

URBAN AFRICANS

TRANSVAAL

1977

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# Raid denied

JOHANNESBURG—Security police yesterday denied knowing the identity of five White men who took prominent Soweto educationist Thamsanga Khambule from his Orlando West home at 3 a.m.

Three top officers—General Mike Geldenhuys, Colonel Hennie Muller and a Colonel Olivier—strongly denied all knowledge of a raid on Mr. Khambule's home. Col. Muller said he knew of no security police activity during the night or yesterday morning.

But Miss Zola Khambule was adamant her father and brother Slumko (25) were taken by five Whites who identified themselves as security police men.

Later, Slumko said he and his father were taken to John Vorster Square for questioning. The police grilled them about his younger brother Jome, a student at the University of Fort Hare.

"I knew at least one of them, a Lieut. Visser. They said they were acting under orders from a Major Olivier," he said.

Mr. Khambule senior was not available for comment.—(Sapa.)

BY JENNIFER

HYMAN

"THE MOST terrible, sinister morning of my life." This is how prominent Soweto educationist, Mr Wilkie Kambule, described the pre-dawn raid on his home and his detention by Security Police on Friday.

his release. "The police brought in this man with a dark blanket over his head. There was only one hole for his left eye.

“This hooded man walked down the row and pointed out four people. I knew one or two of them as students.

"As they were being taken away, the man in the blanket said he had made a mistake with regard to one boy and that it was not him but his brother.

"The police then released the boy and found his brother among the rest of the detainees."

Mr Kambule said he was "amazed" at the denial by the Security Police that he or his son had been detained. He was commenting on a

He was commenting on a statement by Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, Chief of the Security Police, that he

# Don't speak to Press warning

knew nothing of such detentions.

Mr Kambule, a well-known and respected figure in Soweto, also said his arrest and interrogation would probably affect the situation in Soweto when schools reopen on Wednesday.

“The children want an end to police harassment. When they see how easily the Security Police can detain a headmaster, they will have doubts about their own safety if they come to school.”

Mr Kambule said that after the identification parade, he and his 25-year-old son, Silumko, were taken to the 9th floor offices of the Security Police where they were interrogated by a Major Olivier.

(The Express has established that a Major H J Olivier is on the staff of the Security Police in Johannesburg.)

"Major Olivier questioned me mainly about my other son, Jomo, who is a law stu-

dent at Fort Hare University.

"He warned me not to talk to the Press or to contact Jomo and there was a suggestion — a hint of a threat — that something would happen to Jomo if I did not obey."

There was no doubt he was in the hands of the Security Police, Mr Kambule said.

"The five White policemen identified themselves as the Security Police, as did the Lieutenant Visser who drove us from Protea Police Station to John Vorster Square

(The Express has established that a Lieutenant N Visser is on the staff of the Security Police.)

Geldenhuy was not available for comment when the Express tried to reach him yesterday.



● **Mr Wilkie Kambule**

1) MIDDLE  
Lecturers:  
Professor A. Lenn

Course Description:

A literary, textual and dia

Prescribed Book

Ed. F.N. Robinson, The Wor  
Eds. J.A.W. Bennett & G.V.

Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth

English version and those  
(revised edition).

xford paperback).

2) LITERATURE OF

Lecturers: Mr G. Beiner; Mr P

Course Description:

The course will be divided into two parts. The first part will concentrate on three stages from Spenser - Donne, some Jacobean and the relationship of genre. The second section will deal with the major figures of the period, centre on the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:

Spenser, Poetical Works ed.  
Donne, Complete Poetry and S  
Gardner, H. The Metaphysical  
Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signe



Star 3/1/77

# Hooded man in mystery Soweto visit

Police took a hooded man, Mr Ian "Inch" Rwaxa (21) to his home in Soweto at the weekend and re-covered a tin buried in the front garden.

His mother, Mrs Christina Rwaxa, a headmistress, was present when the police arrived. Her

15-year-old son, Norman, said Mrs Rwaxa pulled the hood off the head of her elder son.

"Inch's face was badly swollen and discoloured on the right side," Norman claimed. "His clothes were also blood-stained."

He said police also took pictures of relatives and of the house.

Later, the police left with Mr Rwaxa and also took Norman along to John Vorster Square, where he made a statement. He alleges he was punched.

● Mr Silumke Kambule, who was detained on Friday together with his father, Soweto educationist Mr Thamsanga Kambule, said on his release that a hooded man pointed out some people at an identification parade at John Vorster Square.

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Deletions



# Hooded man in garden hunt

4/1/77 RDM

**Staff Reporter**  
SECURITY Police took a hooded man wearing blood-stained clothing to his home in Orlando West on Friday where they dug in the garden and discovered a tin, according to relatives.

Mr Zuko Rwaxa, 23, a first year commerce student at Fort Hare, said his brother Ian, 21, arrived at home escorted by five security policemen. He said Ian was wearing a hood and his clothing was blood-stained. His mother, Mrs Christina Rwaxa, a school principal, removed the hood to see her son's face swollen and his right eye closed, he said.

When the police arrived, said Mr Zuko Rwaxa, they ordered his younger brother Norman, 15, to dig in the ground near a tree standing in the backyard.

A tin was unearthed, he said.

Mr Rwaxa said one of the police took photographs of the digging. The police, he said, then asked him and his other brother, who did not wish his name to be published, to pose against the back wall of their home for pictures.

He said that when the police left they took Norman with them. They promised that Norman would return after having made a statement at John Vorster Square. Norman returned home later that day.

On Friday night Mr Silumko Kambule, son of a Soweto educationalist, Mr T. W. Kambule, told the Rand Daily Mail how he and his father were lined up at John Vorster Square before dawn on Friday for scrutiny by a hooded man.

Mr Kambule said he and his father were with 36 other men who had been picked up by the police.

"On the ninth floor we were lined up and a man was brought from the cells. He was wearing a hood. He identified four of the men," Mr Kambule told the "Mail".

Mr Kambule said that as far as he knew the four men identified by the hooded man were still at John Vorster Square. He and his father, however, were separated from the rest of the men and taken to a room for questioning.

Colonel H. C. Muller, Security Police chief in Johannesburg, has denied any knowledge of an identification parade involving a hooded man. He said his men had not been in

any operation involving the Kambules.

Mrs Christina Rwaxa refused to talk to the Press. But the men's sister, Mrs Vuyiswa Tyamda, said the family got information that Ian was picked up by police at the Swaziland border on December 15.

She said when Ian was brought home by the police the family members immediately identified him by his clothes and build. His mother removed the black hood he was wearing to make certain it was her child, she said.

Mrs Tyamda said that when the hood was removed, the family members noticed that Ian's right side of the face was swollen and his eye was closed. They also noticed that Ian walked with a limp, she said.

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# Police are silent on <sup>Star</sup> <sub>4/1/77</sub> detentions

Security Police are tight-lipped on the latest wave of detentions in Soweto.

According to a report published in the black daily newspaper The World today, at least 13 people are still in custody as a result of Security Police activity on Friday morning.

Unconfirmed reports said a number of Soweto residents, including a headmaster, Mr T W Kam-bule, were taken to an identity parade at John Vorster Square.

Some were pointed out by a hooded man and detained.

## "DELICATE"

Yesterday General M. Ke Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, refused to discuss any aspect of the case and said an urgent investigation was under way.

Another senior officer told The Star: "We can't talk at the moment. The situation is very delicate."

It is understood that the current intensive Security Police activity could be connected with the discovery of several caches of dynamite in Soweto and the bomb blasts last year at Janu-lani Police Station and the Carlton Centre.

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# Western Towns! But White People

## Officially it doesn't exist

The people of Western Township, Johannesburg, live in a void.

On most maps of Johannesburg, Western Township is the blank space bounded by Martindale, Newclare and Coronationville. It is crossed by one road — Dowling Street.

It has not been proclaimed a township. Officially it does not exist. Yet it is the home of between 9 000 and 12 000 people. They have been promised new houses for the past 17 years.

They have heard promises and listened to new schemes about their townships. Still they wait.

### Bare

The homes of Western Township are small, bare brick buildings with squat pipes for chimneys. Each has an outside toilet. Only a few houses have electricity. Some houses have bathtubs, but these have been installed by the tenants.

Those in the know, say there are at least five shebeens per block which can earn their owners about R1 000 a month.

The township's boundaries are etched out by big powerlines carrying electricity elsewhere and in places the tall iron railings, that once imprisoned the township, still stand.

### Untarred

Most of the roads are untarred and are used as playgrounds by children.

Many residents try to preserve some privacy in this crowded environment by having untarred private hedges around their homes. In some gardens, the dahlias are beginning to bloom.

Inside, the houses are cramped, which is inevitable when large families have to share two rooms. There is one thing in common in almost every home you visit — irrespective of household income — a vase of plastic

flowers. Many homes have bright water-coloured religious pictures in gilt frames on brightly painted or papered walls. Display cabinets filled with glasses and china ornaments are also a common feature.

### Overpopulated

Many of the people in Western were moved there in the late 1950s when the Africans were moved into Soweto.

The coloureds were moved from Newclare and other areas that had become overpopulated or where their old homes were demolished.

They were told that their Western homes were temporary ones.

They have heard so many different promises, so many times, that they listen to new promises with a shrug and in silence. Seeing is believing.

They were promised homes in neighbouring Claremont. But as the

houses were being built, it was declared a white area. They may gripe about their Western homes, no electricity, the untarred streets but they do not want to leave Western.

It is near town and some of the industrial sites which offer more jobs. Transport in the area is fairly frequent. Western is also near Coronation Hospital.

They don't want to move to the up and coming area of Eldorado Park in the south.

Western, according to some, was built in 1919 as a transit camp for African soldiers returning from World War I. Some of them stayed and multiplied.

### Searched

The camp — or Western Native Township as it was first called — was surrounded by high iron railings punctuated with gates.

All who passed through had to show their passes and had their parcels searched.

Western grabbed some attention last year when warfare erupted between the Spaldings and the Fast Guns gangs.



Mr Edward Johnson (76) known to the people of Western Township as Oupa Sous — is one of the oldest residents. With his wife, Susan, he was one of the first people to move to Western about 17 years ago. He wonders . . .



Mrs Susan Johnson — known as Ouma Sous in Western — would like to leave her creeper-covered two-roomed house for a new home nearer Coronation Hospital. But she does not want to leave the area.



# Jo'burg's plan for a new life

The disappearance of Western Township is being planned in Johannesburg's municipal offices.

The township, which houses about 12 000 people, will gradually disappear over the next few years. In its wake will come Westbury — an area of neat new houses, landscaped open areas, pedestrian malls and tarred roads.

This is all on paper now and some of the new houses of Westbury have already been built.

## The plan

Some of the old homes on Main Road have been demolished to make way for a high school that should be built next year. Next to it is planned a primary school.

Dr E Jammie, head of the Coloured and Asian Department of the Johannesburg City Council, said the building of these

schools would enable the municipality to use the existing school sites for building 120 housing units.

The plan is then to move some of the families into these new houses and demolish their old homes. On these sites new houses will be built.

Each house will have electricity, running water, a toilet and bathroom.

"Our whole emphasis here is to keep the people on the ground if possible — not put them into flats," said Dr Jammie.

Flats were not a good idea for growing families and were not popular with the coloured people, he added.

Home ownership in Westbury will be promoted by his department.

## Difficulty

The main difficulty in allowing the community to buy their homes now was that Western Township has never been proclaimed, he said.

"It cannot be proclaimed until it is pegged and it cannot be pegged while there are houses there," he explained.

Surveying of the town-

ship and the stands will come immediately after the demolition of the existing homes. It was planned to keep the same stands.

The speed of the renovation of the township depends on the availability of alternative accommodation for the people whose homes are to be demolished, he said.

The hall in Western Township is now being converted into a municipal recreation centre and will house administration offices.

## Play lots

As it is near the library and shops, the blocks containing these amenities will be converted into a pedestrian mall and landscaped garden, he said.

Protected play lots and open areas are marked on the plans.

If families wanted to move back to their original stands in the township Dr Jammie said he would try to accommodate them as best he could.

There would be those who would probably prefer to stay in their new homes in the township than move again. There may even be those

who want to move to new areas, he added.

"We take into account the needs of the family and try to honour their wishes as much as possible. We don't want to force them to live where they don't want to," he said.

Westbury could become one of the popular areas where, in time, coloureds would want to live.

## Progress

"The whole atmosphere is going to change. It won't be this bleak depressed looking area it is at the moment."

Progress on renovating had moved at a "snail's pace" over the years, Dr Jammie said, but he hoped that this would now be accelerated.

He said it had originally been planned to build alternative accommodation for Western Townships population in Claremont and then demolish the township.

But Claremont was declared white and Western's people had to stay put.

Dr Jammie said his department had had to give priority to coloured people who had no homes.

Audio/visuals

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

## Mosala in legal challenge to WRAB

Staff Reporter

MR LEONARD Mosala, deputy leader of the Soweto Progressive Party, said yesterday he would take legal action against the West Rand Administration Board after his dismissal from the UBC.

"And this does not in any way affect my commitment to the destruction of the UBC in its present form. Whether I am in or outside the UBC, I'll destroy it because the people do not want it," he said.

He said he had received a letter dated December 8 telling him of the termination of his duties.

The letter, was signed by Mr M. P. Wilsnach on behalf of Mr J. C. de Villiers, chief director of the West Rand Administration Board. The reason was that he had not attended four consecutive meetings.

Mr Mosala said he would challenge the board on the grounds that since the October 7 meeting, at which the new chairman was elected, following meetings had been illegal.

"The secretariat did not minute the entire motion as I put it but only part of it. The part left out was the adjournment of the UBC until a committee of members of the council and 50 other people drawn from the community had prepared a constitution to replace the UBC in the administration of Soweto," he said.

Has a venue for your presentation been decided?

Will you be playing at home or and is the meeting room near to you?

Is the room suitable as a meeting for your audience and as a background for your subject?

Is the room the right size for the audience expected?

Will everyone be able to see? Are there a dais or platform? Are there enough room for the positioning of one or more projection screens?

Will everyone be able to hear? Do you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be distracting noises and can they be silenced during your presentation?

Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

What equipment will you have at 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:

## **Soweto wants me?**

Mr. Mathys Wilsnach, director (housing) at the West Rand Administration Board, has withdrawn his application for a Johannesburg City Council position "at the request of a number of black leaders."

Mr. Wilsnach said today: Soweto people, including Urban Bantu Council chairman Mr. David Thebehall, had asked him to stay at the board.

A few months ago Mr. Wilsnach applied for a position in the Transport Department of the Johannesburg City Council.

But he now feels he would find more job satisfaction in his present position.

"I have always been very happy at the board," he said, denying categorically that it was any disillusionment which had prompted him to seek another post.

"At the time, it was a question of whether I could better my position," he explained. "But I feel it would be in the interests of the board if I stay."



# Blacks hope 'rulers heed'

## STAFF REPORTER

A BLACKS were hoping their rulers would respond to their frustrations and grievances this year, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto UBC said at a meeting at the Orlando East YMCA at the weekend.

