three robbers who had demanded money: "Let them have the cash. Your soul is worth more than money."

Mr. Alfred Mkhasibe (23), Mr. Joseph Kubeka (19) and Mr. Mchithwa Ngema (28) have pleaded not guilty to murdering an Ezakheni shopkeeper, Mr. Samuel Mtshali, by shooting him and to robbery with aggravating circumstances when they appeared before Mr. Justice van Heerden and two assessors in the Circuit Supreme Court at Ladysmith.

Mrs. Dumeli Mtshali told the Court how three men approached as she and her husband were outside the shop at about 5 p.m. on February 2.

They all had firearms and told Mr. Mtshali to "produce the money."

They then told her to get the money under the bed and one robber chased her to her house.

As he pointed a gun at her she managed to slam the door closed and bolt it.

When he left she went outside and as someone shouted "get down," there was an explosion behind her.

She returned to the store and then the same man chased her again and another shot was fired.

As she hid in the trees, she saw a robber emerging with the cash box and she shouted at him: "Why are you killing my husband when you have already taken the money?"

She went to the shop and called her husband's name but there was no response.

"I wept because he was already dead," said Mrs. Mtshali.

Det.-Sergeant Refuge Nkabinde said Mr. Mkhasibe and Mr. Kubeka were arrested at Witteklein-fontein on February 9.

Mr. Mkhasibe took R20 from the thatched roof of his hut.

At Mr. Kubeka's kraal he handed over R6,30 which he had taken from under a stone.

At the cattle kraal Mr. Kubeka produced a World War I Luger pistol from under a stone.

There was one bullet in the pistol.

Mr. Ngema was arrested on March 3 in the Msinga district. Det.-Sergeant Nkabinde said Mr. Ngema told him where a FN and a .32 calibre pistol could be recovered from a certain man.

The detective had already recovered the pistol from the man.

There were two bullets in the pistol.

The trial is continuing.

341

LOR's

Priest tells of pistol

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Cross-examination of a priest who is the father of one of the eight accused in the terrorism trial here continued in the Supreme Court in College Road yesterday.

The trial resumed after it had been adjourned for a week because of the illness of one of the defence counsel, Mr. M. Moerane.

Mr. Clifford Ndoda Nxumalo (54), who has been testifying for four days, said in evidence that his son, Mr. Timothy Muntu Nxumalo, told him in October last year that he was leaving the country for military training.

He saw his son again in April this year.

His son told him he had been to Tanzania where he had undergone military training and also to Luanda and Russia.

He said he was shown a gun and two magazines with bullets in them.

Mr. Nxumalo said on April 9 this year his son woke him up at his home in Umlazi and told him he had shot at a Chesterville town councillor but had missed. The gun had then jammed.

The accused are Mr. Nxumalo (21), Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Gobese (26), Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (26), Mr. Eric Fanavele Mlaba (22), Mr. Nhlanhla Victor Euclid Ngidi (25), Mr. Kwenzakwakhe Elijah Mlaba (26), Mr. Penuel Mampa Maduna (26) and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka (27).

They have all pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Nxumalo has also pleaded not guilty to one of attempted murder and unlawfully possessing a firearm.

The hearing continues today. Mr. Moerane and Mr. P. Langa are appearing for the accused with Mr. T. van Rensburg and Mr. P. Kruger for the State.

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. R. 1806 1 September 1978

WET OP VERVOERDIENSTE VIR SWARTES, 1957 (WET 53 VAN 1957), SOOS GEWYSIG

Kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Vervoerdienste vir Swartes, 1957 (Wet 53 van 1957), verklaar ek, Stefanus Louwrens Muller, Minister van Vervoer, na oorlegpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie die gebied onder die regsmag van die stedelike plaaslike bestuur van Hammarsdale met ingang van 4 September 1978 tot 'n gebied waarin die bepalings van die Wet van toepassing is op volwasse Swartes in diens van 'n werkgewer in die verklaarde gebied, en kragtens artikel 3 van daardie Wet stel ek, na oorlegpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die bedrag van R1 per maand vas as die tarief wat met ingang van 4 September 1978 ten opsigte van daardie verklaarde gebied aan die betrokke Administrasieraad betaalbaar is.

S. L. MULLER, Minister van Vervoer.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. R. 1806 1 September 1978

BLACK TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957 (ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

In terms of section 2 (1) of the Black Transport Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Stefanus Louwrens Muller, Minister of Transport, after consultation with the National Transport Commission, declare the area under the jurisdiction of the urban local authority of Hammarsdale to be an area in which the provisions of the Act shall apply, with effect from 4 September 1978 in respect of adult Blacks in the employ of an employer in the declared area and, in terms of section 3 of that Act and after consultation with the National Transport Commission, fix the sum of R1 per month to be the rate of the contribution payable to the appropriate Administration Board in respect of the said declared area, with effect from 4 September 1978.

S, L. MULLER, Minister of Transport.

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Vervoer, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
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6147—1

3 acquitted of murder

21/9/78

(341)

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Proceedings at the Supreme Court here yesterday "stultified the administration of justice," Mr. Justice Friedman said when acquitting three men of the murder of a Ladysmith taxi driver.

During the day's proceedings one witness was impeached by the State and another, Mr. John Sithole, the father of one of the accused, was told that he would not be granted indemnity from further prosecution as his evidence had not been satisfactory.

The three men — Mr. Kethla Mtembu (18), Mr. Fana Sithole (19) and Mr. Fanu Mthembu (24) — were found not guilty of killing Mr. Z. Kathida and robbing him on June 29 last year. All three accused had pleaded not guilty when the trial began last week.

On Friday a self-confessed accomplice to the killing, Mr. Jabulani Duze described how he had watched Mr. Kathida get shot in the back of the head. His body had then been thrown in the Sundays River, he said.

He and the other men had then stripped the dead man's car of various parts they required, Mr. Duze, who was jailed for six years, told the Court.

Mr. Justice Friedman said although Duze's evidence had not been contradicted he was a "self-confessed teller of untruths and the quality of his evidence could not be relied upon."

"What has happened here has stultified the administration of justice," Mr. Justice Friedman said.

Woman tells of two shots and a body

17/10/78 (241)

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — A young woman yesterday claimed that three armed men had come to her uncle's shop in the Ladysmith district and one of them had threatened him telling him repeatedly to "produce the money."

As she hid she heard two shots fired and heard her uncle falling down.

Three men Alfred Mkhasibe (23), Joseph Kubheka (19) and Mchithwa Ngema (28) pleaded not guilty to murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances when they appeared before Mr. Justice van Heerden and two assessors in the Circuit Supreme Court here.

The State alleges they shot Mr. Samuel Mtshali on February 2 this year and stole about R200 from his shop.

Mr. R. P. van Rooyen for Mr. Mkhasibe and Mr. Ngema and Mr. N. D. Hollis for Mr. Kubheka said the three men would say in their defence that they were all members of the Mabaso faction and their tribal rivals were the Sitholes.

Mr. Ngema was on his way to pay lobola at his wife's parents home and had taken the other two men with him both as protection and as company as was customary in lobola matters.

At Mr. Mtshali's shop they bought beer and sat outside drinking.

They saw a car arriving with Mr. Mtshali who was a member of the Sithole faction and another man.

The other man ran away and they thought he had gone to fetch the Sithole impi to attack them.

They claimed Mr. Mtshali fired a shot and Mr. Mkhasibe ran away.

Mr. Ngema would say he fired back in self defence and Mr. Mtshali fell.

All three men denied they were involved in the robbery.

Miss Gloria Duma who worked in her uncle's shop said Mr. Ngema had come to the shop with a firearm while the other two accused stood on the doorsteps also armed.

Mr. Ngema grabbed her uncle and told him "produce the money."

The hearing continues.

October 30, 1978 NM

(3 of)

Clermont complaint on homes

African Affairs Reporter

THE Clermont Advisory Board has complained to the Chief Commissioner for the Department of Plural Relations, Natal, that Clermont will be allocated only 20 percent of the houses under construction at KwaDabeka and the rest will be allocated to people from other areas.

The board has also discussed the issue with industrialists from New Germany and Pinetown who employ most of the Clermont residents.

Mr. C. B. S. Makatini, chairman of the board said the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board was to be blamed for allocating the lowest number of houses to Clermont residents. The board was in charge of the construction of KwaDabeka township on an agency basis for the KwaZulu Government. It also allocated the houses.

The scheme to build a township at KwaDabeka was initiated by the advisory board to re-settle the Clermont shack dwellers. The advisory board made representations to Mr. Barney Dladla, the former Minister of Interior, and succeeded.

The advisory board told Mr. H. A. Dryer, Deputy Chief Commissioner, that the removal of Chesterville or any other families to KwaDabeka should be delayed until after the re-settlement of shack dwellers who qualify to be in Clermont and KwaDabeka area.

Urgently

Mr. Makatini said there were more than 100 000 people in Clermont who needed housing urgently and the squatter shacks were being demolished daily but people had no alternative accommodation. He said his board was determined to meet Dr. Connie Mulder, Minister for Plural Relations, over the issue.

He said his board would press that 100 percent of the houses at KwaDabeka should be allocated to Clermont shack dwellers.

He said Clermont was being used as dumping place for people who were employed in White areas and it was the duty of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board to provide accommodation.

(22)

Provinc[illegible] health services departments, the Municipalities and the Bantu A[illegible]

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Uncertainty over Black township

African Affairs Correspondents

THE future of Lamontville is unresolved but the Port Natal Administration Board's official viewpoint is that it should form part of the KwaZulu homeland, said Mr. L. van Rensburg, acting chief director, yesterday.

He was commenting on reports that Lamont, the township of 2 750 houses near Mobeni, was marked for removal.

He pointed out that Government policy affected Black spots surrounded by White areas, but Lamont shared a boundary with Umlazi, the huge KwaZulu township to the south.

His board has asked Pretoria to resolve the issue as soon as possible.

Other board officials told the Mercury that it had never been the board's intention of handing the area over to the Indian community.

They said that for development to take place in the township it had either to become a homeland area or be declared a Black township like Soweto.

For this reason, the interviews generally consisted of several equally important elements. There was usually some discussion of the nature of the industry in which the firm was involved, including the firm's status in the industry, a discussion of the firm's production process and pattern of employment, followed by an attempt to work through the questionnaire question by question. The purpose of the research often had to be explained at great length. Some of the most valuable interviews were held with people who understood its aims and suggested better ways of going about the job, and gave one the benefit of their own thoughts on the demand for African technicians in the light of their experience, often considerable, in industry.

To recap, the great advantage which this method of interview affords is that the researcher is able to form a subjective impression of some of the qualitative factors that influence a firm, or an individual speaking for a firm, in thinking about the employment of African technicians. One is given the opportunity of reading between the lines, so to speak, and thereby disentangling the actual from the mythological situation. The interviewer is thus able to perceive the significance of the various factors which influence an employer in his decision to employ Africans as technicians. The interviewer's prediction of the employer's actual behaviour when it comes to employing African technicians may be more accurate than the employer's perception of his own future behavious. We hope, for the sake of the accuracy of the recommendations in this report, that this is indeed the case.

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14/11/76 N.M

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Pirate taxi gangs may start 'war'

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Warfare could erupt in Pietermaritzburg between rival gangs competing for the lucrative pirate taxi market.

Local African taxi drivers are already being forced out of business by the ruthless gangs.

However, two gangs clashed on the Edendale road yesterday morning while members of the South African Police patrolled the notorious upper Church Street area in a bid to curb the pirate operators.

Several police vehicles were seen parked at strategic positions, while others patrolled the area, from as early as 4.30 a.m.

They were awaiting the arrival of the first trains bringing workers to the city.

Known pirate operators were obviously aware of the police presence and kept a low profile. However, at least two loaded pirate taxis were seen travelling down Longmarket Street, undetected by police.

At 5.15 a.m. the police vehicles moved off and pirate taxis again appeared on the scene.

Senior police officials contacted yesterday claimed they were unaware of the "raid."

It was later learned that several skirmishes occurred between rival pirate operators on the Edendale Road. Knobkierries were used in attacks on drivers, who were forced to hand over their passengers.

Last month police confirmed a Mercury report that legal taxi owners were being harassed by pirate operators.

The owners' fear of the gangs had reached the stage that drivers no longer attempted to escape their pursuers.

Sticks have been used in attacks on drivers and passengers. Windscreens have been smashed and there have been several stabbings.

(107) (344) N.M. 17/11/78 (344)

Some rents will double

RESIDENTS of Umlazi, the township of about 250 000 people south of Durban, will pay R12,32 a month in house rental from January, said a KwaZulu spokesman yesterday.

The rent increases, decided by the Legislative Assembly in June, will be implemented in all KwaZulu townships and will double existing rents in many cases.

At present Umlazi tenants pay R3,30 in rent, R2,03 for services, R1,02 for maintenance charges and 15c for site rental, amounting to R6,90 a month.

Charges at Mpumulanga, near Hammarsdale, will rise from a total of R6,40 to R11,04.

Water and electricity charges will be added where metered. Both Umlazi and Kwa Mashu, Durban's main townships, are metered and residents will pay 18c a cubic metre of water.

The KwaZulu official said rents had not risen since 1965 and townships are becoming increasingly uneconomical.

Kwa Mashu alone runs on a deficit of R1 500 000 a year which has to be met by Ulundi.

All houses built for January 1 next year will now be sold for R1 536 and any house built after January will be sold for the cost of erection.

Widow's legal adviser jailed

N.M 18/4/78

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Court Reporter

A LEGAL adviser to the KwaZulu Government, Horatio Ntuli (40), was jailed for two years, half of which was suspended for five years, by Mr. J. J. Augustyn in the Durban Regional Court yesterday for defrauding an African widow of more than R8 000.

Ntuli, who had pleaded not guilty, was convicted of defrauding Mrs. Eleanor Zinti of money due to her in a compensation claim following the death of her husband in a car crash in the Lusikisiki district of the Transkei in June 1975.

The Court heard that about R12 000 was due to Mrs. Zinti but she had only been paid out R3 393.

Mrs. Zinti had instructed a firm of consultants to claim compensation and, in processing the claim, had approached Ntuli who was then a claims consultant.

She had been told the money was available but she received only R3 393 which Ntuli said was all that was due to her.

Discovered

Later she had discovered that the insurance company had paid out more than R12 000 in compensation.

Mr. Augustyn said Ntuli had made a positive misrepresentation to Mrs Zinti and it had been his intention to defraud her.

Passing sentence, Mr. Augustyn said he took into account that Mrs. Zinti had since been paid out the balance owed to her and that Ntuli could lose his job as a result of his conviction.

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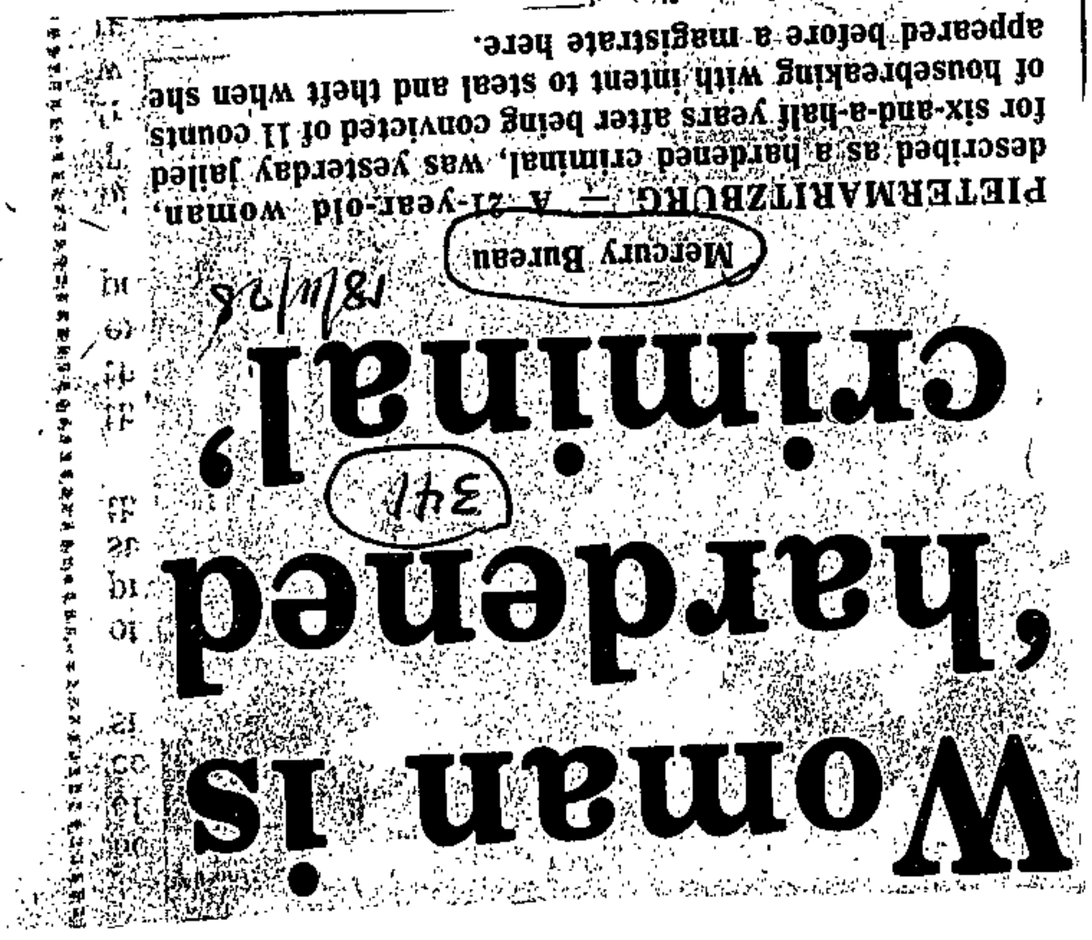

Woman is 'hardened criminal'

Mercury Bureau 18/11/78 34

PIETERMARITZBURG — A 21-year-old woman, described as a hardened criminal, was yesterday jailed for six-and-a-half years after being convicted of 11 counts of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft when she appeared before a magistrate here.

Lynette Madondo, no fixed abode, originally pleaded guilty to 12 counts of housebreaking and stealing goods valued at R5 926, when she appeared before Mr. P. J. Miller.

The crimes were all committed in the central city area between July and September this year.

Some of the stolen goods were recovered but Madondo told the Court she had sold the others.

After questioning by the Magistrate, a plea of not guilty in respect of one count was entered by the court and was accepted by the State.

Broken

Madondo said that on some occasions she had broken windows and glass doors to gain access to the houses.

She had no parents and had stolen the goods to sell as she was trying to raise money to build her own home.

Mr. Miller said: "Although being a member of what is reputed to be the weaker sex, you are a hardened criminal."

He sentenced her to 12 months on each of two counts and six months on each of the remaining nine counts.

Mr. Terry Sauter appeared for the State.

Witness tells of shooting

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The only witness to the fatal shooting of a pregnant African woman by a White Paulpietersburg farmer told the Supreme Court yesterday that the accused had fired once before warning the woman.

Mrs. Anna Hlatswayo said she witnessed the entire shooting incident on the farm Haastfontein on June 1, this year while sitting in the back of a van driven by the accused, Mr. Walter Ulrich Prigge (26.)

She told Mr. Justice Thirion she had been arrested by Mr. Prigge while collecting firewood on his farm.

The accused told her to get on the back of his vehicle and he continued driving around the farm.

Shortly afterwards she saw a woman, later identified as Mrs. Bellinah Kunene (25), emerge from a plantation on the farm and run across the road about 25m in front of the van. The woman threw a log over the boundry fence, then climbed through the wire and ran about 50 metres.

Fired

Mrs. Hlatswayo said the accused climbed out of the vehicle with his rifle and fired a shot at the woman after she had stopped and while she was half-turned towards him.

When she moved her foot, the accused warned her not to run away or he would injure her. She was standing in a small clearing among the trees.

Mrs. Hlatswayo said after the woman had been warned, she stood still for a while and then moved quickly behind a tree.

The accused fired a second shot as she disappeared behind the trunk. The witness said she heard the woman coughing.

Mrs. Hlatswayo said the accused climbed through the fence and went to the tree behind which the woman had disappeared.

He returned and they drove off.

It was heard in earlier evidence that the accused reported the shooting to the police and a search was made for the woman. She was found dead the next morning with two bullet wounds in the back.

Mr. Prigge has pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder. He has admitted in a preamble that he had not intended to kill the woman when he fired.

The hearing continues today.

R50m town planned for blacks in Natal

22/11/78 RDM 2541

DURBAN. — A modern town for 50 000 blacks with "all the best facilities" is to be built on the rugged KwaZulu countryside between Clermont, near Durban, and the Umgeni River, according to the Port Natal Administration Board.

The town, to be called Kwadabeka, will finally have 8 000 houses of a better standard than those already built in other black areas under the control of the Department of Plural Relations, according to the board's director of technical services, Mr Leon van Rensburg.

He said the first 30 houses would be ready for occupation in February next year. Another 500 houses a year will be built thereafter.

The entire project, which will cost more than R50-million, could take between 12 and 20 years to complete.

"It is our desire to build houses of many designs so that the new inhabitants would have a choice when selecting their houses," Mr van Rensburg said.

"It is our aim to establish a stable and contented community in the new town."

When the first houses become ready for occupation, he said, the town will have tarred roads, piped water and sewerage disposal.

Other facilities will include sports grounds, community halls, clinics, creches, a central shopping complex, other shops and 21 schools.

The residents will have the option either to buy or rent houses. Their cost would range from R3 500 upwards.

Provision will also be made for those blacks able to buy land and build houses according to their own standards and means, Mr Van Rensburg said. — Sapa

Candidate quits

African Affairs Correspondent

MR. Congo Majola, the vice-chairman of the Kwa Mashu Urban Bantu Council, yesterday withdrew his candidature in the KwaZulu general election which will be held next month.

One of the best known personalities in the towsnhip and the star of a recently made film, Mr. Majola said he had decided to withdraw from the election because his nomination as an independent had been misinterpreted.

He had accepted nomination as an independent only because he had failed to be nominated by the local branch of Inkatha. His stance had since been seen to reflect his opposition to the KwaZulu Government.

He told a recent meeting of the UBC that he had wanted to serve his people, but had had no intention of opposing his Government.

Mr. Zeph Dlomo, the UBC chairman, blamed the Press for creating the wrong impression about Mr. Majola's position.

Report by T. Muil, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.

Appeal for policemen is refused

NM 28/11/78

(341)

Court Reporter

A DURBAN judge, who sent three policemen to jail for 12 years for beating a prisoner to death, yesterday refused them leave to appeal against the sentence.

Mr. Justice Howard said it was not easy for a judge to sit in judgment on a judgment he had given, but he was duty bound to dismiss the application if he was satisfied the appeal had no reasonable prospect of success.

On November 3 he sentenced Constable Darrell Hugh Godwin (20) and David Charles Atherstone (20) to 12 years' imprisonment and a whipping of six strokes for the culpable homicide of Mr. Paulos Ngilosi Cane at Hluhluwe between July 9 and 11.

Constable Mphumuzeni Charles Mthethwa (36) was too old to receive corporal punishment.

The men were also sentenced to a further three years' imprisonment for assaulting another prisoner, Mr Thomas Mazolo, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The sentences were to run concurrently.

Interests

Mr. Justice Howard said he felt there was no chance that the Court of Appeal would find that he had misdirected himself or overemphasised any of the aggravating features of the case or the interests of society.

"The sentences were intended to be severe, because in my opinion severity was called for.

"I am not persuaded that there is any prospect of the Court of Appeal coming to the conclusion that the sentence imposed were so disturbingly inappropriate as to warrant interference," the Judge said.

Mr. C. F. Kruger appeared for the State and Mr. J. Combrink for the policemen.

In the light of overlapping legislation and deficiencies pointed out to it, the Commission considers it important to consider what organisations should be established with regard to industrial health and how it would remove existing shortcomings and supply existing needs. 'Almost all responsible bodies and persons who testified before the commission agreed that a simple central body be made responsible for all matters pertaining to industrial health in South Africa.'

CHAPTER XIV - The body that should exercise control

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Password to 'terror army'

A GROUP of Durban schoolboys and adults decided to undergo military training in Tanzania because they were scared of being arrested for distributing pamphlets and for stoning and attempting to set fire to schools, the Durban Regional Court heard yesterday.

Mr. Mantu Cedric Dube (22) said he had received R30 and a letter from Swaziland encouraging him to undergo military training in Tanzania.

Recruits were told to make their way to the Manzini Handicrafts Market, find a Mr. Gabede, and say: "Let it be armed."

Mr. Gabede would reply: "It is inside" and make arrangements for recruits to travel from Manzini, Swaziland, to Tanzania.

Appearing before Mr. T. Blunden on two counts under the Terrorism Act are: Mr. Sibembiso Ernest Ngobese (26) Mr. Thembe Patrick Nxumalo (26) and Eric Fanavele Mlaba (22).

It is alleged that towards the end of last year they attempted to undergo military training outside South Africa.

Charged with them for allegedly inciting 21 people to undergo similar training are: Mr. Mlilana Victor Euclid Ngidi (25), Mr. Kwenzakwakhe Elijah Mlaba (26), Mr. Penuel Mpampa Maduna (26) and Miss Sibongile Albertina Kubheka (27).

Before giving evidence Mr. Dube was warned as an accomplice.

He was arrested at Clairwood Hospital, where he worked on December 7 last year and has been in custody ever since.

He said Mr. Ngobese and others wanted to leave the country as they were afraid of being arrested for distributing pamphlets.

Later a group of "boys" asked to meet them behind the American Church in Chesterville as they had stoned their school and tried to set fire to other schools and feared arrest.

Mr. Blunden asked the security police not required for the State's case to leave the court.

Mr. P. N. Langa appeared for the other accused.

Mr. M. T. K. Moerane, appearing for three accused, objected to the presence of Security Police in the court.

He said in the interests of proper administration of justice they should not be allowed to "influence" the witness by their presence.

Both advocates are instructed by Mr. G. M. Mxenge.

The hearing continues today.

Mercury Reporter

28/11/78

Chapter XV. Industrial Health - Department of Health.

The Commission recommends that the Department of Health be made a central controlling organisation in industrial health matters. This is because health is"its fundamental responsibility and because it w be difficult to divorce a person's state of health in his world situation from that outside that situation." (p.54) Thus, community health and industrial health are essentially complementary.

The Department of Health has an advantage over any other body in this respect, by virtue of its structure and organisation. The Department changed its structure

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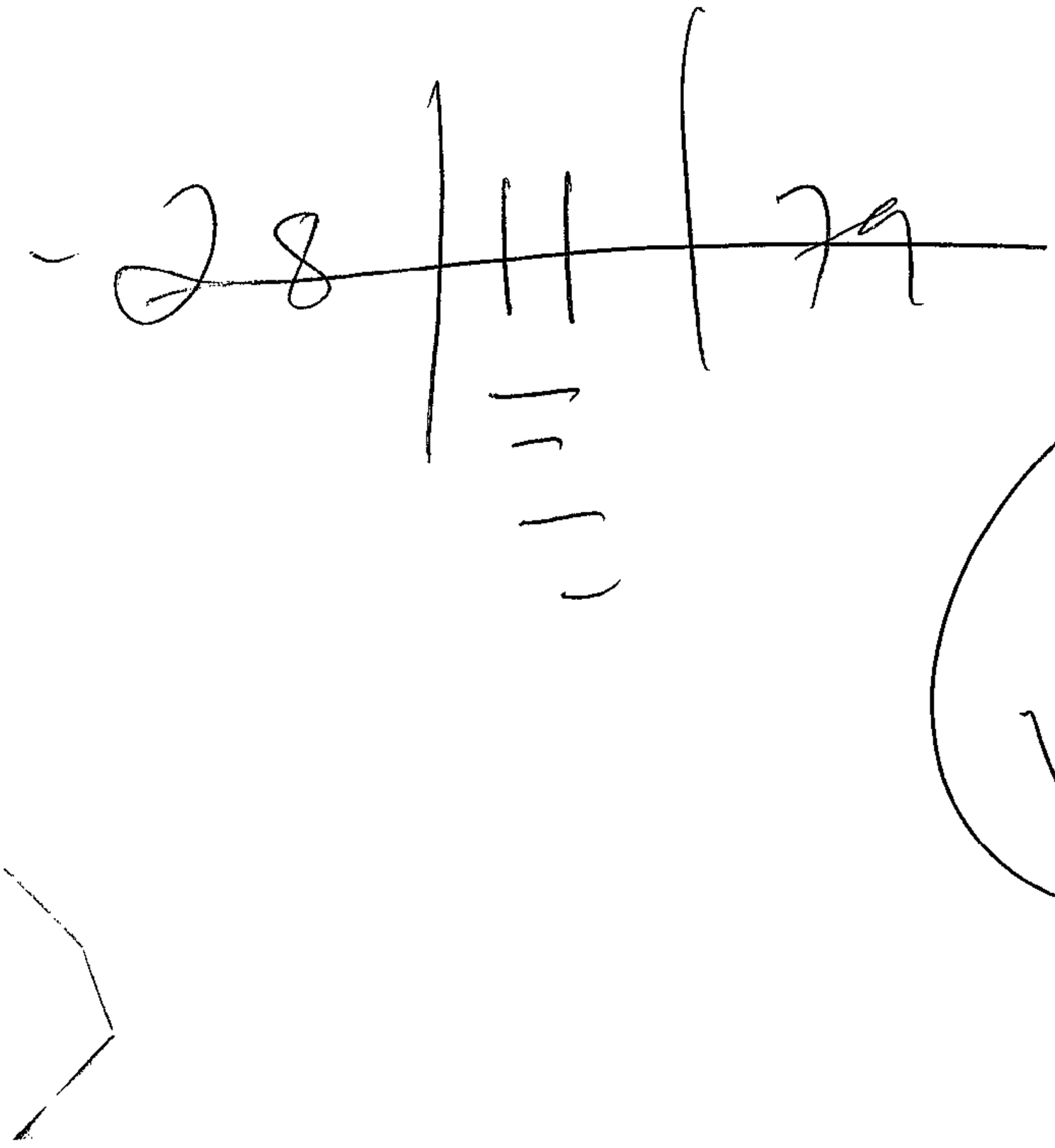

Tribe jibs at title deed call

NM 6/1/22 (341)

African Affairs Reporter

THE AmaNgwane tribe in the Bergville district this week refused to hand over their title deeds to a commissioner appointed by the Department of Plural Relations because, they allege, the Government is preparing to re-settle them.

The tribesmen said that the commissioner, Mr. L. D. Thompson, had summoned the landowners to a meeting where he told them that he wanted to see their title deeds to confirm ownership.

He said those who had not transferred the title deeds would have them transferred if they paid a fee of R2. That also applied to people who had bought land from others but where transfers had not been effected.

The tribesmen said things came to a head when he explained he had taken similar action in Ladysmith.

The angry landowners pointed out that Mr. Thompson had taken title deeds in Ladysmith and a mass removal of people followed.

They said that although they had been told to bring their title deeds. They did not do so.

Chief Tshanibezwe Hlongwane of the AmaNgwane tribe attended the meeting. He said that Mr. Thompson had summoned a meeting without consulting him.

Argument

The commissioner is reported to have told the chief that Sandspruit area, which consist of Woodford and Bethany, did not fall under KwaZulu jurisdiction but the tribesmen argued that they carried KwaZulu citizenship certificates, paid KwaZulu taxes and were represented in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Mr. H. A. Dryer, the acting Chief Commissioner for the Department of Plural Relations in Natal, yesterday confirmed that Mr. Thompson had reported to him that the AmaNgwane had refused to hand over their title deeds.

He had instructed Mr. Thompson to prepare a written report which he would forward to Pretoria.

Mr. Dryer said the area in question was a Black spot in a White area and did not fall under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu and Chief Hlongwane had no control over it.

He said since it was a Black spot the residents would be moved but before this was done ownership had to be established so that compensation could be paid.

Chief Hlongwane had declared the meeting closed because it was conducted without his approval. The tribesmen saluted their chief and walked away as the commissioner packed his documents.

Bantu board liable for damages

10/2/29
N.M
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Court Reporter

A DURBAN judge yesterday accepted the evidence of a driver who said he was assaulted by Kwa Mashu security guards.

Mr. Justice Kumleben found that the chairman and members of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board were liable for damages suffered by Mr. M. J. Masuku.

It was decided that the amount of damages payable would stand over to a later date. Mr. Masuku originally claimed R4 611.

He told the Court that on January 18, 1976, he went to Khuzwayo's shop in Kwa Mashu to buy milk.

As he left the shop he was accosted by men dressed in the uniform of the security guards. They said: "Here is one of the people who were assaulting us," and started beating Mr. Masuku about the head with batons.

He was then kept in custody for some weeks before being granted bail. He later appeared in court on a charge of public violence with 15 others, but was acquitted.

Mr David Noren (instructed by Wartski, Greenberg and Partners) appeared for Mr. Masuku and Mr. Archie Findlay for the board.

No. 143

26 Januarie 1979

MONDLO-DORPSRAAD.—HEFFING VAN BELASTING

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, maak hierby bekend, ingevolge regulasie 23 (10) (b) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, dat dit die Dorpsraad van Mondlo behaag het om, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 23 (10) (a) van Hoofstuk 8 van genoemde Regulasies, belastings te hef ooreenkomstig die bygaande Bylae.