Add The Black people, would be satisfied only "when justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream." Mr Thebehali was addressing a gathering at a prayer service organised by "The Spiritual Revival" group.

He said: "We as a people must recog-

nise the urgency of the moment, the urgency of working and struggling together, and to love one another. "We are hoping our rulers will respond to our frustrations and grievances this year."

Mr Thebehali said the Blacks would not be satisfied as long as they lived in the four-roomed houses, earned low wages "when a White earned seven times as much," and as long as they were being detained and their families split.

Almost R11 was collected for the "Mayor" of Soweto fund.

C.A.	Cape Archives, Cape Town
C-B	Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman
CO	Archives of the British Colonial Office
DSAB	Dictionary of South African Biography
FK	Photostat volumes in the Transvaal Archives (Colonial Office, Great Britain and other)
GLCC	Greater London County Council
GS	Archives of the Goewermentsekreteraris, O.F.S.
JL	Jagger Library, University of Cape Town
LA	Leyds-Archief
L.S.E.	London School of Economics
L.S.F.	Library of the Society of Friends, London
MP	Milner Papers (South Africa). Photostat volumes in the Transvaal Archives
N.G.K.A.	Archives of the N.G.K. (Dutch Reformed Church), Cape Town
N.L.W.	National Library of Wales, Aberystwith
O.F.S.A.	Orange Free State Archives, Bloemfontein
P	Archives of the President, Orange Free State

Black<sup>own</sup>s get

their own

homes

By ZWEAKHE SISULU

THE first three houses built under the new home ownership scheme were handed over to their owners by the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, Dr Manie Mulder, in Soweto yesterday.

The houses in Orlando West, were built by Interbank for its employees and cost A3 524 each.

The agreement between the three employees and Interbank provides for the repayment of the housing loans over 20 years at a subsidised interest rate of five per cent.

The houses have electricity and hot and cold running water. Each house consists of two bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchen and a bathroom.

Mrs Thoko Hutamo, one of the new owners, said: "I am overjoyed. One can now look forward to some decent sleep."

As sub-tenants her family of five previously had to share one room.

If the owners leave the employ of the company they can pay the rest of their loan within a specified period and their right of occupancy and use will remain unaffected.

The director on Interbank, Mr C. H. van Aswegen, said the scheme was delayed by the unrests in the townships last year.

"We want our Black workers to benefit just like the Whites." These schemes would silence criticism by other countries of South Africa, he said.

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More than 11 500 people have applied to buy their own homes in Soweto and their applications are "being finalised" a spokesman for the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board said today.

However he said only 247 houses had been sold and handed over to the buyers. The home-ownership scheme came into operation in September last year.

About 50 000 houses are available for sale the spokesman said.

He said thousands of Sowetons already own their houses.

There are 7 780 homes owned by people who bought them before 1968 when black home ownership was outlawed. Of these 424 were subsequently repurchased by the board.

The board is now offering two types of houses for sale.

The one type, a four-

## 11 500 seek own homes

roomed house with outside toilet and no bath, costs R1 359 while the other, five rooms plus bathroom, sells for R2 285. Prospective purchasers require a 25 percent depo-

sit and the board makes 30 year bonds available. The department of Community Development, however, has just ruled that the interest rate on the bonds must be increased to 9,5 percent.



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RDM 24/1/77

# Rent demands anger Soweto

Staff Reporter

MANY Soweto residents are angry over what they claim are unjustified rent demands for May and June last year.

The demands came in notices issued by the West Rand Administration Board's housing director. They have been received by residents in the past two weeks, although they were stamped in October last year.

The notice from Wrab reads: "You are hereby notified that according to available records you are in arrears with house rent, site rent and water for the months of May 1976 and June 1976. You are required to pay the outstanding amount forthwith."

"If you are not in agreement with this notice please report to your township manager immediately, bringing with you your receipts and residential permits."

"I have paid my rent up to date," said one Soweto resident who prefers to remain anonymous. "Surely it is not for me to show that I have paid, but for them to show that I have not."

Wrab offices in Soweto were extensively damaged during last year's unrest. Officials of the board claimed at the time that none of the important records had been destroyed.

Wrab's director of housing could not be contacted for comment.

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**x. Alexandra Township: Roads**

\*3. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether it is intended to tar the untarred roads in Alexandra Township; if so, when.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Yes, roads in accordance with the re-layout of Alexandra Township will be tarred as soon as funds are available.

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X **Alexandra Township: Electricity**

\*2. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether it is intended further to extend the electricity system in Alexandra Township; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) when.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Yes.

- (a) Street lighting in accordance with the revised layout of Alexandra and in the proposed hostels.
- (b) When funds become available.

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Star 26/11/71

# Blacks not told of loan for houses

Although a building society has made R1-m available, blacks trying to buy new houses from the West Rand Bantu Administration Board have been told to pay cash as there is no money available.

Mr Tim Hart, regional manager of the Natal Building Society, said today the board could draw on R1-m and lend it to people to buy improved houses with electricity and sewerage facilities.

He understood that there were problems in installing electrical reticulation and sewerage in some areas. The society was also considering lending money for this.

## CONFERENCE

This week several people complained to The Star that when they approached the board to buy houses they were told they needed cash.

Mr M. Malan, the board's assistant director of housing, said today this was because there were no funds available. He was not aware he said, that any building society had made funds available to the board.

The chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr J C De Villiers, was in conference with his chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, and could not be reached.

Because ownership of all land in black townships is retained by the board, building societies cannot deal directly with black home-buyers, but can lend money only to the board to distribute for home finance.

A senior building society official said it seemed the message on what facilities were available was not "filtering down" to more junior men who dealt directly with the public.

● One offer on black housing — Page 5.

# Star 26/1/77 One offer on black housing

Only the Natal Building Society has so far agreed to lend money to Bantu Affairs Administration Boards to finance black housing.

Its regional manager, Mr Tim Hart, said today he was "unable to understand" why other building societies were holding back.

"I would like to see R10-million a month going into Soweto housing, but we cannot do it alone."

Mr P J Watson, general manager (administration) of the South African Permanent Building Society, said his society had to date had no dealings with Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

His society had hoped for legislation making it possible for them to deal directly with black home-buyers but it did not seem this would happen soon.

## GUARANTEES

However, he agreed his society would have to participate and once it had established the principle of making loans to boards it would consider how much to make available.

A spokesman for the Allied Building Society said: "We are looking at the problem but we want certain guarantees first."

Mr J L S Hoot, managing director of the United

Building Society, said his society would be happy to make funds available "but we first have to find out what leasehold entails."

"We are having discussions with the Government and funds will be available when we have guarantees."

Saambou would not comment in the absence of their general manager.

Star 2/1/77  
**Building society  
for Soweto  
opens next month**

The West End Bantu Administration Board is to establish its own building society next month to help finance housing, the director of housing in Soweto, Mr M P Wilsnach, said in Johannesburg today.

He said the society would operate with money fed it from the revolving fund at the board's disposal.

Mr Wilsnach declined to reveal the amount in this fund, but said it was "substantial."

At present it takes about

two years for a Soweto resident to buy an existing home. There are 10 000 people on the official waiting list.

**FINANCE**

The only way he can get a house is to have one built, which costs him between R1 359 and R4 000. He either has to pay cash, or get his employer to finance him.

It takes four to six weeks to build.

Mr Wilsnach said that as soon as funds are available his board will advertise.

Yesterday The Star reported that the Natal Building Society had made R1-million available to the board and that other societies were examining the possibility of making loans.

Mr Wilsnach today refused to comment on why people were being told they had to pay cash for new houses while the board had "a substantial sum" at its disposal. He said money to build new houses would be available during February.

© Houses for all a must  
Page 9.



# Guest lecturers for new schools

The Government is to use white "guest lecturers" at five new high schools in Soweto.

Mr Jaap Strydom, Johannesburg Regional Director of Bantu Education, has confirmed that two schools will be built this year in Diepkloof and Dobsonville but could not give the specific sites.

"We are still looking for land — and land in Soweto is very hard to come by," he told The Star.

"The only land available seems to be adjacent to the boundaries and we are going to need about six hectares for each school."

Asked whether whites would staff the new schools, Mr Strydom said "guest lecturers" would be used.

"These could be of any colour," he said.

## TURNABOUT

The five schools, which will cater for pupils in Standards 9 and 10, will be built during the next four years. Each will accommodate about 600 pupils. They will be financed by the Government and will employ teachers on State payroll.

The move is a policy turnabout. Until recently the Government said no new high schools would

be built in urban areas.

Progressive Reform MPC and former chairman of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department, Mr Sam Moss said it was "logical" for black zones to spread east from Diepkloof towards the industrial areas.

"I've always looked on that land with envious eyes. It would be ideal for flat development for young married couples. Land in Soweto is at an absolute premium and it is inevitable that it should spread eastwards," he said.

The extension to the school in Alexandra showed that the Government was "accepting the status quo."

"It is supposed to be a hostel area but it is very mixed at the moment and I don't think the Government wants to risk over-seas reaction by going ahead with plans for hostels only."

# Blacks come off second best in CoL battle *AP/17 RSM*

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS  
Industrial Editor

COMPARED with the average White family living, say, in Johannesburg, a Black family in Soweto came off second best in the battle against inflation in 1976.

This becomes obvious when a comparison is made of the survey results of the change in the monthly budget of the Black family in Soweto over the year — carried out by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce — and the movement of the consumer price index in the same time.

Compiled by the Department of Statistics the CPI reflects only the movement of costs of the average White household.

The actual review period is the year to November last as the JCC has surveyed results for this period only. However, it is unlikely that the comparative results over the year to December last would differ significantly.

According to the JCC survey, the monthly budget of a Black family of five living in Soweto rose to R137,76 in November, 1976, compared with R122,27 in November the previous year.

This amounts to a cost-of-living increase for the family of R15,49 — or 12,6 per cent — over the 12 months.

The cost-of-living index over the same period rose by 10,4 per cent, a difference of 2,2 per cent.

The conclusion is that in-

flation bit deeper into the Black family's pocket than it did into the White family's in 1976 — if one can ignore for the moment the possibility that Black wages on average moved up at a slightly sharper rate than the CPI during the year.

Sharply rising costs of food, housing, light, transportation and education are the main items which pushed up the Black family's spending, according to the JCC survey.

For instance, cost of food — which constitutes almost 50 per cent or R69,65 of the family's November budget — climbed 11,6 per cent in the review period.

This more than any other

item caused the higher increase in the cost of living of the Soweto family compared with the White family, where food generally takes 24 per cent of monthly spending.

In other items, housing costs rose 12 per cent to R12,40 a month in the year to November last, lighting costs went up 19,69 per cent to R7,79, transport up 11,25 per cent to R8,50, and education 13,7 per cent to R3,72.

The second largest drain on the Black family's monthly spending is clothing. Its proportion to the November budget amounted to R16,75 or 12,1 per cent. The cost increase of this item over the year amounted to 9,9 per cent.

(50%)

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West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board

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

What is the estimated total amount to be paid by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board in salaries, wages and allowances for (a) Europeans and (b) Bantu persons for 1976-77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) R 8 899 980.

(b) R15 831 040.

ut could be sold  
ne, but 200 units can  
ll be necessary to buy  
e contract.  
hich of the two  
s involved in each.

What advice w  
Draw up a tab  
alternatives is mo  
The Managing  
Both jobs wil  
3000 units of Type  
be used for the Be  
Type B has no alte  
for 50c each.  
Type A would not b  
500 units c  
1 000 units c

Materials The company has already bought all the materials for the  
Parow job:  
It is estimated that the Bellville job will require the lorries to  
travel an extra 1 000 miles each.  
mile.  
2 years ago. Depreciation is reckoned to be R400 p.a. plus 10c per  
Transport The company has a fleet of 4 lorries bought for R5 000 each  
will be adequate for both jobs.  
The company's existing workforce of 10 workers, each earning R2 000,  
of an extra secretary to handle administration at R3 000 p.a., and  
an extra foreman for R4 000 p.a.  
Staff The Bellville job, being larger, will require the services  
penalty of R15 000.  
for R40 000. The Parow job can be given up on payment of an agreed  
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  
Plausible Ventures Ltd. is a construction firm based in Cape Town.



(1) 58  
(2) 336

FIN. MAIL 28/1/77

## BLACK HOUSING Interbank's lead

Interbank Discount House deserves a pat on the back. In handing over three Orlando West houses to three of its Black employees last Friday, it is the first employer actually to conclude financial arrangements in terms of government's policy change to permit rights of occupancy and use on houses in urban Black areas for an unlimited period.

than if he continued to rent. If he is suddenly endorsed out of the urban area, what will he have to show for his attempt at purchase?

One attorney describes "right of occupancy" as "an abortion which nobody seems to understand. It is not leasehold, nor is it a concept with which we can deal normally in our law". To him, a notarial bond over "right of occupancy" sounds fine but makes nonsense, for there is still no real right over land.

The second is the contortions which

Twenty-year housing loans have been provided by Interbank at a subsidised interest rate of 5%. If the employee leaves the Bank, he can pay off the outstanding amount over a specified period and his rights (which are transferable) remain unaffected. The houses, with two bedrooms, a family room, kitchen, bathroom, hot and cold running water and electricity, were built for the employees by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board. Interbank provided the finance, secured under a

the building societies are having to perform. While the Bantu Administration Boards are trying to persuade the societies to lend directly to them (as prescribed investments), and for the Boards then to build for urban Blacks, the societies generally are opposed to it.

They know that Blacks dislike dealing with the Boards. They also want Blacks, thousands of whom are loyal depositors, to feel and know that the societies are working directly for them. So societies and employers are trying all sorts of

notarial bond registered on the rights of occupancy and usage.

On paper the scheme looks simplicity itself. But other employers might be forgiven their sluggishness in following Interbank's lead.

The first dark area is just what this "right of occupancy" means. Employers are still confused over whether they will be helping or hurting employees by offering similar schemes. For example, by buying his house, an employee will be loaded with larger monthly payments

techniques to get the "home ownership" scheme off the ground: like a society granting a bond to an employer over his property, which amount the employer then advances as a loan to his employees for purchase of houses.

These machinations are all so unnecessary. If government seriously wants its "home ownership" programme to become meaningful, it cannot do so without direct building society participation. And this will simply not be achieved until government grants Blacks proper title.

# Start on new township

By KEITH  
ABENDROTH

PLANS have been completed and preliminary work has started on a vast satellite township — to provide eventually for a population of nearly 100 000 people — on Pretoria's northern doorstep.

Go-ahead for the scheme, which will go up in bare veld in the Akasia area, a big tract of land bordered by Pretoria North, Rosslyn and Onderstepoort, has already been given by the Pretoria City Council and the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas. The master plan provides

for the development of nearly 3 000 ha.

According to a senior official of the Peri-Urban Board, the township has become a pressing necessity because of the development — and expected mushrooming — of the Rosslyn African homelands industrial area, the new Iscor works and the new network of provincial roads.