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

(Lêer T60/5/1735/1)

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis geheg is in Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg, en beteken—

"belastingjaar" met betrekking tot—

(a) die tydperk voor 1 April 1979, die tydperk wat strek van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing tot en met 31 Maart 1979; en

No. 143 GG 6286 26 Janu

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MONDLO TOWNSHIP COUNCIL—LEVY RATES

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Mi[illegible] Plural Relations and Development, acting on [illegible] the Minister of Plural Relations and De[illegible] hereby make known, in terms of regulation 2[illegible] of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Admi[illegible] and Control of Townships [illegible] under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, that t[illegible] Council of Mondlo has been pleased by virt[illegible] powers vested in it by regulation 23 (10) (a) of C[illegible] 8 of the said Regulations, to levy rates in acc[illegible] with the accompanying Schedule.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural [illegible] and Development.

(File T60/5[illegible]

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, [illegible] the context o[illegible] indicates, any expression to which a meaning [illegible] assigned in Proclamation R. 293 of 1962 shall [illegible] meaning so assigned, and—

"year of assessment" means, in relation to—

(a) the period before 1 April 1979, the [illegible] extending from the first day of the month [illegible] the date of publication of this notice up [illegible] including 31 March 1979; and

(b) die tydperk na 31 Maart 1979, enige daaropvolgende tydperk wat strek van 1 April in een jaar tot en met 31 Maart in die daaropvolgende jaar.

2. (a) Ten opsigte van die belastingjaar in paragraaf 1 (a) bedoel, 'n belasting van 60c op elke persoon wat die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing 'n bevoordeelde of houer is of daarna word.

(b) Ten opsigte van die belastingjaar in paragraaf 1 (b) bedoel, 'n belasting van—

(i) R1 op elke persoon wat voor of op 30 September in enige sodanige belastingjaar 'n bevoordeelde of houer is of word, ten opsigte van daardie belastingjaar;

(ii) 60c op elke persoon wat na 30 September in enige sodanige belastingjaar 'n bevoordeelde of houer word, ten opsigte van daardie belastingjaar.

(c) 'n Belasting van 5c per maand op elke loseerder.

3. (a) 'n Belasting bedoel in paragraaf 2 (a) is verskuldig—

(i) in die geval van 'n persoon wat op die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing 'n bevoordeelde of houer is, op bedoelde datum;

(ii) in die geval van 'n persoon wat na die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing 'n bevoordeelde of houer word, op die datum waarop sodanige persoon 'n bevoordeelde of houer word;

en is betaalbaar binne drie maande vanaf die datum waarop dit verskuldig word.

(b) 'n Belasting bedoel in paragraaf 2 (b) is verskuldig—

(i) in die geval van 'n persoon wat op 1 April van enige belastingjaar 'n bevoordeelde of houer is, op bedoelde datum;

(ii) in die geval van 'n persoon wat na 1 April van enige belastingjaar 'n bevoordeelde of houer word, op die dag waarop sodanige persoon 'n bevoordeelde of houer word;

en is betaalbaar binne drie maande vanaf die datum waarop dit verskuldig word.

(c) By wanbetaling van 'n belasting bedoel in paragraaf 2 (a) of (b), word 'n boete gelykstaande met vyf persent van die verskuldigde belasting gehef vir elke volle maand ten opsigte waarvan betaling van die belasting agterstallig is, bereken vanaf die datum waarop sodanige belasting verskuldig geword het: Met dien verstande dat sodanige boete nie die bedrag van die belasting oorskry nie.

(d) 'n Belasting bedoel in paragraaf 2 (c) is maandeliks vooruitbetaalbaar—

(i) in die geval van 'n persoon wat op die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing 'n loseerder is, vanaf sodanige datum;

(ii) in die geval van 'n persoon wat na die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing 'n loseerder word, vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum waarop sodanige persoon 'n loseerder word.

(b) the period after 31 March 1979, any subsequent period extending from 1 April in one year up to and including 31 March in the subsequent year.

2. (a) In respect of the year of assessment referred to in paragraph 1 (a), a rate of 60c on each person who is or becomes a grantee or holder on or after the first day of the month following the date of publication of this notice.

(b) In respect of the year of assessment referred to in paragraph 1 (b), a rate of—

(i) R1 on each person who is or becomes a grantee or holder on or before 30 September in any such year of assessment, in respect of that year of assessment;

(ii) 60c on each person who becomes a grantee or holder after 30 September in any such year of assessment, in respect of that year of assessment.

(c) A rate of 5c per month on each lodger.

3. (a) A rate referred to in paragraph 2 (a) is due—

(i) in the case of a person who is a grantee or holder on the first day of the month following the date of publication of this notice, on such date;

(ii) in the case of a person who becomes a grantee or holder after the first day of the month following the date of publication of this notice, on the date such person becomes a grantee or holder;

and shall be payable within three months of the date on which it becomes due.

(b) A rate referred to in paragraph 2 (b) is due—

(i) in the case of a person who is a grantee or holder on 1 April of any year of assessment, on such date;

(ii) in the case of a person who becomes a grantee or holder after 1 April of any year of assessment, on the day such person becomes a grantee or holder;

and shall be payable within three months of the date on which it becomes due.

(c) In default of payment of a rate referred to in paragraph 2 (a) or (b), a penalty equal to five per cent of the rate due for each full month in respect of which payment of such rate is in arrear, calculated from the date such rate became due, shall be imposed: Provided that such penalty shall not exceed the amount of the rate.

(d) A rate referred to in paragraph 2 (c) is payable monthly in advance—

(i) in the case of a person who is a lodger on the first day of the month following the date of publication of this notice, from such date;

(ii) in the case of a person who becomes a lodger after the first day of the month following the date of publication of this notice, from the first day of the month following the date such person becomes a lodger.

No. 446 9 Maart 1979

GRONDWET VAN DIE SWART STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

AANSTELLING VAN KOMITEE OM ONDERSOEK IN TE STEL NA AFSONDERING VAN GROND IN DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE STEDELIKE BESTUUR VAN PIETERMARITZBURG IN DIE PROVINSIE NATAL VIR OKKUPASIE OF BESIT DEUR SWARTES

Die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling het kragtens die bepalings van artikel 36A (1) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), mnr. Mattheus Gerhardus Lötter aangestel as 'n Komitee om ondersoek in te stel na die afsondering van grond (bekend as Imbali en 'n gedeelte van Slangspruit) geleë binne die regsgebied van die stedelike plaaslike bestuur van Pietermaritzburg vir okkupasie of besit deur Swartes.

Die Komitee sal sitting hou te Pietermaritzburg op 24 April 1979 om 09h00 by die kantoor van die Kommissaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, Umgenihof, Pietermaritzstraat.

Belastingbetalers van Pietermaritzburg word uitgenooi om getuienis aan die Komitee voor te lê. Persone/Liggame wat begerig is om getuienis voor te lê aan die Komitee, word versoek om ondergetekende voor of op 2 April 1979 te voorsien van 'n memorandum wat die getuienis wat voorgelê sal word, bevat.

P. J. BOTHA, Sekretaris vir Afsonderingskomitee van Pietermaritzburg.
Posbus 384, Pretoria, 0001.

(Lêer A6/9/1/1/P26)

No. 446 9 March 1979

BLACK STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE RESERVING OF LAND IN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE URBAN LOCAL AUTHORITY OF PIETERMARITZBURG IN THE PROVINCE OF NATAL FOR OCCUPATION OR ACQUISITION BY BLACKS

The Minister of Plural Relations and Development has in terms of section 36A (1) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), appointed Mr Mattheus Gerhardus Lötter as a Committee to investigate the reserving of land (known as Imbali and a portion of Slangspruit) situate within the area of jurisdiction of the Urban Local Authority of Pietermaritzburg for occupation or acquisition by Black persons.

The Committee will sit at Pietermaritzburg on 24 April 1979 at 09h00 at the office of the Commissioner for Plural Relations and Development, Umgeni Court, Pietermaritz Street.

Ratepayers of Pietermaritzburg are invited to submit evidence to the Committee. Persons/Bodies who desire to submit evidence to the Committee are requested to furnish the undersigned with a memorandum containing such evidence on or before 2 April 1979.

P. J. BOTHA, Secretary for Zoning Committee for Pietermaritzburg.
P.O. Box 384, Pretoria, 0001.

(File A6/9/1/1/P26)

Petrus Mkize's hard road home

STRBUNC 11/3/79

DISASTER struck at Petrus Mkize at 5.30 on Friday afternoon.

Crushed in the throng of workers waiting for a train, he suddenly felt his arms seized from behind. A practised hand rifled his pockets.

As it discovered his pay packet he began to shout. Immediately he felt a burning sensation in his right side. Then his attackers — and his money — were gone.

Blood seeping from where he had been stabbed he stumbled on to the train — noticing that his neighbours carefully ignored him.

Half-an-hour later the train stopped in Kwa Mashu. Weak from his wound Petrus was one of the last to alight.

Painfully he made his way to the police station. It was crowded with people who had been robbed.

An hour later, still without receiving medical attention, he made his statement.

He had not seen the faces of his attackers. He did not know how many there were. He had no witnesses even though the platform had been crowded. R30 had been stolen.

The policeman looked at his wound and told him to report to the clinic the next morning.

It was dark. Petrus asked for a lift home. He was refused. He asked to borrow money for a taxi. He was refused. So he started the long walk home sticking as closely as he could to the street lamps.

Darkness brought out the "tsotsis" — thugs who would kill for money. The main rush of the day was over and he was an easy target painfully walking the potholed road.

The fact that his money had already been stolen would not stop the thugs from killing him for fun and he knew there was no policeman to help.

He made it to the corner of the road in which his house stood. He took a whistle from his pocket and blew as loudly as he could.

This was a signal he had arranged with his neighbours. They all carried whistles and if one was attacked he would summon help by blowing the whistle.

Minutes later he had reached the relative safety of the four-roomed house his family shared with another.

It was hot inside with a strong smell from the lamp. The windows were tightly shut and burglar-guarded. The door was locked.

A week before one of the 13 people living in the house had left a window open and his watch on the window sill.

During the night the watch was stolen and the burglar set the curtains alight before leaving.

Now they were forced to carry pangas. Even when they went to the outside toilet they took the bush knife with them. Tsotsis had been known to attack while their victims were in the toilet.

Petrus' wife treated his wound. Luckily it was superficial. She wanted him to go to hospital but he refused. He would have had to walk back to the police station or the township office to reach a telephone to phone an ambulance.

Besides he had no money to pay for the ambulance which could cost as much as R10.

The next morning he walked to the clinic where he was examined and the wound disinfected. From there he went to the township office to tell them he had no money to pay the rent.

Once again he joined the queue of others in a similar plight. An hour later he told his story to an official who listened sympathetically but insisted the rent had to be paid.

Petrus finally left with an undertaking that he would not be evicted before he had a chance to go and raise the money.

He would try his employer. For the rest, the family would have to live on the R15 per week his wife earned as a dómestic worker.

Out of this money they would have to feed their four children and pay for their own transport to and from work. It was going to be another week of barely surviving.

This story is a ficitious one. Petrus does not exist. But the conditions and incidents described happen.

They are encountered daily by some 200 000 people who live in what can only be described as ghetto-like conditions fifteen kilometres from Durban.

They are the people who work in your homes and in your businesses.

As this study carried out by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal in Durban shows they live in appalling conditions.

And they are typical of black conditions throughout South Africa.

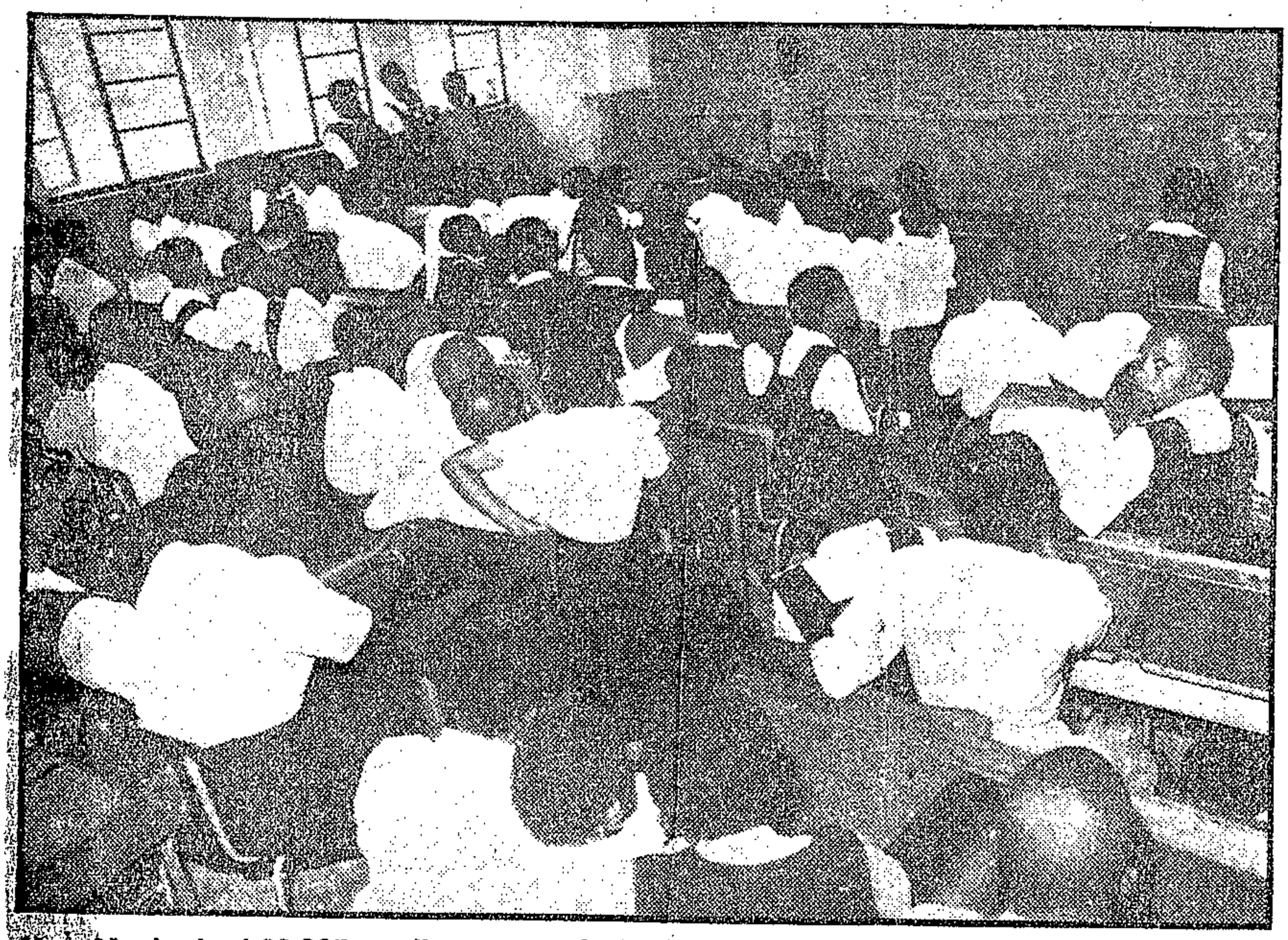
QUOTE

I am nothing and have nobody. My children are not educated and will sail in the same boat as me.

5 TRIBUNE
11/3/79

QUOTE

When are we going to be treated like human beings. If we are dogs why don't we have tails?



Kwa Mashu had 20 365 pupils crammed 53 to a class at the time of the study. The children were being taught in conditions like these

rate. But first and foremost the residents want effective police patrolling, the surveillance of shebeens and drug trafficking, and the improvement of street lighting and public transport.

To overcome their frustrations the people of Kwa Mashu turn to drink. This is made worse by the dangers of walking the streets and the lack of any entertainment in the township.

"The people are unhappy, bored and frustrated because they are ill-treated both at work and at home. The employers are harsh, they don't pay their workers. At home people are harassed by poverty, tsotsis and overcrowding.

Angry

"They are frustrated and angry because they are treated like fools and animals. They are called 'kaffirs', 'boys', and 'girls' at work. They drink in order to forget.

"There is a new slogan in this township. 'We drink to forget our worries'," were some of the reasons given by those interviewed.

The fact that shebeens were at the centre of the social life was also said to promote heavy drinking.

The survey shows that black people in Kwa Mashu have little time for leisure activities.

In fact 20 percent of those interviewed said that doing their household

Poor transport, crammed houses, rising crime, make life a constant struggle

chores was a form of leisure. The most popular form of relaxation was visiting friends, relatives or neighbours.

Half of those who took part inthesurvey had no friends or people they could turn to in times of need.

There was a strong feeling of isolation, mistrust and estrangement. Many felt that Kwa Mashu was not their home but a place they were forced to live by the whites.

At any time they could be forced to move by a change in national policy.

The researchers call for a programme of urban community development on the residents' full participation and initiative. This is the only way in which Kwa Mashu could be transformed into a decent social environment.

"We have no doubt that people in Kwa Mashu have sufficient basic understanding of their situation and awareness of alternatives to participate intelligently in such a programme.

"These challenges have to be met or circumstances could lead to the erosion of an already tenuous social order, especially among the youth. "Under present political conditions urban unrest in response to frustration is likely to gain little and lose much for the residents of a township like Kwa Mashu."

Victims

Professor Schlemmer makes the point that township administrators are as much victims of the situation as the residents.

No administration could succeed if it had to be landlord, policeman, social worker and nursemaid to a housing scheme the size of a small city.

"African townships are too much like compounds or hostels. The people must administer themselves (apart from basic services) or be given freehold tenure and private services.

Discontent

"Politically we cannot afford to have black people focussing discontent on white administrators," Professor Schlemmer said.

Mr Vic Edwards, divisional manager of Putco, admitted there was corruption but said Putco was doing their best to stamp it out.

"We are given to understand that certain of our drivers own taxis. We have had the police working with us and have said we will dismiss any driver who owns a taxi.

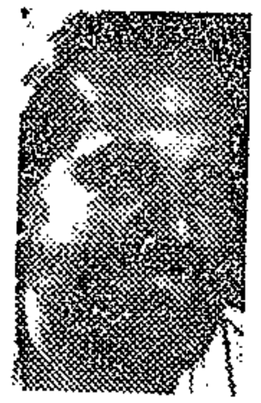
"The corruption takes place mainly on the internal feeder routes. We also have people who sharpen motor car valves to a point, and use them to cause punctures in the buses.

"The bus driver is then forced to give back the passenger's money and they use taxis.

"The buses are cleaned once a day. But after one trip they look like pig sties. We have introduced 70 brand new buses which cost up to R40 000 each in the last eighteen months. But this is a sub-economic bus service and the people cannot expect luxury buses."

Residents say: 'We have no present and no future in the overcrowded township'

S. TRIBUNE 11/3/79



PETER MANN reports on a new study which highlights the appalling conditions under which blacks are forced to live. The township is Kwa Mashu.

ANGER at their lot in life and frustration with being treated as second-class citizens are felt by almost three-quarters of the people living in Kwa Mashu.

Researchers from the University of Natal's Centre for Applied Social Sciences, who recetnly published a study into the needs and problems of a black township in Durban, also found that almost half the people interviewed in KwaMashu did not believe their situation would ever improve.

"My life is on the decline. I live in this two-roomed house like a ghost. In fact I feel I died a long time ago. I don't know whether I am in space or on solid ground.

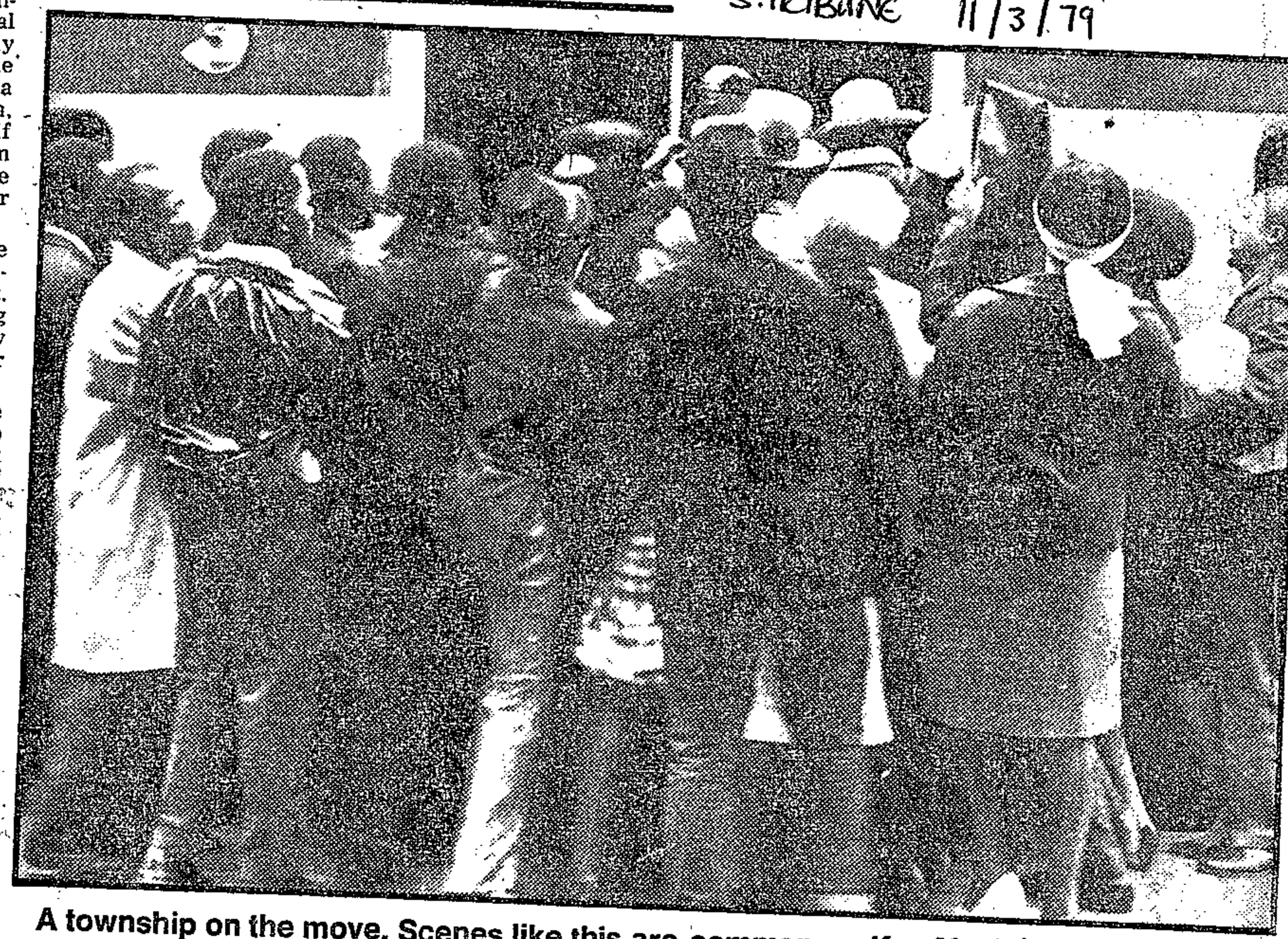
"I am nothing and have nobody to cry to. I used to earn my living through my energy, I ate the sweat of my body. Today I depend on another man who may decide my fate as he likes.

"Worse still my children are not educated and will sail in the same boat as I did."

Reaction

This was the reaction of some of 150 people involved in in-depth interviews during the study to determine what they thought of their future.

The study was carried out by Dr Valerie Moller and Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, and researchers Beata Mbanda and J. Kuzwayo.



A township on the move. Scenes like this are common as KwaMashu residents travel to and from work

more difficult: "The fear of being left stranded in the street at night with no public transport or taxi in sight, an obvious target for the notorious "tsotsies", is a nightmare for many Kwa Mashu residents.

"There is also little safety in numbers as pickpockets operate deftly in crowded closed train compartments. It would appear that many residents have learned to live with crime.

"They have adopted certain security routines or fixed habits to ensure a maximum degree of security when travelling within or outside the township.

"They travel alone only during the daytime, are brought to or collected from stations at night, follow essentially well-lit and populated routes at dusk and select the type of transport according to the time of day."

Barracks

Every year scores of children are turned away from schools because they cannot be accommodated. The residents complain that the schools look like barracks, that they have to

physical insecurity.

They claim that people get stabbed in the presence of the police and that the police are the friends of "the boys who carry bush knives" leaving the residents completely unprotected.

Brutal

One of the residents said: "The police are brutal. One time they chased a little girl who was selling some meat at KwaMashu station. As the child ran across the road she was struck by a car and killed. The police first took the meat before attending to the child."

Those interviewed said they had reported 21 crimes to the police. No action was taken in 12 cases. Forty two percent felt that police inactivity and corruption increased the crime rate.

Police preferred the **Sunday Tribune** to Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner for Port Natal, for comment. Brigadier Kruger could not be contacted.

Influx control was blamed as one of the causes of the high crime rate. At a time when jobs are scarce, restrictive regul[illegible]

It showed an average of 8,2 people living in each of the 15 400 family dwelling units. Ten thousand of the houses had four rooms, while the rest had two rooms or were double two-roomed houses.

All the houses had water but only one tenth had electricity. Another 18 880 men were living in "single" quarters in 669 hostel blocks. They were paying R2 per month for a bed.

Rooms in the hostels contain either 32 or 16 beds. There are about 5 000 people waiting for houses.

At the time of the study Kwa Mashu had 20 365 school pupils in 379 classrooms. They were crammed 53 to a class and were taught by 418 teachers.

The people interviewed in the study said their biggest problems concerned relations with the administrators of the township.

The study was done when KwaMashu was still under the control of the Port Natal Administration Board.

The researchers said that at that time "administration and resident met on an unequal footing and the resident always felt on the losing side. Residents felt they were made to suffer insecurity and degradation at the hand of the administration officials. The felt they had to put up with corruptive practices and intrusion into their privacy in order to keep a roof over their heads.

Inequality

"It is small wonder that for some respondents the township administration tends to symbolise all the inequality of the system with which they have to contend in their daily lives."

Kwa Mashu has now been taken over by the KwaZulu Government. Only 2,7 percent of those interviewed expected an improvement as a result.

Mr Vernon Breetzke, township manager of KwaMashu, said poor relations between residents and the administration no longer existed.

"I cannot speak for the time when the township was controlled by the Port Natal Board.

"But we now have a fully elected township council. All our superintendents are now black people and they work through ward councils.

"There is full liaison between the administration and the councillors," he said.

Residents also complained about the standard of housing and overcrowding in the houses.

Interconnected rooms with no internal doors and paper thin walls mean that there is no privacy. Rooms must be used for multiple purposes and neighbours are often forced to share ablutions, which causes tension between them.

S. TRIBUNE 11/3/79

Complain

Residents complain that children are forced to sleep with their parents or under tables. Families of nine people have to sleep in two rooms.

Maintenance of houses is poor, residents complaining that toilets can be blocked for two to three months before they are repaired.

One of those interviewed put it this way: "When are we going to be treated like human beings. If we are dogs why don't we have tails. How can one say we are considered to be human beings when we are given reject houses?"

Residents also complain about the public transport — on which they spend a significant portion of their weekly earning.

Trains are crowded, buses dirty, uncomfortable and inefficient. Residents are often forced to use private taxis which are expensive.

There are also allegations of corruption among the bus drivers.

"The taxi drivers bribe them into operating badly so that the taxis benefit," one of those interviewed said.

The survey's most frightening statistic concerns the huge incidence of crime.

Forty percent of those interviewed had personally experienced assaults or molestation in the streets of Kwa Mashu or in their homes.

The survey points out that this makes transport pay for schooling and books while these are free for whites.

Communications are inadequate with a post office and telephone booths heading the priority list. One of the residents said: "To speak to someone right here in town you have to write a letter."

Facilities such as libraries, sports fields, hobby and recreation centres for all ages and youths in particular are urgently required.

Those interviewed claimed that medical and ambulance facilities were overburdened and could not operate efficiently.

Poor communications reduce the possibility of receiving medical attention quickly in times of need.

Residents feel they are not adequately protected by the local police. Combined with inefficient medical services this produces a feeling of acute influx control make it more difficult to find employment.

Youths are forced to find illicit means of earning an income — often to contribute their share to the family income.

Poverty is another cause of crime. The survey says: "Poor people are forced to work long hours if they want to feed their children and this leaves parents with little time and energy to bring up their children properly.

Failed

"Some respondents say they are not the least surprised that today's youth has lost respect for its elders. They feel parents and teachers have failed to provide young people with models of excellence to emulate."

Harsh remedies, including public floggings and executions, are suggested to end the crime

eniger tyd op sodanige voorwaardes as wat die hof redelik en billik ag, die tenuitvoerlegging van sodanige bevel of lasbrief kan opskort of die bevel of lasbrief kan ophef.

(e) Sodanige lasbrief word deur die uitspraakskuldeiser opgestel deur die uitspraakskuldeiser of sy prokureur asook die klerk van die hof onderteken en word deur die geregsbode uitgevoer.

(f) Indien die tenuitvoerlegging van enige sodanige lasbrief opgeskort is en die uitspraakskuldenaar gedurende die tydperk van opskorting al die voorwaardes wat in die bevel bepaal word nagekom het, word die bevel vir die gevangesetting van die uitspraakskuldenaar nie uitgevoer nie.

(g) Indien die uitvoering van enige sodanige lasbrief opgeskort is en die uitspraakskuldenaar nagelaat het om die voorwaardes wat in die bevel bepaal word na te kom, kan die hof, op aansoek van die uitspraakskuldeiser, na kennisgewing aan die uitspraakskuldenaar, gelas dat die bevel vir gevangesetting ten uitvoer gebring word: Met dien verstande dat die hof, indien daar tot tevredenheid van die hof deur die uitspraakskuldenaar bewys word dat hy weens omstandighede buite sy beheer nie in staat was om enige voorwaarde van sodanige opskorting na te kom nie, na goeddunke 'n bevel kan uitreik waardeur die tenuitvoerlegging van die lasbrief verder opgeskort word op sodanige voorwaardes as wat die hof redelik en billik ag.

(h) Die bepalings van paragrawe (a), (b) en (c) is *mutatis mutandis* op die kennisgewing in paragraaf (g) bedoel, van toepassing.

(9) Die hof kan, op aandrang van die uitspraakskuldeiser of uitspraakskuldenaar of *suo motu*, 'n werkgewer versoek om 'n skriftelike verklaring met volledige besonderhede aangaande 'n werknemer se besoldiging te verstrek en enige sodanige werkgewer wat weier, versuim of nalaat om dit binne 'n redelike tydperk te doen of wat opsetlik of nalatig onjuiste besonderhede verstrek, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R50, of by wanbetaling, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande.

(10) In enige verrigtinge ingevolge hierdie reël vir die gevangesetting van 'n uitspraakskuldenaar vir minagting van die hof of vir die opheffing of opskorting van 'n bevel of lasbrief of vir die tenuitvoerlegging van 'n bevel of lasbrief weens die nie-nakoming deur die uitspraakskuldenaar van 'n voorwaarde in die opskortingbevel bepaal, kan die hof sodanige bevel betreffende koste uitreik as wat billik is.

(11) 'n Bevel ingevolge subreël (7) (d) kan te eniger tyd, mits gegronde redes aangevoer word, deur die hof opgeskort, gewysig of opgehef word."

2. Vervang in item 2 van Tabel B van die Tweede Aanhangsel "0,10" deur "0,15".

No. R. 550 (341) QG 6364 23 Maart 1979

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE PORT NATAL-GEBIED—REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKALE VAN FOOIE EN GELDE VIR DIE SWART WOONGEBIEDE GELEË TE DURBAN, PINETOWN, STANGER, TONGAAT, UMZINTO EN HARDING

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971)

such warrant: Provided that the court may at any time suspend the execution of or altogether discharged any such order or warrant upon such conditions as may appear to the court to be fair and reasonable.

(e) Such warrant shall be prepared by the judgment creditor, shall be signed by the judgment creditor or his attorney and the clerk of the court and shall be executed by the messenger.

(f) If the execution of any such warrant has been suspended and the judgment debtor has during the period of suspension, observed all the conditions specified in the order, the order for the committal of the judgment debtor shall not be enforced.

(g) If the execution of any such warrant has been suspended and the judgment debtor has failed to fulfil the conditions specified in the order, the court may, on the application of the judgment creditor after notice to the judgment debtor, direct that the order of committal be carried into effect: Provided that the court may in its discretion, if it be proved to its satisfaction by the judgment debtor that he has been unable through circumstances beyond his control to perform any condition of such suspension, grant an order further suspending the execution of the warrant on such conditions as may appear to the court to be fair and reasonable.

(h) The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the notice referred to in paragraph (g).

(9) At the instance of the judgment creditor or judgment debtor or *suo motu* the court may call upon an employer to furnish a written statement containing full particulars of an employee's emoluments, and any such employer who refuses, fails or neglects within a reasonable time to do so or who knowingly or negligently furnishes incorrect particulars, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding R50 or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

(10) In any proceedings under this rule for the committal of a judgment debtor for contempt of court or for the discharge or suspension of any order or warrant or for the putting into operation of an order or warrant by reason of the judgment debtor's failure to comply with any condition specified in the order of suspension, the court may make such order as to costs as may be just.

(11) Any order under paragraph (d) of subrule (7) may at any time and for good cause be suspended, varied or discharged by the court."

2. In item 2 of Table B of the Second Annexure substitute "0,15" for "0,10".

No. R. 550 23 March 1979

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE PORT NATAL AREA.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO TARIFFS OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT DURBAN, PINETOWN, STANGER, TONGAAT, UMZINTO AND HARDING

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 38 (3) (o) of

gelees met artikel 38 (3) (o) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), vaardig hierby, na oorlegpleging met die Administrasieraad vir die Port Natal gebied, die onderstaande regulasies uit, met ingang van 1 April 1979.

REGULASIES

DEEL I

Woordomskrywing

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

(a) beteken—

"Administrasieraad" die Administrasieraad vir die Port Natal gebied ingestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel 2 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971);

"perseelhuur" of enige afleiding daarvan, by die toepassing van Deel IV van hierdie regulasies 'n bedrag bereken op kostes en gelde met betrekking tot—

(i) administrasie;

(ii) gesondheidsdienste (insluitende riool-, sanitasie- en vullisverwyderingsdienste);

(iii) rente betaalbaar en delgingsbetalings op 'n lening wat aangegaan is vir die finansiering van die aankoop van grond geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad waarop 'n Swart woongebied aangelê is;

(iv) huur en/of grondbelasting betaalbaar aan 'n plaaslike owerheid ten opsigte van grond geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad waarop 'n Swart woongebied aangelê is;

(v) skoolheffing;

(vi) stormwaterdreinering;

(vii) straatbeligting;

(viii) strate; en

(ix) water—waar persele nie apart gemeter word nie;

"Woongebiederegulasies" die Regulasies Betreffende die Beheer en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Swart Woongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, soos gewysig, en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadgebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968; en

(b) het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis geheg is in die Woongebiederegulasies, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg.

DEEL II

Gelde betaalbaar en betaling daarvan

Die huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde betaalbaar deur 'n persoon woonagtig in 'n Swart woongebied binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad is soos in Deel IV tot en met Deel XI van hierdie regulasies uiteengesit en word betaal by die kantoor van die Superintendent van die Swart woongebied waarin sodanige persoon woon.

DEEL III

Implementering van huurgelde

1. Die perseelhuur ten opsigte van gesinshuisvesting, voorgeskryf in kolom B van regulasie 2 van Deel IV

the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidated Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby, after consultation with the Administration Board for the Port Natal Area, make the undermentioned regulations, with effect from 1 April 1979.

REGULATIONS

PART I

Definitions

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

(a) "Administration Board" means the Administration Board for the Port Natal Area established under the provisions of section 2 of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);

"Residential Area Regulations" means the Regulations Governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Black Residential Area as promulgated by Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968, as amended, and made applicable to all urban areas by Government Notice R. 1267 of 26 July 1968;

"site-rent" or any derivation thereof, in the application of Part IV of these regulations, an amount calculated on costs and moneys in respect of—

(i) administration;

(ii) health services (inclusive of sewerage, sanitation and refuse removal services);

(iii) interest payable on and redemption payments of a loan entered into for the financing of the purchase of land situated within the administration area of the Administration Board on which a Black residential area has been laid out;

(iv) rent and/or rates payable to a local authority in respect of land situated within the administration area of the Administration Board on which a Black residential area has been laid out;

(v) school levy;

(vi) storm water drainage;

(vii) street lighting;

(viii) streets; and

(ix) water—where sites are not separately metered;

(b) any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Residential Area Regulations, shall bear the meaning so assigned thereto.

PART II

Moneys payable and payment thereof

The rents, charges and other moneys payable by a person resident in a Black residential area within the administration area of the Administration Board shall be as set out in Part IV to Part XI, both inclusive, of these regulations and shall be paid at the office of the Superintendent of the Black residential area wherein such person resides.

PART III

Implementation of rentals

1. The site rent in respect of family accommodation prescribed in column B of regulation 2 of Part IV of

van hierdie regulasies, sal elke ses maande verhoog word met die gedrag in kolom C totdat die perseelhuur in kolom D bereik word. Die eerste sesmaandelikse verhoging sal plaasvind ses maande na die huur in kolomme A en B effektief word.

2. Die huisvestingsgelde ten opsigte van enkelakkommodasie in 'n tehuis, voorgeskryf in kolom A van regulasie 2 van Deel V van hierdie regulasies, sal elke ses maande verhoog word met die bedrag in kolom B totdat die huisvestingsgelde in kolom C bereik word. Die eerste sesmaandelikse verhoging sal plaasvind ses maande na die huisvestingsgelde in kolom A effektief word.

DEEL IV

Huurgelde ten opsigte van persele en wonings vir gesinshuisvesting

1. Die gelde soos in regulasie 2 hieronder bepaal is ten opsigte van elke maand of deel daarvan betaalbaar—

(a) vir die verhuring van 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan 'n perseelpermit uitgereik is ingevolge die bepalings van regulasie 6 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiederegulasies;

(b) vir die verhuring van 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan 'n sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is ingevolge die bepalings van regulasie 8 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiederegulasies;

(c) vir die verhuring van 'n woning ingevolge die bepalings van regulasie 7 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiederegulasies (hierin die huishuur genoem):

Met dien verstande dat in die geval van die verhuring van 'n woning ingevolge die bepalings van die vermelde regulasie beide die huurgeld hieronder bepaal ten opsigte van die verhuring van 'n woning en 'n perseel betaalbaar is:

Met dien verstande verder dat die perseelhuur verhoog sal word onderhewig aan die voorskrif in regulasie 1 van Deel III van hierdie regulasies.

In die geval van 'n perseel waarop 'n gebou opgerig is wat uitsluitlik vir kerkdoeleindes gebruik word of 'n perseel waarop 'n pastorie opgerig is of 'n perseel waarop beide sodanige gebou en pastorie opgerig is die gelde betaalbaar ingevolge hierdie regulasies, twaalf rand per maand bedra.

2. Die bedrae in die kolomme hieronder getoon verteenwoordig die volgende:

Kolom A.—die Huishuur, betaalbaar met ingang van die datum waarop hierdie regulasies effektief word.

Kolom B.—die Perseelhuur, betaalbaar met ingang van die datum waarop hierdie regulasies effektief word.

Kolom C.—die bedrag waarmee die perseelhuur elke ses maande verhoog sal word.

Kolom D.—die perseelhuur na vyf verhogings soos per kolom C.

Algemene opmerking.—Die betrokke perseel- of huisnommers, of straatadresse word aangedui op die verkillende aanlegplanne hieronder genoem wat ter insae lê by die kantore van die Superintendent van die betrokke Swart woongebiede:

these regulations shall be increased at six-monthly intervals by the amounts shown in column C, commencing six months after the rental in columns A and B becomes effective, until the site rentals in column D are reached.

2. The accommodation fees in respect of single hostel accommodation prescribed in column A of regulation 2 of Part V of these regulations, shall be increased at six-monthly intervals by the amounts shown in column B, commencing six months after the accommodation fees in column A become effective, until the accommodation fees in column C are reached.

PART IV

Rental in respect of sites and dwellings for family accommodation

1. The moneys determined as in regulation 2 hereunder shall be payable in respect of every month or part thereof—

(a) for the letting of a site in respect of which a site permit has been issued in terms of the provisions of regulation 6 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations;

(b) for the letting of a site in respect of which a certificate of occupation has been issued in terms of the provisions of regulation 8 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations;

(c) for the letting of a dwelling in terms of the provisions of regulation 7 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations (herein referred to as houserent);

Provided that in the case of the letting of a dwelling in terms of the provisions of the said regulation 7, both the rental determined hereunder in respect of the letting of a dwelling and a site shall be payable:

Provided further that the site rent shall be increased subject to the provision in regulation 1 of Part III of these regulations

In the case of a site on which a building has been erected which is used exclusively for church purposes or a site on which a manse has been erected, the moneys payable per month, in terms of this regulation shall amount to twelve rand per month only.

2. The amounts shown in the columns hereunder represent the following:

Column A.—the House Rental, payable with effect from the effective date of these regulations.

Column B.—the Site Rental, payable with effect from the effective date of these regulations.

Column C.—the amount by which the site rental will be increased every six months.

Column D.—the amount of Site Rent payable after five increases as per Column C.

General note.—The site or house numbers or street addresses, are shown on the various lay-out plans mentioned hereunder which are open for inspection at the offices of the Superintendent of the Black residential areas concerned:

	Kolom A	Kolom B	Kolom C	Kolom D
	R	R	R	R
2 (1) Lamont Swart Woongebied—Durban (Aanlegplan C 6/1/1). (a) Gesinshuisvesting uit ekonomiese fondse opgerig. (i) Drievertrekhuise: Huise 6, 20, 40, 69, 79, 85, 101, 109, 139, 141, 209, 219, 239, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 281, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 393, 395, 409, 419, 423, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 465, 554, 556, 566, 571, 579, 583, 603, 605, 646, 676, 678, 684, 686, 688, 694, 698, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 735, 740, 741, 752, 754, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 842, 843, 845, 847, 848, 849, 851, 853, 858, 860, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 968, 971, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 987, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1021, 1023, 1026, 1028, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1046, 1049, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1061, 1064, 1067, 1069, 1079, 1089, 1099, 1109, 1119, 1139, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1190, 1192, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1249, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1354, 1356, 1362, 1364, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1434, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1518, 1521, 1522, 1525, 1526, 1530, 1531, 1534, 1538, 1542, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1569, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1596, 1598, 1599, 1604, 1606, 1609, 1612, 1614, 1629, 1637, 1682, 1684, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1729, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1909, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982.	2,81	9,81	1,14	15,51
2 (1) (a) (ii) Drievertrekhuise (met elektrisiteit): Huise 65, 67, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 547, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567.	2,54	11,03	1,49	18,48
(iii) Viervertrekhuise: Huise 367, 369, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2209, 2211, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578.	6,00	8,61	2,08	19,01
(iv) Viervertrek-woonstelhuise: Huise 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 53, 55, 57, 91, 93, 95, 97, 111, 113, 115, 117, 121, 123, 125, 127, 131, 133, 135, 137, 161, 163, 165, 167, 171, 173, 175, 177, 181, 183, 185, 187, 191, 193, 195, 197, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258, 261, 263, 265, 267, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 282, 284, 286, 288, 301, 303, 305, 307, 311, 313, 315, 317, 321, 323, 325, 327, 331, 333, 335, 337, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 401, 403, 405, 407, 411, 413, 415, 417, 712, 714, 716, 718, 722, 724, 726, 728, 732, 734, 736, 738, 762, 764, 766, 768, 772, 774, 776, 778, 782, 784, 786, 788, 792, 794, 796, 798, 802, 804, 806, 808, 812, 814, 816, 818, 822, 824, 826, 828, 832, 834, 836, 838, 862, 864, 866, 868, 872, 874, 876, 878, 882, 884, 886, 888, 892, 894, 896, 898, 902, 904, 906, 908, 912, 914, 916, 918, 922, 924, 926, 928, 932, 934, 936, 938, 942, 944, 946, 948, 952, 954, 956, 958, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1432, 1433, 1436, 1438, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587.	5,33	9,28	2,08	19,68

	Kolom A	Kolom B	Kolom C	Kolom D
	R	R	R	R
2 (1) Lamont Swart Woongebied-- Durban Aanlegplan C 6/1/1). (a) 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1621, 1623, 1625 1627, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2642, 2644, 2616, 2648, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 1818, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2911 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2961, 2962 2963, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3198, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3161, 3162 3163, 4164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3222, 3224, 3226, 3228, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3238, 3242, 3244, 3246, 3248, 3252, 3254, 3256, 3258, 3262, 3264, 3266, 3268, 3272, 3274, 3276, 3278, 3282, 3284 3286, 3288. (x) Vyfvertrekhuise: Huise 71 73, 75, 77, 81, 87, 89, 392, 421, 460, 461, 463, 558, 560, 562, 564, 573, 575, 577, 581, 628, 630, 690, 692, 737, 739, 744, 746, 748, 749, 750, 751, 756, 757, 758, 759, 790, 840, 844, 846, 850, 852, 854, 856, 960, 966, 970, 972, 989, 991, 993, 995, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1043, 1044, 1048, 1050, 1054, 1056, 1060, 1062, 1066, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1129, 1149, 1161, 1165, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1180, 1199, 1350, 1352, 1358, 1360, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1402, 1407, 1491, 1517, 1519, 1520, 1523, 1524, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1532, 1533, 1535, 1536, 1540, 1544, 1560, 1562, 1566, 1568, 1592, 1594, 1600, 1602, 1608, 1610, 1616, 1618, 1758, 1760, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1981, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991. 2. (1) (b) Gesinshuisvesting nie uit Ekonomiese Fondse opgerig nie. (i) Herverkrygde huise. (a) Groot Persele: Huise 570 580, 2843, 2861, 2865, 2967, 4026, 4036, 4038, 4102, 4106, 4450, 4502, 5075, 5212.	5,89	10,35	1,97	20,20
(b) Gewone Persele: Huise 4006, 4008, 4049, 4075, 4091, 4097, 4101, 4103, 4117, 4122, 4123, 4126, 4146, 4147, 4151, 4153, 4157, 4159, 4162, 4174, 4177, 4179, 4186, 4188, 4196, 4201, 4218, 4221, 4226, 4228, 4235, 4237, 4238, 4249, 4254, 4257, 4258, 4266, 4269, 4278, 4285, 4286, 4291, 4292, 4294, 4310, 4314, 4361, 4366, 4368, 4369, 4387, 4391, 4397, 4435, 4453, 4457, 4459, 4465, 4469, 4471, 4515, 4517, 4519, 4532, 4539, 4545, 4562, 4563, 4566, 4568, 4585, 4590, 4592, 4594, 4596, 4602, 4609, 4614, 4619, 4621, 4624, 4627, 4630, 4665, 4670, 4677, 4680, 4682, 4685, 4695, 4822, 4825, 4830, 4847, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4863, 4864, 4867, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4881, 4882, 4892, 4915, 4926, 4930, 4932, 4933, 4938, 4947, 4956, 4979, 4983, 5003, 5020, 5030, 5035, 5043, 5057, 5060, 5101, 5117, 5118, 5122, 5123, 5125, 5126, 5129, 5132, 5138, 5139, 5148, 5162, 5166, 5172, 5192, 5193, 5205 5206, 5217.	Een twaalfde van 10% van die koste aangegaan deur die Raad ten opsigte van herverkrygging. Een twaalfde van 10% van die koste aangegaan deur die Raad ten opsigte van herverkrygging.	5,04 4,63	1,99 1,83	14,99 13,78

	Kolom A	Kolom B	Kolom C	Kolom D
	R	R	R	R
(ii) Eienaar opgerigte huise. (a) Groot Persele: Huise 572, 576, 578, 582, 584, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2863, 2965, 4024, 4028, 4030, 4032, 4034, 4082, 4084, 4086, 4088, 4090, 4092, 4094, 4096, 4100, 4104, 4108, 4110, 4247, 4440, 4442, 4448, 4452, 4454, 4456, 4458, 4460, 4466, 4468, 4470, 4473, 4474, 4478, 4480, 4482, 4484, 4488, 4490, 4494, 4496, 4498, 4500, 4504, 4506, 4525, 4527, 5061, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5076, 5077, 5079, 5081, 5083, 5210, 5214,	Nul	5,04	1,99	14,99
(b) Gewone Persele: Huise 4005, 4007, 4009, 4010, 4011, 4012, 4013, 4014, 4015, 4016, 4017, 4018, 4019, 4020, 4021, 4022, 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4045, 4047, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4059, 4061, 4067, 4069, 4071, 4073, 4077, 4079, 4081, 4083, 4085, 4087, 4089, 4093, 4095, 4099, 4111, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4115, 4116, 4118, 4119, 4120, 4121, 4124, 4125, 4127, 4128, 4129, 4130, 4131, 4132, 4133, 4134, 4135, 4136, 4137, 4138, 4139, 4140, 4141, 4142, 4143, 4144, 4145, 4155, 4156, 4158, 4160, 4161, 4163, 4164, 4165, 4166, 4167, 4168, 4169, 4170, 4171, 4172, 4173, 4175, 4176, 4178, 4180, 4181, 4182, 4183, 4184, 4185, 4187, 4189, 4190, 4191, 4192, 4193, 4194, 4195, 4197, 4198, 4199, 4200, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4208, 4217, 4219, 4220, 4222, 4223, 4224, 4225, 4227, 4229, 4230, 4231, 4232, 4233, 4234, 4236, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4255, 4256, 4259, 4260, 4261, 4262, 4263, 4264, 4265, 4267, 4268, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4279, 4280, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4287, 4288, 4290, 4293, 4295, 4296, 4297, 4298, 4299, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4308, 4312, 4316, 4318, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359, 4360, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4365, 4367, 4370, 4371, 4372, 4373, 4374, 4375, 4376, 4377, 4378, 4379, 4381, 4383, 4385, 4386, 4388, 4389, 4390, 4392, 4393, 4394, 4395, 4396, 4398, 4399, 4401, 4403, 4405, 4407, 4409, 4437, 4439, 4441, 4443, 4445, 4447, 4449, 4451, 4455, 4461, 4463, 4467, 4485, 4487, 4489, 4491, 4493, 4495, 4497, 4499, 4501, 4503, 4505, 4507, 4509, 4511, 4513, 4521, 4528, 4529, 4530, 4531, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536, 4537, 4538, 4540, 4541, 4542, 4543, 4544, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4554, 4556, 4558, 4560, 4564, 4565, 4570, 4577, 4579, 4581, 4583, 4588, 4591, 4593, 4595, 4597, 4598, 4599, 4601, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607, 4608, 4610, 4611, 4612, 4613, 4615, 4616, 4617, 4618, 4620, 4622, 4623, 4625, 4626, 4628, 4629, 4631, 4632, 4633, 4634, 4635, 4636, 4637, 4638, 4639, 4640, 4641, 4642, 4643, 4644, 4646, 4648, 4650, 4652, 4654, 4658, 4663, 4664, 4666, 4667, 4668, 4669, 4672, 4673, 4674, 4675, 4676, 4678, 4679, 4681, 4683, 4684, 4687, 4689, 4691, 4693, 4697, 4804, 4806, 4808, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, 4823, 4824, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4848, 4849, 4854, 4855, 4865, 4866, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4879, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4894, 4907, 4909, 4911, 4913, 4914, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4922, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4929, 4931, 4934, 4935, 4936, 4937, 4939, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4943, 4944, 4945, 4946, 4948, 4949, 4950, 4951, 4952, 4953, 4954, 4955, 4957, 4958, 4960, 4962, 4964, 4966, 4968, 4970, 4972, 4976, 4978, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5002, 5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5029, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5041, 5056, 5058, 5059, 5062, 5064, 5066, 5097, 5099, 5102, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114, 5115, 5116, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5124, 5127, 5128, 5130, 5131, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5140, 5141, 5142, 5143, 5144, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5155, 5157, 5160, 5164, 5165, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5173, 5175, 5177, 5190, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5211, 5213, 5215, 5219.	Nul	4,63	1,83	13,78
2. (2) Chesterville Swart Woongebied, Durban (Aanlegplan C 2/1/3). (a) Gesinshuisvesting uit ekonomiese fondse opgerig. (i) Viervertrekhuise: Huis 1 tot en met 30, 32 tot en met 79, 81 tot en met 112, 114 tot en met 134, 181 tot en met 254, 256 tot en met 317, 319, 321, 323, 325 tot en met 339, 341 tot en met 499, 501 tot en met 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927 tot en met 987, 1065 tot en met 1208, 1210 tot en met 1265	4,72	10,21	1,86	19,51
2. (3) Klaarwater Swart Woongebied, Pinetown (Aanlegplan W 1/1/1). (a) Gesinshuisvesting uit ekonomiese fondse opgerig. (i) Viervertrekhuise: In Mkomazistraat, Nos. 37, 39 tot en met 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66	2,88	5,30	2,60	18,30
In Ngcobostraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 38, 40 tot en met 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82				
In Ndlovustraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73				
In Phakhatistraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32				
In Makwazastraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45				
In Mosieastraat, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9				
In Dubcoord, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15				
In Majolaoord, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18				
In Mbetheoord, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19				
In Jilistraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33				
In Ndwandwestraat, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15				
In Sipongostraat, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 en ook die twee opsigtershuise op die gronde van die Laer- en die Hoër Primêre Skole				

	Kolom A	Kolom B	Kolom C	Kolom D
	R	R	R	R
2. (3) (b) Eienaar opgerigte huis: In Makwazastraat, No. 75	Nul	4,96	2,26	16,26
2. (4) Hambanati Swart Woongebied, Tongaat (Aanlegplan N 2/1/2). (a) Gesinshuisvesting uit ekonomiese fondse opgerig. (i) Drievertrekhuise: In Hambanatistraat, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 43, 45, 47, 49	2,65	2,82	2,50	15,32
In Nkosibomvustraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62, 65				
In Makawusestraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 8	3,53	2,89	2,56	15,69
In Tsekisostraat, No. 1				
(ii) Viervertrekhuise: In Mkwanasistraat, Nos. 1, 3, 6				
In Hambanatistraat, Nos. 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 39, 41, 51, 53				
In Nkosibomvustraat, Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 63				
In Tobigazistraat; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17				
In Jalistraat, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12				
In Labashanestraat, Nos. 1, 3 tot en met 6, 8 tot en met 10, 12 tot en met 14, 16 tot en met 18, 20 tot en met 22, 24, 26	4,60	2,95	2,60	15,95
In Ndlovustraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 7				
In Chilistraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 7				
(iii) Viervertrekhuise: In Mkwanazistraat, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8				
In Hambanatistraat, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54				
In Nkosibomvustraat, No. 64				
In Makawusestraat, Nos. 9 tot en met 43				
In Tobigazistraat, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20				
In Jalistraat, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13				
In Labashanestraat, Nos. 2, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 25				
In Chillistraat, Nos. 8 tot en met 14				
In Jiyanastraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 21				
In Mansekofistraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 40				
In Ngwenyastraat, Nos. 1 tot en met 21				
2. (5) Shakaville Swart Woongebied, Stanger (Aanlegplan N 1/1/3). (a) Gesinshuisvesting uit ekonomiese fondse opgerig. (i) Tweevertrekhuise: Op persele A12, B2, B5, B10, B14, C3, C5, C9, C12, C15, D1, D4, D6, D8, D10, D12, F7, F10, G1, G6, G9	1,50	2,30	2,10	12,80
	1,30	2,40	2,20	13,40
(ii) Drievertrekhuis: Op perseel L16	1,70	2,30	2,10	12,80
(iii) Drievertrekhuise: Op persele E3, E8, F1, H4, H11, H16, I2, I6, I9, I13	1,85	2,25	2,05	12,50
(iv) Drievertrekhuise: Op persele A2, A3, A4, A13, A14, A15, A16, B1, B3, B4, B6, B7, B8, B9, B11, B12, B13, B15, B16, C1, C2, C6, C7, C8, C10, C11, C13, C14, C16, D2, D3, D5, D7, D9, D11, F4, F5, F6, F8, F9, F11, G5, G7, G8, G10, G11, G12	2,05	2,20	2,00	12,20
(v) Drievertrekhuise: Op persele A1, A11, E1, E2, E4, E5, E6, E7, E9, E10, F2, G2, G3, G4, H1, H2, H3, H5 tot en met H10, H12 tot en met H15, H17, H18, I1, I3, I4, I7, I8, I10, I11, I12, I14, I15, I18	2,15	2,20	2,00	12,20
(vi) Drievertrekhuise: Op persele C4, F3, H19 tot en met H24, I5, I16, I17, I19 tot en met I22, K1 tot en met K15, L1 tot en met L15 en L17	3,73	2,02	1,82	11,12
(vii) Viervertrekhuise: Op persele J7 tot en met J13	4,85	1,70	1,50	9,20
(viii) Viervertrekhuise: Op persele J1 tot en met J6	Nul	5,15	0,90	9,65
(b) Eienaar opgerigte huise: (i) Op perseel R19	Nul	6,05	0,95	10,80
(ii) Op persele O1 tot en met O7	Nul	3,25	0,75	7,00
(iii) Op al die volgende persele, M1 tot en met M15, N1, N3, N4 tot en met N20, O8 tot en met O19, P1 tot en met P4, P7 tot en met P17, Q1 tot en met Q16, R1 tot en met R10 (a), R10 (b) tot en met R18, R20 tot en met R25	2,40	1,50	0,85	5,75
2. (6) Shayamoya Swart Woongebied, Umzinto (Aanlegplan S 8/2/3). (i) Drievertrekhuise: Op persele 1 tot en met 3, 13 tot en met 16	3,20	3,00	0,90	7,50
(ii) Viervertrekhuise: Op persele 1 tot en met 12, 17 tot en met 26	Nul	2,75	0,25	4,00
2. (7) Harding Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan S 2/2/3). (i) Gesinshutte: Op persele 10 tot en met 17, 37 tot en met 46, 62, 64 tot en met 71, 73, 79				

	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	R	R	R	R
2 (1) Lamont Black Residential Area, Durban (lay-out plan C 6/1/1). (a) Family accommodation erected out of economic funds. (i) Three-roomed houses: Houses 6, 20, 40, 69, 79, 85, 101, 109, 139, 141, 209, 219, 239, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 281, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 393, 395, 409, 419, 423, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 465, 554, 556, 566, 571, 579, 583, 603, 605, 646, 676, 678, 684, 686, 688, 694, 698, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 735, 740, 741, 752, 754, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 842, 843, 845, 847, 848, 849, 851, 853, 858, 860, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 968, 971, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 987, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1021, 1023, 1026, 1028, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1046, 1049, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1061, 1064, 1067, 1069, 1079, 1089, 1099, 1109, 1119, 1139, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1190, 1192, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1249, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1354, 1356, 1362, 1364, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1434, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1518, 1521, 1522, 1525, 1526, 1530, 1531, 1534, 1538, 1542, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1569, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1596, 1598, 1599, 1604, 1606, 1609, 1612, 1614, 1629, 1637, 1682, 1684, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1729, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1909, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982	2,81	9,81	1,14	15,51
2 (1) (a) (ii) Three-roomed houses (with electricity): Houses 65, 67, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 547, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567	2,54	11,03	1,49	18,48
(iii) Four-roomed houses: Houses 367, 369, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2209, 2211, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578	6,00	8,61	2,08	19,01
(iv) Four-roomed flatted houses: Houses 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 53, 55, 57, 91, 93, 95, 97, 111, 113, 115, 117, 121, 123, 125, 127, 131, 133, 135, 137, 161, 163, 165, 167, 171, 173, 175, 177, 181, 183, 185, 187, 191, 193, 195, 197, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 213, 214 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 231, 232, 233, 2 4, 235, 236, 237, 238, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 261, 263, 265, 267, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277 278, 282, 284, 286, 288, 301, 303, 305, 307, 311, 313, 315, 317, 321, 323, 325, 327, 331, 333, 335, 337, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 361, 363, 365, 367, 401, 403, 405, 407, 411, 413, 415, 417, 712, 714, 716, 718, 722, 724, 726, 728, 732, 734, 736, 738, 762, 764, 766, 768, 772, 774, 776, 778, 782, 784, 786, 788, 792, 794, 796, 798, 802, 804, 806, 808, 812, 814, 816, 818, 822, 824, 826, 828, 832, 834, 836, 838, 862, 864, 866, 868, 872, 874, 876, 878, 882, 884, 886, 888, 892, 894, 896, 898, 902, 904, 906, 908, 912, 914, 916, 918, 922, 924, 926, 928, 932, 934, 936, 938, 942, 944, 946, 948, 952, 954, 956, 958, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1301, 130[illegible],	5,33	9,28	2,08	19,68

	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	R	R	R	R
1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1432, 1433, 1436, 1438, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2182, 2184 2186, 2188, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2202, 2204 2206, 2208, 2212, 2214, 2216 2218, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666 2667, 2668, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2725, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2852, 2851, 2856, 2858, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916 2917, 2918, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3041, 3042, 3013, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3101, 3102, 3103 3104, 3105 3106, 3107, 3108, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3222, 3224, 3226, 3228, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3238, 3242, 3244, 3246, 3248, 3252, 3254, 3256, 3258, 3262, 3264, 3266, 3268, 3272, 3274, 3276, 3278, 3282, 3284, 3286, 3288 (v) Five-roomed houses: Houses 71, 73, 75, 77, 81, 87, 89, 392, 421, 460, 461, 463, 558, 560, 562, 564, 573 575, 577, 581, 628, 630, 690, 692, 737, 739, 744, 746, 748, 749, 750, 751, 756, 757, 758, 759, 790, 840, 844, 846, 850, 852, 854, 856, 960, 966, 970, 972, 989, 991, 993, 995, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1043, 1044, 1048, 1050, 1054, 1056, 1060, 1062, 1066, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1129, 1149, 1161, 1165, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1180, 1199, 1350 1352, 1358, 1360, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1402, 1407, 1401, 1517, 1519, 1520, 1523, 1524, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1532, 1533, 1535, 1536, 1540, 1544, 1560, 1562, 1566, 1568, 1592, 1594, 1600, 1602, 1608, 1610, 1616, 1618, 1755, 1760, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1747, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1981, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 2. (1) (b) Family accommodation not erected out of economic funds. (b) Re-acquired houses. (c) Large sites: Houses 570, 580, 2843, 2861, 2865, 2967, 4026, 4036, 4038, 4102, 4106, 4450, 4502, 5075, 5212 (b) Ordinary sites: Houses 3006, 4008, 4049, 4075, 4091, 4097, 4101, 4103, 4117, 4122, 4123, 4126, 4146, 4147, 4151, 4153, 4157, 4159, 4162, 4174, 4177, 4179, 4186, 4188, 4196, 4201, 4218, 4221, 4226, 4228, 4235, 4237, 4248, 4249, 4254, 4257, 4258, 4266, 4269, 4278, 4285, 4286, 4291, 4292, 4294, 4310, 4314, 4361, 4366 4368, 4369, 4387, 4391, 4397, 4435, 4453, 4457, 4459, 4465, 4469, 4471, 4515, 4517, 4519, 4532, 4539, 4545, 4562, 4563, 4566, 4568, 4585, 4590, 4592, 4594, 4596, 4602, 4609, 4614, 4619, 4621, 4624, 4627, 4630, 4665, 4670, 4677, 4680, 4682, 4685, 4695, 4822, 4825, 4830, 4847, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4863, 4864, 4867, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4881, 4882, 4892, 4915, 4928, 4930, 4932, 4933, 4938, 4947, 4956, 4979, 4983, 5003, 5020, 5030, 5035, 5043, 5057, 5060, 5101, 5117, 5118, 5122, 5123, 5125, 5126, 5139, 5132, 5138 5139, 5148, 5162, 5166, 5172, 5192, 5193, 5205, 5206, 5217	5,89	10,35	1,97	20,20
	One-twelfth of 10% of the cost to the Board of re-acquisition	5,04	1,99	14,99
	One-twelfth of 10% of the cost to the Board of re-acquisition	4,63	1,83	13,78