The initial plans will provide for a population of about 90 000 in 20 300 houses and 3 500 flats with a height restriction of three storeys.

The business zones will cover 23 ha, with space being allocated for three large business centres and 19 smaller shopping centres. In

addition provision has been made for 23 parking garages and filling stations.

Other plans include:

- Adequate ground for 14 primary and four high schools;
- More than 100 ha set aside for three sports areas;
- Provision for two hospitals — one adjoining the main residential area and the other next to the industrial and business area;
- Preliminary work, it was learnt this week, consists of provision of water reticulation and processing of applications for sites from industrialists, businessmen and would-be residents who have heard about the scheme.

(2)

tional-

all of us are always to the luke-  
Mrs. Mzileni, tutor in Xhosa, is committed to 16 meetings per week while

It would be seen that the Xhosa are heavily  
Jack weintraub and the group there is no interchangeability between the groups, e.g.  
the group there is no interchangeability between the groups, e.g.

Deputation had visited Malan and a clean flag.<sup>11</sup>  
Department and on tape-recordings obtained by the  
Nationalists and the Department were reported to  
supervised research project based on tape-  
The were said to  
Ndonga of Kanyama (I)  
have threatened to start (I) for Nationalists  
(II/I) Herero  
to have nothing to do with (II/I) and refuse to vote in  
emergency:

Opted to remain in the country and not to leave because of the  
the year CB II offered in 1927.  
No registrations for II/III this year  
CB I  
CB II

8. Die Volksblad, The Star, August 1927; Die  
Burger, Cape Argus - 12 August 1927; Cape Argus, 11  
August 1927; Die Burger, 11 August 1927; Die  
Volksblad, 17 August 1927; Die Burger, 23 September  
1927.

Memorandum on staffing needs in the Department of African Languages.  
11. The Star, 22 July 1927.



## Sunshine for Soweto



Hundreds of Soweto children will have their lives brightened by this Sunshine Bus which has been presented to the Mayoress' Soweto Children's Programme by The Star. It will be used to take children on educational and recreational outings, which lack of transport has hitherto made difficult or financially impossible. The bus has been bought with money from The Star's Cost of Living Jackpot which has now been replaced by the free Superpot series.

At the wheel of the Sunshine Bus is the Mayoress, Mrs. Molly Sklaar, who persuaded people to give a selection of toys for the first bus-load of children, whom she was taking for a spin just after the bus had been handed over. Falling squarely within the mayoral couple's "People" theme for their year in office, the Soweto Children's Programme has been energetically promoted by Mrs. Sklaar and an enthusiastic multiracial committee.

3/11/76  
sta



325 Del

## Teacher free after 2-year wait for trial

Staff Reporter  
THE State has dropped two Terrorism Act charges against a Johannesburg teacher after he had spent more than seven months in jail and a further 16 on bail awaiting trial.

Mr Sadcoque Variava, 27, and his co-accused, Mrs Nomsisi Khuzwayo, both former members of the People's Experimental Theatre, appeared briefly before Mr Justice De Villiers in the Supreme Court in Pretoria yesterday for formal withdrawal of the charges.

Neither had been asked to plead to the charges, which related to the publication of a PET newsletter in 1973 and the production of the play "Shanti" in 1973 and 1974.

Mr Variava was detained in January, 1975 under the Terrorism Act, and was charged with the nine accused in the Saso Terrorism Act trial who were sentenced in December to five and six years' imprisonment.

But in June, 1975, after the State had withdrawn

its first indictment against Mr Variava, he was charged separately.

In September, 1975 — after 227 days behind bars — he was released on R5 000 bail.

Mrs Khuzwayo, a mother of two, was arrested two months later and after two weeks was released on R2 000 bail.

"Naturally we're relieved, but I'm bitter that I have had to waste two years of my life waiting for the Government to try to prove that I'm a terrorist," Mrs Khuzwayo said after their appearance.

Mr Variava described his two-year wait and the charges against him as "absurd", and added that since his arrest he had been unable to get a job.

State Counsel, Miss P. Joubert, said yesterday the decision to withdraw the charges had been taken "at a higher level."

The Transvaal Attorney General, Mr Jacobus Nothling, was not available for comment.

# Soweto to get <sup>1/2</sup> 2 bank <sup>say</sup> branches

Des Kilalea

Two bank branches are to open shortly in Soweto. Standard plans to open its doors later this month, and Barclays should follow before the end of March.

Until February last year Soweto, which has an annual spending power of over R220m, was only served by agencies. But in February 1976, Barclays, which was the only banking service in the area, lifted its agency to branch status.

The bank had planned a new building for its branch, but the June disturbances saw the temporary premises destroyed and the building of the new premises halted.

However Barclays' new building should be completed by the end of March. The new branch, which will be run by 11 blacks is in the Dube Village, one of the wealthier areas in Soweto.

The manager of the branch will be Mr Tom Molete, formerly a business development officer at Barclays. He is also an executive member of the multiracial South African Bank Employees Union.

## LOAN FINANCE

The new Standard Bank branch, the bank's first in an urban black area, was originally planned for August last year, was held up by building and electricity supply difficulties.

It will employ 12 people — all of them black. The first manager is Mr Henry Lugojobo, previously a marketing officer in Standard.

The R250 000 building is in Jabulani and is expected to draw a large number of accounts from the town branches and agencies.

Full branch facilities will be offered including loan finance. The building also contains a 200 seat auditorium available to Soweto businessmen for meetings as well as talks given by the bank on money matters.

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**Bantu resident in Alexandra Township/Sandton**

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

How many (a) adult Bantu males and females, respectively, and (b) Bantu children are resident outside Alexandra Township but within the municipal area of Sandton.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 8 878      6 151.

(b) 91.

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# Risked lives in Soweto flood

When Constable John King reached out to an old man clinging desperately to reeds in the raging waters of the Kiptown flood, the man gripped his arm with a ferocity that left it bruised today and said, "Dankie, dankie."

Forcing through boiling floodwaters 4 m deep, they saved the lives of five people before their propeller fouled and the boat started drifting helplessly with the current. They were carried downstream to where the flood was cascading over a submerged bridge. The two policemen, both wearing full uniform and carrying heavy pistols, leapt into the water as the boat capsized. "I saw my friend disappear under the water," Constable King recalled today. "I thought the boat had hit him and knocked him out."

The policemen told today how they battled for their lives against the surging water. Time and again they were sucked under, only to break surface with bursting lungs when they thought it was too late. But both are strong swimmers and made it to the bank, weak-kneed with exhaustion. The wreckage of Constable Lourens's speedboat was found 300 m downstream. Constable Lourens saved for three years to buy it, but he may not be compensated by the force. Seven months ago, these men were in the thick of the Soweto unrest, wearing the feared and hated uniform of the riot police.

But today their commanding officer paid tribute to their heroism, and pointed out that they had not hesitated to risk their lives when duty called. Residents of flood-hit Kiptown were today full of praise for the police.

Black daily newspaper The World said in an editorial it was difficult to believe that after the riots one could see residents and police not only working together, but talking and joking too. Brigadier Jan Visser, Soweto's police chief, said his men did not view themselves as heroes and did only what was expected of them. "I am glad to say that Soweto residents loudly cheered the police while they were doing their job."

- cours magistraux: \* Benjamin Constant - T
- \* François Mauriac - T
- \* André Gide - Les Cav
- \* André Gide - L'Immor
- \* Jean-Paul Sartre - L
- \* Le Nouveau Roman

## RECHERCHE ET PUBLICATIONS:

- Le métier d'écrivain: André Gide ou le Université de Bordeaux, 1969, 84 pages
- Méthodologie en civilisation française c Université de Bordeaux II, 1975, 229 p.
- Comment va la France?, Dossiers Culture, Paris, 1975, 286 pages (manuel de civil contemporaine; préface de Marc Blancpain de l'Alliance Française)
- L'eau, structure fondamentale de l'imaginaire d'analyse bachelardienne de "L'Immoralité in Southern Africa, No. 5, 1976
- La poésie française des nouvelles générations: approche pédagogique, Bulletin pédagogique (publication retardée)
- série de films de télévision (video-tape) de la civilisation française par méthode (réalisés au West Chester State College)
  - \* Géographie de la France ≠ WCSC-TV
  - \* L'enseignement en France ≠ WCSC-TV
  - \* Côtes, rivières et ports de France
- en préparation: \* Comment va la France?, M (publication début 1976)
  - \* Comment va la France?, V Vie sociale et politique
  - \* Comment va la France?, V Economie
  - \* Textes vivants (recueil littéraires français)

## DIVERS:

- collaboration au journal Sud-Ouest (Bordeaux) (page des jeunes 17-24 et reportages)
- secrétariat de l'Association des Etudes Françaises Australes (assuré depuis 1974)
- mises en scène pour la troupe des étudiants Français de l'Université du Cap:

comédie de Georges Courteline Les

comédie de Tristan Bernard L'anglais tel qu'on le parle (tournee 1975 en Afrique du Sud: Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Johannesburg)

- rôle dans la comédie de Georges Feydeau Mais n'te promène donc pas toute nue! (Cape Town, 1976)
- en projet: création d'un Centre d'études de la civilisation française en coopération entre les Etats-Unis et la France

ADRESSE: jusqu'au 1er décembre 1976:

Dr. Pierre PETIT,  
French Department  
University of Cape Town,  
Rondebosch, 7700,  
South Africa.

après le 1er décembre 1976 (pendant congé sabbatique):

M. Pierre PETIT,  
97 rue Mazarin,  
33000 Bordeaux,  
France.

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# Replace 2/27 whites Lengene

An indignant Mr Peter Lengene, former "mayor" of Soweto, who was raided early yesterday for a house permit, said today he would take the matter up with the highest authority of the West Rand Administration Board.

At the same time, he made a strong plea that white township managers be replaced by blacks.

Mr Lengene said he was woken up by a board policeman at 4.45 am at his Moroka home. Although he produced his permit on demand, the "blackjack" told him the file at the office showed he had no permit.

He was taken away together with his children to the office, where he was kept waiting for about four hours before the township manager, a Mr Rothman, attended to him.

Although Mr Rothman apologised to him, it was quite clear he had ordered the raid, Mr Lengene said. He said he was annoyed that Mr Rothman was now denying he had ordered the raid.

No senior West Rand Administration Board official was available for comment today.

# Floods of tears as Kliptown cleans up

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

POLICE faced a flood of another kind in Kliptown yesterday — the tears of people whose possessions were in a sea of mud.

A pathetic procession of men, women and children roamed the streets of the township to look for their belongings.

Riot policemen — the heroes of the previous 24 hours watched as men piled salvaged possessions on to lorries to take them to Soweto hostels where about 90 of the families are being temporarily rehoused.

Some of the policemen gave money to hungry refugees.

Broken mattresses, piles of clothing, waterlogged clocks and trunks were hauled out of houses

flooded with 50 cm of water.

Over 25 abandoned dogs some left chained to tin shanties were carried away by Bantu Animal Welfare officials.

At least 15 trucks were sent by the West Rand Administration Board to take families and their belongings to hostels.

By last night 2 200 people had been evacuated.

The West Rand Administration Board said yesterday that it had received enough blankets and clothing from donors.

"But we still need non-perishable foods," Mr Jan Bosman, the board's Public Relations Officer said.

Power lines broken by the storms were fixed yesterday, and two damaged railway lines were repaired.

● Seven Kliptown families living in dilapidated buildings on the edge of the Klipspruit yesterday refused a Johannesburg City Council offer to house them temporarily in prefabricated units nearby, writes AMEEN AKHALWAYA.

They said they would be forgotten once they moved.

The council sent a truck to the Tamatievlei slums offering to transport the possessions of nine families to units in Heavenly Valley about one km away.

Only two accepted the offer, the chief of the council's Coloured and Asian Division, Dr E. J. Jammie, said yesterday.

But Dr Jammie said the offer was still open. "It is nonsense to say they will be left permanently in the prefabricated units."



# Lengene held in Soweto raid

Staff Reporter

JOHANNESBURG Urban Party Councillor Mr Peter Lengene, was detained for four hours in the township manager's office after a pre-dawn raid on his home in Rockville, Soweto, yesterday in connection with a house permit.

Also held with Mr Lengene, a former Soweto "Mayor," were his five children and two grandchildren, Michael, 25, Emily, 17, Thomas, 15, Claspie, 11, Angelina, 11, and Samuel, 13.

Mr Lengene told the Rand Daily Mail a few hours after his release yesterday: "As a member of the urban council I was not only treated shabbily, but also like a rogue."

"We were woken up at about 4.45 am by people who said they were the police."

"They were Blackjacks. Three walked into the house while the other, who was a driver, remained in the truck."

"We were all driven in the huge truck to Mr Rothman's office in White City, Jabavu where we had to wait for hours before he could call me."

"He told me I was raided because I had been called to see a certain superintendent sometime last year and I failed to do so," Mr Lengene said.

Approached yesterday about the incident, Mr H. Rothman said: "I have no comment. Mr Lengene was not raided. He came here on his own this morning."

## Raid was over rent, says Wrab official

Staff Reporter

A SOWETO township manager was left with no choice when he ordered a pre-dawn police raid on Mr Peter Lengene because he failed to pay R889,40 in rents on his shop and house.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr M. P. Wilsnach, director of housing attached to the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr Lengene is a member of the Johannesburg Urban African Council.

Mr Wilsnach said: "It has been found that Mr Lengene owes R481,90 for his shop rent in Moroka up to February. He also owes R207,50 for his house rent since June last year.

"The township manager

had no option but to order the raid on Mr Lengene because he had ignored repeated calls to come forward and explain when he is going to pay the money."

Mr Lengene was taken from his home at about 4.45 am on Wednesday for what he claimed had something to do with his house permit.

He was detained for about four hours in the township manager's office with his five children and two grandchildren. He said four board policemen raided his home while he was asleep with his family.

They knocked at the kitchen and front doors. When he opened the door three of them came in and questioned him.



# TEACH puts up 42nd School



VIP visitor to Lamula school's sod-turning ceremony. Dr. K. C. McOnie, president of the American Psychiatric Association, is seen with the school's social champion and now president of the association, Dr. K. C. McOnie.

The first sod was turned at Soweto's 42nd TEACH school yesterday.

The Lamula Jubilee School in Meadowlands will be the first TEACH school built since the township riots began last June.

This junior secondary school was made possible largely through a gift of R50 000 from the Citrus Exchange, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

More than 500 children and school officials turned out to sing and applaud when the general manager of the Citrus Exchange, Dr. K. C. McOnie, turned the first sod.

The Lamula school will fill a need for 600 Tsonga pupils in the township and will take the load off nearby Mawila school, where 1 100 children are currently studying in six classrooms in silt and filth.

Mr. Manje Milder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said at the ceremony that Lamula meant more than a new school.

The Tsonga school board had contributed R10 000 towards the school — the money had come from the pupils themselves.

This was an unprecedented effort on the part of the community.