	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	R	R	R	R
2. (1) (b) (ii) Owner built houses. (a) Large sites: Houses 572, 576, 578, 582, 584, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2863, 2965, 4024, 4028, 4030, 4032, 4034, 4082, 4084, 4086, 4088, 4090, 4092, 4094, 4096, 4100, 4104, 4108, 4110, 4247, 4440, 4442, 4448, 4452, 4454, 4456, 4458, 4460, 4466, 4468, 4470, 4473, 4474, 4478, 4480, 4482, 4484, 4488, 4490, 4494, 4496, 4498, 4500, 4504, 4506, 4525, 4527, 5061, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5076, 5077, 5079, 5081, 5083, 5210, 5214	Nil	5,04	1,99	14,99
(b) Ordinary sites: Houses 4005, 4007, 4009, 4010, 4011, 4012, 4013, 4014, 4015, 4016, 4017, 4018, 4019, 4020, 4021, 4022, 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4045, 4047, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4059, 4061, 4067, 4069, 4071 4073, 4077, 4079, 4081, 4083, 4085, 4087, 4089, 4093, 4095, 4099, 4111, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4115, 4116, 4118, 4119, 4120, 4121, 4124, 4125, 4127, 4128, 4129, 4130, 4131, 4132, 4133, 4134, 4135, 4136, 4137, 4138, 4139, 4140, 4141, 4142, 4143, 4144, 4145, 4155, 4156, 4158, 4160, 4161, 4163, 4164, 4165, 4166, 4167, 4168, 4169, 4170, 4171, 4172, 4173, 4175, 4176, 4178, 4180, 4181, 4182, 4183, 4184, 4185, 4187, 4189, 4190, 4191, 4192, 4193, 4194, 4195, 4197, 4198, 4199, 4200, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4208, 4217, 4219, 4220, 4222, 4223, 4224, 4225, 4227, 4229, 4230, 4231, 4232, 4233, 4234, 4236, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4255, 4256, 4259, 4260, 4261, 4262, 4263, 4264, 4265, 4267, 4268, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4279, 4280, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4287, 4288, 4290, 4293, 4295, 4296, 4297, 4298, 4299, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4308, 4312, 4316, 4318, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359, 4360, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4365, 4367, 4370, 4371, 4372, 4373, 4374, 4375, 4376, 4377, 4378, 4379, 4381, 4383, 4385, 4386, 4388, 4389, 4390, 4392, 4393, 4394, 4395, 4396, 4398, 4399, 4401, 4403, 4405, 4407, 4409, 4437, 4439, 4441, 4443, 4445, 4447, 4449, 4451, 4455, 4461, 4463, 4467, 4485, 4487, 4489, 4491, 4493, 4495, 4497, 4499, 4501, 4503, 4505, 4507, 4509, 4511, 4513, 4521, 4528, 4529, 4530, 4531, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536, 4537, 4538, 4540, 4541, 4542, 4543, 4544, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4554, 4556, 4558, 4560, 4564, 4565, 4570, 4577, 4579, 4581, 4583, 4588, 4591, 4593, 4595, 4597, 4598, 4599, 4601, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607, 4608, 4610, 4611, 4612, 4613, 4615, 4616, 4617, 4618, 4620, 4622, 4623, 4625, 4626, 4628, 4629, 4631, 4632, 4633, 4634, 4635, 4636, 4637, 4638, 4639, 4640, 4641, 4642, 4643, 4644, 4646, 4648, 4650, 4652, 4654, 4658, 4663, 4664, 4666, 4667, 4668, 4669, 4672, 4673, 4674, 4675, 4676, 4678, 4679, 4681, 4683, 4684, 4687, 4689, 4691, 4693, 4697, 4804 4806, 4808, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, 4823, 4824, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4848, 4849, 4854, 4855, 4865, 4866, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4879, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4894, 4907, 4909, 4911, 4913, 4914, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4922, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4929, 4931, 4934, 4935, 4936, 4937, 4939, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4943 4944, 4945, 4946, 4948, 4949, 4950, 4951, 4952, 4953, 4954, 4955, 4957, 4958, 4960, 4962, 4964, 4966, 4968, 4970, 4972, 4976, 4978, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5002, 5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5029, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5041, 5056, 5058, 5059, 5062, 5064, 5066, 5097, 5099, 5102, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114, 5115, 5116, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5124, 5127, 5128, 5130, 5131, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5140, 5141, 5142, 5143, 5144, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5155, 5157, 5160, 5161, 5165, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5173, 5175, 5177, 5190, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5211, 5213, 5215, 5219	Nil	4,63	1,83	13,78
2. (2) Chesterville Black Residential Area, Durban (Layout Plan C2/1/3). (a) Family accommodation erected out of economic funds. (i) Four-roomed houses: Houses 1 to 30 both inclusive, 32 to 79 both inclusive, 81 to 112 both inclusive, 114 to 134 both inclusive, 181 to 254 both inclusive, 256 to 317 both inclusive, 319, 321, 323, 325 to 339 both inclusive, 341 to 499 both inclusive, 501 to 917 both inclusive, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927 to 987 both inclusive, 1065 to 1208 both inclusive, 1210 to 1265 both inclusive	4,72	10,21	1,86	19,51
2. (3) Klaarwater Black Residential Area, Pinetown (Layout Plan W1/1/1). (a) Family accommodation erected out of economic funds. (i) Four-roomed houses: In Mkoniazi Street, Nos. 37, 39 to 42 both inclusive, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66 In Nqeobo Street, Nos. 1 to 38 both inclusive, 40 to 68 both inclusive, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 In Nhlovu Street, Nos. 1 to 33 both inclusive, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 In Phakhati Street, Nos. 1 to 4 both inclusive, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 In Makwaza Street, Nos. 1 to 35 both inclusive, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 In Mosiea Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 In Dube Place, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 In Majola Place, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 In Mbethe Place, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 In Jili Street, Nos. 1 to 5 both inclusive, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 In Ndwandwe Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 In Sipongo Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and the two caretakers' cottages in the grounds of the lower and higher primary schools	2,88	5,30	2,60	18,30

	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	R	R	R	R
(b) Owner-built house: In Makwaza Street, No. 75	Nil	4,96	2,26	16,26
2. (4) Hambanati Black Residential Area, Tongaat (Layout Plan N2/1/2). (a) Family accommodation erected out of economic funds. (i) Three-roomed houses. In Hambanati Road, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 43, 45, 47, 49 In Nkosibomvu Road, Nos. 1 to 17 both inclusive, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62, 65 In Makawuse Road, Nos. 1 to 8 both inclusive In Tsekiso Street, No. 1	2,65	2,82	2,50	15,32
(ii) Four-roomed houses: In Mkwanazi Road, Nos. 1, 3, 6 In Hambanati Road, Nos, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 39, 41, 51, 53 In Nkosibomvu Road, Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 63 In Tobigazi Road, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 In Jali Road, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 In Labashane Road, Nos. 1, 3 to 6 both inclusive, 8 to 10 both inclusive, 12 to14 both inclusive, 16 to 18 both inclusive, 20 to 22 both inclusive, 24, 26 In Ndlovu Street, Nos. 1 to 7 both inclusive In Chili Street, Nos. 1 to 7 both inclusive	3,53	2,89	2,56	15,69
(iii) Four-roomed houses: In Mkwanazi Road, Nos 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 In Hambanati Road, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 In Nkosibomvu Road, No. 64 In Makawuse Road, Nos. 9 to 43 both inclusive In Tobigazi Road, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20 In Jali Road, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 In Labashane Road, Nos. 2, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 25 In Chili Street, Nos. 8 to 14 both inclusive In Jiyana Road, Nos. 1 to 21 both inclusive In Manzekofi Road; Nos. 1 to 40 both inclusive In Ngwenya Street, Nos. 1 to 21 both inclusive	4,60	2,95	2,60	15,95
2. (5) Shakaville Black Residential Area, Stanger (Layout Plan N1/1/3). (a) Family accommodation erected out of economic funds. (i) Two-roomed houses: On sites A12, B2, B5, B10, B14, C3, C5, C9, C12, C15, D1, D4, D6, D8, D10, D12, F7, F10, G1, G6, G9	1,50	2,30	2,10	12,80
(ii) Three-roomed house: On site L16	1,30	2,40	2,20	13,40
(iii) Three-roomed houses: On sites E3, E8, F1, H4, H11, H16, I2, I6, I9, I13	1,70	2,30	2,10	12,80
(iv) Three-roomed houses: On sites A2, A3, A4, A13, A14, A15, A16, B1, B3, B4, B6, B7, B8, B9, B11, B12, B13, B15, B16, C1, C2, C6, C7, C8, C10, C11, C13, C14, C16, D2, D3, D5, D7, D9, D11, F4, F5, F6, F8, F9, F11, G5, G7, G8, G10, G11, G12	1,85	2,25	2,05	12,50
(v) Three-roomed houses: On sites A1, A11, E1, E2, E4, E5, E6, E7, E9, E10, F2, G2, G3, G4, H1, H2, H3, H5 to H10 both inclusive, H12 to H15 both inclusive, H17, H18, I1, I3, I4, I7, I8, I10, I11, I12, I14, I15, I18	2,05	2,20	2,00	12,20
(vi) Three-roomed houses: On sites C4, F3, H19 to H24 both inclusive, I5, I16, I17, I19 to I22 both inclusive, K1 to K15 both inclusive, L1 to L15 both inclusive and L17	2,15	2,20	2,00	12,20
(vii) Four-roomed houses: On sites J7 to J13 both inclusive	3,73	2,02	1,82	11,12
(viii) Four-roomed houses: On sites J1 to J6 both inclusive	4,85	1,70	1,50	9,20
(b) Owner-built houses: (i) On site R19	Nil	5,15	0,90	9,65
(ii) On sites O1 to O7 both inclusive	Nil	6,05	0,95	10,80
(iii) On all of the following sites: M1 to M15 both inclusive, N1, N3, N4 to N20 both inclusive, O8 to O19 both inclusive, P1 to P4 both inclusive, P7 to P17 both inclusive, Q1 to Q16 both inclusive, R1 to R10 (a) both inclusive, R10 (b) to R18 both inclusive, R20 to R25 both inclusive	Nil	3,25	0,75	7,00
2. (6) Shayamoya Black residential area, Unzinto (Layout Plan S8/2/3). (i) Three-roomed houses: On sites 1 to 3 both inclusive, 13 to 16 both inclusive	2,40	1,50	0,85	5,75
(ii) Four-roomed houses: On sites 1 to 12 both inclusive, 17 to 26 both inclusive	3,20	3,00	0,90	7,50
2. (7) Harding Black Residential Area (Layout Plan S2/2/3). (i) Family huts: On sites 10 to 17 both inclusive, 37 to 46 both inclusive, 62, 64 to 71 both inclusive, 73, 79	Nil	2,75	0,25	4,00

DEEL V

Huisvestigingsgelde ten opsigte van Swart tehuise

1. Die gelde hieronder in regulasie 2 bepaal, is ten opsigte van elke maand of deel daarvan betaalbaar—

(a) vir huisvesting in 'n Swart tehuis ingevolge die bepalings van Hoofstuk 7 van die Woongebiedregulasies:

Met dien verstande dat die huisvestingsgelde verhoog sal word onderhewig aan die voorskrif in regulasie 2 van Deel III van hierdie regulasies.

2. (a) *Notas:*

(i) Die bedrae in die kolomme hieronder getoon verteenwoordig die volgende:

Kolom A.—die huisvestingsgelde betaalbaar met ingang van die datum waarop hierdie regulasies effektief word.

Kolom B.—die bedrag waarmee die huisvestingsgelde elke ses maande verhoog sal word.

Kolom C.—die huisvestingsgelde betaalbaar na drie verhogings soos per kolom B.

(ii) Vorderings vir geleentheidsakkommodasie, per nag, is vooruitbetaalbaar.

(iii) Waar 'n kind, na die mening van die betrokke Superintendent, onder die ouderdom van 10 jaar is en so 'n kind sy/haar vader of moeder vergesel, sal geen bykomstige vordering ten opsigte van so 'n kind betaal word nie.

	Kolom A	Kolom B	Kolom C
	R	R	R
(b) Chesterville Swart Woongebied, Durban (Aanlegplan C2/1/3):			
(i) Bed in omskepte Huise 31, 80, 113, 180, 500	4,46	1,36	8,54
(ii) Geleentheidsakkommodasie	0,30	—	—
(c) Daltonweg-tehuis, Durban (geproklameer in G.K. 1905, gedateer 20/11/64):			
(i) Bed in kamer met een bed	7,35	5,10	22,65
(ii) Bed in kamer met vier beddens	4,95	2,70	13,05
(iii) Bed in kamer met 10 tot 12 beddens	4,15	1,90	9,85
(iv) Bed in kamer met 15 tot 40 beddens	3,35	1,10	6,65
(v) Geleentheidsakkommodasie	0,30	—	—
(d) Jacobs-tehuis, Durban (geproklameer in G.K. 760, gedateer 25/4/30):			
(i) Bed in kamer met een bed	7,80	4,80	22,20
(ii) Bed in kamer met twee beddens	6,60	3,60	17,40
(iii) Bed in kamer met drie beddens	5,80	2,80	14,20
(iv) Bed in kamer met vier beddens	4,95	2,70	13,05
(v) Bed in kamer met 11 beddens	4,15	1,90	9,85
(vi) Bed in kamer met 14 tot 16 beddens	3,35	1,10	6,65
(vii) Geleentheidsakkommodasie	0,30	—	—
(e) Thokoza (Greystraat) Vrouetehuis, Durban (geproklameer in G.K. 959, gedateer 10/6/27):			
(i) Bed in kamer met drie of minder beddens	4,40	2,40	11,60
(ii) Bed in kamer met vier tot sewe beddens	3,50	2,00	9,50
(iii) Geleentheidsakkommodasie:			
Eie beddegoed	0,15	—	—
Bed verskaf sonder matras	0,35	—	—
Huur van matras	0,20	—	—

PART V

Accommodation fees in respect of Black hostels

1. The moneys determined in regulation 2 hereunder shall be payable in respect of every month or part thereof—

(a) for accommodation in a Black hostel in terms of the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Residential Area Regulations:

Provided that the accommodation fees shall be increased subject to the provision of regulation 2 of Part III of these Regulations.

2. (a) *Notes:*

(i) The amounts shown in the columns hereunder represent the following:

Column A.—The accommodation fees payable with effect from the effective date of these regulations.

Column B.—The amount by which the accommodation fees will be increased every six months.

Column C.—The accommodation fees payable after three increases as per column B.

(ii) Charges for casual accommodation, per night, shall be payable in advance.

(iii) Where a child is, in the opinion of the Superintendent concerned, less than 10 years of age and is accompanying its father or mother, there shall be no additional charge for such child.

	Column A	Column B	Column C
	R	R	R
(b) Chesterville Black Residential Area, Durban (Layout Plan C2/1/3):			
(i) Bed in converted houses Nos. 31, 80, 113, 180, 500	4,46	1,36	8,54
(ii) Casual accommodation	0,30	—	—
(c) Dalton Road Hostel, Durban (Proclaimed in G.N. 1905, dated 20/11/64):			
(i) Bed in room with one bed	7,35	5,10	22,65
(ii) Bed in room with four beds	4,95	2,70	13,05
(iii) Bed in room with 10 to 12 beds	4,15	1,90	9,85
(iv) Bed in room with 15 to 40 beds	3,35	1,10	6,65
(v) Casual accommodation	0,30	—	—
(d) Jacobs Hostel, Durban (Proclaimed in G.N. 760, dated 25/4/30):			
(i) Bed in room with one bed	7,80	4,80	22,20
(ii) Bed in room with two beds	6,60	3,60	17,40
(iii) Bed in room with three beds	5,80	2,80	14,20
(iv) Bed in room with four beds	4,95	2,70	13,05
(v) Bed in room with 11 beds	4,15	1,90	9,85
(vi) Bed in room with 14 to 16 beds	3,35	1,10	6,65
(vii) Casual accommodation	0,30	—	—
(e) Thokoza (Grey Street) Women's Hostel, Durban (Proclaimed in G.N. 959, dated 10/6/27):			
(i) Bed in room with three or less beds	4,40	2,40	11,60
(ii) Bed in room with four to seven beds	3,50	2,00	9,50
(iii) Casual accommodation:			
Own bedding	0,15	—	—
Bed supplied, without mattress	0,35	—	—
Hire of mattress	0,20	—	—

	Kolom A	Kolom B	Kolom C
	R	R	R
(f) S. J. Smith-tehuis, Durban (geproklameer in G.K. 1801, gedateer 11/11/66):			
(i) Bed in kamer met een bed.....	9,15	3,95	21,00
(ii) Bed in kamer met vier beddens	5,50	2,40	12,70
(iii) Bed in kamer met 10 beddens..	4,25	1,90	9,95
(iv) Geleentheidsakkommodasie..	0,30	- -	-
(g) Glebe-tehuis, Durban (geproklameer in G.K. 1109, gedateer 4/7/69):			
Omskepte huise—sonder elektrisiteit:			
(i) Bed in kamer met een bed.....	5,70	2,20	12,30
(ii) Bed in kamer met twee beddens.....	4,70	2,20	11,30
Omskepte huise—met elektrisiteit:			
(i) Bed in kamer met een bed.....	6,40	2,40	13,60
(ii) Bed in kamer met twee beddens.....	5,20	2,20	11,80
Tehuisblokke—met elektrisiteit:			
(i) Bed in kamer met twee beddens.....	7,20	3,20	16,80
(ii) Bed in kamer met vier beddens.....	5,70	2,20	12,30
(iii) Geleentheidsakkommodasie..	0,30		
(h) Tehuise te Klaarwater Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan W1/1/1):			
(i) Bed in kamer met vier beddens	3,40	1,40	7,60
(ii) Bed in kamer met 60 beddens.....	2,60	0,60	4,40
(iii) Geleentheidsakkommodasie..	0,30	—	—
(j) Tehuise te Hambanati Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan N2/1/2):			
(i) Bed in kamer met drie beddens (nuwe tehuise).....	12,00	Nul	12,00
(ii) Bed in kamer met vier beddens.....	3,30	1,20	6,90
(iii) Geleentheidsakkommodasie..	0,30	- -	
(k) Tehuise te Shakaville Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan N1/1/3):			
(i) Alle beddens.....	2,60	1,10	5,90
(ii) Geleentheidsakkommodasie..	0,30	—	—
(l) Tehuise te Harding Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan S2/2/3):			
(i) Alle beddens.....	1,15	0,15	1,60
(ii) Geleentheidsakkommodasie..	0,20	—	-
(m) Tehuise te Shayamoya Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan S8/2/3):			
(i) Alle beddens.....	3,65	0,65	5,60
(ii) Geleentheidsakkommodasie..	0,30	—	-

DEEL VI

Huurgeld ten opsigte van Raadshandelsperseel

Die gelde hieronder bepaal is elke maand of deel daarvan betaalbaar ten opsigte van die verhuring van 'n Raadshandelsperseel:

	Handelsperseel No.	*Huur*
		R
(a) Lamont Swart Woongebied, Durban:		
Algemene handelaar.....	LT 1	55,00
Algemene handelaar.....	LT 2	82,50
Algemene handelaar.....	LT 3	88,00
Algemene handelaar.....	LT 4	55,00
Algemene handelaar (eienaarbouer).....	LT 5	16,50
Algemene handelaar (eienaarbouer).....	LT 6	16,50
Slagter.....	LT 7	66,00
Slagter.....	LT 8	50,60
Slagter (eienaarbouer).....	LT 9	14,00
Kleremaker.....	LT 10	13,20
Kleremaker.....	LT 11	16,50
Vis-en-skyfiewinkel.....	LT 12	33,00
Apteek.....	LT 13	49,50
Spreekkamer.....	LT 14	36,50
Boekhouer.....	LT 15	27,50
Professionele voetbalkantoor.....	LT 16	27,50
Meubelhersteller.....	LT 17	27,50
Handelaar in onvlambare vloeistowwe..	LT 18	19,80
Haarsnyer.....	LT 19	11,00
Skoenhersteller.....	LT 20	16,50
Droogskoonmaker.....	LT 21	16,50

	Column A	Column B	Column C
	R	R	R
(f) S. J. Smith Hostel, Durban (Proclaimed in G.N. 1801, dated 11/11/66):			
(i) Bed in room with one bed...	9,15	3,95	21,00
(ii) Bed in room with four bed...	5,50	2,40	12,70
(iii) Bed in room with 10 beds....	4,25	1,90	9,95
(iv) Casual accommodation.....	0,30	—	—
(g) Glebe Hostel, Durban (Proclaimed in G.N. 1109, dated 4/7/69):			
Converted houses--without electricity:			
(i) Bed in room with one bed...	5,70	2,20	12,30
(ii) Bed in room with two beds...	4,70	2,20	11,30
Converted houses – with electricity:			
(i) Bed in room with one bed....	6,40	2,40	13,60
(ii) Bed in room with two beds...	5,20	2,20	11,80
Hostel blocks—with electricity:			
(i) Bed in room with two beds...	7,20	3,20	16,80
(ii) Bed in room with four beds..	5,70	2,20	12,30
(iii) Casual accommodation.....	0,30	—	—
(h) Hostels in Klaarwater Black Residential Area (Layout Plan W1/1/1):			
(i) Bed in room with four bed...	3,40	1,40	7,60
(ii) Bed in room with 60 beds....	2,60	0,60	4,40
(iii) Casual accommodation.....	0,30	—	—
(j) Hostels in Hambanati Black Residential Area (Layout Plan N 2/1/2):			
(i) Bed in room with three beds (new hostels).....	12,00	Nil	12,00
(ii) Bed in room with four bed...	3,30	1,20	6,90
(iii) Casual accommodation.....	0,30	—	—
(k) Hostels in Shakaville Black Residential Area (Layout Plan N1/1/3):			
(i) All beds.....	2,60	1,10	5,90
(ii) Casual accommodation.....	0,30	—	—
(l) Hostels in Harding Black Residential Area (Layout Plan S2/2/3):			
(i) All beds.....	1,15	0,15	1,60
(ii) Casual accommodation.....	0,20	—	—
(m) Hostels in Shayamoya Black Residential Area (Layout Plan S8/2/3):			
(i) All beds.....	3,65	0,65	5,60
(ii) Casual accommodation.....	0,30	—	—

PART VI

Rents in respect of Board trading premises

The monyes determined hereunder shall be payable for every month or part thereof in respect of the letting of a Board trading premises:

	Trading site No.	*Rental*
		R
(a) Lamont Black Residential Area, Durban:		
General dealer.....	LT 1	55,00
General dealer.....	LT 2	82,50
General dealer.....	LT 3	88,00
General dealer.....	LT 4	55,00
General dealer (owner built).....	LT 5	16,50
General dealer (owner built).....	LT 6	16,50
Butcher.....	LT 7	66,00
Butcher.....	LT 8	50,60
Butcher (owner built).....	LT 9	14,00
Tailor.....	LT 10	13,20
Tailor.....	LT 11	16,50
Fish and chips shop.....	LT 12	33,00
Chemist.....	LT 13	49,50
Consulting room.....	LT 14	36,50
Bookkeeper.....	LT 15	27,50
Prof. football office.....	LT 16	27,50
Furniture repairer.....	LT 17	27,50
Dealer in inflammable liquids.....	LT 18	19,80
Hairdresser.....	LT 19	11,00
Shoe repairer.....	LT 20	16,50
Dry cleaner.....	LT 21	16,50

	Handelsperseel No.	*Huur*
		R
(b) Chesterville Swart Woongebied, Durban:		
Varsproduktehandelaar	CT 1	44,00
Slagter	CT 2	44,00
Algemene handelaar	CT 3	71,50
Droogskoonmaker	CT 4	17,60
(c) Daltonweg-tehuis, Durban:		
Slagter	DT 1	24,50
Algemene handelaar	DT 2	33,00
Eethuis	DT 3	27,50
Eethuis	DT 4	27,50
Eethuis	DT 5	27,50
Kleremaker	DT 6	27,50
Afvalhandelaar	DT 7	11,00
Afvalhandelaar	DT 8	13,20
Haarsnyer	DT 9	13,20
Skoenmaker	DT 10	8,30
	DT 11	7,20
(d) Jacobs-tehuis, Durban:		
Algemene handelaar	JT 1 en 2	46,20
Skoenmaker	JT 3	18,70
Vars produkte handelaar	JT 4	27,50
Slagter	JT 5	44,00
Fietsherstelwinkel	JT 6	16,50
Eethuis	JT 7 en 8	55,00
Kleremaker	JT 9	33,00
Haarsnyer	JT 10	22,00
Diefweringvervaardiger	JT 11	39,60
(e) Thokoza (Greystraat) Vroue-tehuis, Durban:		
Algemene handelaar	TT 1	10,00
Spysenier	TT 2	5,00
Spysenier	TT 3	5,00
(f) S. J. Smith-tehuis, Durban:		
Algemene handelaar	SJST 1	53,00
Algemene handelaar	SJST 2	51,00
Algemene handelaar	SJST 3	51,20
Algemene handelaar	SJST 4	8,30
Apteek	SJST 5	6,80
Restourant	SJST 6	12,10
Restourant	SJST 7	64,00
Slagter	SJST 8	91,30
Slagter	SJST 9	29,70
Afvalhandelaar	SJST 10	29,70
Afvalhandelaar	SJST 11	20,40
Kleremaker	SJST 12	20,90
Bakker	SJST 13	11,00
Barbier	SJST 14	7,70
Skoenmaker	SJST 15	8,40
Skoenmaker	SJST 16	6,90
Droogskoonmaker	SJST 17	6,80
Teekamer	SJST 18	11,00
	SJST 19	11,00
(g) Glebe-tehuis, Durban:		
Algemene handelaar	UGT 1	38,50
Algemene handelaar	UGT 2	38,50
Slagter	UGT 3	44,00
Eethuis	UGT 4	88,00
Haarsnyer	UGT 5	14,30
Kleremaker	UGT 6	14,30
Skoenmaker	UGT 7	6,60
Droogskoonmaker	UGT 8	13,20
(h) Klaarwater Swart Woongebied, Pinetown:		
Eethuis	KT 1	34,10
Eethuis	KT 2	14,30
Algemene handelaar	KT 3	22,00
Algemene handelaar	KT 4	22,00
Skoenmaker	KT 5	6,10
Skoenmaker	KT 6	6,10
Haarsnyer	KT 7	6,10
Haarsnyer	KT 8	13,20
Vars produkte handelaar	KT 9	13,20
Meubelhandelaar	KT 10	6,00
Slagter	KT 11	6,00
Meubelmaker	KT 12	27,50
Kuriositeitshandelaar	KT 13	6,00
Droogskoonmaker	KT 14	6,00
Spreekkamer	KT 15	6,00
	KT 16	18,70

	Trading site No.	*Rental*
		R
(b) Chesterville Black Residential Area, Durban.		
Fresh produce dealer	CT 1	44,00
Butcher	CT 2	44,00
General dealer	CT 3	71,50
Dry cleaner	CT 4	17,60
(c) Dalton Road Hostel, Durban:		
Butcher	DT 1	24,50
General dealer	DT 2	33,00
General dealer	DT 3	27,50
Eating house	DT 4	27,50
Eating house	DT 5	27,50
Eating house	DT 6	27,50
Tailor	DT 7	11,00
Offal dealer	DT 8	13,20
Offal dealer	DT 9	13,20
Hairdresser	DT 10	8,30
Shoemaker	DT 11	7,20
(d) Jacobs Hostel, Durban:		
General dealer	JT 1 and 2	46,20
Shoemaker	JT 3	18,70
Fresh produce dealer	JT 4	27,50
Butcher	JT 5	44,00
Cycle repair shop	JT 6	16,50
Eating house	JT 7 and 8	55,00
Tailor	JT 9	33,00
Hairdresser	JT 10	22,00
Burglar guard manufacturer	JT 11	39,60
(e) Thokoza (Grey Street) Women's Hostel, Durban:		
General dealer	TT 1	10,00
Caterer	TT 2	5,00
Caterer	TT 3	5,00
(f) S. J. Smith Hostel, Durban:		
General dealer	SJST 1	53,00
General dealer	SJST 2	51,00
General dealer	SJST 3	51,20
General dealer	SJST 4	8,30
Chemist	SJST 5	6,80
Restaurant	SJST 6	12,10
Restaurant	SJST 7	64,00
Butcher	SJST 8	91,30
Butcher	SJST 9	29,70
Offal dealer	SJST 10	29,70
Offal dealer	SJST 11	20,40
Tailor	SJST 12	20,90
Baker	SJST 13	11,00
Barber	SJST 14	7,70
Shoemaker	SJST 15	8,40
Shoemaker	SJST 16	6,90
Dry cleaner	SJST 17	6,80
Tea room	SJST 18	11,00
	SJST 19	11,00
(g) Glebe Hostel, Durban:		
General dealer	UGT 1	38,50
General dealer	UGT 2	38,50
Butcher	UGT 3	44,00
Eating house	UGT 4	88,00
Hairdresser	UGT 5	14,30
Tailor	UGT 6	14,30
Shoemaker	UGT 7	6,60
Dry cleaning depot	UGT 8	13,20
(h) Klaarwater Black Residential Area, Pinetown:		
Eating house	KT 1	34,10
Eating house	KT 2	14,30
General dealer	KT 3	22,00
General dealer	KT 4	22,00
Shoemaker	KT 5	6,10
Shoemaker	KT 6	6,10
Hairdresser	KT 7	6,10
Hairdresser	KT 8	13,20
Fresh produce dealer	KT 9	13,20
Furniture dealer	KT 10	6,00
Butcher	KT 11	6,00
Furniture maker	KT 12	27,50
Curio dealer	KT 13	6,00
Dry cleaning depot	KT 14	6,00
Consulting room	KT 15	6,00
	KT 16	18,70

	Handelsperseel No.	*Huur*
(j) Hambanati Swart Woongebied, Tongaat:		R
Algemene handelaar	HTC 1	27,50
Algemene handelaar	HTC 2	30,30
Kafee en varsprodukte handelaar	HTC 3	27,50
Skoenmaker	HTC 4	27,50
Handelaar in geneeskragtige kruie	HTC 5	27,50
Barbier	HTC 6	16,50
Kleremaker	HTC 7	16,50
Skrynwerker	HTC 8	19,30
Algemene handelaar	HNTC 1	49,50
Restourant	HNTC 2	49,50
Slagter	HNTC 3	38,50
Tafelhouer—een tafel	HTH 1	6,00
Tafelhouer—een tafel	HTH 2	6,00
Tafelhouer—een tafel	HTH 3	6,00
Tafelhouer—twee tafels	HTH 4	12,00
Tafelhouer—twee tafels	HTH 5	12,00
(k) Shakaville Swart Woongebied, Stanger:		
Algemene handelaar	ST 1	10,00
Algemene handelaar	ST 2	10,00
(l) Harding Swart Woongebied:		
Algemene handelaar	HT 1	1,20

DEEL VII

Loseerpermitte en afskrifte van permitte

Sertifikate en ander stukke

1. Die onderstaande vorderings is vooruitbetaalbaar ten opsigte van elke loseerderspermit en elke afskrif van 'n permit, sertifikaat of ander stuk wat ingevolge die Woongebiedsregulasies uitgereik is:

	R
(a) Loseerderspermit	1,10
(b) Afskrif van permit, sertifikaat of ander stuk, met dien verstande dat indien so 'n stuk na verloop van tyd vol geskryf of versleet raak, dit gratis hernieu word	0,25

DEEL VIII

Begraafplaasvorderings en gelde

1. Die onderstaande vorderings is vooruitbetaalbaar ten opsigte van:

	R
(a) Verkoop van reg om privaat grafperseel te gebruik	33,00
(b) Behoud van privaat grafperseel kragtens regulasie 21 (a) van Hoofstuk 8 van Woonnebiedsregulasies	0,30
(c) Graf vir volwassene	8,00
(d) Graf vir 'n kind	5,00
(e) Laat begrawings na begraafplaasure (betaalbaar buiten en behalwe enige ander vordering)	11,00
(f) Grafopenings van groter afmetings as die voorgeskryf (betaalbaar buiten en behalwe enige ander vordering)	4,40
(g) Opgrawingsgelde, per graf	11,00

DEEL IX

Dienste

1. *Water.*

Die gelde hieronder bepaal is betaalbaar vir die verskaffing van water aan 'n perseel in:

	Verbruikstarief
(a) Lamont en Chesterville Swart Woongebiede	17,4c per kl, of gedeelte daarvan, onderhewig aan 'n minimum heffing van R1 per maand

Waar 'n meter in gallonne registreer, sal die verbruik na kiloliter omreken word deur gebruik te maak van die omskakelingsfaktor 4,546.

2. *Sanitasie en skoonmaakdienste.*

(a) Die heffing vir addisionele dienste per emmer of vullisblik sal R1 per emmer of vullisblik per maand wees.

	Trading site No.	*Rental*
(j) Hambanati Black Residential Area, Tongaat:		R
General dealer	HTC 1	27,50
General dealer	HTC 2	30,30
Café and fresh produce dealer	HTC 3	27,50
Shoemaker	HTC 4	27,50
Herbalist	HTC 5	27,50
Barber	HTC 6	16,50
Tailor	HTC 7	16,50
Carpenter	HTC 8	19,30
General dealer	HNTC 1	49,50
Restaurant	HNTC 2	49,50
Butcher	HNTC 3	38,50
Table holders—one table	HTH 1	6,00
Table holders—one table	HTH 2	6,00
Table holders—one table	HTH 3	6,00
Table holders—two tables	HTH 4	12,00
Table holders—two tables	HTH 5	12,00
(k) Shakaville Black Residential Township, Stanger:		
General dealer	ST 1	10,00
General dealer	ST 2	10,00
(l) Harding Black Residential Area:		
General dealer	HT 1	1,20

PART VII

Lodgers' permits and copies of permits

Certificates and other documents

1. The following charges shall be payable in advance for each lodger's permit and for each copy of a permit, certificate or other document issued in terms of the Residential Area Regulations:

	R
(a) Lodger's permit	1,10
(b) Copy of permit, certificate or other document, provided that when such a document is full or has been worn out over a period, it be renewed without payment	0,25

PART VIII

Cemetry charges and fees

1. The following charges shall be payable in advance in respect of:

	R
(a) Sale of right to use private grave plot	33,00
(b) Retention of private grave plot in terms of regulation 21 (2) of Chapter 8 of the Residential Area Regulations	0,30
(c) Grave for an adult	8,00
(d) Grave for a child	5,00
(e) Interment after cemetery hours (payable in addition to any other charge)	11,00
(f) Cavity of larger dimensions than those prescribed (payable in addition to any other charges)	4,40
(g) Exhumation fee, per grave	11,00

PART IX

Services

1. *Water.*

The moneys determined hereunder shall be payable for the supply of water to a site in:

	Consumer's tariff
(a) Lamont and Chesterville Black Residential Areas	17,4c per kl, or part thereof, subject to a minimum charge of R1 per month.

Where a water meter registers consumption in gallons, the consumption shall be converted to kilolitres by extending the consumption by the factor 4,546.

2. *Sanitation and cleaning services.*

(a) The charge for additional services per bin or pail shall be R1 per bin or pail per month.

(b) Die heffing vir die oopmaak van 'n verstopte rioof sal die werklike koste aangegaan vir die oopmaak daarvan wees, onderhewig aan 'n minimum heffing van R10 per geval.

DEEL X

Huur van sale

1. Die volgende vorderings is vooruitbetaalbaar vir die huur van 'n saal vir die doeleindes vermeld en gedurende die tye aangedui en het betrekking op al die sale in die Raad se gebied tensy anders vermeld:

	08h00 tot 12h00	12h00 tot 18h00	18h00 tot 24h00	Per uur of gedeelte daarvan na 24h00
	R	R	R	R
(a) Bioskoopvertonings	2,80	2,80	8,30	NVT
(b) Boks of stoei	2,80	2;80	5,50	NVT
(c) Bal of dans:				
(i) Sentraaldistrik	NVT	NVT	8,30	1,10
(ii) Alle ander distrikte	NVT	NVT	4,50	0,70
(d) Onthale, bazaars, tentoonstellings en blomme uitstallings	1,70	1,70	3,90	0,70
(e) Publieke vergaderings en lesings:				
(i) Godsdienstige films, lesings of dienste	0,70	0,70	1,10	0,25
(ii) Politieke of verkiesingsbyeenkomste	5,50	5,50	8,30	NVT
(iii) Konverensies, klub en ander goedgekeurde publieke vergaderings	2,80	2,80	5,50	NVT
(iv) Kookkuns, kuns en ander gratis opvoedkundige lesings	0,50	0,50	0,50	NVT
(v) Vergaderings deur Adviserende Raad byeengeroep	Gratis	Gratis	Gratis	NVT
(f) Konserte	2,80	2,80	5,50	1,10
(g) Skoolvermaaklikhede, kersboom	0,50	0,50	0,50	NVT
(h) Gebruik van klavier:				
(i) Godsdienstige- en skoolfunksies	Gratis	Gratis	Gratis	Gratis
(ii) Konserte	0,70	0,70	0,70	NVT
(iii) Danse	NVT	NVT	1,10	NVT

2. *Doel wat nie vermeld is nie.*

Indien 'n saal benodig word vir enige ander doel wat nie hierbo vermeld is nie, sal die Hoofdirekteur na sy uitsluitlike goeddenke besluit of 'n vordering daarvoor gemaak moet word en, indien wel, watter bedrag daarvoor betaal moet word.

Vir 'n redelike tydperk wat die huurtydperk onmiddellik voorafgaan, kan 'n huurder gratis toegang verleen word en kan hy toegelaat word om 'n saal gratis vir voorbereidingdoeleindes te gebruik.

DEEL XI

Huur van ontspanningsterreine

1. Onderstaande vorderings moet minstens drie dae vooruitbetaal word vir die huur van 'n ontspanningsterrein vir die doeleindes vermeld en op die dae en gedurende die tye aangedui:

	Saterdag, Sondag of deel daarvan	*Publieke vakansiedae of deel daarvan en/of weeksdae aande of deel daarvan*
	R	R
(a) Stadions vir amateur sokkerwedstryde	16,50	8,30
(b) Stadions vir professionele wedstryde	10% van hekgelde.	

(b) The charge for the opening of a blocked sewerage shall be the actual cost incurred for the opening thereof, subject to a minimum charge of R10 per case.

PART X

Hire of halls

1. The following charges shall be payable in advance for the hire of a hall for the purposes and during the times indicated in respect of all the halls in the Board's area, unless indicated to the contrary:

	08h00 to 12h00	12h00 to 18h00	18h00 to 24h00	Per hour or part thereof after 24h00
	R	R	R	R
(a) Cinema shows	2,80	2,80	8,30	N/A
(b) Boxing or wrestling	2,80	2,80	5,50	N/A
(c) Ball or dance:				
(i) Central district	N/A	N/A	8,30	1,10
(ii) All other districts	N/A	N/A	4,50	0,70
(d) Receptions, bazaars, exhibitions and flower shows	1,70	1,70	3,90	0,70
(e) Public meetings and lectures:				
(i) Religious service, films or lectures	0,70	0,70	1,10	0,25
(ii) Political or electioneering	5,50	5,50	8,30	N/A
(iii) Conferences, club and other approved public meetings	2,80	2,80	5,50	N/A
(iv) Cooking, art and free educational lecture	0,50	0,50	0,50	N/A
(v) Meetings convened by Advisory Board	Free	Free	Free	N/A
(f) Concerts	2,80	2,80	5,50	1,10
(g) School entertainments, christmas tree	0,50	0,50	0,50	N/A
(h) Use of hall piano:				
(i) Regligious and school functions	Free	Free	Free	Free
(ii) Concerts	0,70	0,70	0,70	N/A
(iii) Dances	N/A	N/A	1,10	N/A

2. *Purpose not specified.*

Should a hall be required for any purpose other than those specified above, the Chief Director shall in his absolute discretion determine whether a charge shall be payable therefor and if so, what the charge shall be.

A hirer may be granted access to and use of a hall free of charge for the purpose of making necessary preparations for a reasonable time immediately prior to the period of hire.

PART XI

Hire of recreational grounds

1. The following charges shall be payable not less than three days in advance for the hire of a recreation ground for the purposes and on the days and during the times indicated:

	Saturday, Sunday or part thereof	*Public holidays or part thereof and/or week day evenings or part thereof*
	R	R
(a) Stadiums for amateur soccer matches	16,50	8,30
(b) Stadiums for professional matches	10% of gate takings.	

2. *Doel, dag of tyd nie vermeld nie.*

As 'n ontspanningsterrein benodig word vir enige doel of op enige dag of gedurende enige ure wat nie hierbo vermeld is nie, moet die Hoofdirekteur na sy uitsluitlike goeddunke besluit of 'n vordering betaalbaar is en, indien wel, watter vordering betaal moet word.

3. *Kwytskelding van vorderings.*

As 'n program van sokkerwedstryde of enige ander doel waarvoor 'n terrein gehuur word, weens ongure weer laat vaar of afgestel moet word, of as geen toegangsgelde gevra word nie is die Hoofdirekteur daartoe gemagtig om die voorgeskrewe vordering kwyt te skeld.

4. *Toekenning van terreine aan 'n Swart sportkomitee.*

Ondanks die voorafgaande, is die Hoofdirekteur geregtig om 'n ontspanningsterrein aan 'n Swart sportkomitee te verhuur wat daarna so 'n terrein moet toeken aan ander instansies wat met hom geaffilieer is en die huurgelde wat deur sodanige instansies vir die gebruik van so 'n terrein betaal moet word, vasstel en invorder en so 'n komitee moet, wanneer die Hoofdirekteur dit van hom verlang, sodanige state van inkomste en uitgawe, balansstate en enige ander inligting as wat die Hoofdirekteur bepaal, aan die Hoofdirekteur voorlê en verstrek:

Met dien verstande dat sodanige huurgelde, benewens die vorderings wat hierbo voorgeskryf is, ook 'n heffing van òf 16 persent van die bruto inkomste van so 'n instansie wat uit toegangsgelde verkry is òf 'n deur die Hoofdirekteur goedgekeurde bedrag moet insluit, en dat sodanige heffing deur die komitee aangewend moet word om sy koste te dek en sy verpligtinge na te kom; voorts met dien verstande dat sodanige verhuring onderworpe is aan die bepaling dat die Hoofdirekteur geregtig is om so 'n terrein af en toe vir watter doel ook al te gebruik nadat hy minstens 14 dae kennis aan so 'n komitee gegee het.

HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES

Die volgende regulasies soos afgekondig by die volgende Provinsiale Kennisgewings word herroep met ingang van 1 April 1979:

1. Regulasies betreffende huurgelde, vorderings en gelde betaalbaar in Swart woongebiede geleë te Durban soos vervat in die Bylae daarvan, dit wil sê Deel I, II, III, IV, V, VI en VII van Provinsiale Kennisgewing 597 van 23 November 1972.

2. Hoofstukke II, III, IV, V, VII en VIII van die regulasies betreffende die Swart woongebied en Swart tehuis van Pinetown soos vervat in Provinsiale Kennisgewing 316 van 9 Julie 1959, soos gewysig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 352 van 6 September 1962, asook die Swart tehuis regulasies van Pinetown soos afgekondig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 512 van 15 Oktober 1959.

3. Die Regulasies betreffende Swart woongebiede en Swart tehuise van Stanger soos vervat in Provinsiale Kennisgewing 482 van 17 November 1949, soos gewysig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing 637 van 25 November 1954.

4. Regulasies vir die Betaling van Gelde deur Sekere Inwoners van die Stedelike Swart woongebied van Tongaat soos vervat in Provinsiale Kennisgewing 286 van 25 Junie 1970.

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

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/15)

2. *Purpose, day or time not specified.*

Should a recreational ground be required for any purpose, or on any day, or during any time other than those specified above, the Chief Director shall in his absolute discretion determine whether a charge shall be payable and, if so, what the charge shall be.

3. *Remission of charges.*

Should a programme of soccer matches or other purposes for which a ground is hired be abandoned or cancelled by reason of inclement weather, or should no admission fee be charged, the Chief Director shall, in his absolute discretion, be empowered to remit the prescribed charge.

4. *Allocation of grounds to a Black Sports Committee.*

The Chief Director shall notwithstanding the foregoing, be entitled to lease any recreational ground to a Black Sports Committee which shall, thereupon, allocate such grounds to the bodies affiliated to it, and fix and collect the hire charges payable by such bodies for the use of such grounds and submit to the Chief Director as and when required such statements of income and expenditure, balance sheets and other information as he may stipulate:

Provided that such hire charges shall in addition to those prescribed above, include a levy of either 16 per cent of the gross income of such bodies from admission charges or a fixed amount approved by the Chief Director, and that such levy shall be used by such Committee to meet its own expenses and obligations; provided, further, that any such lease shall be subject to the Chief Director having the right to the intermittent use of any such ground for any purpose whatsoever upon his giving not less than 14 days notice to such Committee.

REPEAL OF REGULATIONS

The following regulations published under the following Provincial Notices are repealed with effect from 1 April 1979:

1. Regulations relating to rents, charges and fees in Black residential areas situate at Durban, contained in the Schedule thereof that is Part I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII of Provincial Notice 597, dated 23 November 1972.

2. Chapters II, III, IV, V, VII and VIII of the Location and Black Village Regulations of Pinetown contained in Provincial Notice 316, dated 9 July 1959, as amended by Provincial Notice 352, dated 6 September 1962, as well as the Black Hostel Regulations of Pinetown published under Provincial Notice 512, dated 15 October 1959.

3 The Location and Black Village Regulations of Stanger contained in Provincial Notice 482, dated 17 November 1949, as amended by Provincial Notice 637, dated 25 November 1954.

4. Regulations for the payment of fees by certain residents of the urban Black residential area of Tongaat, contained in Provincial Notice 286, dated 25 June 1970.

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

(File A1/3/2/13/15)

Clermont is to get a guiding hand

N. Merc 3/4/79

(341)

African Affairs Reporter

THE Government has begun work on a massive plan for Clermont which for many years had expanded haphazardly, Mr. C. B. S. Makatini, chairman of the local advisory board, told the Mercury yesterday.

The new planning will provide for schools, roads, shops, churches and sewerage. The sewerage is almost complete in Ward I.

Vacant land known as Clermont Extension No. 2 will soon be surveyed and it is envisaged that 500 houses will be built there.

Mr. Makatini said his board and the Residents' Association had passed a resolution recommending that plots should be sold only to Clermont residents.

Experience had shown that outsiders who bought land in Clermont were not keen to build houses or make improvements and their lack of control encouraged squatting.

23/4/79 NM (341)

'Incredible' water bills

African Affairs Reporter

SOME Umlazi residents are up in arms over their water accounts which they have described as "incredible" — one family is faced with a R710 bill.

Last Friday angry residents led by Mrs. Nomusa Zulu, wife of Councillor Patrick Zulu, converged on the offices of the local township manager to protest about the water accounts.

They told the Mercury that the manager advised them to report to their local superintendents about their complaints.

A member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr. W. Sabelo, said yesterday he had also received many complaints about water accounts. He said Mr. V. Mkhize of B.1171 had shown him an account amounting to R710.

Mr. Sabelo said it was impossible for the residents to have used so much water and said the local administration should repair leaking water taps and toilets. He suspected that the meters were also faulty.

Mr. Sabelo is to see the township manager today about the accounts.

'Excised' Africans won't lose rights

(1) ~~107~~ (3) ~~202~~ NH Mercury Bureau 6/4/79
(2) 341

PIETERMARITZBURG — Residents of Imbali and Ashdown townships will be allowed to work in Pietermaritzburg after their areas are excised from the borough, the chairman of the Drakensberg Administration Board, Mr. P. R. T. Nel, announced yesterday.

The townships are to be excised from Pietermaritzburg on April 1 next year, and placed under the jurisdiction of the South African Development Trust.

It is planned they will be incorporated into KwaZulu later.

Mr. Nel said yesterday the Department of Plural Relations and Development had assured him that the rights of the residents of the two townships would be retained.

Court told of fiddle for jobs

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Two journalists told the Magistrate's Court here yesterday how they investigated alleged job racketeering among Black work-seekers in the city.

Africans could get jobs, without going through the official channels, on payment of a fee of R7, they said.

Mr. Wesley Cele (24), Mr. Willie Nene (55) and Mr. Bhekumuzi Vitus Zuma (27), no addresses given, pleaded not guilty to charges of fraud and alternatively to contravening the Bantu Labour Regulation Act, when they appeared before Mr. H. J. Prinsloo.

Mr. Khaba Mkhize, a reporter on the Natal Witness, said that on January 30 he sat outside a Pietermaritz Street pet shop near the Drakensberg Administration Board's employment bureau.

A colleague, Mr. Jack Byloo, and photographer, Sharon Jeffrey, kept watch.

Mr. Nene apprpached him and asked if he would accept a job in a hotel and if he had a "mouth opener" — money.

He was later directed to Mr. Zuma inside a supermarket and was given a signed document bearing the stamp of the magistrate at Vulindlela, and the words Norfolk Hotel.

When he pulled out two marked notes to hand over to Mr. Zuma, he tried to delay his actions so that the photographer could get "good pictures". However Mr. Nene shouted "make it fast".

Mr. Jack Byloo later established that the signature on the document was that of Mr. Cele who worked as a clerk for the KwaZulu Government.

The journalists then approached the police who investigated the allegations.

The trial continues tomorrow.



"Godfather" Mr de Fortier, Mrs Shungwane and the celebrated quadruplets outside the family's KwaNdengezi home yesterday

STRIBUNE 22/4/79

SUPER TAKES OVER... AS GODFATHER

They're special, says former policeman who helped Tembani and the Shungwane quads to keep their home

Tribune Reporter

A PORT NATAL Administration Board superintendent, Mr Des de Fortier, has assumed the role of

godfather to the Shungwane quadruplets of KwaNdengezi, near Durban, since the family were almost evicted from their home this week.

STRIPLINE 22/4/79

"I love children and have two daughters of my own. The Shungwane quads are very special to me," said former policeman Mr de Fortier when he visited the foursome and their mother, Miss Tembani Shungwane, yesterday.

Miss Shungwane, 21, was frantic with worry this week when she learnt that the rent for her new two-bedroomed home in been paid since January.

Her boyfriend and father of her children, Mr Jerry Ncube, has not been working for three months and eviction threatened.

But Mr de Fortier, who supervises the re-settlement of black families in the Durban West area, put a stop to any possible eviction.

He said: "I will make arrangements for the home to be transferred from Mr Ncube's name to the mother. She is the real backbone of the family."

An application would then be made for Miss Shungwane to receive a maintenance grant for herself and her children (she has two other daughters apart from the quads).

A group of church workers in Pinetown have offered to pay the arrear rent of R55 and an application will be made to the housing authorities for a rent remission if Miss Shungwane takes over the home.

Mr de Fortier's role as godfather began soon after the quads were born at King Edward VIII Hospital in October. He was primarily responsible for moving the family and their belongings from their ramshackle shanty in Clermont to KwaNdengezi.

He said: "I deal with hundreds of displaced families in my work, but the Shungwane children are something special to me. I'll go on helping them as long as they need me."



PETER Malejane, home improvement manager for the Urban Foundation in Natal, shows a model of the R20 000 house that is the prize in a competition. Entry costs R1, as he demonstrates.

R1 may give African home of R20 000

ONE rand is part of the fee the Urban Foundation is asking Africans to pay towards community development and the prize for a lucky ticketholder will be an attractive three-bedroomed house at Umlazi.

The head of the foundation in Natal, Mr. Alan Mountain, explained yesterday that the competition with the R20 000 house as the prize was intended to raise money to enable residents at Kwa Mashu to repay a foundation loan to the community.

The loan of about R350 000 was made for the erection and equipping of the Dr. Langalibalele Dube

The project included a headmaster's residence, caretaker's flat, a library and laboratory.

Thousands of tickets have been sold to Africans.

The prize will be awarded soon.

Mr. Mountain said the foundation had promised that the money, once repaid, would be used for further development.

A number of companies contributed to the house with plans, material and furniture.

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1049 GG 6448 18 May 1979

DEFINING AND SETTING APART OF A TOWNSHIP KNOWN AS KWADABEKA

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) (a) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby define and set apart, under the name of Kwadabeka, the area of land described in the Schedule hereto, situate in the District of Pinetown, Province of Natal, as a township for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of Blacks.

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

(T60/4/1125/1)

SCHEDULE

Beginning at the junction of the north-western boundary of the farm Kraans Kloof Estate 13277 and the middle of the Umgeni River; thence eastwards and southwards down the Umgeni River to its junction with the eastern boundary of Subdivision XX of the farm Clermont 838; thence southwards and westwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of and including the said Subdivision XX to its south-western beacon; thence southwards and generally north-westwards along the northern boundary of but excluding the Township of Clermont GP D1, to its north-western beacon on the eastern boundary of Lot 482, Kloof Township; thence northwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of but excluding the said Lot 482, to the westernmost beacon of Lot 1863, Kloof Township; thence north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said Lot 1863 to its northernmost beacon, on the boundary of the farm Kraans Kloof 867; thence south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the common boundaries of the farms Kraans Kloof 867 and Kraans Kloof Estate 13277, to the beacon lettered E on the diagram of the farm Kraans Kloof Estate 13277; thence in a direct line to the beacon lettered H on the diagram of the farm Kraans Kloof Estate 13277; thence northeastwards along the north-western boundary of the said farm Kraans Kloof Estate to the junction first mentioned.

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1049 18 Mei 1979

BEPALING EN AFSONDERING VAN 'N DORP BEKEND AS KWADABEKA

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) (a) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, bepaal en sonder hierby af, onder die naam Kwadabeka, die grondgebied beskryf in die Bylae hiervan, gelee in die distrik Pinetown, provinsie Natal, as 'n dorp vir die okkupasie, bewoning en ander redelike behoeftes van Swartes.

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

(T60/4/1125/1)

BYLAE

Begin by die aansluiting van die noordwestelike grens van die plaas Kraans Kloof Estate 13277 met die middel van die Umgenirivier; daarvandaan ooswaarts en suidwaarts met die Umgenirivier af tot by sy aansluiting met die oostelike grens van Onderverdeling XX van die plaas Clermont 838; daarvandaan suidwaarts en weswaarts met die oostelike en suidelike grense langs van en insluitende genoemde Onderverdeling XX tot by sy suidwestelike baken: daarvandaan suidwaarts en algemeen noordweswaarts met die noordelike grens langs van maar uitsluitende die dorp Clermont AP D1 tot by sy noordwestelike baken op die oostelike grens van Lot 482 van die dorp Kloof; daarvandaan noordwaarts en noordooswaarts met die grense ... maar uitsluitende genoemde Lot 482 tot by ... likste baken van Lot 1863 van die dorp Kl... daan noordooswaarts met die noordweste... genoemde Lot 1863 langs tot by sy noordel... op die grens van die plaas Kraans Kloof 86... daan suidooswaarts en noordooswaarts ... gemeenskaplike grense van die plase Kraans ... en Kraans Kloof Estate 13277 langs tot by ... geletter E op die kaart van die plaas K... Estate 13277; daarvandaan in 'n reguit lyn ... baken geletter H op die kaart van die ... Kloof Estate 13277; daarvandaan noordoo... die noordwestelike grens van genoemde ... Kloof Estate langs tot by eersgenoemde ...

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No.

Railways, De...
Government ...
R. 993 Ra... M... An... tio...

Social Welfa...
General Noti...
355 Na... tio...
356 do...
357 do...
358 do...

Tourism, De...

Kwa Mashu prices go up

19/5/79

African Affairs Reporter

THE Government has allowed the Kwa Mashu administration to sell houses to residents before the plots have been surveyed, Mr. V. E. Breetzke, the township manager, said yesterday.

Mr. Breetzke urged residents to buy houses before the end of June because prices would be almost doubled from July.

Prospective buyers must pay a 5 percent deposit and R4 for site and service. The price of the site would be reviewed when the surveys were completed.

A two-roomed house is selling for R361 until the end of June. From July the same will sell for R711.

The monthly instalment for a two-roomed house purchased before the end of June will be R1,65 but will jump to R3,20 in July.

The current price for a four-roomed house is R497 with a monthly instalment of R2,25. From July 1, it will cost R1 345 and with a monthly instalment of R6,10.

Mr. Breetzke made a plea to employers to release employees who wanted houses so congestion at the administration offices at the end of the month would be avoided.

New high school for blacks finished

By COLIN VINEALL

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu will officially open a new high school in KwaMashu next month — and mark the beginning of the Urban Foundation's third year of operations in Natal.

For the Dr Langalibalele Dube High School is one of the prime achievements of the foundation since its work of improving the quality of life for blacks began in Natal in May 1977.

It is one of more than 70 projects which the foundation has either launched, completed, investigated, studied and rejected or is still considering.

And, according to Alan Mountain, the foundation's



regional director, the high school — complete with laboratories, library, hall, sports facilities, headmaster's house and caretaker's flat — has been one of the highlights in a long list of successes.

The cost of the school project to the foundation was R300 000 plus R45 000 for equipment. The school is run by a staff of 12 and is to be used partly as a teacher training college until the college at Umbumbulu is completed in 1981.

During the opening ceremony, the winner of a fully furnished, R20 000 house will be announced. For six months, blacks have been encouraged to enter the competition by buying tickets for the house at a cost of R1 a ticket.

The money collected goes to the Urban Foundation and will be "recycled" for further educational developments in the black community.

The black newspaper, Ilanga, which has supported the competition, commented recently that by donating money for the project, the black community was saying to the foundation "We will acknowledge the help you have given us . . . go on helping us; we shall also do our best."

The foundation has stressed during its brief existence that it is not there to make grants, but to assist and promote projects.

The projects already launched or completed by the foundation are not merely educational. They cover a wide-ranging list of ideas including creating work for the jobless in Lamontville and KwaMashu. The success of this project in which men who are out of work help in such tasks as road verge clearing, has led to the Department of Labour making R200 000 available to the foundation for further relief schemes.

Tax men warned: Don't enter townships



Mrs Maureen Vonder . . . would go to jail rather than pay tax fine.

TAX inspectors have been warned not to enter black townships to enforce revenue laws.

This was confirmed this week by Mr J. A. Loots, assistant Receiver of Revenue in Johannesburg, who said since the June '76 riots police had warned inspectors from the Department of Inland Revenue not to enter black townships.

The police were afraid any enforcement of tax laws could cause unrest and violence in the

Tribune Reporter

townships and had asked the Receiver not to allow any of his men into these areas, he said.

"We don't have a clue about the black businesses there," Mr Loots said.

"It has become impossible for us to enforce the tax laws. It is possible the whole system of general sales tax has broken down," he said.

But Colonel Piet Delport, Divisional CI Officer for Soweto, said the warning had not come from him.

"As far as I'm concerned everything is quiet in the townships. As long as the tax inspectors have the proper permits they can go in and do their work. I mean, other people come and go doing their business, so there'sno reason why they shouldn't," he said.

Danger

In Durban the Receiver of Revenue, Mr Johan Swanepoel, said while he had not had any warning from the police to keep out of the townships he did not send any of his men there because of the potential danger.

"There is just not enough security. We've never been into the places like Kwa Mashu or Umlazi.

"The only way I'd consider sending inspectors or tax collectors to Kwa Mashu or any other township would be if we had a police escort," he said.

"Until then we just can't enforce the tax legislation among the township blacks," he said.

Meanwhile a South Coast woman accused of not paying 25 cents sales tax says she would rather go to prison than pay a fine if found guilty of tax evasion.

Last week the Sunday Tribune reported that tax inspectors had started a blitz on businessmen who were cheating the Government out of sales tax by fraudulently using sales tax exemption certificates.

The Tribune reported that thousands of businessmen faced prosecution for tax evasion and stood to be fined R500.

This week Mrs Maureen Vonder, proprietor of an Amanzimtoti fish shop, said she had received a letter from the Receiver of Revenue pointing out that she had not paid tax on a purchase she had made from a Durban wholesale outlet.

The letter pointed out that Mrs Vonder had bought batteries and a toy drum and had used her tax exemption number to avoid paying tax. As the goods were obviously not for resale in a fish shop the taxman pointed out that she should have paid 25 cents tax on the R6,30 transaction.

Mrs Vonder said she telephoned the tax office to offer to pay the 25 cents, but was told "it's not as simple as that."

"I was told I was liable for a fine of up to R500 or even six months in jail," Mrs Vonder said.

"They said I would have to write a letter explaining why I did not pay tax and a committee would decide on whether I would be prosecuted or not."

"The first I knew about it was when I got a letter asking for details of how I had accounted for the sales tax I should have paid on those purchases," she said.

"I was so surprised and shocked when I got the letter. I certainly never intended doing the Government out of 25 cents. But if they want to get nasty I think I would rather go to prison than pay a fine . . . just as a matter of principle.

'Jobless turned away' charge

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7/6/79 Nmp

African Affairs Reporter

A MEMBER of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr. D. V. Mkhize, charged this week that officials of the Drakensberg Administration Board were refusing to allow work-seekers to get jobs in local factories although they were registered with the local labour bureau.

The work-seekers came from outside districts but were lawfully resident in Mpumalanga township and their reference books were endorsed to that effect and were registered with the local bureau, he said.

Mr. Mkhize said in terms of the labour regulations in the area, they were entitled to work in the local industries just like residents of Mpumalanga.

"When I took the matter up with the officials of the board in Hammarsdale, they denied that they had turned these people away.

Books

"I then approached two Black personnel officers at a factory who produced reference books in respect of 46 work-seekers who had been employed by the factory but were turned away by the board's inspectors."

Mr. Mkhize then took the personnel officers and reference books to the board's office to corroborate his findings. The officials insisted they would not authorise them to work unless they underwent inter-district transfers even though they were properly registered.

Mr. Mkhize said the officials admitted that there was no new law which had taken the place of the old regulations. They pointed out that they were concerned with influx control. Mr. Mkhize made it clear that the question of influx control fell under the jurisdiction of labour bureau.

Since 1976

He told the officials the people in question had been in the area since the township was built in 1967.

A spokesman for the Chief Commissioner's Office for Natal, told the Mercury the work-seekers should present their case to the local commissioner, and if they were not satisfied they could appeal to the Chief Commissioner.

Whichever of the above two methods is adopted, the correct answer for the number of equivalent units added in the current period is arrived at.

Cost per current equivalent unit is:	Material	Labour	Overhead
No. of current equivalent units	102,000	90,000	90,000
Current Costs	R561,000	R63,000	R180,000
Current cost per equivalent unit	R5.50	R0,70	R2.00

Stock is to be valued on a
assume that the same units
period were also in stock
simply assumes from a valu
costs remain in stock.

t LIFO does not
the end of the
e period. It
at the oldest

	Labour	Overhead
Equivalent units in closi	2,000	2,000
Equivalent units in openi	1,000	4,000

Closing material equivale
only 10,000 equivalent Un
10,000 can be valued at t
be new equivalent units,

owever, there were
l therefore, only
ning 10,000 must
the new cost:

Therefore : Material 10,0	R5.00 R50,000
10,0	R5.50 R55,000

For both labour and overh
in opening stock. As the
are - using LIFO - all cc
(i.e. at old prices).

quivalent units
osing stock, these
valent units

Therefore : Labour : 2,0	R0,75	R 1,500
Overhead: 2,0	R1,50	R 3,000
		R109,500

Press ban
at urban
Blacks
meeting
Mercury Reporter
THE first meeting of the
Pietermaritzburg - Durban
regional committee — es-
tablished by the Govern-
ment to consult with Black
leaders on the future of
Blacks in White areas —
was held in Durban yester-
day.
The Minister of Educa-
tion and Training, Dr. Fer-
die Hartzenberg, said the
committee was aimed at
developing a blueprint for
a meaningful lifestyle for
the urban Black.
Although there would
possibly be criticism of
their composition he was
satisfied the Durban -
Pietermaritzburg commit-
tee was a responsible
representation of the "opi-
nions and views of urban
Black people".
The 30-member commit-
tee includes 13 prominent
Black leaders, business-
men and academics.
Dr. Hartzenberg asked
members to treat "com-
mittee matters and
proceedings as confiden-
tial . . . it can only benefit
the committee if your deal-
ings with the Press are
very discreet". Pressmen
were not allowed into the
meeting.
"It is the goal of the
committee to complete its
task by the end of the
year," said Mr. R. N.
Blumrick, its chairman.

NM 27/4/79

'Selfish' employers under fire

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 250 Durban employers are fined each month for failing to register their domestic servants, according to the chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr. S. Bourquin.

Although this figure has dropped sharply because of increased fines from 10 months ago when there were at least 600 convictions monthly, employers should beware as the maximum fine for first offenders has been increased to R500.

Unlike Johannesburg where Blacks were pouring into the Black Sash's offices after losing their jobs because their employers were no longer taking a chance on having unregistered employees, Durban people appear to take more interest in their Black staff and most ensure their documents are in order.

But Mrs. Solveig Piper, advice officer of the Durban Black Sash, said yesterday there were many hundreds of unregistered Black women working in and round Durban.

The reason is that there is so much unemployment in the outlying areas that Blacks come into the cities seeking work and many arrive with their families.

Squatters

"This leads to squatter problems because only so many Blacks can be employed."

Mr. Bourquin said inspectors had not stepped up their activities in catching unregistered Blacks but in the course of their work always came across cases.

"The point I would like to stress is that people who do not register their employees are entirely selfish and do not have the welfare of their servants at heart.

"The basis of registration is that a service contract is drawn up between the employer and the employee. The registration also gives the employee certain rights and problems like wage disagreements can be solved," Mr. Bourquin explained.

The queue where hope dies hard

Sun. Tribune 15/7/79

341

342

300



• The old and sickly wait patiently in a queue outside a payout point in KwaMashu

They stand for hours patiently waiting for cash that may never come

by TICKS CHETTY

THEY queue at the pension payout points in the black townships from five in the morning. They have done it many times before, but this time they hope they will be lucky.

They are the scores of Durban's township blacks who wait for long hours in the hope that their pension or disability grant payments have come through.

Their wait is often in vain — and red-tape is something which the old, sickly and illiterate don't understand. The only weapon they have to fight it is patience and hope.

Many are told that their payments have been delayed and to come back two months later when payments are made again. They rarely know the exact reasons for the delay.

Despite being told that there is no money for them, they stand around the payout points in the hope that some miracle may occur. It seldom happens.

Even a reporter's presence gives them hope. They crowd round you with sad faces, telling you their problems, hoping you will be able to help them.

When the Sunday



• Mrs Anna Mdonsela . . . she calls regularly at the payout point in the hope of receiving a payment

payout points in KwaMashu several men and women said their payments had been delayed for more than six months.

Some even said that their payments — which average about R30 a month — had been stopped and they didn't know why.

S.TRIBUNE

Pension 15/7/19

Mrs Nora Bungu, 62, said she applied for a pension at the commissioner's office in Durban's Whitehead Building in March. When she returned to the office in June, she was told to call at the payout point at KwaMashu's K Section for her money this month. She did this this week and was told to come back in September because her money had not come through.

Mrs Bungu lives with her blind husband and teenage daughter, who is unemployed.

Her husband, Mr Phillip Bungu 70, also made a pension application at the same time as his wife. He has been told that he cannot get a pension from the KwaZulu Government because he is already receiving a pension from a company where he was employed.

Phillip Bungu receives only R40 a month from the company and it is virtually impossible for them to live on it.

Like the many others, whose pension payments have been delayed, she will again queue at the payout point in September in the hope of being paid.

Mrs Agnes Khumalo, 66, a mother of nine children, said her pension had been stopped six months ago because she was "fit and young enough to work."

She said she was a TB patient and had spent a long time in hospital. After she was discharged, she was paid her pension until six months ago.

"Only two of my children are working and the rest are still at school. We need the pension money desperately," she said.

Although Mrs Khumalo has not been paid for six months, we found her in the queue with scores of others.

Mrs Anna Mdonsela, 65, said she had called at the payout four times, and each time she was told to go to Whitehead Building.

She did this and she was asked to call again at the payout point.

"I am sickly and unable to work. I have to depend on my family to look after me," she said dejectedly.

A KwaZulu government official, who asked not to be named, said there were delays over payments but added that it was a problem which they had "inherited" from the central Government.

He explained they had handled only two payments so far and they needed time to sort out the problem.

Quits Koornhof committees

Nyembezi resigns



mbezi . . . quit committees

PROFESSOR C L S Nyembezi, one of the black leaders who had accepted an invitation to serve on the regional committees set up by Dr Piet Koornhof, has resigned from the Durban/Pietermaritzburg committee.

He resigned at a committee meeting on Monday where he told chairman, Mr C E Blumrick, that he had written a letter to the Minister about his decision.

Nyembezi said another problem facing the committee was that its recommendations had to take into account the government's policy of apartheid.

"For a person like me who does not accept that policy, participation in committee becomes a futile and frustrating exercise.

"The regional committees have white people as members. No doubt these men and women are sincere in what they are doing in the hope that they can, in some way, serve their country.

"But a question that must be asked is: What is their standing in the eyes of the black people? Are these white people really familiar with the issues facing blacks?

"We are all aware that there is no meaningful contact between white and black. That being the case, one can be pardoned for having doubt about the ability of white people to project the true feelings and the aspirations of blacks.

"And finally, a suggestion I would like to make if I may be allowed to, is that a restructuring of the committee is called for if it is to have credibility in the black community."

Prof Nyembezi is among several black leaders who have either declined to sit

the results cannot be used as an absolute confi
discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chro
Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and
specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwale
but again samples are very small. In the disconti
suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the
expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the rapid

later resigned.

The others were Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of **POST** and **SUNDAY POST**, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and Dominee Sam Buti of Alexandra Township.