The Citrus Exchange will pay a further R8 000 if WRAB completes Lamula within three months and the balance of R32 000 will be made up by the TEACH fund.

Lamula school will be wired for electricity and will have 10 classrooms as well as domestic science facilities and a science laboratory.

There will also be a woodwork section and library, donated by Anglo American.



# Boss men beat me up says exiled student

4/2/77

LONDON — Mr Selby Semela, one of the Soweto student leaders living in exile in London, says he has been badly beaten up, robbed and terrorised.

Scotland Yard is to investigate his claim that South Africans are behind the violence and intimidation which has included death threats. Mr Semela says he is convinced that Boss agents are responsible.

He claimed that two white men with distinct South African accents, who beat him up and stripped his pocket three nights ago, escaped with secret documents concerning the Soweto Students Organisation.

Mr Semela, 19, played a

leading part in the Soweto uprising in June. He escaped to Botswana with his two fellow student leaders, Tsietse Mashinini and Barney Mokhele, before coming to London.

The three recently returned to Gaborone to help organise the growing body of exiled students.

Mr Semela used the secret "freedom road" from Botswana to Johannesburg to slip back into Soweto for a week, where he had meetings with underground student leaders, before returning to London.

The documents stolen from him this week detailed students' aims and plans.

Mr Semela, a tiny and soft-spoken youth, was still in a state of shock when he said: "If those papers are in the hands of the South African Police, as I suspect, it will be very dangerous for my friends in the township."

He said the recent campaign of threats had become so serious that he planned to leave London. He said that although he had kept his London address and phone number secret he had been getting threatening and obscene phone calls most nights. On the night before he was beaten up a caller told him: "I am counting the days before you die, kaffir." — *Telegraph*



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**Alexandra Township: Persons re-housed**

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

- (1) How many persons living in Alexandra Township (a) were re-housed during 1976 in (i) hostels for males, (ii) hostels for females, (iii) family housing in Soweto or Tembisa and (iv) the homelands and (b) are intended to be re-housed during 1977;
- (2) what is the estimated date on which the re-housing of inhabitants of Alexandra Township will be concluded.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) Soweto 1.  
Tembisa Nil.

(iv) 34.

(b) Information not available.

- (2) Unknown as this depends on the availability of accommodation from time to time.

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**Schools/pupils in Soweto**

136. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (a) How many (i) secondary and (ii) primary schools were there in Soweto in each of the past five years and (b) how many pupils attended them in each year.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) and (ii) and (b) The number of schools and pupils were as follows:

	Secondary schools	Pupils	Primary schools	Pupils
1972 .....	19	12 656	196	131 582
1973 .....	21	14 731	207	144 866
1974 .....	32	18 281	220	142 270
1975 .....	38	25 598	223	143 020
1976 .....	41	34 656	249	137 157

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**West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board: Beer/liquor for Bantu**

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

- (a) What was the total income and expenditure of the West Rand Bantu Ad-

ministration Board in respect of (i) Bantu beer and (ii) other liquor for each of the past five financial years and (b) what are such estimates of income and expenditure for 1976-'77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i)	Bantu Beer		(ii) Other Liquor.		
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	
1973-'74	R11 344 383	R 7 989 190	R12 748 895	R12 327 539	
1974-'75	R15 905 868	R11 173 351	R20 583 189	R20 027 489	
1975-'76	R16 458 332	R11 681 143	R21 273 972	R19 755 706	

The statistics as asked for are only available since the inception of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board on 1 July 1973.

(b) Bantu Beer	Income .....	R14 748 000
	Expenditure .....	R12 852 000
Other Liquor	Income .....	R 6 890 000
	Expenditure .....	R 6 919 000



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**Soweto: street lighting/cleaning**

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

- (a) What was the amount spent in each of the past five financial years and (b) the estimate of the amount to be spent in 1976-'77 by the West Rand Bantu Administration Board on (i) street lighting and (ii) street cleaning in Soweto.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) (i) 1974-'75 ..... R 72 072.  
1975-'76 ..... R126 666.  
(ii) R651 048.  
R971 428.

The statistics as asked for are only available since 1974 as the expenditures were previously not debited separately.

- (b) (i) R199 000.  
(ii) R450 000.

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**West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board: Expenditure on public buildings in  
Soweto**

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-  
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

R750 000.

246. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the  
Minister of Bantu Administration and Deve-  
lopment:

What provision has been made in the  
estimates of the West Rand Bantu Affairs  
Administration Board for capital expendi-  
ture on public buildings in Soweto for  
1976-'77.

**West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board: Allowances to members**

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

- (a) What amounts were paid by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board as allowances to the members of the Board for each financial year from 1972-'73 to 1975-'76 and (b) what is the estimate of such allowances for 1976-'77.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (a) The West Rand Board was established as from 1 July 1973.

1973-'74 .....	R30 000.
1974-'75 .....	R36 593.
1975-'76 .....	R40 200.

- (b) R40 200.



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**Income/expenditure of West Rand Bantu  
Affairs Administration Board**

142. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the  
Minister of Bantu Administration and Deve-  
lopment:

- (a) What was the total (i) income and (ii)  
expenditure of the West Rand Bantu  
Affairs Administration Board in each  
of the past five financial years and (b)  
what is its estimate of (i) income and  
(ii) expenditure for 1976-'77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-  
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) 1973-'74 ..... R37 341 191.  
1974-'75 ..... R60 493 411.  
1975-'76 ..... R68 925 240.

(ii) R39 037 163.  
R62 751 374.  
R67 802 358.

(b) (i) 1976-'77 ..... R49 516 000.

(ii) R58 128 000.

The statistics as asked for are only  
available since the inception of the  
Bantu Affairs Administration Board  
on 1 July 1973.

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Hansard 2 col 157 4/2/77

**West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board: Rental for houses**

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

- (a) What was the total income of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board from rental for houses in respect of each of the past five financial years and (b) what is the estimate for 1976-'77.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (a) 1.7.73-31.3.74 ..... R 9 664 543.  
1.4.74-31.3.75 ..... R11 170 196.  
1.4.75-31.3.76 ..... R14 341 177.

The statistics as asked for are only available since the inception of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

- (b) R14 297 000.

257  
336  
46

BOSS stole  
secret plans,  
says Semela

LONDON. — Mr Selby Semela, one of the Soweto student leaders living in exile in London, says he has been badly beaten up, robbed and terrorised.

Scotland Yard is to investigate his claim that South Africans are behind the violence and intimidation which has included death threats.

Mr Semela says he is convinced that Bureau of State Security agents are responsible. He claimed that two White men with distinct South African accents, who beat him up this week and stripped his pockets, escaped with secret documents concerning the Soweto students organisation.

Mr Semela, 19, escaped to Botswana with two fellow student leaders.



# Fed-up PAC exiles return to SA

By NEIL HOOPER

THE GOVERNMENT is allowing the disillusioned members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress living in exile in Kenya to return home. The first two arrived back on Wednesday. They are Simon Ximba, of Durban and George Mvuyiswa, of Soweto. Both fled South Africa in 1964.

Mr Ximba told me: "I'm sorry I ever left. All that my years in exile taught me is that I was foolish ever to become involved in the PAC."

He said many other South African exiles in Kenya were disillusioned with the PAC and wanted to return.

The International Red Cross negotiated his return with the South African authorities.

The deputy head of the security police, Colonel Johan Coetzee, said other disillusioned exiles were due shortly. They included members of the PAC, the African National Congress and Swapo.

On their return they would be questioned by security police

but would not be subject to any restrictions.

Colonel Coetzee said both Mr Mvuyiswa and Mr Ximba had undergone political and military training in Egypt after fleeing South Africa.

The PAC's power centre is in Tanzania, but many members have moved to Kenya. The organisation's headquarters were previously in Zambia, but

in 1968 it was banned by President Kaunda's government and 45 members were deported to Tanzania.

Since the early Sixties there has been a power struggle in the PAC.

The disillusionment of PAC members living in Kenya was illustrated in a letter which one wrote home five years ago.

He said: "I have abandoned politics for the so-called leaders are nothing but political prostitutes moving from continent to continent pickpocketing."

הוא בא תימים שהם קיבלו צביון פשוטות היתה. כלל בינו בחירותה. שוב. דאמר הנשים כי יפה היא יין

אחרי כל אלה קם ונתקף הדבר איסור לזין נכנס ונא לעיתים אחרת עוד לפני שנים. ועם זה הוסרה הגדר המסוכנת

הסיכסוך היו לאחד. שררה לאה. ששם אלה יין נכנס עזרים עוד יותר נאשר צליליהם. אשר ככל בקטנותו ניכר כי נכנס השקצים עמד הוא תמיד בראש לילמד בגדלן את בחוריו העירייה נ כי בימים אלה ביקשו נקודת גדר. דהיה נאשר נחנפצו ונאן הן דרך, בנה של פראדל, בראש, הן

# TREK FROM SOWETO

Sunday Times Reporter

ABOUT 300 students from Soweto, all boys, were reported yesterday to have arrived in Botswana during the week — unannounced.

Their sudden appearance in Gaborone has delayed plans by other students already in Botswana to leave for study courses in other African

countries and overseas.

A student leader in Gaborone said: "We cannot leave without seeing to the welfare of the new arrivals."

Colonel Johan Coetzee, deputy chief of the security police, yesterday gave an assurance that none of

the six students who voluntarily returned to South Africa from Swaziland was being detained. He was replying to persistent rumours in Soweto that they had been arrested.

The confusion might have arisen, he said, be-

cause of the detention of students who recently tried to skip the country.

## Black students flock to Botswana

"Those who returned from Swaziland voluntarily reported to the police and made their statements but were never detained and as far as we know they are back at their homes," Col Coetzee said.

"In fact they were interviewed by the SABC at their homes."

The SABC declined to say where the students were and Sunday Times reporters spent two days searching for them without success.

Mr Issy Gxuluwe, a senior member of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, who is now in Swaziland, says that students who have been arrested by the security police included Titi Mthen-

jane, Alibaba Tsanki, Paul Langa and Roller Masing, all of Soweto.

Students known to have been detained a week ago are McPherson Morobe, Super Moloi and Billy Masetlha, also of Soweto, he added.

## Fugitive pledges to fight on

Staff Reporter

MBABANE. — The latest member of the Soweto Students Representative Council to flee South Africa, Mr Issy Gxuluwe, has pledged to "continue the struggle externally."

Mr Gxuluwe, an SSEC executive member fled to Swaziland last week.

In an exclusive interview at the weekend, he told the Rand Daily Mail. Having left the country under strong pressure and with almost the whole student body with whom he works now in detention, he find it necessary to pursue the struggle externally.

"The demands of the students are still the same — the release of all detainees and the scrapping of the Bantu education system," he said.

Standard 3 @ cols 197-8 8/2/77

#### Floods in Kliptown

(27) Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether he will make a statement on (a) the extent of the floods in Kliptown, (b) the damage caused and (c) the relief to be given to those who have suffered loss.

#### The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

I would like to inform the hon. member that the people who suffered loss by the floods are illegal squatters who erected shanties in the Kliptown area on private property which does not fall within the urban Bantu residential area. The shanties were either completely washed away or badly damaged. A few brick buildings were slightly damaged. The Bantu Affairs Administration Board has, however, temporarily accommodated them in a hostel in Meadowlands. Those who qualify for family accommodation will be permitted to remain and will be transferred to suitable accommodation in due course. Those who do not qualify will be assisted to return to their places of origin.

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Harvard 3 @ cols. 202-203 8/2/77

**Alexandra Township: Inhabitants/accommodation**

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

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(1) How many (a) adult Bantu males and females, respectively, and (b) Bantu children are resident in Alexandra Township:

(2) how many of these persons in each category are housed in (a) hostels and (b) family housing units;

(3) whether accommodation other than hostels and family units is provided; if so, (a) what accommodation and (b) how many (i) adult Bantu males and females, respectively, and (ii) Bantu children are housed in such accommodation.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) (a) Males ..... 17 960  
Females ..... 8 870

(b) 8 865.

(2) (a) Males permanent  
hostels ..... 2 642  
temporary  
hostels ..... 1 300

Females permanent  
hostels ..... 2 825

(b) Males ..... 14 018  
Females ..... 6 045  
Children ..... 8 865

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.



Handard 3 Q no 205-6 8/2/77

**Thirty-year leases in Soweto**

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

(336)

- (a) How many persons in Soweto applied for thirty-year leases during 1976, (b) how many of the applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (c) what were the main grounds for refusal.

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**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (a) 1 103.  
(b) (i) 1 103.  
(ii) Nil.  
(c) Falls away.

Hammond 3 @ cols 207-208 8/2/77

**West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board: Building of houses in Soweto**

(139) Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the  
Minister of Bantu Administration and De-  
velopment:

What was (a) the total amount spent and  
(b) the amount spent on the construction of  
houses in Soweto in each of the past five  
financial years by the West Rand Bantu  
Affairs Administration Board and (c) what  
is (i) the total estimate of expenditure and  
(ii) the estimate for the construction of  
houses, for the financial year 1976-'77.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-  
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

	(a)	(b)
1.6.73-31.3.74	R39 037 163	R680 140
1.4.74-31.3.75	R62 751 374	R1 196 980
1.4.75-31.3.76	R67 802 358	R1 423 299

The statistics as asked for are only  
available since the inception of the Bantu  
Affairs Administration Board on 1 July  
1973.

(c) (i) R57 778 600.

(ii) R750 000.

The figures under (a) and (c)(i) above,  
cover the whole area of the West Rand  
Bantu Administration Board as separate  
records for Soweto are not available.

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Harvard 3 Q 224-226

9 Feb. 1977

**Soweto: Telephones**

(182) Mr. G. H. WADDELL 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 Soweto in 1976.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

The Soweto complex is being served by four manual exchanges, namely Iketlo, Kwa Xuma, Orlando and Tshiawelo. The position in each of these areas is as follows:

	(a) Applications for telephones received		(b) Telephones installed	
	Private	Business	Private	Business
Iketlo .....	110	26	4	10
Kwa Xuma .....	401	22	120	90
Orlando .....	169	59	11	28
Tshiawelo .....	294	30	75	38
Total .....	974	137	210	166

Note: Because of the danger to workmen and the destruction of departmental property in Soweto, all construction and installation work was suspended during last year's unrest. It will be resumed shortly.

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## Soweto 1/3/77 leases *RD*

Political Correspondent  
THE ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday that 1 103 Africans in Soweto had applied for 30-year leasehold properties last year and all applications had been granted.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP) said the fact that so few residents had applied seemed to indicate that the requirement of citizenship certificates of homelands had been an off-putting factor as long as it been in force.



# Board cut on Soweto housing

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The West Rand Bantu Administration Board is spending only half as much this financial year on black housing in Soweto and other townships under its control as it did in the last financial year in spite of the serious housing backlog.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, disclosed in Parliament that R750 000 is being spent by the board this year. Last year the amount was R1 423 299.

"At a little over R4 000 a house, that would equate to about 140 this year compared with an official backlog of 17 000," an irate Mr Gordon Waddell (PRP Johannesburg North) said yesterday after receiving the Minister's written reply to questions he had put.

## APPALLED

"I am appalled by the amounts which have been spent by the board on housing in the last three years."

The figures the Minister gave showed the board spent R680 000 to mid-1974, then R1 200 000 in the year to mid-1975, and R1 400 000 to mid-1976. It is estimating to drop back its expenditure on housing to R750 000 in the present financial year.

Mr Waddell said he intended to raise the whole question of the administration by the Government of Soweto during this week's Part Appropriation debate. "That is where the chances of peaceful coexistence will be determined."

The amount the board is spending this year on housing construction amounts to no more than 1.3 percent of its overall expenditure for the area under its jurisdiction.

In the previous year, housing accounted for 2.1 percent, which was slightly higher than in the previous two years. The percentage to be spent on housing this year is the lowest allocated by the board since it was established in 1973.

# R300 000 African Bank to open opposite Bara

58, 336

## Des Kilalea

The African Bank's new branch opening in Soweto at the beginning of April will be the third in the area within three months.

The new branch, which cost about R260 000, is opposite Baragwanath Hospital. Once equipped, the total cost of the operation will be about R300 000 according to general manager Mr Allan Wentzel.

Last week The Star reported the planned opening of Standard Bank's new Jabulani branch later this month, and Barclay's Dube branch sometime in March.

Until recently only one banking operation was allowed in Soweto, but present regulations allow up to six. The area has an estimated annual spending power of over R220m.

## COMPUTER

The African Bank branch will have a staff of about 13 including 11 blacks. Once the building is complete a R20 000 visual record computer will be installed for recording and controlling accounts. At present members of the bank are being trained in the operation of the computer.

The African Bank is a general bank so there will be no current accounts. But the bank will supply a cheque requisition service for savings account customers who need cheques for payments.

Loan facilities will be offered. Mr Wentzel estimates that about 80 percent of all loans business will be HP finance for furniture, cars and buses.

He does not view the lack of pledgeable property by most blacks as a disadvantage. Very few loans are completely secured he says. Experience and initial scrutiny of the applicants are often enough when granting a loan.

## BALANCE

The African Bank was set up about one year ago and already has a branch in Ga-Rankuwa in Bophuthatswana. The black public own 75 percent of the company while the balance is held by five of the major banks in South Africa.

These are Standard, Barclays, Nedbank, Trust and Volkskas. Each bank holds 60 000 R1 shares. The board comprises seven black directors and three white directors representing the shareholding of the five major banks.

In terms of an agreement the African Bank is helped in training and operations by the major

Mr Wentzel says the new branch is sited in a dense high-income area. Baragwanath Hospital employs about 6 500 people and there is also a major bus terminus nearby. A new hotel near the bank is also expected to draw people to the area.

Included in the bank building is an insurance broking office run by Afribank Insurance Brokers.

## EDUCATION

Mr Wentzel says one of the bank's main tasks is educating Soweto people in money and banking matters. "Generally very few blacks have much experience in banking. And this is the reason for the appointment of a white manager for the Soweto branch." But eventually a black manager will take over.

The African Bank hopes to become a commercial bank sometime in the future. But not operating current accounts is an initial advantage because the operation is too small to monitor accounts.

# Detainee tells of weapon training

10/2/77 RSM

325/40 336

## STAFF REPORTER

A SECTION 6 detainee yesterday told how he left South Africa without a passport two months ago and then returned for secret military training.

Giving evidence before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry, the high school student said he was told in December last year that the Soweto Students' Representative Council would achieve more if it went underground.

A man, who may not be named, approached him to leave the country and undergo a "crash programme".

He said he did not have a passport but the man told him that was nothing to worry about. The witness then said he and two others left Soweto for Swaziland in a car driven by a man they did not know.

They stopped a short distance from the border and followed a small footpath to the border fence while the driver went through the gates.

Later they met the man on the other side and drove to a house outside Manzini. There they met another man known to them only as "comrade".

They were told that the only liberation movement for South Africa was the ANC. No other organisation could free the Blacks, the man told them.

Another man said the PAC was "a shambles" and that it was a dead organisation. Its members did as they liked and the organisation was trapped in Swaziland because it could not move through Mozambique.

The student said they returned to South Africa from Swaziland two days later — again by a footpath alongside the border.

In mid-December arrangements were made by people in Alexandra township for him and three other students to meet a "tall hefty fellow" who addressed them as comrades.

He said he was fully trained in the use of arms and would teach them to use weapons.

Twice they met in Mofolo North, Soweto, where the man taught them the dismantling, assembling and loading of an automatic pistol and a Scorpion semi-automatic gun.

He also showed them a handgrenade which he described as "defensive". He said offensive grenades worked on the same principle but he did not allow them to handle one because he said they were dangerous.

The man promised to bring an AK gun but did not turn up on the appointed day.

The witness said he saw the man later at an identity parade at John Vorster Square after he (the witness) was detained on December 31.



# 'More Dubes needed'

11/2/77  
des

## Pretoria Bureau

More wealthy black housing like that in Dube would have meant less frustration, PRP Johannesburg City Councillor Mr Sam Moss told the Cillie Commission today.

Attempts by the Government to reverse the stream of blacks to the cities by "the magical year 1978" were largely to blame for the recent unrest, the former mayor of Johannesburg told Mr Justice Cillie.

Mr Moss was one of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Committee, responsible to the Department of Bantu Affairs, between 1962 and 1973.

He said that whenever the committee, during its many interviews with the various Ministers, had shown greater sympathy and tried to deviate from policy, the Ministers would state "it is not policy."

"Like the chain leading the dog," prompted Dr Percy Yutar, SC, who is leading evidence.

Mr Moss conceded that Dr Verwoerd broke the deadlock on the housing shortage by providing funds for the council through the Bantu Services Levy.

The only loan from the private sector was Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's £3-million.

But the austerity of the housing schemes had a depressing effect, he said.

Children had grown up in them and attitudes were formed by their "sheer monotony."

Even if a man could pay more for a house he could not get one, Mr Moss said.

● Dube has been called the "Houghton" of Soweto.

(Proceeding)

# Soweto schools doubled since '72

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE number of secondary schools in Soweto has more than doubled in the last five years and the number of pupils nearly trebled.

These facts emerge in a written reply from the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, to Mr Gordon Waddell, MP for Johannesburg North.

Between 1972 and 1976 the number of secondary schools increased from 19 to 41 and the number of secondary school pupils from 12 656 to 34 656.

The increase in pupils is particularly marked when compared to the smaller increase in primary school pupils over the same period. The increase in primary school pupils was less than 6 000.

The increase in secondary schools in Soweto reflects the decision by the Department of Bantu Education to improve secondary school facilities and to raise the proportion of secondary to primary school pupils.

In 1960 less than one in 50 African pupils throughout the country was in secondary school. By 1975 the ratio had nearly doubled.

In Soweto, with its relatively high concentration of secondary schools, the ratio was comparatively spectacular in 1976. Mr Botha's figures show that one in four pupils was in secondary school.

But, according to figures quoted by the Institute of Race Relations, State expenditure on African education still lags way behind expenditure on White education.

The survey shows that per capita expenditure on African pupils is less than a 15th of that on White pupils — less than R40 against more than R600.

# Police officials see Soweto makgotla

By MARTIN MAHLABA  
SENIOR police officials had first-hand experience of the methods used by the Soweto makgotla at the weekend when they watched a man being flogged after he had been found "guilty" of stabbing another man.

Brig Jan Visser, divisional commissioner of the Soweto police, Colonel T. J. Botes, station commander of John Vorster Square, Major Jan Muller, chief of the riot squad, were on their rounds in Soweto when they decided to visit Mr Sigfreud Manthata at his home.

Brig Visser said he had been invited by Mr Manthata to watch the "court"

proceedings. Yesterday he said he did not think makgotla was the solution to crime in Soweto.

"We are not living in the jungle where such punishment is meted out, and this should not happen in Soweto," he said.

He did not want to discuss the matter further or give his views on makgotla. He said the police could not act unless people complained. The Viljoen Commission had recommended that makgotla should not be legally recognised.

Earlier this month Brig Visser was quoted as saying that vigilantes could continue, although the commission had recommended against them.

Mr Sipho Motha, a member of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, said makgotla was "barbaric" and should be done away with.

"I attended one of the floggings and I found the whole thing revolting. How is a grown man going to face his neighbours and their children after being flogged publicly for having had words with his wife?" he asked.

Mr Motha said that at one time vigilantes patrolled the streets at night on the look-out for things, but now they waited for wives to come and complain about their husbands.

Mr Motha said he had been told some people had to pay fines at these "courts".

"Where is all that money going to? In the courts we know fines are used by the State for the betterment of the people, but what happens to the money collected by these people? Window panes at schools should have been repaired with that money, but nothing happens," he said.

Last year Mr Walter Mosia died while being questioned by the makgotla over the alleged theft of a radio. Although civic leaders have criticised the system, there have been suggestions that the Government is considering making it legal.



TABLE 10: REGULAR EMPLOYEES, AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR PLUS CASUAL EMPLOYEES, AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973

(46)

REGULAR EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR					AL EMPLOYEES				
RACE - AFRICAN					AUGUST 1973				
DATE - A									
EC REGION	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
PERCENTAGE	93.23	28.28	62.08	48.63	53.08	78.83	56.26	56.97	73.08
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22
PERCENTAGE	53.12	51.60	43.20	32.47	57.48	52.33	50.78	46.70	55.80
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
PERCENTAGE	66.65	61.32	54.20	73.87	76.01	74.26	53.15	86.33	57.49
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	42	43	44	45	46
PERCENTAGE	72.12	73.75	77.87	56.45	55.65	71.71	57.97	60.88	47.18
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	54	55	56	57	58
PERCENTAGE	52.87	54.05	54.47	55.49	55.65	71.71	57.97	45.00	53.83
					West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Salaries/wages to Bantu				
					424. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and De- velopment:				
					(a) How many Bantu employed by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board are paid (i) salaries and (ii) wages and (b) how many in each category were there in 1973-'74, 1974-'75 and 1975-'76, respectively.				
					The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS- TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:				
					(a) (i) 2 451.				
					(ii) 4 197.				
					(b)				
					on 31 December 1973				
					on 31 December 1974				
					on 31 December 1975				
					on 31 December 1976				
					1 776 5 960				
					1 891 6 448				
					1 967 6 751				
					2 451 4 197				



Hansen 4 col 367  
16/2/77

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**West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board: Bantu employees**

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

(a) How many Whites are employed by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board and (b) how many were employed in 1973-'74, 1974-75 and 1975-'76, respectively.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(a) 1 205.

(b) on 31 December 1973 ..... 951  
on 31 December 1974 ..... 1 196  
on 31 December 1975 ..... 1 291  
on 31 December 1976 ..... 1 205

# Disease fear at Black schools

By STEVE KGAME

MORE THAN 1 000 pupils in two schools in Soweto and Dobsonville have no toilets so they chase around the township using toilets in houses. Parents are afraid of an outbreak of disease.

The schools affected are Thabaneng at Orlando West, which has more than 600 pupils, and Thabang in Dobsonville with an enrol-

ment of 520. At the same schools more than 600 window panes have been shattered.

Mrs Erica Leeuw, principal of Thabaneng, and Mrs Selina Masopa, head of Thabang, told the "Mail" yesterday that the toilets have not been working since the schools reopened this month. They made several reports to the local authorities but

there had been no response.

Both principals say their local inspectors have the same reports, after "we were asked to submit a list of things damaged in our schools."

Several schools in the Wrab area are experiencing the same difficulties and thousands of litres of water are being wasted day and night because of

damaged pipes and taps.

Mr Daniel Nkoadi, a parent at Thabaneng, said he consulted health inspectors in the township but nothing has been done. "I have told the health inspectors that the lives of the children are in danger and that something needs to be done urgently."

The West Rand Board officials were not available for comment.

## 1. Teorie oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

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

alkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n

meensame vorme in die sinsverband van *vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965.

an die verbinding as wat na 'n kompara-  
kaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*,

elle, pp. 162-168.

n verbogen verbale vormen in het Neder-  
105-110.

## Notopmerkinge

n die wording van die Afrikaanse taal  
e kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank-  
sbou gewys word. Talle van die fyn-  
tse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van  
nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel  
it 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  
; faktore. Sonder belangrik was die  
-euse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig  
" van Afrikaans voorsettings van die  
ensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self  
rk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die  
je aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier  
en groep sprekers isoleer en vir die  
rm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv.  
; of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse  
of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging  
t nie.

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 posging 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 Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. de Winkler, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesselning het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesselning 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 Hesselning s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesselning 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 Hesselning 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinninge 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. Hesselning 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 Hesselning 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.

## Soweto's housing soars

A shock increase in the cost of buying a house in Soweto — in some cases as much as 85 percent — is caused by high building costs.

This explanation was given today by the Chief Housing Director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr M P Wilsnach.

He said that within a week the board would give a precise breakdown of the cost of a house.

The cost of bricks, steel, timber and cement had gone up considerably and the board was forced to revise its prices, said Mr Wilsnach.

Soweto residents are protesting at the dramatic increase. They feel the board is profiteering.

A householder in Zone 1 Meadowlands said he was told last week that his existing house, with an inside toilet, cost R2 245, but when he went to the board on Monday, he was told it now costs R4 160. This is an increase of R1 915 — close on 85 percent in a week.

Residents are complaining about the high cost, particularly people who point to the age and condition of some of the houses in the older areas of Soweto.

Dr Selma Browde, PRP Provincial Council member for Houghton, said: "We must demand that the board goes back to the original price. I will get in touch with members of the board as soon as possible."

A prominent Soweto resident, Mr Leonard Mosala, said the increases were "unjust and uncalled for" many of the houses were very old and had deteriorated.



# Electricity for Soweto: banks to lend R50m?

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's "big four" banks have committed themselves in principle to finance a complete electric power scheme for Soweto at a cost of between R50 and R70 million.

But the banks — Nedbank, Barclays, Standard and Volkskas — said yesterday only preliminary discussions had been held and only a commitment in principle had been made.

The West Rand Bantu Administration Board, which has been negotiating with the banks for six months, is now understood to be finalising details of the power programme.

The board chairman, Mr M. Mulder, is to fly to Cape Town next week for talks at Cabinet level on the scheme and it is believed he will ask for Government guarantees for the short-term loans needed from the banks.

The banks refused to confirm reports yesterday that a R50 million loan

package had been granted by the banks, or that they had listed three aims for the scheme — to improve Soweto living conditions, ease unemployment and increase demand for a wide range of goods.

A Standard Bank spokesman said: "We were approached about six months ago to help finance the scheme. We agreed in principle."

A Nedbank spokesman said there had been a definite commitment in principle but details had not been finalised.

A Barclays spokesman said the announcement appeared to be premature. "We have been involved in preliminary discussions but are not at liberty to discuss these."

No Volkskas spokesman could be reached for comment.