No plan to prosecute employers

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Drakensberg Administration Board will not prosecute employers who take advantage of the Government's dispensation to register Blacks illegally employed in White areas before October 31.

"This is a registration drive and not a prosecution drive," the chairman of the board, Mr. P. R. T. Nel, said yesterday.

The R500 maximum fine for the employment of unregistered workers came into effect this week but the Government is allowing a period of grace until October 31 for workers to be registered.

The Drakensberg Board decided at its monthly meeting yesterday that it would interpret the Government's dispensation as being an effort to help the public conform to legal requirements in respect of employees.

"We will definitely not take this opportunity to fill the jails," Mr. R. H. de Wet, chief director of the board, told the meeting.

Ambiguities

The board also decided that certain ambiguities existed in a statement on the dispensation issued last week by the Secretary of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr. R. J. Raath, and these would be taken up with the department.

Grey areas existed over the payment of retrospective registration fees and the registration of rural workers who had been illegally employed for periods of more than a year in areas where they were not allowed.

The payment of back fees would in some cases be "exorbitant" and would place a heavy emphasis on the honesty of employers who could abuse the system.

in the Transvaal and in Natal.

Indian employers in Natal would be allowed to house Blacks on their properties, whereas this was forbidden in the Transvaal.

The dispensation — which effects thousands of workers in Natal — will be applied along the same lines as in the Transvaal.

Blacks without reference books will be issued with temporary identity certificates enabling them to apply for registration before new registration books are made out.

A written statement by an employer will be enough to prove that a worker has been employed for the required period and has accommodation.

Mr. S. Borquin, chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, has said the dispensation offers an opportunity for Blacks who live and work in an area illegally to legalise their positions.

He said any employee not meeting the minimum conditions of the dispensation would be endorsed out of the area as prescribed by influx control laws.

However, people found by the police in the normal course of their duties to be employing unregistered workers were likely to be prosecuted.

Rush expected

In Durban a concentrated rush by employers of all races to register illegally employed Blacks is expected after payday next week, writes our Political Reporter.

Queues began forming at Port Natal Administration Board offices earlier this week after the announcement of the dispensation.

A circular on how the registration of illegally employed Blacks should be handled has not yet arrived in Natal, although a four-page departmental circular was sent out by courier to board offices in the Transvaal on Monday.

A Government labour spokesman said from Pretoria the regulations had just been posted to the chief commissioner in Natal of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pietermaritzburg. He said there was only one major difference in the regulations being applied

Meanwhile, 20 000 families to be moved

By Cedric Gibson

MORE than 20 000 black families living in three northern Natal townships will be definitely removed and be resettled in KwaZulu despite pleas from the local representative councils and the Drakensburg Administration Board, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development announced this week.

The spokesman said although the date for removal was unknown at present the townships — Sibongile in Dundee, Tembalihle, Glencoe and BhekuZulu, Vryheid — would be removed because they were in urban areas. They would be resettled in Nqutu.

"It was a Government policy to remove blacks in white areas to the nearby homelands, and the three townships were right in these areas the spokesman said.

Residents of these townships first learned about the move in December last year from circulars issued by the Department of Co-operation and Development to the local councils.

Immediately thereafter the local councils made representations direct to the Minister concerned. They sent memorandums stating reasons why they should not be removed, but up to now they have not received any response from the Minister.

Among reasons given in the memo was that people would be hard hit financially by the move, because they would be resettled many kilometres from their places of employment. Also the residents had spent a fortune improving their houses.

In June this year the Drakensberg Administration Board, a Government body appointed to administer Nationalist policy, joined forces with local councils. It expressed itself unanimously against a cornerstone of that policy when they decided without dissent to protest to the Minister of Co-operation and Development against the removal of Sibongile.

The board was told that the removal would create a fruitful ground for agitation and discontent.

Dundee Town Councillor, Mr J G Cilliers, said that the removal of the Sibongile residents to Nqutu could create another Limehill.

"We are scared that they will be put in the veld where they have no future. They are uncertain and discontented at the prospect of having to move."

Mr A M Mbatha, chairman of the Sibongile Community Council, when told of the latest developments about the move, said: "We are still fighting and we will continue to fight."

---oOo---

to taste and chopped parsley.

---oOo---

11

K.W.V. Paarl

uddings)

auce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, ar and 2 t brandy.

---oOo---

SHERRY SAUCE

K.W.V. Paarl

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

cream in a saucepan. Stir until minutes without stirring. Stir rom heat. Set pot over hot water

---oOo---

K.W.V. Paarl

9 cherries finely chopped
4 walnuts finely chopped

ry hot. Serve over ice-cream.

---oOo---

(melted)

ter, chocolate and at and boil for 7 vanilla. Remove f serve.

---oOo---

JAN DER HUM SAUCE

Hum

e boiler until ve

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

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

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up [illegible]

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and c[illegible] he green left on. Toss [illegible] and scallions together, s[illegible] anch dressing and serve in [illegible] igs of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SA[illegible]

2 lbs sliced green be[illegible]
2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (slice[illegible] hen pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

lettuce, apple, orange sections,
Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce
serve, add dressing to salad;
ngs.

---oOo---

No clean water for 42 000 squatters

By CHRIS SOSIBO

Post 9/9/79

MORE than 42 000 black people are living in appalling, unhealthy conditions in squatter camps north-west and north of Durban.

A SUNDAY POST investigation this week revealed that squatters in Richmond and Dalmeny farms, near KwaMashu, Amaoti, Amaotana, both near Inanda, and Nhlungwana farm, which stretches from Ntuzuma main road to Inanda south border, all share a common problem — no proper water supply.

The Richmond-Dalmeny camp has a population of more than 12 000 people, while Amaoti and Amaotana — the second largest to Inanda in Natal — has more than 20 000. The Nhlungwana farm has more than 10 000.

People in these places live in shacks built of corrugated iron and mud. Others built theirs of wooden planks or blocks made out of beer cartons.

The majority of people residing in these fast expanding areas are working married couples, who don't qualify for houses in KwaZulu townships. There is also a growing number of those who do qualify for houses in the townships, but who after years on the waiting list, decided to acquire sites in these camps.

Squatters at Richmond, Dalmeny and Nhlungwana farms travel between two and 15 kilometres to get their water supply from residents in the nearby KwaZulu townships, while those in Amaoti and Amaotana camps depend entirely on water from Ohlange and Riet Rivers.

They use water from the rivers for both cooking and washing.

Mr James Luthuli (49) of Nhlungwana farm told **SUNDAY POST** they were paying about five cents per 20 litre containers of water to residents at KwaMashu township. Those who cannot walk long distances pay 20 cents more to people who "fetch" it.

He said they complained about the water problem to Indian farm owners who then made representations to the Government.

But up to now nothing has been done.

Mr Luthuli said it would be very easy to bring water to their place because the water pipe which supplies residents at KwaMashu and Ntuzuma townships runs nearby.

A medical practitioner for the area, who refused to reveal his name for professional reasons, described the camps as "health hazards".

As a result, gastro-enteritis and typhoid were common in these two areas.

KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr F T R Mdhlalose, said his government was getting very little money and could not cater for the needs of all those with accommodation problems.

So they didn't go home this week. Through bitterly cold nights they slept in the open on plastic coverings outside the factory gates, covered in blankets, sharing one toilet between them and doing without running water even for washing themselves. POST 16/9/79

Another company, Dunlop, which closed down production on Tuesday, paid its workers on Friday and promised to re-employ them tomorrow with the added offer of sleeping space for those who need it.

To maintain the uneasy peace, schoolchildren who at the start of the week marched along the township's streets to meet their footsore parents coming home from work have been requested not to repeat this action.

Mr Mngadi said Ezakheni's workers had decided to boycott the buses after he had pleaded in vain with the management of Ezakheni Transport not to increase fares by 70c, 80c and 95c a week.

"We were told that the expense of running the line had escalated to a point where fares had to be raised, and that the transportation board in Pretoria had approved the increases.

"We pointed out that of our 9 500 people who work in town close to 400 earn only R8 a week. If a six-day ticket, for instance, costs R3,40, these people will not have enough left to live on and pay rent.

"When our pleas fell on deaf ears we called a public meeting in the community hall. Our people all decided to walk to work. They will not ride the buses until the fares go back to the old price," said Mr Mngadi.

Bus cott spre ads

(341)

283 341 Post 16/9/79

341

THOUSANDS SAY NO TO FARE HIKES

SUNDAY POST Correspondent

IF MASSES of riot police in the townships spell peace, then the situation in Ladysmith is, as everybody insists, peaceful.

While thousands of commuters in the Natal town continue resolutely to trudge over 40 km to work and back every day rather than pay the increased fares, the transport company continues to run empty buses rather than reduce fares.

And as emergency talks continue between officials of Ezakheni Transport, police, black leaders and local leaders of commerce and industry, news filters through of expected bus strikes in Pietermaritzburg and Newcastle.

Says Mr Elliot Mngadi, Mayor of Ezakheni, the township outside Ladysmith whose 9 500 workers are among those who won't ride the buses, "the boycott is well-organised and proceeding peacefully".

Riot trucks and patrolling police have become a common sight in the townships since the boycott began, but Colonel Anton Muller, District Commandant at Ladysmith, says: "We just protect the people and the buses.

"We do not prevent private taxis and other vehicles from transporting people to work."

Hundreds of women who earn R19 and R20 a week working for Consolidated Frame Cotton Corporation Limited dare not attempt to walk home after work as they'll never be able to walk back in time for the next day's work.

(Gereg p/a ure universiteit van Kaapstad te of

269

New bus boycott in Natal

341

STAR 17/9/79

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—Thousands of black commuters from the Hammarsdale area walked to work today in the second massive boycott to hit transport companies within two weeks.

The commuters, all from the Mpumalanga township who provide a large section of the Hammarsdale, Pinetown, Cato Ridge and New Germany work force, have boycotted the bus company, Mpumalanga Transport, in protest against fare increases on several major routes.

Workers' weekly tickets to Pinetown and New Germany have been increased by 50c, and although the subsidised fare to Hammarsdale itself has not been increased, workers using that service have also joined in the boycott in a gesture of solidarity.

ONION RINGS

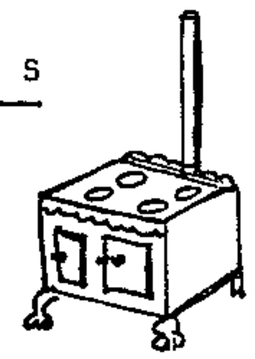
Peel a
add oi
till b
and se

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

... and separate the rings. Heat a pan;

OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

1820 and All That!



m, stir in
Beat well for
d bake in a
on and sifted
erve or marmal-
6 d, seasonable

lat. Brush with
pped onion and
d herbs. Grill
continue cooking

Bennett, Ridgeworth

cup chopped raisins
ed beef suet
milk
alt
e mixed peel finely cut

in a pudding cloth, and boil
sauce. This recipe was
mother and gran, who says
ale breadcrumbs instead of

NATAL BUS BOYCOTT

Walking workers

Over the past 20 years bus boycotts have become painfully familiar in Natal. The immediate cause of the current Ladysmith boycott by 9 500 workers was a general increase in fares preceded by two rises in the previous year. An average increase means a rise from R2,55 to R3,40 on a six-day season ticket. Set against wages as low as R8 to R10 a week in extreme cases — or even a more normal R20 to R30 a week — this means that transport costs have become a crushing burden for many. Ladysmith has been a fairly depressed area for the past few years with some big employers like Dunlop working periods of short time.

Ezakheni Transport, which operates a fleet of 60 buses and is owned jointly by Kwazulu Development Corporation and the Corporation for Economic Development, is not being unreasonable in raising fares. Manager Ian McCourt tells the *FM* that application was made to the Department of Transport for a passenger subsidy but was turned down. The latest fuel price increase has not been included in the new fares, but the previous fuel hike cost the company R23 000 a year.

There are curious aspects to the boycott. Some employers have offered their staff money to cover the extra fare in whole or in part, but their offers have been politely refused. The workers' feeling appears to be that, unless everyone is compensated, none should benefit. Meanwhile, employers have made arrangements for some employees to stay overnight on the premises, and the police have kept an alert but low profile.

In real terms, the boycott is taking a heavy toll. Heine Lindenberg, joint MD of G & A Clothing says: "The staff have done their best to try to get to work but, inevitably, there has been absenteeism and, after walking 15-20 km to work, which means getting up as early as 3 am in some cases, the staff are dead tired by early afternoon and production drops off sharply. We feel let down because, having heeded the call to decentralise, we now find that there is no compensation for the constantly rising expenses we are called upon to meet."

Dunlop, one of the larger employers at Ladysmith, shut down last week because workers on the night-shift were afraid of walking home in the dark. Operations were resumed this week after arrangements had been made for them to sleep on the premises. Works director John Louw tells the *FM* that "this has worked very well and morale is high. We've even found foam mattresses for them. As far as we're concerned things are back to normal or as normal as they can be in the circumstances."

Martin Winter, MD of Lasher Tools and chairman of the local division of the Natal Chamber of Industries, says: "So far no problems. Absenteeism is no worse than normal and a meeting has been called for the weekend for interested parties to discuss the problem." At a meeting held on Tuesday chaired by Tino Volker, local MP, to which the police were not invited, no conclusion was reached beyond a decision on the weekend meeting.

The police say all is quiet and no incidents of overt intimidation have been reported.

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton	salt
dripping	flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

Bus fare hikes — hard realities

~~293~~ 341
S Post
23/9/79

SUNDAY POST
Correspondent

A BLACK mother of two who earns R7 a week as a garment marker in Marburg, will have to support herself and her family on 80c a week from next month.

Mrs Florence Gumede now has only R2,55 a week to live on after she has put aside busfare, rent and money for paraffin.

When her weekly busfare increases by R1,75 on October 1, she will have 80c a week left.

Mrs Gumede and her two children live in a one-room shack in the Gamalakhe township near Port Shepstone.

She leaves home at 6.30 every day to work at Marburg manufacturers.

Her greatest worry since the busfare increase was announced is not where she will find the extra money — she's so poor that an extra R1,75 a week is just another hardship in a chronically hard world — but whether other blacks in the township will allow her to go on riding the bus to work.

"If they fight with me I will have to walk. But I must go to work," she says simply.

Meanwhile, workers who have boycotted the Ladysmith bus services since fares went up two weeks ago were to have held a mass rally in the Ezakheni township this weekend to determine the effectiveness of their actions.

Officials believe that next week will be crucial in assessing the extent of the boycotts.

Boycott of buses in Natal may spread

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The general bus boycott staged by thousands of black commuters entered its third week today amid fears that further massive protests might erupt throughout Natal as other transport companies plan to increase their fares in the near future.

Police reported today that commuters from the Elandskop and Swartkop areas coming into Maritzburg had started boycotting the Sizanani Mazulu Transport Company buses in protest against a 5c increase on all fares to be implemented this Wednesday.

This was, however denied by the manager of the company, Mr E N Butler, who said they had carried their normal passenger quota this morning.

The boycott has cost the CED-owned transport company more than R120 000 in lost fares.

The manager of Ezakheni Transport Co, Mr I McCourt, said today that only nine of his 51 buses were operating and not a single seat had been occupied.

● Bus fares on Durban Transport Management Board's black service are to be increased by between 2 and 11 cents on October 14.

Taxis had lowered fares and were doing "a roaring trade."

Fears over bus boycott

DURBAN. — The general bus boycott staged by thousands of black commuters entered its third week yesterday amid fears that further massive protests might erupt throughout Natal as other transport companies planned to increase their fares in the near future.

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This was denied, however, by the manager of the company, Mr E N Butler, who said they had carried their normal passenger quota yesterday morning.

A police spokesman said about 1 600 workers were involved in this latest boycott.

In Ladysmith, where the boycotts originally began, black workers decided unanimously at a meeting held in the Ezakheni township yesterday to continue the boycott, which has cost the transport company more than R120 000 in lost fares.

The manager of Ezakheni Transport Co, Mr I McCourt, said yesterday that only nine of his 51 buses were operating and not a single seat had been occupied.

A police spokesman said taxis had lowered their fares to just under that of the bus fare and were doing a "roaring trade".

In the Hammarsdale area, Mpumalanba residents from units three and four of the township were continuing the week-old boycott, but workers from unts one and two were using the buses.

The boycotters are mainly workers travelling to Pinetown and Hammarsdale, and are using trains and taxis to get to work.

The Mpumalanga Transport Co is also running a skeleton service to these areas, and this has caused the boycotters to start a passive antagonism campaign.

Most transport companies have announced fare increases to be in operation soon, and fears have been expressed that the boycotts, already involving close on 15 000 commuters, will spread further.

Putco have also announced that they plan to increase their fares within the next few months. — Sapa.

Boycotters stand firm

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Black commuters in Hammarsdale and Ladysmith continued their bus boycott today, and there appears to be no weakening in the resolve of the workers in the higher fares issue.

A police spokesman said there had been no change in the two-week impasse reached between transport officials and commuters, and the boycotts were continuing peacefully.

At Elandskop and Swartkop near Maritzburg, commuters appear to have accepted a 5c increase on all fares from tomorrow, and police are not expecting a further boycott there.

21 / 341 / 109 STAR 26/9/79

Boycotters win pledge to drop fares increase

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Ladysmith's black bus commuters, who have confronted the CED-owned transport companies for nearly three weeks in a bus boycott were given an undertaking today that fares will be reduced to the former levels.

Dr F Adendc, chairman of the CED, told black commuters at a large public meeting in the Ladysmith Town Hall that their struggle was over.

"I don't know if what I'm doing is legal, but I am prepared to give an undertaking that fares will be reduced to their old level," he said.

This would be on condition that a meeting was held in the next four days between the Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industries, other business representatives and a body representing the commuters.

The announcement has met with little reaction from commuters so far. They have said only that they will discuss the matter at home with their families.

If the boycott is broken tomorrow — and this will show only if large-scale purchasing of coupons occurs — then only commuters from the Hammarsdale area will still be enforcing a bus boycott.

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BUS BOYCOTTS
Pm 29/9/74

Tickets please

Siege of Ladysmith's black transport services, boycotted since September 10 when fares were raised, appears to have been temporarily relieved.

The services are owned jointly by CED and the KwaZulu Development Corporation and at a meeting on Wednesday Dr J Adendorf, CED chairman, promised fares would revert to the old levels on Thursday this week provided that a meeting is held within the next few days to thrash out a final solution to the problem.

We won't pay 1c, say bus boycotters

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MERCURY
29/9/79

African Affairs Reporter

LADYSMITH — About 500 residents of the Limehill complex yesterday demanded at a meeting that the buses run by the Corporation for Economic Development's subsidiary, the KwaZulu Transport Company, be taken off the road permanently and be replaced by Railways buses.

The residents agreed unanimously that even if the CED bus company reduced fares to 1c they would not use them.

The bus boycott, which started in Mpumalanga and Ezakheni, has now spread into four areas in Northern Natal — Wasbank, Limehill, Ekuvukeni, Tholeni and Uitvlei.

Sapa reports that four chambers of commerce — Newcastle, Ladysmith, Port Shepstone and Margate — have resolved that the Government should be asked for a 50 percent subsidy on the recent bus fare increase for Blacks. — (Sapa.)

Sun. Trib. 30/9/79

Ten years later... they're still waiting for their cash

(341)

IT'S been a long wait for the Dhlaminis.

More than 10 years ago their plot of land at Hammarsdale was expropriated by the Government to make way for the sprawling new African township of Mphumulanga.

Today they are still waiting for their money.

And the Dhlaminis aren't the only ones . . .

A Department of Co-operation and Development official confirmed this week that there were others who had not yet been paid out, although most of the older owners had been reimbursed.

David Dhlamini, father of three, says he knows of several of his old neighbours who are still waiting for their money.

Meanwhile, he says, he and his family have been living a hand-to-mouth existence.

Programme

He and others had been "backwards and forwards" to Government agencies and officials in their efforts.

The properties had been periodically bought out by Government men since the township programme started in 1966. As Mphumulanga expanded, more land was bought by the Government — and more people waited for their money.

TRIBUNE REPORTER

But the Department of Co-operation and Development official was adamant this week that everything possible had been done to pay those people whose land had been bought.

Values

"Outstanding payments are either due to our not being able to trace owners or where they have demanded a second valuation of their property. Protracted negotiations over the second valuation would have delayed any payment," he said.

"But by far the majority of the cases have been handled and finalised."

He said it was impossible to estimate how many people were still waiting to be paid.

Mrs Phyllis Khumalo described how her land had been expropriated "about eight years ago".

Visits to the Mphumulanga Magistrate's office and local Government bodies have failed to secure any payment.

Mrs Khumalo lost about six hectares of fruit-farming property which she had shared with her late husband. She also had to leave behind a small brick dwelling.

Mr Dhlamini, his wife and three children moved off a slightly smaller property.

Now he lives in Pietermaritzburg where he works in a factory. He is sharing a house with a relative in one of the townships.

Elderly Mr Dhlamini says he has now given up hope of ever getting his money.

"I just hope my children can have some," he said.

The Department of Co-operation and Development official said, however, that all those with outstanding claims should visit their nearest Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, and produce evidence of their having owned property.

"We want to deal with these cases as urgently as possible," he said.

Riot police out in force as bus boycott spreads

DURBAN. — Riot police were out in force yesterday as thousands of black commuters from the Port Shepstone area joined the massive bus boycotts which have been plaguing KwaZulu transport companies for the past month.

The workers, streaming along the 15km route to work, jeered as the empty buses went past and waved clenched fists and knobkierries.

However, police, dressed in camouflage fatigues and armed, said there had been no incidents.

The Port Shepstone workers are boycotting the trans-Umzimkulu bus service in protest against fare increases — some have risen by as much as 50% — which came into operation yesterday.

Last month, police dispersed a group of strikers with teargas at the Marburg clothing factory when they stoned several vehicles after the new increased fares had been announced.

Many of the workers earn only R7,50 a week, and say they are unable to afford increases in transport costs.

This is the third KwaZulu transport company to be boycotted since fares were increased.

In Ladysmith, workers from the Ezakheni township have refused to use the buses since the fares were increased a month ago. The boycott has cost the Ezakheni Transport Co over R140 000.

The Hammarsdale boycott, which has affected about 70% of the Mpumalanga Transport Co buses, is now in its third week and is showing no sign of weakening. — Sapa.

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respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

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

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

2/10/79 Nim

Threats as boycott of buses spreads

Mercury Reporter

THREATS to bus drivers and would-be commuters marked the first day of bus boycotts in the Port Shepstone area yesterday.

Two men were arrested after a bus driver was threatened with death if he got into his bus and commuters were warned that if they did not walk to work they would be dealt with.

A large contingent of police in camouflage dress with dogs, firearms and tear-gas masks were on standby in the Gamalakhe township from 4 a.m. yesterday when thousands of commuters started their 15km hike to Marburg and Port Shepstone.

An uneasy atmosphere hung over the KwaZulu bus terminal near Port Shepstone while Blacks jeered at empty buses waving clenched fists and knobkieries at the drivers.

Two young teachers —late for school — got off a bus well before the terminal on a quiet stretch of road and told a Mercury reporter that they had been harassed in Gamalakhe before catching a bus.

"We were the only passengers on the bus and as we got on some men told us 'we will get you later' and looked threateningly at us. We are afraid but if we explain that we are school teachers they might understand," Mrs. H. Hadebe said.

Police standby

A senior police spokesman said men would be on standby as long as the situation demanded it.

In Ladysmith the boycott of Ezakheni Transport buses entered its fourth week yesterday and once again Black workers refrained from using the buses.

A meeting held in Ezakheni township on Sunday voted for the continuance of the boycott in spite of fares reverting to the rates which were in operation before September 10.

Mr. Tino Volker, MP for Klip River, who was responsible for calling a meeting between Black and White representatives in the Town Hall last week said that he did not see any purpose for his further intervention again at this stage.

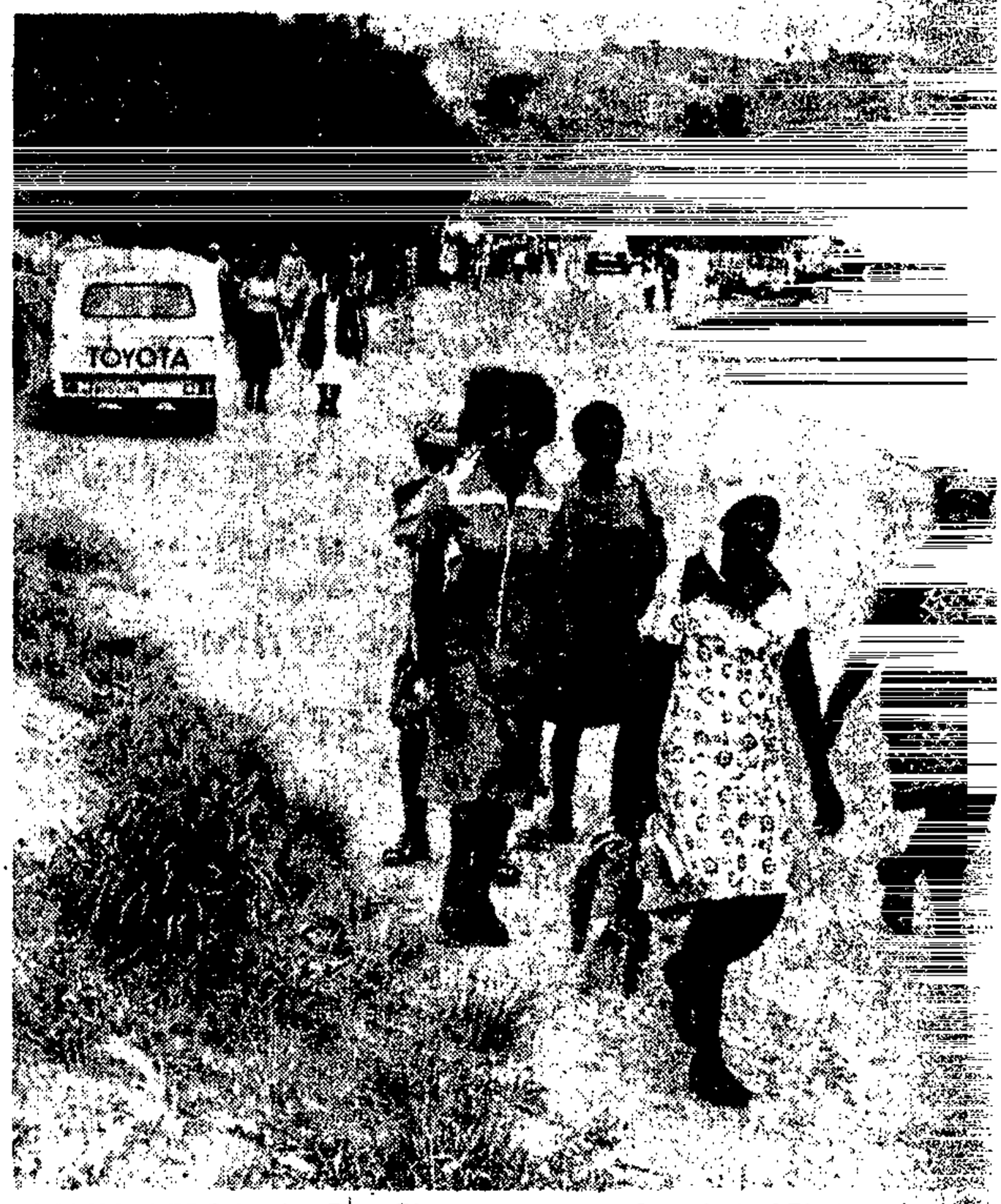
The staff turnout at factories was more or less normal and there was no large scale absenteeism.

Shot fired

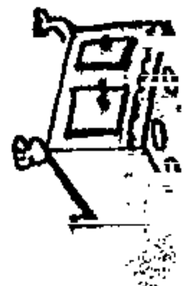
Last weekend a shot was fired at a busload of passengers but nobody was injured. On Saturday three buses were slightly damaged.

Commuters are boycotting the Trans-Umzimkulu bus services in protest against fare increases — some by as much as 50 percent — which came into operation yesterday.

Spokesmen for Marburg factories say wages have already been, or are still to be, increased to compensate for the fare hikes.



COMMUTERS in the Port Shepstone area after their 15km early mor hike to work. Some left home as early as 4 a.m. yesterday.



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Tear-gas as bus boycotts continue

3/10/79

Mercury Reporter

SEVERAL incidents of violence and death threats have accompanied the South Coast bus boycott which enters its third day today.

And thousands of rands have been lost by the Trans-Umzimkulu bus service which increased its fares by up to 50 percent from Monday.

The boycott, which involves commuters in the Port Shepstone and Margate areas, is efficiently organised and a police spokesman said yesterday it appeared intimidation played a big part.

Bus services to the Gamalakhe township, 18km from Port Shepstone, are not operating at night after a bus was stoned and crashed into a power pylon. The township was without electricity all night.

A man was arrested after a passenger, Mrs. Madrina Benghu, alighted from a bus and was slapped. She was not badly hurt. Agitators stoned five buses smashing window and denting the bodywork.

Police fired two tear-gas grenades into a mob of about 200 youths who had surrounded a bus and stoned it. The crowd dispersed but there were no injuries, a spokesman said.

Police are keeping a close watch on the boycotters in the townships.

In Ladysmith and Hammarsdale the boycotts are continuing without violence.

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Police clear roads to township

DURBAN. — Several police units were sent in to clear roadblocks set up by bus boycotters on the roads leading to Gamalakhe township outside Port Shepstone on Tuesday night.

A bus was stoned in the township, the sixth since the boycott began on Monday.

Police said the boycotters had set up makeshift roadblocks with large rocks and burning tyres.

The roads were clear yesterday morning, but one private bus had been extensively damaged when it attempted to turn in front of a roadblock and ripped its undercarriage on rocks. No-one was injured.

A bus was stoned and badly damaged when it was surrounded by a large group of youths in the township.

Meanwhile, in Ladysmith hundreds of riot police converged on all roads leading to the town this morning in a massive crackdown on pirate taxis that have been operating extensively since the bus boycotts started with fare increases nearly a month ago.

Squads of police have been stopping all cars and clearing passengers in vehicles not registered as taxis but who are charging for their services.

Brigadier H Viljoen, Divisional Commissioner for Natal, Inland, said yesterday they had "patiently" waited for more than three weeks now for the commuters and bus companies to settle their differences, but as nothing was being resolved they had decided to act.

"We have been turning a blind eye to illegal transporting for some time now, but we cannot do so for ever.

"Even now we are only stopping the pirate taxis and are ignoring registered taxis that are overloading or not in a roadworthy condition.

"We also are only clearing out the passengers taking illegal transport as close to Ladysmith as possible, so they do not have far to walk."

He said there had been no incidents and commuters appeared to have resigned themselves to walking or taking legal transport.

Even with the extensive police crackdown, Ezakheni Transport Company buses were still running empty yesterday.

Brigadier Viljoen said they had not launched a similar crackdown in the Mpumalanga township near Hammarsdale, where buses have been boycotted for nearly three weeks and yesterday were still running nearly 60% empty.

"The Ladysmith workers have had longer to solve their problems," he said.

Pirate taxis have also been operating on a large scale from the Gamalakhe township to Port Shepstone, Marburg and Margate since the South Coast bus boycott began on Monday.

However, Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner for Port Natal, said they were also turning a blind eye for the time being.

"We will not stop them, even if they are doing that illegally."

He said that although the situation had not deteriorated, an extra platoon from Durban had been sent up to let the squads from the local police stations, who have been continually patrolling the bus routes, get some rest. — Sapa.

● **Editorial Comment — Page 10**

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Buthelezi 'needed' to end bus row

341

5/10/79

N.M.

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — The bus boycott problem had got beyond the control of local Black leaders said Mr. Tino Volker, MP for Klip River, yesterday. He felt it was advisable that the KwaZulu Cabinet should intervene to get negotiations going.

The boycott was continuing although there was now no justifiable motive for it. Industry had increased wages but when bus fares had been lowered industry had not then reduced wages.

Mr. Volker said he welcomed a report that the KwaZulu Cabinet was having discussions with Ezakheni Township Council representatives in Ulundi. He was pleased the Chief Minister had taken an interest.

Negotiations

He felt that the issue could be successfully resolved, and with the assistance of the Chief Minister and the KwaZulu Cabinet he was sure they could get negotiations going.

A Black worker said he felt that Chief Buthelezi should be invited to come to the next mass meeting to give leadership.

Mr. P. R. T. Nel, chairman of the Drakensberg Administration Board, who visited Ladysmith yesterday, said he had discussions with the Steadville community council, the only council under the direct control of the board.

He also later met the Ladysmith Town Council. He declined to comment at this stage whether he would be further involved in negotiations to try to break the deadlock.

Violations

Mr. Volker said that there was no reason why the authorities should continue to close their eyes to the obvious violations of legal requirements in regard to pirate taxis and people staying over in town without the necessary health regulations and without the necessary permission.

All obstacles to the settlement of the boycott had been removed such as the tariffs having been lowered to the rates applicable before September 10, the Ezakheni Transport manager had been transferred and there was a willingness to hold a full investigation as far as the transport company was concerned.

Men on rampage smash Umlazi offices

African Affairs Reporter

RESIDENTS of the Umlazi men's hostel smashed windows and office furniture in the superintendent's office on Wednesday night and in the confusion rent money disappeared.

A witness said about 500 men who were standing in a long queue to pay their rent, lost patience, threatened the clerks and broke into the office, smashing everything.

Lessees told the Mercury that they had to produce reference books when paying rent which meant they could not send other people to pay rent on their behalf.

It also meant they had to go to two different offices to pay rent. Rent had to be paid before the seventh of every month.

Some men were employed by construction companies which operated over wide areas. If the administration officials discovered that a man had been away for some time, he forfeited his bed.

Mr. A. van Rensburg, KwaZulu's Secretary for Interior, said he would speak to officials at Umlazi.

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LABOUR UNREST

Natal simmers

Natal's bus boycott situation is, to say the least, confused. At Ladysmith, where black commuters began walking to work when fares went up on September 10, the boycott continues notwithstanding the reduction of fares to the old levels.

Martin Winter, chairman of the local division of the Natal Chamber of Industries, tells the *FM* that few workers are actually walking to work. Most are using taxis, bicycles, or other forms of transport. "They are supposed to have formed a committee to meet with representatives of commerce, industry and other interested parties to thrash out their grievances, but so far as I know nothing has happened. Nobody seems to know what the protest is all about."

Meanwhile, police, who have been indulgent to the pirate taxi operators, started a crackdown this week — but made sure that roadblocks were put up within easy walking distance of passengers' destinations, and have not inquired too closely about loads or roadworthiness.

Local MP Val Volker has had a meeting with Piet Koornhof from which he emerged muttering darkly about ulterior motives, but with no apparent plan for ending the stalemate.

So far the Ladysmith boycott has been reasonably peaceful, which is more than can be said for a similar boycott at Port Shepstone where stone throwing, arson and alleged intimidation have brought squads of police to keep order. Bus fares on the trans-Umzimkulu service rose by up to 50% on Monday, which was a hard blow for commuters in a depressed area with particularly low wages.

At Hammarsdale near Durban a partial boycott in sympathy with that at Ladysmith has been in operation for three weeks and, apart from a few violent incidents, been relatively peaceful.

The bus companies involved are owned jointly by the Corporation for Economic Development and the KwaZulu Development Corporation. Some claim that their virtual monopoly is providing a service which could be bettered by private operators. While that may be so, history shows that private operators have also had their share of disputes over the years.

IV DISEASES (

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0-1	0,02	0,03
1-4	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02
65+	0,11	0,11
ALL	0,01	0,02
NO.	30	34

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS

VII

	A F	C M	C F	B M	B F
0-1	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
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VIII

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1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

Get support

N.M

At the same time he made it clear that the continuation of the bus boycott would make it difficult for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, to get support for "police non-action". 6/10/79

He said he and his Cabinet had met Dr. Koornhof in Cape Town earlier this week to discuss the boycott and Dr. Koornhof had intervened to restrain the police from using force against the boycotters.

From Ladysmith it is reported that as the Ezakheni transport boycott nears its fifth week there is still no definite sign of the stalemate situation being ended.

From Port Shepstone it is reported that at least 50 African men and women are expected to appear in the Magistrate's Court there on Monday on charges of malicious damage to property and public violence in connection with this week's boycott.

This was confirmed yesterday by a senior Durban police spokesman who said there was no sign of an end to the boycott.

Agitators have stoned buses, burnt tyres on the road to form road blocks and intimidated commuters to stay off the

Malherbe, said Black workers lived long distances from their work place not by choice, but because of Government policies and legislation.

"This being so the Government should take a long, hard look at the problem and alleviate the hardship caused by its policies."

Whether relief should come in the form of Government subsidy, or whether bigger levies should be imposed on employers, should be a matter for discussion and negotiation, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday in a statement after a four-hour meeting with the Ezakheni Town Council, led by Mr. Elliot Mnghadi, that it was clear that the people had a "legitimate grievance".

The KwaZulu Cabinet told the councillors: "We are totally with the people as far as the boycott is concerned."

341

6/10/79 N/M

123

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

MUTTON, ROAST Shoul

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste con

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

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Act now to end bus crisis Govt told

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Labour leaders and opposition politicians yesterday called on the Government to act swiftly to defuse the developing bus boycott crisis.

In Pretoria yesterday the Secretary for Transport, Mr. A. B. Eksteen, said bigger subsidies to minimise recent township bus-fare increases were now under urgent review by the National Transport Commission.

Applications for additional aid had been received from companies operating township commuter services.

Normally, he said, subsidies were provided on a 50-50 basis.

Funds available for subsidies this financial year amounted to R76 million — including cash from Government funds and employers.

However, the Mercury's African Affairs correspondent reports that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said last night that "it is the wage structure of the Ladysmith area that our people are revolting against."

buses and walk the 15km to work daily.

Trans - Umzimkulu buses to Port Shepstone, Margate and Marburg continued to run empty yesterday and thousands of workers once again trudged to work.

No further violence was reported yesterday.

There was a slight pickup of 47 passengers travelling on one bus in the Lionhill area yesterday, a bus company spokesman reported.

The PFP's finance spokesman, Mr. Harry Schwarz, MP, said swift Government action to reconsider subsidies was imperative.

Long distances

"The whole structure of transport subsidies should be urgently reviewed," Mr. Schwarz said.

The president of th... Trade Union C... South Af...

...suffer serious

Anti-white backlash keeps the black commuters off the buses — even after the fares come down

BLAME BOYCOTT ON BIC?

STRIBUNE 7/10/79



Beatrice Mazibuko . . . pulled off road



Albert Magubani . . . people are determined



Elliot Mugadi . . . they would kill me

By Maureen Griffin

BLACK repudiation of white was this week advanced as the main reason for the continuing bus boycott in Ladysmith.

According to the Mayor of Ezakheni, Mr Elliot Mugadi, the township's 9 500 workers will not use the Ezakheni Transport Company's buses "even if the fare was only a cent" because the company is partly owned by the Economic Development Corporation, formerly the Bantu Investment Corporation, "and the BIC is a white company belonging to a white Government which is elected by whites and naturally benefits whites."

They want another service for the townships and don't care if it's privately owned by Indian, black or coloured, says Mr Mugadi.

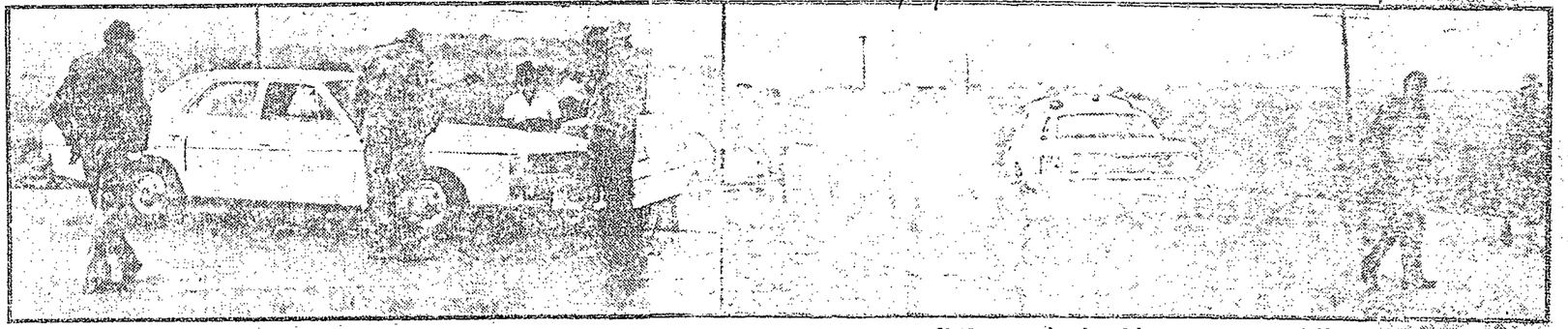
It was clear after speaking to him and several other blacks in Ladysmith that the BIC embodies all that is hateful to them: a symbol of white oppression, arrogance and wealth.

The BIC was blamed for:

- Police action against pirate taxis;
- A man's inability to buy a shop;
- An unreliable bus service; and
- The entire bus boycott.

The boycott was sparked off by fare increases of 70c, 85c and 95c a week on September 10. Thousands of blacks from Ezakheni, Steadville and the Wasbank township in the Ladysmith area, chose to walk as far as 26 km home rather than use the buses.

The authorities turned a blind eye as sympathetic employers allowed workers to sleep on company premises rather than walk, and empty buildings in Ladysmith were thrown open for accommodation. Pirate taxis too were allowed to operate as a temporary means of transport.



Police roadblocks in Ladysmith . . . from 4.30am police pulled cars off the road, checking papers and the number of passengers as others continued to walk to work.

If I were to stand in front of them and tell them to ride the buses again they would kill me . . . the bitterness is widespread

STRIBUNE 7/10/79

When commuters showed no sign of relenting after three weeks, Ezakheni Transport Company, owned jointly by the Econ Development Corp (formerly BIC) the KwaZulu Development Corporation, reduced the fares to what they had been before September 10.

This failed

But this failed to win people back to the buses, as had many emergency meetings between officials of Ezakheni Transport, police, white and black leaders, and finally the managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development and members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Now white sympathy was less enthusiastic. Bosses, who had mostly increased wages, demanded in many cases that their employees ride the buses once more and in some cases chased them off the premises.

Police also stepped in, and on Wednesday this week pulled in 92 cars whose drivers they said were operating pirate taxis. Fines of R100 were imposed. Those who could pay the fine had their cars returned to them, while those who couldn't were allowed R50 bail and ordered to appear in court on October 25 before getting their cars back.

Whites are largely puzzled by black determination to continue boycotting the buses. Many think it stems partly from a lack of communication. Black leaders, they feel, are not adequately conveying to the masses the decisions taken at various meetings to improve the bus service wherever possible.

And it was true that most blacks I spoke to, including the Mayor of Ezakheni, were not aware that the manager of Ezakheni Transport had been transferred.

Mr Tino Volker, MP for Klip River, believes the boycott is being encouraged by "emotional calls" on the people.

As he explained: "Every time the workers have decided to continue the boycott they have done so at a mass gathering.

"The only time they can hold these gatherings is on a Sunday when the factories are closed and most of them are at home.

"Mass psychology counts at these gatherings. Emotional calls are made on the people, and they respond emotionally.

"I get the impression now that even the leaders, the Mayor of Ezakheni and the chairman of the Steadville Community Council, no longer have control of the situation."

Mr Mngadi's rejoinder is: "The day people start smashing the buses I'll know I'm not controlling the situation. But as long as they are not breaking the law I will not tell them what to do.

Kill me

"I will not think for my people. Whites believe you can think for somebody else, but my people know what they want.

"If I were to stand up in front of them and tell them to ride the buses again they would kill me.

"They are fed-up with the BIC. They are fed-up with inspectors who continually ride behind the buses in expensive cars, and whose source of income is often people who earn R8 a week.

"They want the BIC out of this place. The service was never reliable — they got to work late and their treatment by the inspectors and drivers was disgraceful. As one woman put it, 'When your love for a man is over you divorce him.' They have divorced the BIC, and there is no hope of a reconciliation."

"As black people we regard anything that belongs to the Republic Government as white. It is a government of white people. In order to water us down they had to bring in KwaZulu, but the KwaZulu Government is just a government in name.

"We say the BIC is a white company, called the Bantu Investment Corporation just to bluff a lot of people."

He says people reported to him that BIC officials were receiving the fines that were paid in court after police set up road blocks to arrest pirate taxi drivers.

"People feel it is the BIC who are behind the stopping of the cars when they see these men collecting the money in court."

Whoever they feel is responsible for the police roadblocks, there is widespread bitterness as a result of these blocks.

One of the people stopped, Mrs Beatrice Mazibuko, says she was on her way to Estcourt to buy meat with two women friends when the police made her pull off the road.

"The police wouldn't believe me that my passengers were not paying passengers. They insisted I was running a pirate taxi business.

Forced to pay

"They didn't believe me in court either, and I was forced to pay the R100 fine to get my car back, even though I am innocent."

Mr Makhosini Khumalo, who described himself as a trade unionist, said several kombis were being used by the Ezakheni community to transport people to work, and these had also been pulled off the road.

"They are not pirate taxis. They are part of a communal effort to relieve the burden of walking for those who can pay something towards the petrol costs.

"Pulling these cars off the road will not make people take the BIC buses. It will just result in people not going to work, and that will eventually result in trouble," said Mr Khumalo.

"Our people are poor enough. Many of them earn only R36 a month. The cost of living keeps going up. Now bread costs 25c a loaf. If we take into account that only four of life's necessities — food, rent, paraffin and clothes — cost between R60 and R83 a month, you wonder what do these people do who earn only R36 a month?"

He said although people were not using the buses, the BIC still profited "because employers pay a R1 monthly bus subsidy for every employee registered with the company."

His fears of impending trouble were echoed by Mr Mngadi, Mayor of Ezakheni, and Mr Albert Magubane, chairman of the Steadville Community Council.

Said Mr Mngadi: "Because we will not take the buses the sympathy we first had is falling off.

"We were aware that the police would eventually clamp down on pirate taxis.

"Next we expect people who are sleeping in town to be locked up.

Trouble looming

"Then people who get to work late will be sacked. I see trouble looming."

Mr Magubane said his greatest worry was how much longer the boycott could proceed peacefully.

"But the people are determined to walk unless another bus service is given to them.

"They are talking of the situation continuing into 1980. But will it do so peacefully"

Scores of people were arrested in the Port Shepstone area after boycotters rioted, stoning at least nine buses, setting up roadblocks with burning tyres and issuing death threats to would-be passengers.

Early warnings of violence came last weekend when a shot was fired at a bus full of passengers, **Bruce Page** reports.

From Monday, when fares were increased by up to 50 percent, buses belonging to the KwaZulu Government's Trans-Umzimkulu service ran empty as thousands of workers trudged or cycled the 15 km between Gamalakhe township and the business and residential areas of Port Shepstone and Margate.

Violence subsided later in the week and police said the situation was "under control", but a community leader, Mr Dugald Molefe, said it remained "explosive".

Bad thing

Mr Molefe, chairman of the Gamalakhe branch of Inkatha said he would discuss the situation with the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member for Port Shepstone, Mr Japhet Sikhosane.

"It is a very bad thing. Port Shepstone has never experienced this violence before."

The violence had been unexpected, although the vast majority of the workers favoured the boycott, he said.

"The fares rose on April 1, and now they are up again. They used to be 25 cents (single) to Margate, then they were 35 cents. Now they are 40 cents."

Mr Molefe said some women working for clothing manufacturers in Margate earned only R6 a week, though some with longer service earned up to R10 a week. The average Gamalakhe man's income was between R30 and R50 a month, but some earned up to R100 a month.

Mrs Themba Bhengu (36), who works as an office cleaner in Margate, told the **Sunday Tribune** she supported five children on R70 a month.

She had to rise at 5am to walk from Gamalakhe in time for work at 7am and she arrived home at 7pm to cook a late supper for her children.

Mr Bennett Lubanean (22), a packer in a Port Shepstone store buy a R119 bic than pay an e day to travel by

He said he e week and had himself to h installments month for the

A Port businessman his two emplo and pack employers bicycles for th

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Viol

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Boycott enters fifth week

BUS ANGER FLARES

Sunday Post 7/10/79

SUNDAY POST
Correspondent

VIOLENCE flared as Natal's bus boycotts continued this week, and although police say everything is now under control, community leaders have warned that the situation is still explosive.

At least 50 people, including 17 women, have been arrested as "agitators" in the Port Shepstone area after boycotters stoned at least seven buses, set up roadblocks with burning tyres and issued death threats to would-be passengers.

About 75 people were arrested on trespass and curfew charges linked to the boycott.

On Wednesday police pulled in 92 cars whose drivers said they were operating pirate taxis, and fines of R100 were imposed.

Trans Umzimkulu buses on the South Coast are running empty, while in Ladysmith, the boycott is entering its fifth week despite a reduction in fares to their former level.

According to Mr Elliot Mngadi, the Mayor of Ezakheni, the townships 9 500 workers will not use the Ezakheni Transport Company's buses "even if the fare is only a cent" because the company is partly owned by the Economic Development Corporation, formerly the Bantu Investment Corporation.

"The Corporation is a white company belonging to a white government which is elected by whites and naturally benefits whites," he said.

They wanted another service for the two townships and didn't care if it was privately owned by Indian, black or coloured, said Mr Mngadi.

"They are fed up with the Corporation. They are fed up with inspectors who ride behind the buses in expensive cars, and whose source of income is often people who earn R8 a week."

He forecast trouble if the police continued to clamp down on people who gave lifts to others in private vehicles.

The boycotts in the Ladysmith area were sparked off by fare increases of up to 95c a week on September 10. Thousands of workers chose to walk as much as 26 km to their jobs and 26 km back rather than use the buses.

On the South Coast, according to the chairman of Inkatha's Gamalake branch, Mr T B Molefe, fares rose on April 1 and rose again recently.

"They used to be 25 cents single to Margate, then they were 35 cents. Now they are 40 cents," he said.

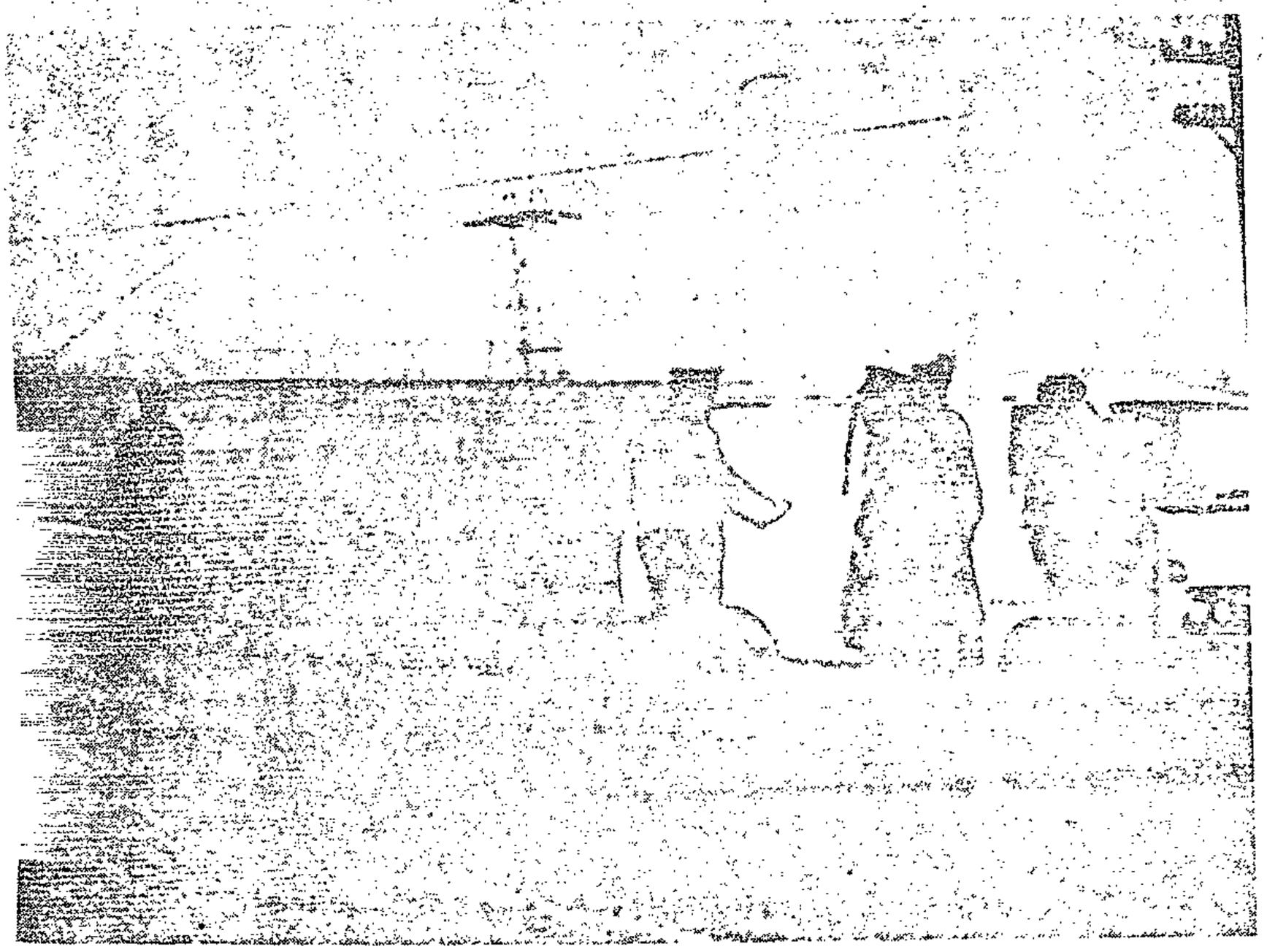
Mr Molefe said some women working for clothing manufacturers in Margate earned only R6 a week, though others with longer service earned up to R10 a week.

He said thousands of workers were trudging or cycling the 15 km between the township and the business and residential areas of Port Shepstone and Margate.

Mr Molefe said Port Shepstone had never experienced this sort of violence before, and warned that the situation was still explosive.



Walking to work on the South Coast, where flaming barricades were erected to stop the buses.



Police in camouflage uniform, check for pirate taxis near Ladysmith, where 92 vehicles were taken off the road.

Hope of end to bus boycott

Own Correspondent

LADYSMITH. — The Ezakheni Transport Company was last night optimistic that the four-week long Ladysmith bus boycott had been broken.

"Passengers are boarding the buses again to and from Ezakheni," a spokesman said. "But we have also sent buses to pick up passengers at Consolidated Frame Cotton Corporation where shifts are worked at the factory."

He said they had buses on standby in case they were needed on the route.

Yesterday afternoon some buses were carrying passengers but others were still empty.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.

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2.2 Programme Ev

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analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Ex

Basically, one is
logical axiom, basi
mately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

90 percent of workers back on the buses

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — About 90 percent of Black workers used the Ezakheni Transport buses yesterday.

Mr. W. O. Connell, the chairman of the company's management committee, said that the only routes still slightly affected by the boycott were Watersmeet and the Klip River complex.

He felt this was due to the news of the reduced fares not yet having penetrated these areas.

He said that all 56 buses were back in operation.

The mayor of Ezakheni, Mr. E. Mngadi, has said that after getting a reduction in the fares and some workers having received wage increases to subsidise the fare hikes before they were subsequently reduced, it had been decided to call a ceasefire.

Mass meeting

He estimated about 10 000 Blacks from Ezakheni and the Nambithi complex had attended Sunday's mass meeting.

A report of what took place between the Ezakheni Township Council, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the KwaZulu cabinet in a four-hour discussion on Friday had been relayed to the meeting.

It had been decided that the people would start making use of the buses again.

"Because there are no trade unions for Blacks at present Ezakheni people used this bus boycott as a lever to force employers to increase wages," said Mr. Mngadi.

Chief Buthelezi had said that he would see Dr. Piet Koornhof on Thursday in connection with all matters involving the "boycott," said Mr. Mngadi.

He felt the construction of a railway line from Ezakheni to Pieters, where the main railway line passed through, should receive urgent consideration.

Low wages

The Mercury's African Affairs correspondent reports that chiefs and members of the Trans Umzinkulu Transport Company, whose buses have been boycotted for nearly three weeks, resolved yesterday to ask the Corporation for Economic Development to call a meeting to review the fare increases.

For five hours yesterday, as empty buses ran between the town of Gamalakhe and Port Shepstone, the liaison committee of the Zamukukhanya Regional Authority, representatives of the bus company and several chiefs from districts served by the buses, met to debate the boycott.

Chief E. G. Mayundla and Chief Everson Xolo, a former KwaZulu Cabinet member, said the meeting of about 25 people agreed that the "root cause of the boycott is the low wages paid by the employers of this area".

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are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

How the Foundation's first test project worked

LAMONTVILLE PROJECT

IN Finding Out last week we wrote about an unemployment relief project in Lamontville, near Durban.

The first test project also took place in Lamontville. Because it was a test project, The Urban Foundation provided R12 000 to pay for all the costs.

The Port Natal Administration Board, the Ningizumi Urban Council and The Urban Foundation worked together. They decided to go ahead with work which included repairing roads and levelling and grassing pavements.

The Urban Council explained the project to the community. They also got the community to take an interest in what was going on.

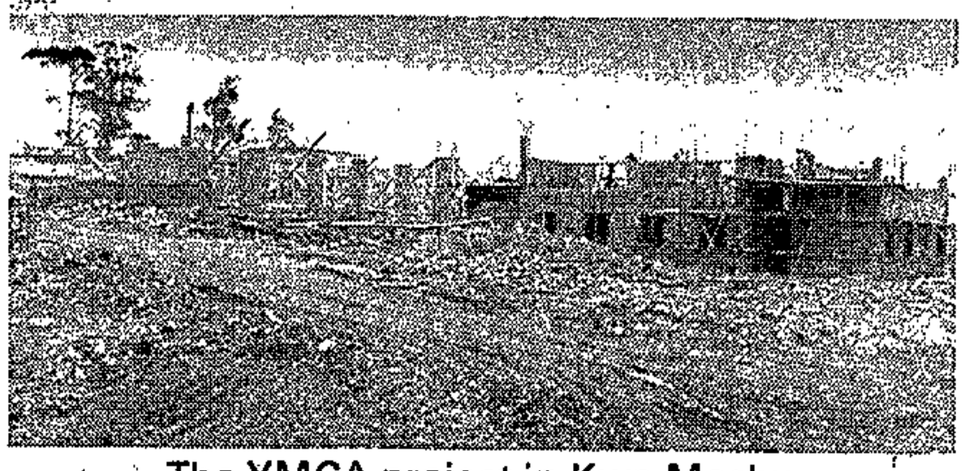
The Port Natal Administration Board and the Urban Council together chose the workers and supervised the work.

The Port Natal Administration Board also provided some trees and shrubs, for planting after the work on the roads and pavements had been finished.

HOW DID IT WORK?

A workforce of 31 men was employed on this project — one foreman who was paid R5 a day and 30 labourers who were paid R3 each a day.

The project took four months. During this time, 24 of the original 30 men found permanent jobs. Their places were taken by others on the long list of unemployed who were waiting for jobs.



The YMCA project in Kwa Mashu.

THE URBAN FOUNDATION
DIE STEDELIKE STIGTING

These 24 men were given references by The Urban Foundation which helped them to get permanent employment. In the end, the scheme provided work for 93 men, of which nearly all were placed in permanent employment.

During the four months many kilometres of roads and pavements were repaired. The Port Natal Administration Board has since continued the scheme because they have found it to be useful and successful.

WHAT DID THE PROJECT DO?

This test project in Lamontville provided employment for a few men who would otherwise have been out of work.

It was a successful project — the job was well done. The costs were kept fairly low. The local communities are keen to have more projects of this kind.

But most important of all, a project of this kind gives a man back his dignity and his pride.

The money is not much, but he is working for a wage once more and is able to provide for his family.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund was also pleased with the project and agreed to provide enough money for similar projects in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg.

So The Urban Foundation has helped to find work for more than 200 people by providing the money for one test project. In addition, the Lamontville project gave birth to the Kwa Mashu project where more than 350 people have been employed.

NEXT WEEK we shall write about a small community development project in Walmer Township, Port Elizabeth, which just grew and grew.

ONION RINGS

Peel and
add oil.
till brr
and sea

Township residents seek investigation

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — A commission of inquiry to investigate and report on the complaints and grievances of the residents of six Black townships on transport and other relevant matters was called for at a meeting in Ladysmith yesterday afternoon.

The Chief Commissioner for Natal, Mr. Roy Blumrick is to be asked to appoint the commission.

A committee is also to be appointed to receive evidence for submission to the Chief Commissioner.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting was convened by Mr. A. G. Magubane, chairman of the Steadville Community Council, and follows the ending of the four-week bus boycott.

Elected representatives of local authorities and organisations from Ezakheni, Steadville, Watersmeet, Klipriver regional complex, Peacetown and St. Chads, were invited to attend the meeting.

Ladysmith Town Council officials and the chairman of the Drakensberg Administration Board, Mr. P. R. T. Nel, as well as two officials of the KwaZulu Transport Company and two from the Ezakheni Transport Company, also attended.

LY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

1820 and All That!

1902

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1/2 pt of new milk

r

hly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in
and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for
es. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a
minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted
a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmal-
Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable

---oOo---

parsley
onion

rough the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with
Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and
on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill
then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking
Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

dients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil
rs. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was
stmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says
p of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of
ur. Very successful".

---oOo---

SHOULDER OF 1900

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flour

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GENERALLY ACCEPTE

APPLIE

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an
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balance. Tax rates were
and taxable income amounte
respectively, for the fina
and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

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

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

All aboard as boycott fizzles

DURBAN. — Although black commuters from the Port Shepstone area are still resolutely refusing to use the Trans-Umzimkulu Transport Company buses, the boycotts in Ladysmith and Hammarsdale appear to be virtually over.

Mr W O Connell, chairman of the management committee of the Ezakheni Transport Co in Ladysmith, said their fleet of 56 buses had run 90% full for the past two days.

The only areas where they were still meeting a commuter resistance were Watersmeet and Klip River, he said.

In the Mpumalanga township outside Hammarsdale, where boycotters refused to use the Kwazulu Transport Co buses for a month, police said more and more of the workforce commuting to Hammarsdale, Pinetown and New Germany were again reverting to the buses.

However, the boycott could not yet be said to be over as buses were still not running at anywhere near full capacity.

All the demands made by the Ladysmith boycotters were met by the transport company.

Commuters in the Port Shepstone area yesterday, however, were still walking to work.

A police spokesman said all buses running to the Gamalakhe township were empty, but there had been no further incidents of violence.

Since the boycotts began last week in protest against the 50% fare increases, a total of 52 people have been arrested. — Sapa.

341

Assocom chief pleads for Black commuters

A33

African Affairs Reporter

THE Associated Chambers of Commerce yesterday urged the Government to subsidise the bus-fares of non-White commuters.



MR. Peter Easton, vice-chairman of Assocom, who has urged Pretoria to subsidise bus fares. Seated is Mr. J. P. Jack, magistrate at Izingolweni who presided at yesterday's meeting.

"We have made representations to five Government departments regarding the plight of commuters," Mr. Peter Easton, vice-president of Assocom, told a meeting on the South Coast yesterday.

The meeting, attended by representatives of Assocom, local chiefs, Inyanda (the African Chamber of Commerce) and representatives of the Trans-Umzimkulu Transport company, was called in a bid to end the three-week old bus boycott in the Port Shepstone area.

Mr. Easton told the meeting that although they had not received a definite reply from the Government he had been assured that the Government was giving the request its immediate attention.

Investigate

At the meeting an independent body representing various local authorities was elected to investigate the financial administration of the Trans-Umzimkulu Transport company. Nine members, one of them an accountant, were elected to the investigating committee.

Mr. Easton also assured yesterday's meeting that Assocom in the Port Shepstone area would do its best to raise wages for workers, depending on the economic climate.

1 large cup brown
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients for three hours. Si used for Christmas c "we used 1 cup of fl 2 cups of flour. Va

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDI

shoulder of mutton
dripping

Put the joint to a br

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separa-
...ure on different disease groups or age groups



...into programmes is an art. Pole, an econo-
...of Health, writes:

...d, in my view, be mainly determined
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...can be made on

BUS BOYCOTTS
Pr 12/6/79
Buthelezi steps in

341
264
167

Whether the Ladysmith bus boycott has ended permanently, or whether this week's return to using the buses is a temporary truce, remains to be seen. The answer is likely to hinge on a meeting this week between Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Piet Koornhof at which Zulu grievances will be aired. Towards the end of last week police took action against pirate taxis and officials began to move against blacks sleeping illegally in town to avoid walking from the townships. Then at a meeting on Sunday, following discussions between Ezakheni town council and Kwazulu cabinet members, it was decided to call off the boycott. Although the precise nature of black grievances is not clear, they appear to include dissatisfaction with the nature of the service, the conduct of some officials and the level of wages.

For the meantime bus fares are back to the levels prevailing before the boycott started on September 10.

At Port Shepstone where fares were raised on October 1 the boycott continues. Unlike Ladysmith, where the protest was peaceful, sporadic violence has erupted with stonings, roadblocks and arson. As yet no solution is in sight. At Hammarsdale, where a partial boycott in sympathy with the Ladysmith boycotters has been in operation, things appeared at midweek to have returned to normal. In Durban, where fares will be increased from October 14 a strenuous campaign has been launched to promote clip cards to reduce the impact.