A spokesman for the West Rand Board confirmed that negotiations with the banks for the project had been taking place. — SAPA.



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ECONOMIC REGIONS										AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION/SALES/NO. (1)	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
Maize	1,4	-	1,5	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,1	0,2	0,9		
Grain Sorghum	0,4	-	0,2	0,3	0,1	-	-	-	0,9		
Wheat	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	-	0,1	2,4		
Other Cereals	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,3		
Sunflower Seeds	0,2	-	0,3	1,5	-	0,1	-	0,1	3,1		
Ground Nuts(Shelled)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	4,5		
Ground Nuts(Unshelled)	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	-	0,5	9,9		
Legumes	-	-	0,6	0,3	-	5,7	0,1	0,1	0,5		
Tobacco	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	-	-	35,2		
Chicory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Seed Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sugar Cane	1,2	5,3	0,3	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,9		
Sisal	-	1,5	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Phormium Tenax	-	25,1	3,3	2,5	-	-	-	-	-		
Hay&Fodder Crops	5,8	-	-	-	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,5	1,1		
Vegetables	-	2,7	0,6	1,3	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,5	1,1		
Citrus Trees (B)	-	0,5	-	-	0,6	1,0	0,7	3,1	1,9		
Citrus Trees (N-B)	-	1,3	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	8,1		
Bananas, Pineapples, Granadillas	0,2	0,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,9		
Yes. On 23 June 1976.											
†The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:											
Whether he or any Deputy Minister of his Department has toured and/or inspected Alexandra Township during 1976 or since; if so, when; if not, why not.											
*2. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:											
Alexandra Township: Inspection											
*1. Mr. D. J. DALLING—withdrawn.											
For oral reply:											
† Indicates translated version.											
FRIDAY, 18 FEBRUARY 1977											

Maize	-	1,4	-	1,5	0,8	0,8	0,1	0,2	0,9		
Grain Sorghum	-	0,4	-	0,2	0,3	0,1	-	-	0,9		
Wheat	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	0,1	2,4		
Other Cereals	-	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,3		
Sunflower Seeds	-	0,2	-	0,3	1,5	-	-	0,1	3,1		
Ground Nuts(Shelled)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	4,5		
Ground Nuts(Unshelled)	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	0,5	9,9		
Legumes	-	-	-	0,6	0,3	-	5,7	0,1	0,5		
Tobacco	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	-	35,2		
Chicory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Seed Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sugar Cane	-	5,3	0,3	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,9		
Sisal	1,2	1,5	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Phormium Tenax	-	25,1	3,3	2,5	-	-	-	-	-		
Hay&Fodder Crops	5,8	-	-	-	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,5	1,1		
Vegetables	-	2,7	0,6	1,3	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,5	1,1		
Citrus Trees (B)	-	0,5	-	-	0,6	1,0	0,7	3,1	1,9		
Citrus Trees (N-B)	-	1,3	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	8,1		
Bananas, Pineapples, Granadillas	0,2	0,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,9		
Other Sub-Trop Fruit (N-B)											
Other Sub-Trop Fruit (B)											
Other Deciduous Fruits (N-B)											
Other Deciduous Fruits (B)											
Grapes (N-B)											
Grapes (B)											
Nut Trees (N-B)											
Nut Trees (B)											
Other Deciduous Fruits (N-B)											
Other Deciduous Fruits (B)											
Cattle											
Sheep											
Goats											
Pigs											
Horses, Mules, Donkeys											
Ostriches											
Poultry											

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Source: Dept. of Statistics. Rep. on Agricultural and Pastoral Production 1972-73, Agricultural Census No. 46, Report No. 06-01-10.

ECONOMIC REGIONS										AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION/SALES/NO. (1)	
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60		
Maize	1,5	9,0	12,4	1,2	5,8	0,1	0,2	1,5	0,6		
Grain Sorghum	0,4	12,6	20,4	0,3	0,8	-	0,1	4,5	2,1		
Wheat	0,5	0,4	16,8	8,5	7,5	0,1	0,4	5,9	2,4		
Other Cereals	-	-	2,5	1,2	7,2	0,2	0,7	1,5	0,7		
Sunflower Seeds	0,2	0,9	5,8	0,1	2,2	-	-	0,4	0,6		
Ground Nuts (Shelled)	0,9	12,1	4,8	-	-	-	-	0,3	0,9		
Ground Nuts (Unshelled)	0,1	11,7	0,4	-	-	-	-	-	0,4		
Legumes	-	0,3	2,7	0,3	2,0	-	-	0,3	0,3		
Tobacco	-	0,2	0,1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Chicory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Seed Cotton	-	0,7	-	-	-	-	-	1,5	-		
Sugar Cane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sisal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Phor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hay & Fodder Crops	0,2	1,3	9,6	2,0	5,8	1,0	0,7	2,9	1,6		
Vegetables	0,3	0,7	1,0	0,7	2,2	0,4	-	1,0	1,9		
Citrus Trees (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Citrus Trees (N-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,7		
Bananas, Pineapples, Granadillas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Sub-Trop Fruit (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Sub-Trop Fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nut Trees (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nut Trees (N-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Deciduous Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Deciduous Fruits (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grapes (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grapes (N-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Deciduous Fruits (N-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Goats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pigs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Horses, Mules, Donkeys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ostriches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

# Soweto: Refuse removal service

\*4. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether he has received any warning of the danger of an epidemic in Soweto due to the inefficiency of the refuse removal service; if so,

(2) whether he has taken or intends to take any steps in connection with the matter; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

TABLE 8: EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY RACE AND PROVINCE: 1965, 1969 AND 1973

(A) REGULAR EMPLOYEES

RACE	PROVINCE	August 1965	EMPLOYMENT					AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS (1)				
			1964/65	1968/69	1972/73	Percentage change 1964/65 1968/69	Percentage change 1968/69 1972/73	Percentage change 1964/65 1972/73	Percentage change 1968/69 1972/73	Percentage change 1964/65 1972/73	Percentage change 1968/69 1972/73	Percentage change 1964/65 1972/73
AFRICAN	CAPE	113 574	10,23	13,07	14,33	27,8	9,6	26,0	11,4	-3,3	12,4	358,2
	NATAL	164 963	9,21	11,08	13,96	20,3	26,0	11,4	-3,3	12,4	358,2	57,3
	TRANSVAAL	287 434	8,82	11,54	12,86	30,8	27,2	11,4	-3,3	12,4	358,2	291,9
	O.F.S.S.	144 381	7,60	9,67	9,35	27,2	26,9	11,4	-3,3	12,4	358,2	291,9
ASIAN	R.S.A.	710 351	8,89	11,28	12,68	26,9	12,4	358,2	57,3	291,9	358,2	57,3
	CAPE	8 8	26,40	9,78	35,03	-63,0	358,2	57,3	291,9	358,2	57,3	291,9
	NATAL	5 22	24,73	33,75	53,09	36,5	358,2	57,3	291,9	358,2	57,3	291,9
	TRANSVAAL	4 4	25,32	50,13	146,33	98,0	291,9	358,2	57,3	291,9	358,2	57,3
COLOURED	R.S.A.	5 354	24,76	33,33	53,09	34,6	59,3	34,6	59,3	34,6	59,3	34,6
	CAPE	101 960	15,98	20,82	25,54	30,3	22,7	30,3	22,7	30,3	22,7	30,3
	NATAL	419 927	29,65	58,56	79,15	97,5	35,2	97,5	35,2	97,5	35,2	97,5
	TRANSVAAL	2 165	13,09	15,01	18,36	14,7	22,3	14,7	22,3	14,7	22,3	14,7
WHITE	R.S.A.	105 471	15,85	20,71	25,37	30,7	22,5	30,7	22,5	30,7	22,5	30,7
	CAPE	6 865	98,77	133,24	211,64	34,9	58,8	34,9	58,8	34,9	58,8	34,9
	NATAL	1 839	148,99	196,82	287,77	32,1	146,2	32,1	146,2	32,1	146,2	32,1
	TRANSVAAL	3 206	140,36	172,30	276,17	22,8	60,3	22,8	60,3	22,8	60,3	60,3
ALL RACES	R.S.A.	12 706	118,04	154,20	244,23	30,6	58,4	30,6	58,4	30,6	58,4	30,6
	CAPE	222 483	213 881	191 001	-3,9	-10,7	-10,7	-10,7	-10,7	-10,7	-10,7	-10,7
	NATAL	172 444	176 712	152 219	2,5	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9
	TRANSVAAL	291 614	294 044	263 100	0,8	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5
ALL RACES	R.S.A.	147 343	145 431	120 448	-1,3	-17,2	-17,2	-17,2	-17,2	-17,2	-17,2	-17,2
	CAPE	833 884	830 068	726 768	-0,5	-12,4	-12,4	-12,4	-12,4	-12,4	-12,4	-12,4
	NATAL	172 444	176 712	152 219	2,5	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9	-13,9
	TRANSVAAL	291 614	294 044	263 100	0,8	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5	-10,5

Alexandra: Restoring damage caused in riots

384. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(a) What amount has been spent by his Department in restoring damage caused in riots in Alexandra during 1976 and (b) how was this amount spent.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(a) R16 273,36.

(b) The amount was spent on the replacement of school furniture. The Bantu Affairs Administration Board is responsible for the repair of damaged community school buildings.

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## (C) DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

PROVINCE	EMPLOYMENT					AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS <sup>(*)</sup>					
	August 1965	August 1969	August 1973	Percentage change 1965-69	Percentage change 1969/73	1964/65	1968/69	1972/73	Percentage change 1964/65 1968/69	Percentage change 1968/69 1972/73	
AFRICAN	CAPE NATAL	25 775	13 158	39 877	33 133	5,08	6,26	6,17	23,2	-1,4	
	TRANSVAAL	13 158	39 877	33 133	33 133	6,47	7,90	9,89	22,1	25,2	
	O.F.S.	33 133	33 133	33 133	33 133	5,90	6,83	8,56	15,8	25,3	
	R.S.A.	111 923	111 923	111 923	111 923	3,66	4,11	4,35	12,3	5,8	
ASIAN	CAPE NATAL	36	320	4	4	10,15	15,40	5,00	23,0	23,3	
	TRANSVAAL	36	320	4	4	12,52	39,93	110,50	964,8	176,7	
	O.F.S.	-	-	-	-	3,75	-	-	-	-	
	R.S.A.	360	360	360	360	12,19	15,96	18,71	30,9	17,2	
COLOURED	CAPE NATAL	20 770	24	192	625	7,72	9,11	9,95	18,0	9,2	
	TRANSVAAL	20 770	24	192	625	10,80	6,66	14,40	-38,3	116,2	
	O.F.S.	625	625	625	625	6,87	7,27	11,17	5,8	53,6	
	R.S.A.	21 611	19 378	16 558	-10,5	4,67	5,30	5,47	13,5	3,2	
WHITE	CAPE NATAL	109	71	-	-34,9	21,45	14,30	-	-33,3	-	
	TRANSVAAL	8	14	-	-51,7	46,95	-	-	-	-	
	O.F.S.	29	9	-	-50,0	21,32	30,18	-	41,6	-	
	R.S.A.	151	94	-	-37,7	15,22	15,67	-	3,0	-	
TOTAL	CAPE NATAL	46 690	42 443	36 178	-9,1	-14,8	-13,4	-14,2	-5,1	-12,0	
	TRANSVAAL	13 509	40 102	33 744	-2,4	-13,4	-14,2	-5,1	-12,0	-12,0	
	O.F.S.	40 102	40 263	31 752	-0,4	-5,1	-12,0	-12,0	-12,0	-12,0	
	R.S.A.	33 744	33 464	113 874	-3,5	-12,0	-12,0	-12,0	-12,0	-12,0	

Alexandra: Damage to schools/hostels

379. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

What was the total cost of damage to (a) schools and (b) school hostels as the result of civil unrest in Alexandra during 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

As insurance claims are still pending, it is not possible at this stage to give an indication of the total cost of damage to school buildings. The Bantu Affairs Administration Board is responsible for the erection and maintenance of the community schools in Alexandra.

There are no school hostels in Alexandra.

(36)



30 336

File here material on workers' control or participation in management.

Coloured Affairs, Dept. of

PUBLIC SECTOR - Government

Coloured Development Corporation

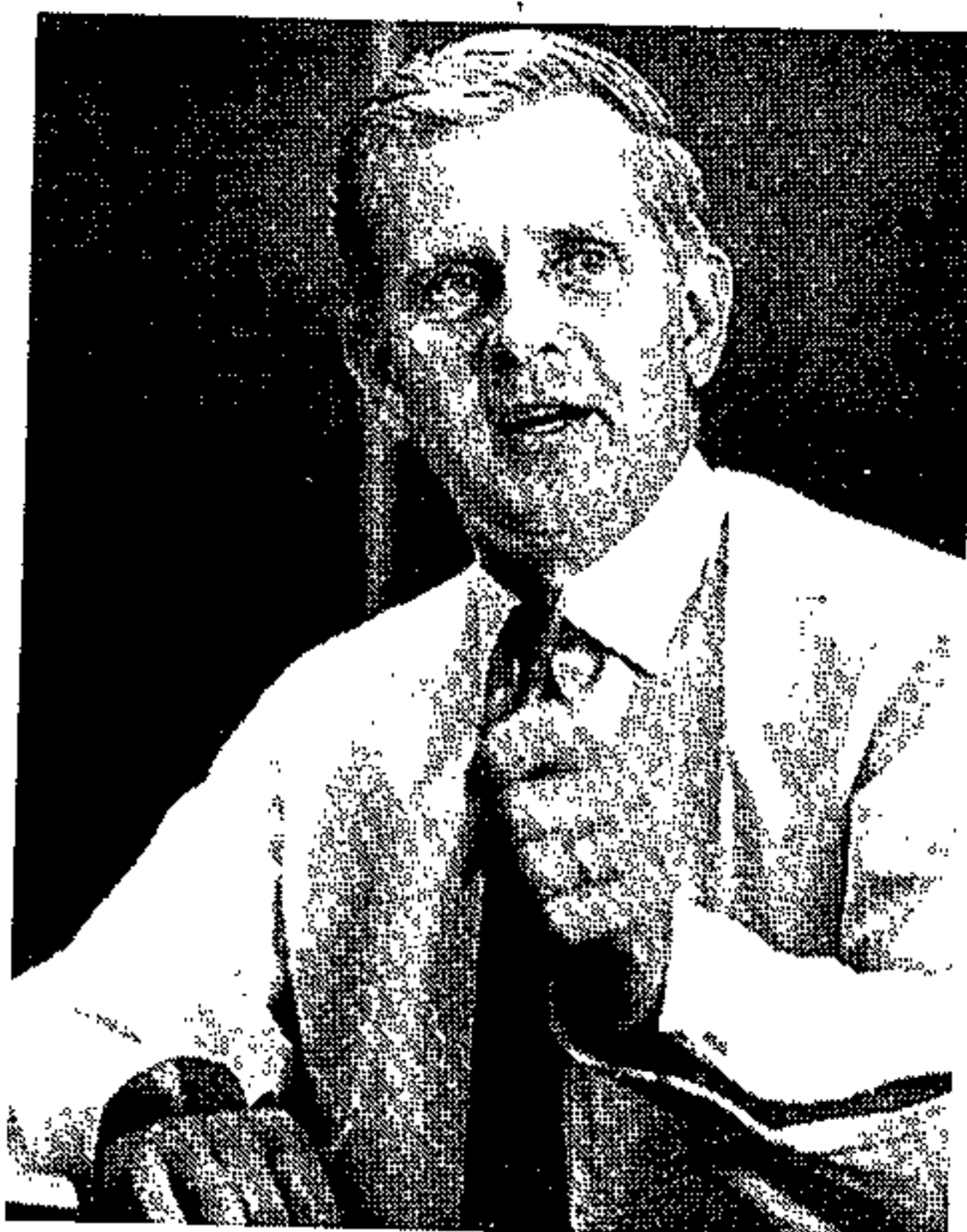
COMMERCE - General

## TOWNSHIP TRADING

No clarity yet *FIN. MAIL 18/2/77*

The whole issue of White traders moving into Black townships to set up branches of their supermarkets is a vexed one. The presence of stores like Pick n Pay and OK Bazaars in Soweto could cut retail prices and so benefit Black householders, but the crucial question is the position of the small Black trader, who stands to lose his livelihood.

At a meeting of the Soweto Traders Association in Soweto recently the idea of White chain stores moving in was condemned with great vehemence. The chairman of the Association, Vella Kraai, attacked the supermarket chains for what he called "an attempt to swallow us up. They will probably go through the UBC (Urban Bantu Council) which, incidentally, we don't regard as our true representative. The White man wants to defeat the Buy at Home Scheme which



OK Bazaars' Atkinson . . . small traders won't be harmed

we initiated to encourage Black people to buy only from Black shops in the townships. Immediately he comes in, the White trader will introduce catchlines to

5/ .....

attract people away from us."

White supermarket bosses claim that their going into Soweto will be the fulfillment of a long-standing obligation to render not only competitive but also social service to consumers there.

Cyril Atkinson of OK Bazaars told the *FM* it's a fallacy to think that small businesses in Soweto will be wiped out. Customers attracted to big shopping centres bought indiscriminately from any shop in the vicinity, and the small businessman in turn grows bigger.

Lawrence Herber of Checkers said his company would set up training centres to train Black urban traders, as it is doing in KwaZulu. However, Christiane Duval, secretary of the Black, Coloured and Asian Affairs Committee (which is a joint committee of Assocom and the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce) told the *FM* Whites moving in would be unfair competition. Soweto Africans had not been allowed to participate in the development of their community's economy, but had been restricted to their residential areas where the acquisition of business sites on a rental basis was subject to the approval of the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB). African traders could not even employ expertise from other races or engage employees without WRAB's approval. Duval also said that Black traders were allowed only 24 kinds of businesses. The odds would be uneven if Whites were allowed into Soweto while Blacks were not allowed into Eloff Street.

It is also pointed out that Black traders cannot go to finance houses to borrow money, since they do not own land to mortgage for loan transactions. For Whites, by contrast, it's only a matter of choosing the fertile spot on the map and negotiating with money lenders. According to the Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development (Benbo), there are only 35 000 Black traders in SA, 2 000 in Soweto.

Richard Maponya and Constance Ntshona, both of Soweto, told the *FM* of their disillusionments about White entrepreneurship and said they "give it the contempt it deserves". Their White business rivals, they said, should persuade the government to allow Blacks to trade in town if it was going to allow Whites to go into Soweto. "Fair is fair. Whites should remain where they are and we will stay where we are. They want to come here because boycotts kept customers away from their shops," Ntshona added.

However, whether Whites will be allowed in or not depends on government. The Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Act preclude White involvement. Also, in the face of promises given by Willem Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, things may be rather difficult for the proposal to come to fruition. In a meeting with the

National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (NAFCOC) Cruywagen promised to urge all Bantu Affairs Administration Boards (Baabs) to co-operate and consult with NAFCOC's local and regional branches on all matters affecting Black business interests; to investigate the problems of capital raising for Black businessmen; and to investigate the possibility of Black businessmen establishing small industries in the urban areas.



BAD's Cruywagen . . . promises contradict regulations

The issue of citizenship as related to Black businessmen was also "clarified" by Cruywagen. It would not be necessary for Black businessmen to have Homeland citizenship before they were issued with new licences in urban areas. He also said that businessmen operating in the urban areas may establish other business outlets in the Homelands without losing their rights to trade in the urban areas.

The Minister also favoured the establishment of modern shopping centres in Black urban areas, but recommended that the small shops in the existing business complexes should be consolidated as a first step towards expanding the scope of existing businesses.

Mysteriously, Cruywagen's promises contradict regulations he himself gazetted last year, which stipulated that all new traders *had* to be Bantustan citizens, and that trading rights would *not* be granted to "any trader who has trading or business rights" elsewhere.

Strangely enough Mathys Wilsnach, WRAB's Director of Housing, claimed in an interview with *FM* that the Deputy Minister has not advised his Board of his intentions. What he does know is that the Board took a resolution that the small shops will be consolidated. All the Board-owned trading premises should be sold to Black traders.



Banks yes to loan for Soweto

Michael Chester, Financial Editor  
The big banks today pledged a  
R50-million package in short-  
term loans to push ahead with  
a massive scheme to provide a  
complete electric power scheme  
for Soweto.

The finance package now only awaits pledges of  
government guarantees to allow a final go-ahead.  
Banks ready to contribute to the capital needed  
for the project include Nedbank, Barclays, Standard  
Bank of South Africa. They regard the Government guaran-  
tee they have asked for as little more than a  
nality.

It has been the shortage of capital—especially in  
recession time and during big cutbacks in Government  
spending—that has delayed a launch of the electrifica-  
tion scheme.

But the bankers now insist on a start as soon as  
possible, with three main aims:

- 1. To improve living conditions in the black town-  
ship, to cool down simmering social unrest;
- 2. To bite into unemployment by creating an  
entirely new work force to tackle the vast project;
- 3. To give new impetus to demand for a wide  
range of goods—cables of industries out of the  
recession.

Spending on the ripple effects of the electrifica-  
tion would run into tens of millions of rands—all the  
more so if the project generates the extra jobs to  
increase spending power in Soweto.

The Government guaran-  
tee will mark the start of  
one of the biggest social  
advances the black town-  
ship has known.

It is estimated that bare-  
ly 25 percent of Soweto  
homes now have electri-  
city—and even then not  
all with a complete power  
service.

It is understood that  
Barclays National Bank  
was the "pack-leader" in  
arranging the loans and  
that the scheme has the  
full backing of the Anglo-  
American Corporation.  
Details of Anglo's involv-  
ement are expected later.

The news gave Soweto  
its second big moment of  
optimism today.

Earlier, Senator Hor-  
wood, Minister of Finance,  
announced that the Go-  
vernment is considering  
proposals to curb unem-  
ployment in the black  
townships.

### Housing

Senator Horwood divul-  
ged no specific details.

The Bureau for Eco-  
nomic Research at Ste-  
ltonbosch University has  
already hinted that the  
Government is ready to  
increase its spending on  
black housing—not only  
to provide homes to ease  
the shortage, but also to  
provide more jobs in a  
bigger building pro-  
gramme.

● Unemployment fund  
plan — Page 2: Electricity  
news delights Soweto —

# R50-million for lights

A POWER  
promised  
last year

#### The Star's Insight Team

The West Rand Admi-  
nistration Board first pro-  
mised electric power to  
Soweto in July last year.  
Its chairman, Mr Manie  
Mulder, then said he ex-  
pected to have all prob-  
lems ironed-out by Au-  
gust.

His timetable may have  
been a little optimistic  
and his estimate of finan-  
cial cost, from R45-million  
to R55-million, may turn  
out to be too low.

The board needs to pro-  
vide new electrical reticu-  
lation for about 55 000  
homes plus improving the  
often low voltage reticu-  
lation in the about 25 000  
homes that already have  
power.

In addition, it will be  
necessary to install power  
in all new homes built  
(an upsurge in home-  
building is expected this  
year) and to launch a  
major programme to pro-  
vide street lighting.

Mr Mulder has pro-  
mised that Soweto power  
will not be on the lines of  
"austere schemes" pro-  
posed in the past. It will  
be a full supply capable  
of running a complete  
range of electrical ap-  
pliances—including tele-







# Nurses come to doctors' rescue

Fear on the part of White and Indian doctors after last June's riots brought Soweto's curative health clinics to an abrupt halt. But now a white woman doctor and a band of specially-trained Black nurses have gone to their rescue.



## COMMUNITY HEALTH Vicki Rosenthal

WOMAN DOCTOR IS setting Soweto health clinics back on their feet

The first township curative clinic to re-open since last June's riots is now back in operation — thanks to a white woman doctor and a team of specially-trained Black nurses who have taken over the bulk of diagnosis and treatment.

Woe it not for Dr M. (she does not want to be identified) and her veteran sisters Soweto's four curative clinics might well have become derelict monuments to Black rage and White fear.

For the 24 doctors — none of them Black — who previously pulled forth into Pinetown and Diepkloof to treat Dr Edelstein's death and now elect to remain within the larger of Baragwanath.

The only one prepared to venture down the desolate, littered streets is a woman, a freckled fifty-year-old who sweeps all before her in a whirlwind of efficiency and dedication.

In place of scowls and stones she is met with smiles. But simmering resentment against Whites may erupt at any time. That's a chance Dr M. has decided to take.

"I am South African and if I am going to live here the thought of allowing fear to dictate my movements is intolerable," she told me. "However, I realise that if a mob starts throwing stones a White is a White is a White."

The idea of nurses taking over doctors' duties was mooted even before June '76, but the unrest forced a training programme into being.

During their three months' course the nurses, who all have several years' practical experience over and above their four or five year qualification, undergo intensive in-service training, primarily in diagnosis.

The greater responsibility and demands of their new role have not yet been reflected in a salary increase. One sister I spoke to has a three year basic training, a year's maternity course, a year's paediatrics course and 20 years' experience to her credit. She earns R270 a month, before deductions.

According to the superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital, Dr V. J. Beukes, the course graduates are doing "extremely well".

Eighteen are already in the field and 12 are undergoing training.

At this rate it will be some time before all four of Soweto's curative clinics re-open.

Dr Beukes explained he could not increase student numbers because it was impossible to allocate more

die Nasionale Volkskondisie I. I. Pauwels aanhoor, met in die verspreiding van die Soweto-geestesgesteldheid, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 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, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 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## COMMUNITY HEALTH Vicki Rosenthal

**WOMANPOWER** IS setting Soweto health clinics back on their feet.

The first township curative clinic to re-open since last year's June riots is now back in operation — thanks to a White woman doctor and a team of specially trained Black nurses who have taken over the bulk of diagnosis and treatment.

Were it not for Dr M. (she does not want to be identified) and her veteran sisters Soweto's four curative clinics might well have become deserted monuments to Black rage and White fear.

For the 24 doctors — none of them Black — who previously sallied forth into Fumville and Diepkloof to hunt Dr Edelstein's death and now elect to remain within the laager of Baragwanath.

The only one prepared to venture down the desolate, littered streets is a woman, a fresh-faced fifty-year-old who sweeps all before her in a whirlwind of efficiency and dedication.

In place of scowls and stones she is met with smiles.

But simmering resentment against Whites may erupt at any time. That's a chance Dr M. has decided to take.

"I am South African and if I am going to live here the thought of allowing fear to dictate my movements is intolerable," she told me. "However, I realise that if a mob starts throwing stones a White is a White is a White."

The idea of nurses taking over doctors' duties was mooted even before June '76, but the unrest forced a training programme into being.

During their three months' course the nurses, who all have several years' practical experience over and above their four or five year qualification, undergo intensive in-service training, primarily in diagnosis.

The greater responsibility and demands of their new role have not yet been reflected in a salary increase.

One sister I spoke to has a three year basic training, a year's maternity course, a year's pediatrics course and 20 years' experience to her credit. She earns R270 a month, before deductions.

According to the superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital, Dr P. J. Benkes, the course graduates are doing "extremely well".

Eighteen are already in the field and 12 are undergoing training.

At this rate it will be some time before all four of Soweto's curative clinics re-open.

Dr Benkes explained he could not increase student numbers because it was impossible to allocate more doctors to the training programme. Four doctors have to be deployed full-time for each batch of 12 students.

In the meantime the residents of sprawling Soweto face transport difficulties and long queues at Baragwanath.

Were it not for the newly-trained sisters their problems would be much greater.

During their first month in '77 they treated 3 087 cases, 601 at Diepkloof clinic and 2 486 at Soweto's temporary clinic headquarters at Baragwanath. Only 22 per cent were referred to a doctor. Formerly all 2 087 cases would have been handled by a doctor.

One advantage of the new system is that patients communicate far better with Black sisters than they did with White or Indian doctors.

What's more, one doctor's work load is now divided between three or four sisters, allowing more thorough examination and more detailed instruction in what to do with pills and potions.

"This is not an alternative service," said Dr M. "It's a supplementary service. These sisters are valuable health workers in their own right."

Ongevaldig het Hoesling deurgê nie oor die huidige direkte lede segevens beskik met by kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens gebaseer is. Hierdie teorie is volkoudig en koud, was nie Daarom is dit nie 'n goeie opsie en een van die belangrikste gebly met by nie kon hanteer nie.

# Lekgotla men beat

me, says  
cripple

A Soweto man told a Soweto magistrate's court that he was crippled after being beaten up by four members of a Naledi lekgotla on December 3 last year.

Mr Johannes Mahlophe who was carried in and out of court was giving evidence before Mr P J Truter when four men Philemon Ndebele (47), Lapi Lehlohonol (47), Philip Masekaleho Legodi (54) and John Ntsoseng (45), appeared on an allegation of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The State alleges that they assaulted Mr Mahlophe with kieres and a pick handle in his home at Naledi on December 3 last year. All have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mahlophe said he was asleep in his bedroom when one man, Moloi, who was not in court, woke him up. As he said this Moloi hit him with a kierie and told him to "wake up and talk." Moloi led him to the kitchen where he found the four accused.

## JOINED IN

All the four men joined in the assault on me. They hit me on the body and head with kieres before they pushed me out of the house into the back yard.

"Ntsoseng then hit me on the head with a pick handle which dented my head and I lost consciousness," said Mr Mahlophe.

Mr Mahlophe said that as a result of the assault he was a cripple,

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# Electricity news delights Soweto

18/10/77

News of the offer by a consortium of banks to lend R50-million for the electrification of Soweto was received enthusiastically by residents today.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the Union of Garment Workers:

"Wonderful! We have been living in the dark for far too long. This is very thrilling. This shows

some people are showing an interest in us. Electricity is a necessity and not a luxury. We need it as much as any other race group. When are they going to start — this is too good to be true."