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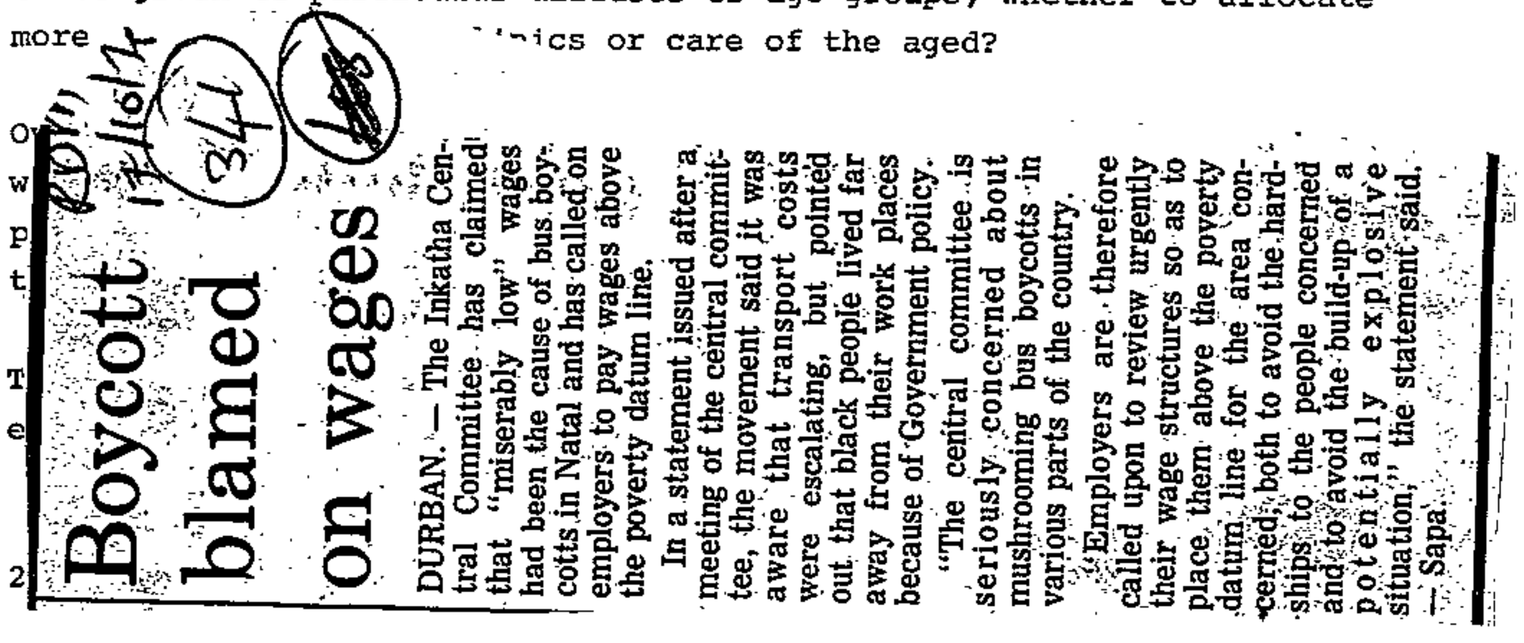

Boycott blamed on wages

DURBAN. — The Inkatha Central Committee has claimed that "miserably low" wages had been the cause of bus boycotts in Natal and has called on employers to pay wages above the poverty datum line.

In a statement issued after a meeting of the central committee, the movement said it was aware that transport costs were escalating, but pointed out that black people lived far away from their work places because of Government policy.

"The central committee is seriously concerned about mushrooming bus boycotts in various parts of the country.

"Employers are therefore called upon to review urgently their wage structures so as to place them above the poverty datum line for the area concerned both to avoid the hardships to the people concerned and to avoid the build-up of a potentially explosive situation," the statement said. — Sapa.

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

minister has already spoken.

F.M. 19/10/79 (341) (22)

BUS BOYCOTTS

Finding root causes

The traditional South African remedy has been applied to the Ladysmith bus boycott, now happily suspended. At last week's meeting between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Piet Koornhof (*Current affairs* October 12) it was agreed that a commission of inquiry would be appointed to look into the whole issue.

Buthelezi tells the *FM* that matters such as the wage structure in the area may well be included in the commission's terms of reference, as the causes are clearly not confined to the simple issue of bus fares.

Meanwhile, on the South Coast, the boycott of the Trans-Umzimkulu bus service continues in protest against higher fares still in force. Appeals to end the boycott pending the outcome of negotiations for fare subsidies have gone unheeded.

On the other hand, higher bus fares on the Durban black services came into force last Monday without any apparent adverse reaction.

RUBBISH KEEPS KIDS AND WIDOW ALIVE

WHILE most people are still sound asleep, or stoking up the stove for an early morning cup of tea, an elderly Port Shepstone widow is already rummaging through the rubbish bins of the area's department stores, collecting cardboard to support her family of nine.

By CHRIS SOSIBO in Durban

Mrs Esther Mantu Cele, who is about 60 years old, lost her husband 20 years ago, and is presently staying with relatives at Umlazi.

She wakes up as early as 4 am five times a week to catch the first train to Durban, "because I want to be the first, so that I can collect many cardboards before other women arrive."

She returns home dog tired at 5 pm every day.

From her meagre income — Mrs Cele gets about R3 to R5 per week — she buys food for herself, her two grown up children and seven grandchildren, who are living in Port Shepstone.

"If I don't do this the kids will starve, because they all depend on me. I am the only bread-winner in the family", Mrs Cele says.

When asked why her two grown up children were not working she replied: "My 27-year-old son Moses, who is married with two kids, is a mental case, and his wife is lazy to go and work.

"She keeps on saying that she can't leave him alone, because he is a sick man.

"About my daughter I don't know what to do. I have persuaded her several times to go and look for work but she seems not to be interested.

"She is only interested in making babies, she has five now, and their father is not supporting them," Mrs Cele said.

When asked whether they went to the maintenance officer to seek maintenance for the children, Mrs Cele said they did not.

Even if they did go they would not have succeeded, because the father of her daughter's children was a hopeless "creature".

"He is not employed and there is no chance that he will work."

When asked why she did not apply for an old-age pension, Mrs Cele said: "I applied for it two months ago, and I was told that I did qualify for the old age pension, that I must bring a death certificate for my husband, which is very difficult to get."

"Once I get my pension I will stop working and retire at my home town.

"I am really tired of working and travelling now.

"Every fourth week I take a train to Port Shepstone carrying bags of mealie-meal, potatoes, and tomatoes. I can feel the strain even now," Mrs Cele said.



Mrs Cele . . . otherwise the kids will starve.

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and pe...
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

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

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322 341 23/10/79 N.M.

Police taxi blitz to break boycott

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Police clamped down on pirate taxis in the Hammarsdale district yesterday in a bid to end a six-week bus boycott.

Labourers, who provide a large section of the Hammarsdale, Cato Ridge, New Germany and Pinetown work forces, began boycotting the buses when fares were increased last month.

Less than half of the KwaZulu-owned buses have been in operation as commuters continued their campaign in the nearby Mpumalanga township.

Early yesterday a contingent of police assisted inspectors of the Government's transport department on a clampdown on alleged pirate taxi operators who have converged on the area. Fifty were arrested.

Five vehicles said to be unroadworthy were removed from the road and their drivers were detained.

Brigadier H. A. Viljoen, deputy commissioner of the Natal Division, said 62 people had been summoned for various offences.

He said the boycott had been going on so long it had been thought it would be better to take action.

Police had been keeping a low profile and some commuters had been using the buses, but not to the full extent.

Only 22 of the 48 KwaZulu buses have been in operation.

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Bosses defy transport laws

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Mercury Correspondent

PORT SHEPSTONE — A fight between White employers and the Road Transportation Board has flared up as many continue to transport their Black labourers to and from work in defiance of a 1931 Transportation Act.

The Port Shepstone Borough has also entered the fray.

The mayor said it is forced to transport labour in order to maintain essential services in the town.

He said that if the borough trucks were impounded today, as was expected he would insist that charges was laid against him and he would defend the matter in court.

Mayor Aubrey Thompson said: "We have increased wages to subsidise the increase in fares but our workers are too frightened to use the buses.

"Now we are being intimidated in turn to ensure that the buses can run on an economic basis.

"I find it hard to believe that in this day and age, when we seek better relationships, that we should be persecuted by the Road Transportation Board and we consider their actions highly inflammatory."

The council sent telegrams to the Ministers of Transport and of Co-operation and Development, early yesterday morning requesting they intervene, but by last night the council had had no reply.

Deputy-Mayor Johnny Wragge has had personal experience of the hardship that has been caused.

His 60-year-old servant who has worked for him for 27 years, left his home at 4 p.m. on Friday and went by bus to Murchison, 12km away.

"At 6.45 she was knocking at the back door again. She was terribly upset. Apparently the private bus she had boarded had done something irregular, and although they were three-quarters the way home, the passengers were not allowed to disembark.

Instead they were brought all the way back to the Port Shepstone Police Station, questioned and then told to walk home.

"I gave her a lift home and was horrified to see tiny children walking along the main road in the dark and was really upset to see a man dragging himself along on crutches."

Another case involves a Black man who told his employers he would be late for work on Monday morning as he had to take his elderly aunt to the Port Shepstone Hospital.

He lives inland from Ramsgate and was apparently stopped by a Road Transportation Board official who then followed him to Port Shepstone Hospital.

After he had admitted his aunt, he made him go back to Margate Police Station where the light delivery van he had borrowed from a friend was impounded.

It was only released on payment of R100 admission of guilt fine.

A large company, whose staff had to start work at 2.30 a.m. has twice paid admission of guilt fines of R100 for transporting staff in its trucks.

They are presently paying taxi fares of R34 a day as there is no bus service at that time of night.

Attempts to secure an exemption permit have been frustrated by conflicting orders from the Road Transportation Department.

The company has now been told by the department in Pretoria to ask the bus company to provide a bus at 2.30 a.m. for its 12 workers.

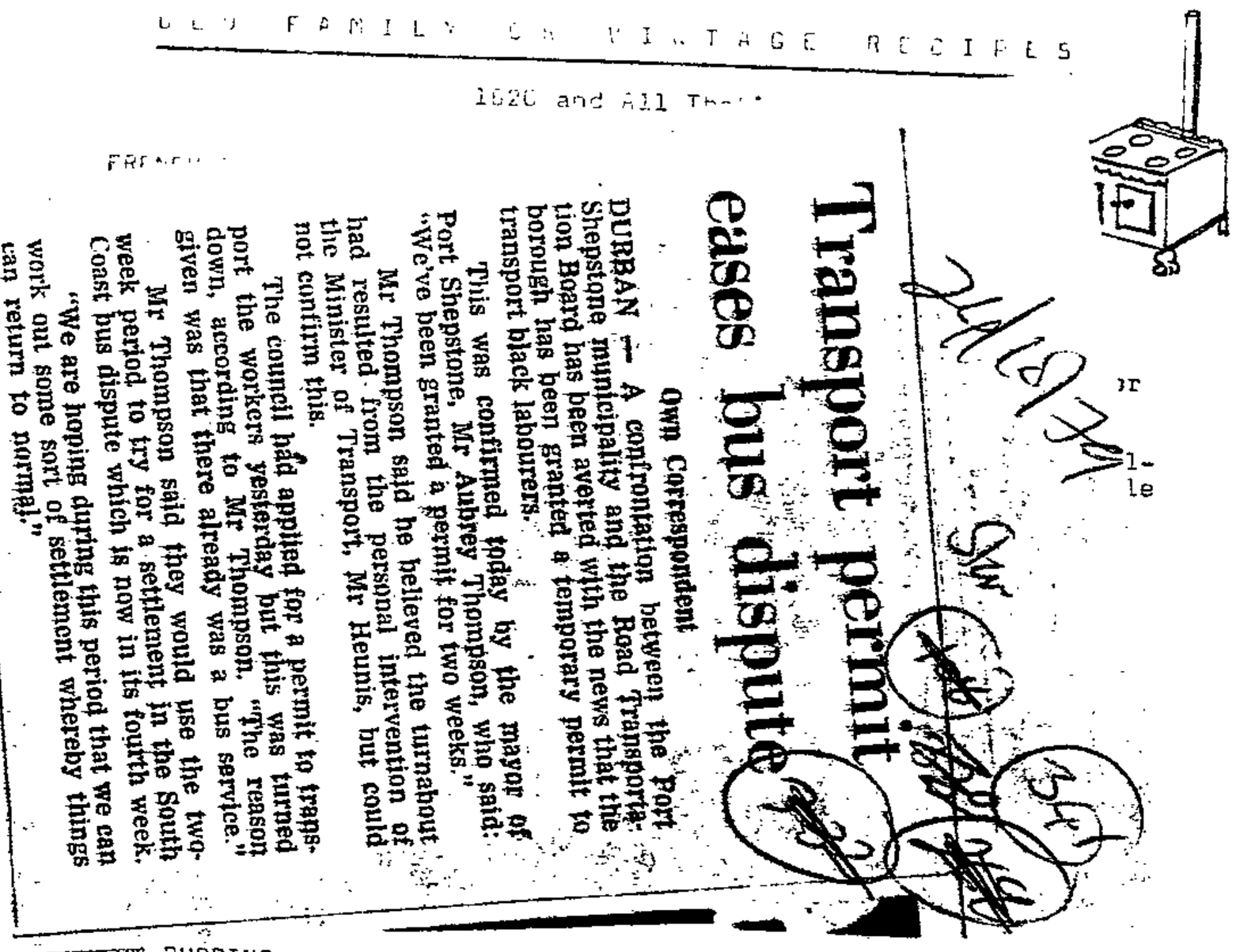
Mr. S. G. J. Nienaber, an official of the Road Transportation Board, said in Port Shepstone last night that the activities of the board had not been stepped up, but had become more noticeable because of the bus boycott.

ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---



Transport permit eases bus dispute

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A confrontation between the Port Shepstone municipality and the Road Transportation Board has been averted with the news that the borough has been granted a temporary permit to transport black labourers.

This was confirmed today by the mayor of Port Shepstone, Mr Aubrey Thompson, who said: "We've been granted a permit for two weeks."

Mr Thompson said he believed the turnabout had resulted from the personal intervention of the Minister of Transport, Mr Heunis, but could not confirm this.

The council had applied for a permit to transport the workers yesterday but this was turned down, according to Mr Thompson. "The reason given was that there already was a bus service."

Mr Thompson said they would use the two-week period to try for a settlement in the South Coast bus dispute which is now in its fourth week.

"We are hoping during this period that we can work out some sort of settlement whereby things can return to normal."

FRENCH

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currents
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

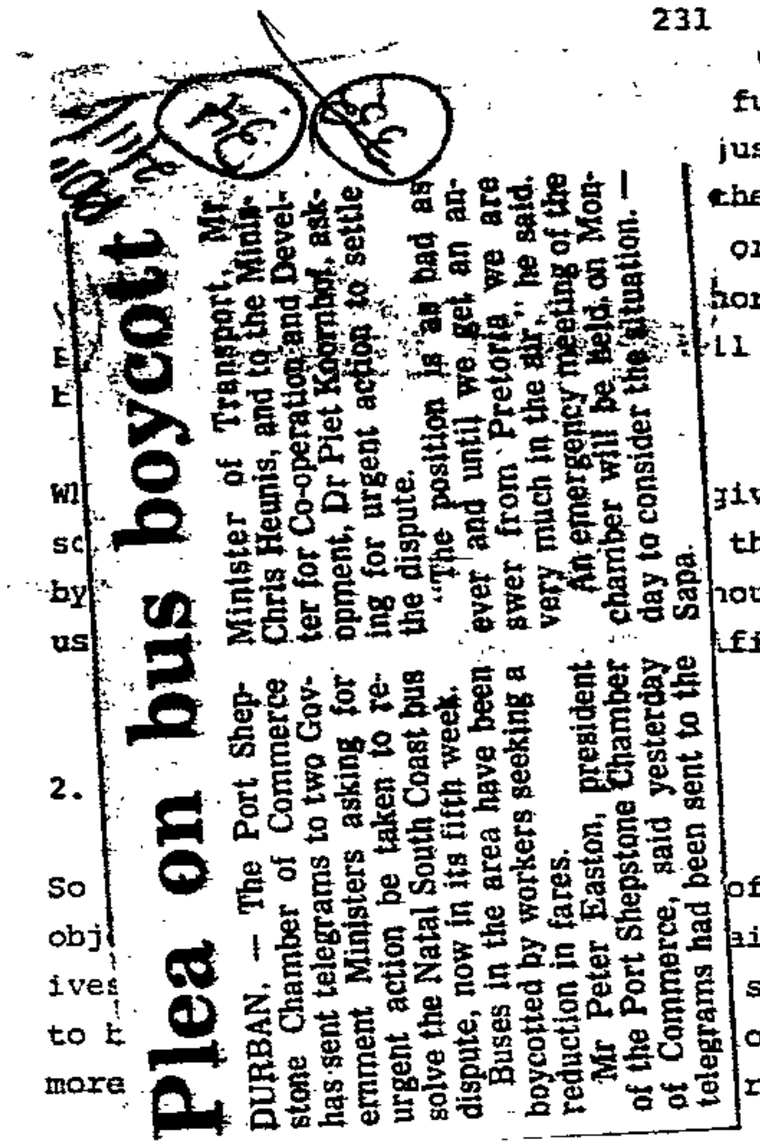
Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1910 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-



Plea on bus boycott

DURBAN. — The Port Shepstone Chamber of Commerce has sent telegrams to two Government Ministers asking for urgent action be taken to resolve the Natal South Coast bus dispute, now in its fifth week.

Buses in the area have been boycotted by workers seeking a reduction in fares.

Mr Peter Easton, president of the Port Shepstone Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday telegrams had been sent to the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, and to the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asking for urgent action to settle the dispute.

"The position is as bad as ever and until we get an answer from Pretoria, we are very much in the air," he said.

An emergency meeting of the chamber will be held on Monday to consider the situation. — Sapa.

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there are additional costs involved in
or administrative and incentive costs
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given service use the same kinds of re-
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Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

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Battling the boycott

DURBAN — The Port Shepstone municipality has been granted a private transport permit, valid for three months, to transport workers as the Natal South Coast bus boycott enters its sixth week.

The municipality had been granted a temporary two week permit which expired on Monday.

The Mayor of Port Shepstone, Mr Aubrey Thompson, said municipal officials had met Road Transportation Board officials on Monday to ask for a renewal of the permit.

"The board gave us a sympathetic hearing and granted us a private permit valid for three months.

"By then, hopefully, the matter will have been settled."

The Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, last week asked for an investigation into the financial state of the bus company concerned, as well as the amount of subsidy now being paid for bus fares. — Sapa.

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2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

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Mercury Reporter 22/11/79

Man probing 49 murders says judge

LADYSMITH. — The handling of cases from Ezakheni, the Black township near Ladysmith, was slammed by a Supreme Court judge yesterday, who said he had been told one man had to investigate 49 murders.

Mr. Justice van Heerden directed that the prosecutor, Mr. Anton Ackermann, should make a report to the authorities concerned.

He made the comment about the police investigation while giving judgment in a murder trial.

He did not make any specific comments about the investigations in that particular trial, but commented generally.

"This session there have been cases from Ezakheni and they have been very badly investigated.

"I was told by the prosecutor in private, in connection with one of the other cases, the reason for the quality of the investigations was that the officer had 49 cases of murder to look into.

"I was also told he had inadequate transport facilities."

He sent to prison for 10 years an Ezakheni shopkeeper and herbalist who paid killers R400 to shoot neighbour Mr. Johannes Buhlalu, who had harassed him and his family for two years.

Simon Mncube (34) pleaded guilty to murder with extenuating circumstances.

Prosecutor Mr. Ackermann accepted the plea but asked the Court to impose a long term of imprisonment because Mncube had taken the law into his own hands.

Mr. Patrick Magubane (20), who appeared on the same charge of murder, pleaded not guilty and a separation of trials was ordered. He was remanded to a date to be fixed by the Attorney-General.

PMB. MARKET

Court told no one

341

87

NEOPLASMS

II

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13
1-4	0,03	0,07
5-24	0,09	0,05
25-44	0,26	0,33
45-64	3,01	2,58
65+	12,24	7,26
ALL	1,41	1,21
NO.	2920	2522

ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

III

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO.	43	63	316	307	455	530

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05
1-4	0,03	0,01
5-24	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,02	0,02
45-64	0,09	0,12
65+	0,39	0,59
ALL	0,05	0,08
No.	114	173

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administratiye and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

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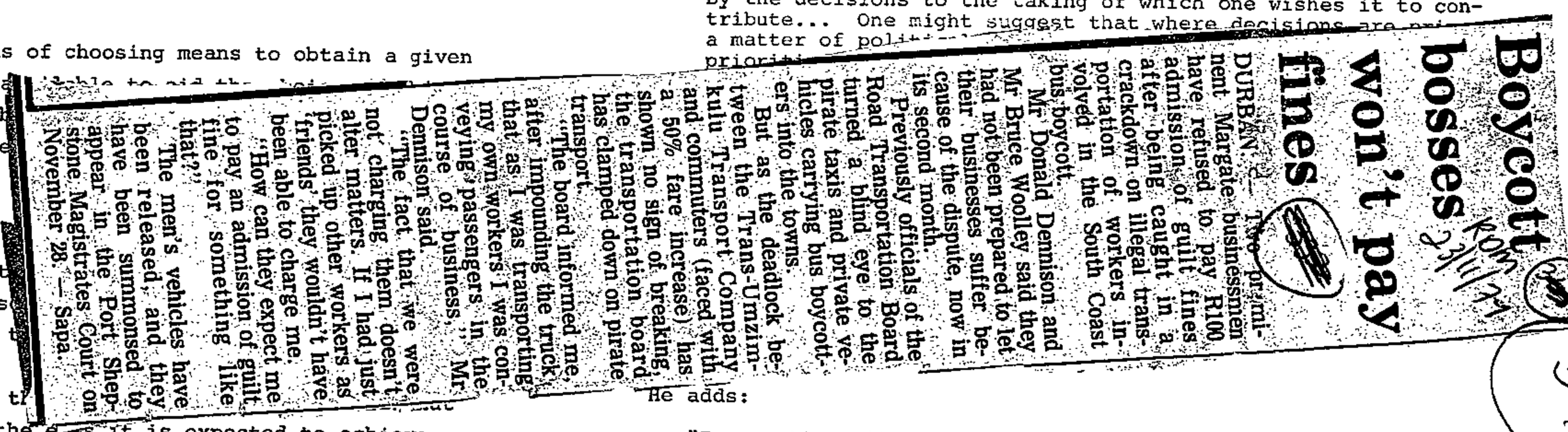

Boycott bosses won't pay fines

DURBAN — Two businessmen have refused to pay R100 fines after being caught in a crackdown on illegal transportation of workers in the South Coast bus boycott.

Mr Donald Dennison and Mr Bruce Woolley said they had not been prepared to let their businesses suffer because of the dispute, now in its second month.

Previously officials of the Road Transportation Board turned a blind eye to the pirate taxis and private vehicles carrying bus boycotters into the towns.

But as the deadlock between the Trans-Umzimkulu Transport Company and commuters (faced with a 50% fare increase) has shown no sign of breaking, the transportation board has clamped down on pirate ...

"The board informed me, after impounding the truck, that as I was transporting my own workers I was contravening passengers in the course of business," Mr Dennison said.

"The fact that we were not charging them doesn't alter matters. If I had just picked up other workers as friends they wouldn't have been able to charge me. "How can they expect me to pay an admission of guilt fine for something like that?"

The men's vehicles have been released, and they have been summonsed to appear in the Port Shepstone Magistrates Court on November 28. — Sapa.

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". 9

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S. Post 25/11/79

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RESIDENTS FEAR HOLIDAY VIOLENCE

By SUNDAY POST Reporter

KWAMASHU police will take special precautions this year to ensure the safety of the township's residents against violence during the festive season.

A spokesman for the police told SUNDAY POST this week that the community should rest assured that police would do their best to protect them.

Fears amongst the residents of the township were sparked off by the murders of two women, and the assault of another last weekend.

When asked what precaution Inkatha was planning to take to help reduce the rate of violence in the township during Christmas holidays, "mayor" of KwaMashu, Mr S S L Mtolo, said: "We had our own idea of vigilantes, which we thought might help, but the Station Commander disbanded them saying they were illegal".

A spokesman for Umlazi police said no special precautions would be taken at Umlazi. Police would carry on with their work as normal.

'There'll be no race thaw until apartheid is dead'

In this, the second of a two-part interview with Political Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA**, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, tells of his links with the banned and exiled African National Congress and how he sees his role in South African politics.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . no general tells his adversaries all his plans

You have talked about giving the Prime Minister a chance. . .those blacks who have seen the transcript don't believe there was much negotiation involved in that meeting with the Labour Party, which is a part of your alliance.

I was astounded by it. I was quite amazed, and I think if the Prime Minister doesn't do anything to repair it, it is tragic. Because if that is how he operates, then I couldn't see myself for instance co-operating with him on the basis of that kind of talk, to be treated like that. He has never treated me like that. If this is a peep into how he operates, then I have very gloomy forebodings about the future of the country. But I'm just hoping he slipped up and that he may do something to repair it. Otherwise, quite clearly, no one is going to be eager to co-operate with him if that is how he chooses to operate. But I assume he slipped up. It seems to me he really blundered.

It is said that the coloured people are closest to the Afrikaners and in their original plan they hope to co-opt coloureds and Indians into some sort of scheme with them. KwaZulu, for example, does not even figure in this scheme except as an independent homeland. What sort of future do you see coming from it?

It isn't as if we haven't got muscle. There are many things I believe mobilised

people can do to pressurise people even before we get to bloodshed. I must do this step by step. That is my strategy.

What steps do you have in mind?

Do you mean I'm going to tell the Rand Daily Mail? You're simplistic. I wouldn't do that because I wouldn't be telling the Rand Daily Mail — I would be telling my adversaries because, as far as I am concerned, politically the Government and the whites are our adversaries. No general tells his adversaries all his plans. But already I've mobilised the biggest constituency this country has ever seen. You can't mobilise them just for the sake of mobilising.

You talk about a national convention to solve the country's problems. How do you envisage getting to that particular stage?

This is why we tried to have that meeting with other leaders of the so-called homelands with the Prime Minister because we wanted to try to talk to him about moving in that direction. If the constellation of states for instance was something they will present across the table at a national convention, then I will really rub my hands and say we are beginning to talk, even if I know I will reject it myself. But if we are discussing it as something they just want to foist on us then of course it's a waste of time.

If they do foist it on you, what do you do?

How?

If they just go ahead with it?

Because he *(Mr Botha)* has already spoken to me. I have rejected the constellation idea. He said in Ulundi he wanted to tell me such meetings had already taken place but that I had not been invited because I rejected the plan. So I don't see how he can make me accept it.

Assuming that he does just go ahead with it, where do you stand?

I just stand outside, as much as they have achieved the so-called independence, Pretoria-style, in three regions of South Africa. But I'm still out of it because the only moral blanket they give it is by saying black people ask for it, to justify themselves internationally.

Do you see yourself as a link between the Government and the ANC?

I've said publicly when they groused about the fact that I talked to the ANC — Minister Le Grange did complain about it — that I see my role as a conciliatory role, because already the ANC has taken up arms. South Africa already has soldiers on the border. So they are already fighting a war. I said therefore — not taking up arms, not believing in a military solution — I can play a conciliatory role.

What are the chances of playing a conciliatory role, firstly from the ANC side and secondly from the Government side?

If you see what has happened in Lancaster House, I cannot pooh-pooh the idea at all, because we are talking now about people who, in the liberatory struggle have gone very far, further than any other group in Southern Africa, except for Frelimo and the MPLA.

If you get to the stage of a national convention, would you like to have Nelson Mandela and other leaders there?

I have always said so, even to my brothers in the ANC, even if they say they are concerned with the seizure of power. When I talked to Mr Vorster, I said our brothers in exile and in jail, particularly Nelson Mandela, should be there. I don't see that we can have a meaningful dialogue at a national convention in their absence.

You have said the ANC specifically requested your meeting with them. Why did they do so?

We have always communicated in the past but they felt we needed to sit together and exchange ideas on how we see the situation in South Africa — for instance from inside because they are outside. And also to explain, because sometimes we are presented as if we are people at loggerheads because our strategy is different. On issues like investments we don't agree. Sometimes it seems I am undercutting the ANC when I talk for investments because overseas they are lobbying for support for disinvestment. Those are the things we needed to discuss and why I do it and why they must understand my position from here, why their position is different from here, why they can say certain things from where they are, why I can say certain things here, being with the people.

Also to show them, for instance, for me disinvestment is a life and death issue because already many whites in Johannesburg and Durban, when they chase our people away, tell them to go to Gatsha Buthelezi to give them jobs. Because they hate me, because I'm too vocal. Now you can imagine if I support disinvestment what will happen.

There are two fundamental differences between you and the ANC. They believe in violence, you don't. They favour disinvestment, you don't. What was their response to your ideas?

They understood, but of course they made it clear it did create problems for them. But I tried to ask them to understand my problems too for the situation here.

There has been scepticism and talk that the whole idea of your meeting the ANC was to try to get some credibility for Inkatha . . .

What credibility? I don't need ANC's credibility. That is one thing people must know clearly: I believe it is the masses who will pronounce on what future Inkatha will have. It is the masses that will die if it comes to violence. Therefore my ultimate judges are the masses of blacks in South Africa. There I have the endorsement of the largest majority. That is beyond dispute. It is known through academic surveys and market researches, not by myself. While the ANC means a lot to me — their ideals are enshrined in our constitution, we still pursue the same things and we still believe in the ideals of ANC as expounded by the founding fathers — I don't think I needed a kind of baptism from them. I stand as a leader with black politics, my movement is structured in the black community and I stand there on my own merits.

What is the reason for Inkatha taking over the ANC colours?

Are they ANC colours? I didn't know that. I regarded them as the colours of the black people of South Africa and the ANC is an extension of the people, the teeming millions that must resolve the problems in South Africa.

A report that emanated from London said the ANC leadership was embarrassed about your meeting. I think what it said was that while the ANC does not support you personally, it does not want to alienate the Zulu people, and they were trying to separate you . . .

But who has mobilised them? This nonsense which amazes me must come from a stupid ass. It is my leadership that has made them mobilised as they are. As far as black people mobilising in Inkatha are concerned, they are mobilising because they follow my leadership. So it is nonsensical to say that a person can separate me from my constituency which I have built up myself, and that report, I must say on record, was my brothers in the black consciousness movement using a white liberal, as they always have done, at character assassination.

Those doubts in fact came from Peter Bruce — that telex I had on my desk came from Peter Bruce — who is Donald Woods' brother-in-law — and everyone knows what Donald Woods is to the black consciousness movement and to Steve Biko. Everyone knows in Biko's biography what Donald Woods says about me. So it is not surprising he sucked it out of his thumb. It is character assassination on behalf of black consciousness in London.

The black consciousness organisations, for example Wasa, were very critical of Donald Woods and his attempt to link himself with Biko. Wasa actually passed a resolution condemning Woods . . .

I remember that resolution but nevertheless it does not alter this history about their relationship with Woods. He accused me when I paid tribute to Steve Biko in Soweto last year of exploiting Biko. We exchanged fire when I said he was the one who was exploiting Biko. I was interested in what he does with the fees he gets, whether it all goes to the Biko family.

White analysts have also talked about the similarity between Inkatha and the ANC and between the black consciousness movement and PAC. Now the black consciousness people say they reject neither (body) nor do they accept either although they recognise the historical role played by both in the liberation struggle. How do you see this?

When I spoke to Minister Kruger, I mentioned that I was steeped in the tradition of the ANC, that I was ANC until it was no longer legal to be ANC. That history I cannot change. While my brother Robert Sobukwe was with me in the ANC Youth League and at the height of the PAC, there was always mutual respect and affection between us. That is why three or four weeks ago, his widow was in Ulundi to see her relatives and she came specially to my office to see me.

Do you in fact think Inkatha is closer to ANC and the black consciousness movement to PAC?

I would think so because, on record, black consciousness has in the past denigrated the ANC. It's a fact. In the past, they were more aligned to PAC and I know that while Steve Biko was alive, they often went to see Robert Sobukwe.

Would that necessarily give them a link because . . .

No, I mean, to see him not in the sense of just paying homage to him as a great leader but in the sense of consulting with him.

Because the Labour Party leadership have also said they spent more of their time talking to Robert Sobukwe than anybody else?

But of course, you must understand that Sonny Leon who was leader of the Labour Party lived in Kimberley too and he must have received them in that context.

What would you say are the most crucial problems facing firstly, the black people, and secondly, South Africa as a whole?

The problem is apartheid — non-participation of blacks in decision making. I see also discrimination as such as the biggest thing. The big thaw in the South African situation would not begin until discrimination as discrimination is scrapped.

7/12/79

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RUSS NTSIBA

Breaking ground

Controls on black home ownership makes life tough for a black estate agent. But Russ Ntsiba, of Clermont near Durban, who believes he is one of only two African estate agents in SA, is philosophical. He is a member of the Institute of Estate Agents of SA and, like all other agents, has the mandatory board fidelity fund certificate.



Ntsiba . . . if finance problems could be sorted out, Clermont would be a showplace

There's nothing to stop a black estate agent from arranging deals between white clients and Ntsiba claims to have negotiated several such sales. But when it comes to sales between blacks it's a different story.

Clermont is one of the few townships where freehold title exists but even so, institutions are either unable or unwilling to provide bond finance. Consequently, deals are usually for cash and it is not unusual for a 1 000 m² plot at Clermont to change hands for R4 000 cash with the buyer finding another R12 000 cash to pay for building.

Thus finance as well as a severely limited supply of property make things difficult for a black agent. Moreover, adds Ntsiba "we are second and third generation property owners at Clermont and many properties are in the hands of executors, trusts and so on and they arrange transfer without going through an agent."

Therefore Ntsiba has interested himself in development and claims that if finance and other problems could be sorted out "Clermont would be the showplace of the nation."

It is not altogether clear how Russ Ntsiba came to be an estate agent or how he learned the ropes.

His shopkeeper father was evidently a man of some substance and built "Mount Kilimanjaro", an office block at Clermont where his son trades today. "All his properties had names beginning with the letter K — Kilimanjaro, Kangelani, Kalamazoo."

Russ says he wanted to be a civil engineer but ended up doing a number of jobs, from working for the local health commission and being an assistant in the lab at Kariba to being paymaster at a textile firm. He claims to have been helped by an American realtor brought out by Sapoa and by some local estate agents.

Be that as it may, it enables him to run an office in the Durban CBD as well as at Clermont and places him on the ground floor of an occupation which can only develop as current restrictions on African ownership are phased out.