Mrs Diana Mavuso, president of the Johannesburg YWCA:

"This is very good. We all need electricity. It is even cheaper than coal.

In the end, this move will also help fight inflation."

Mr Mhlanga Skosana, project director, Careers Development Project, US-SA Leadership Exchange Programme:

"Great! This will encourage civilised standards. This will reduce crime drastically and will also alleviate economic difficulties by reducing the cost of fuels. It will

also improve the social life of people in Soweto because people won't be confined to their homes in the evenings."

Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, reputed Soweto millionaire:

"This money should be used to improve businesses in the townships. What we need is supermarkets and nightclubs as well as cinemas to improve entertainment."



# Soweto lighting: training vital

Sta 19/1/7

**Labour Reporter**  
South Africa's leading electrical trade union has called for a massive multi-racial worker training programme as soon as Soweto's electrification gets the go-ahead.

The General Secretary of the SA Electrical Workers' Association, Mr B Nicholson, said the electrification

project would provide job opportunities for thousands of people who might otherwise be unemployed.

It would also provide employers with an incentive for proper training. Something which had been lacking in the past.

"Several hundred black people, registered in terms of the Wiremen's Registra-

tion Act and entitled to work in Soweto, are probably unemployed at the moment.

"If this scheme gets off the ground we shall need many more skilled men of all races. Despite the unemployment situation in other industries, we have insufficient electricians in South Africa."

Mr Nicholson said a massive training effort was essential if Soweto was to be electrified in the envisaged time of three years or so.

Qualified men would have to be imported if they were not available in South Africa, he said.

"We must guard against training people who will have no work when the project is completed."

## DOLDRUMS

Mr Nicholson said the electric appliances industry was in the doldrums and manufacturers of street lighting equipment had been without orders for months as a result of municipal cutbacks.

The proposed electrification would stop retrenchments in these industries.

It would also:

- Reduce unemployment on a wide front by revitalising various industries hit by the economic slump, apart from creating work in Soweto itself.

- Reduce Soweto's notorious crime rate as a result of street lighting.

- Eliminate the serious pollution problem in the black township.

- Give impetus to training of skilled workers, particularly among blacks.

hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse in-

die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van

Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreol-

aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling

19 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde

waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie*

die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens

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

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

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

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

## n van Afrikaans

of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self eëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die ndelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier ering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse et nie, of in hoever 'n hulle die vereenvoudiging saak het nie.

ins 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse kkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie gs op die gebied van die woordeskat, die struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer estudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afri-nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk nterne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig nerke” van Afrikaans voorsittings van die

uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n

die eerste, wat wettig wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesse-

ling moer 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 antburgers, soldate en ampe-

tenare 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 soet volgens Hesseling 'n

skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige

verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk ver-

eenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kul-

tuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal

laerstaande taaktygnt 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuur-

verandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolise-

ring. Hesseling moet eger self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van

kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie

dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan

het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

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



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**SENTIMENT** was more cheerful yesterday in Holland Street on favourable background news, and even lagging industrials responded.

The market interpreted his statement to mean a serious effort to build houses for Blacks.

Gold shares moved off the top in spite of firmer gold price indications, but the week's advances were satisfactory.

Wit. GM came off 90c to 100c on the provisional liquidation of the National Soil Group, part of the Glen Aul group.

Minorco gained 20c to 320c yesterday ahead of its results in otherwise dull copper.

Rouberg and Union moved off a few cents yesterday in this

AT Cols. Tavistock and Wit Cols were up in the 50c to 100c range. Profit-taking drove Natal Ammunition down 10c on the week.

West Drie led the gold gains with a 200c advance on the week. Vaal Reefs put on 175c, Harties improved 140c and Randfontein rose 125c.

Amcor jumped 35c yesterday. Week's gains were 30c for Anglo, 40c for Randal, 50c for Genmin, 75c for GUSA and 110c for Johnnies. UCI firmed 25c and Unicorp put on 10c.

Debincoer, Indsel and  
Frumrose went against the  
finer industrial finance trend.

Remgro jumped 18%, reflecting the firmer trend among lenders.

1. All the above mentioned items are to be submitted to the District Collector, District of \_\_\_\_\_, for his consideration and forwarding to the Government for approval.

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J. A. VERHOEF, "Deelname en gemeenschap vorme in die sinverbond van ou Kaapse kerk", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, 6, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-325.

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die hekoms ontstaan van Afrikaners by taalgeleerdes begun poëten aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaners. Th. Meinhse *Hollendoms-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaners. Hoewel hy vas-

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aanmerkelijke verandering van de sociale verhoudingen, welke door de  
blij is de moete afnemende van Afrikaans voorspraken van die  
een of ander daarenteen of vanderende in die diel van in Nederland  
deur beswaagingstroom te gelykewertig of verduyn het. Daarheen het die  
invloed van die diel te verandering van die Israël in die gelyk. Ook hier  
kan ons met by afsondering een groep pretere isoleer en vir die  
verduyn van die bepaalde te harnem te harnem vordelik het. Om hier by  
te harnem te harnem die Franse in die harnem die Afrikaanse  
om te harnem te harnem te harnem, of harnem te harnem die verduyn  
van die harnem te harnem te harnem.

## 1. Text on the cover of the book

Atrocities perpetrated during the 1990s have left a bitter legacy in the hearts and minds of the people of Cambodia. The victims of these atrocities are still suffering from the physical and psychological trauma of the violence. The people of Cambodia are still seeking justice and reconciliation. The people of Cambodia are still seeking the truth about what happened. The people of Cambodia are still seeking the truth about the whereabouts of the missing. The people of Cambodia are still seeking the truth about the fate of the victims. The people of Cambodia are still seeking the truth about the fate of the perpetrators. The people of Cambodia are still seeking the truth about the fate of the country. The people of Cambodia are still seeking the truth about the fate of the world.

[illegible]

Ongelukkig het Hesselings desyd's nie oer die nodige direkte taal-gegewens beskik nie, hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie voldoende korrek was nie. Dit was ook sy teoretiese onoordeelend en ernstige dit het in bytende gety wathy nie kon bewys nie.

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*Cape Times 19/2/77*  
**Lights for Soweto**

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's "big four" banks have committed themselves in principle to financing a complete electric power scheme for the massive Black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg.

The cost of such a scheme has been estimated at between R50-million and R70m.

But the banks — Nedbank, Barclays, Standard and Volkskas — said yesterday that only preliminary discussions had so far been held and only a commitment in principle had been made. The West Rand Bantu Administration Board is understood to be finalizing details of the power programme.



2 SUNDAY EXPRESS, February 20, 1977

# Police chief and Kruger clash over makgotlas

*Sun. Express 20/2/77*

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER  
Political Editor

A MAJOR conflict is developing between the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, and Soweto's police chief Brigadier Jan Visser over Government plans to legalise the tribal makgotla court system.

Brig Visser this week publicly damned the system after witnessing a makgotla court session.

He said: "We are not living in the jungle where such punishment is meted out, and this should not happen in Soweto."

But Mr Kruger told the Sunday Express yesterday that legal recognition of the makgotla system was still being considered.

Asked to comment on Brig Visser's outspoken opposition to makgotlas, Mr Kruger said bluntly: "I am not discussing it at all."

He added: "I haven't finally decided yet. I have to consider this

whole matter with the Department of Bantu Administration."

Mr Kruger refused to say whether this meant there was a possibility he would shelve legal recognition of makgotlas in a draft Bill giving Soweto new civic powers.

Experts in local government, however, believe the draft Bill does in fact make provision for legal recognition of makgotlas.

The Government has been going ahead with plans to legalise the system despite strong opposition from virtually all Soweto community leaders, who have described it as barbaric and revolting.

Brig Visser said yesterday he still believed the system could be equated with jungle justice — but he declined to comment on Mr Kruger's statement that its implementation with full legal backing was still being considered.



# The never-never Black home plan

Su-Exp. 20/2/77

**TWO years ago the Government announced a home-ownership scheme for urban Blacks.**

Six months ago the West Rand Bantu Administration Board (Wrab) finally disclosed details of the new plan for Soweto.

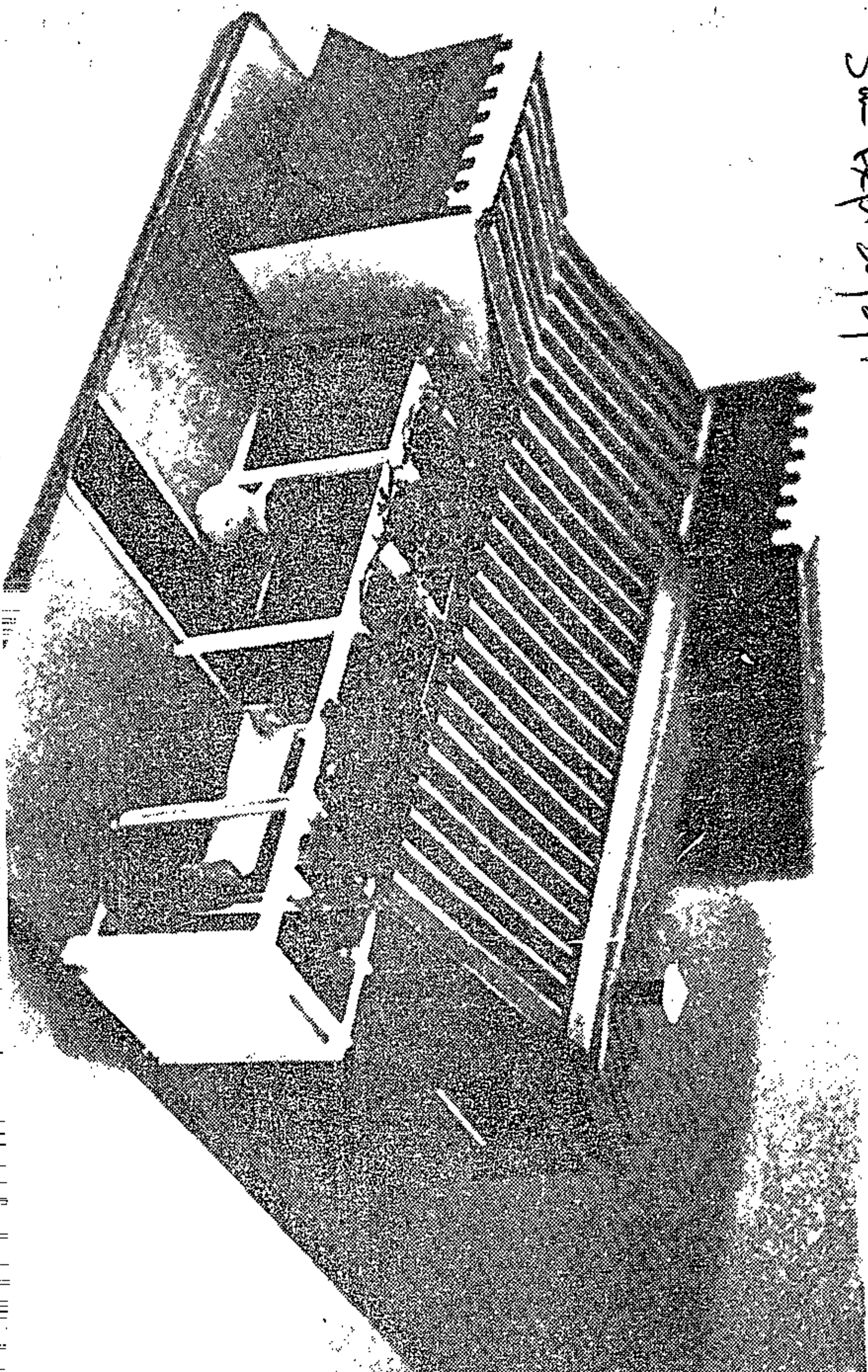
By late this week Soweto community leaders, top economists and building societies — with one exception — were unanimous that the scheme must be drastically revised, that it is a "meaningless" scheme which will neither enable Blacks to own their homes nor help solve the housing shortage.

They stressed that the only way of achieving these twin objectives would be to grant freehold tenure to urban Blacks, enabling them to negotiate their own finance directly from building societies.

They say Wrab's involvement must be restricted as much as possible.

And by late yesterday —

**Most of these model houses will be just**





ment first announced the home-ownership scheme, — the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen, finally conceded that Blacks should in fact be allowed to negotiate for loans from building societies.

Looming large over the present home ownership scheme is:

- The fact that only 1 137 house sales have been transacted, of which fewer than 200 involve the building of new houses;

- The recently announced price increases, giving rise to allegations of exploitation and "profiteering";

- The fact that in many cases houses being sold at "exorbitant" prices were built for a few hundred rand many years ago and have paid for themselves several times over in rents.

All sales are made by Wrab, which retains possession of the stand on which the house is built.

Only Black male heads of families, who qualify under influx-control laws to live in Soweto, are able to buy the lease offered. In most cases their monthly instalments become higher than their old rentals and they never actually own their homes.

"This can never be home ownership," said Dr Manas Buthelezi, chairman of the Soweto Parents' Association, "because we are still not allowed to own the land and therefore cannot buy or build houses in the normal way — through building societies."

He said the prices Wrab was asking were "exorbitant" — "particularly when one considers they are being sold to tenants whose rentals over the years have more than paid for the house".

He pointed out that if buyers wanted alterations or improvements they had to pay for them after purchasing a lease.

Mr Vela Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders' Association, said he would buy a house under the present scheme only because there was no alternative.

"We are clearly being exploited and houses are being sold at their replacement value, not at their real value," he said.

He and many other angry residents were particularly outraged by the new price increases which were posted at township offices this week.

# that

● A model of a four-room cost — about R6 000. Ex

By JENNIFER HYMAN  
and JEAN FAIRBAIRN

Despite subsequent denials by Wrab of the figures, the official notices reflected an increase of up to 80% in some cases.

A R1 419 house (this figure already an increase over the original price announced six months ago) will, according to the notice, now sell for R2 160 and the R2 295 house, which includes an inside, flush toilet, will now sell for over R4 100.

However, the Wrab director of housing, Mr M P Wilsnach, told Expresscope the figures were "not accurate" and that all sales would be suspended until the new prices were fixed.

He attributed the price increase to the increasing cost of building materials, but critics of the scheme query how such costs can be relevant to houses which already exist.

And Soweto residents, already suspicious of Wrab, are asking whether existing houses are not being sold at inflated prices in order to subsidise Wrab's own building schemes.

Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo, a leading social worker, spelled out the attitudes of many Blacks to the Wrab scheme.

"There is a great deal of suspicion about Wrab among Soweto people," she said. "It is an extension of the Government and has to carry out all the unpleasant Government policies such as influx control."

"We would be far more eager to buy and build our own homes if we could deal directly with appropriate financing bodies such as building societies."

All Black leaders interviewed stressed that ownership of the land was the prime prerequisite for true home ownership.

And their views have been endorsed by prominent Whites, including Building Society executives, the new Urban Foundation and

leaders in commerce and industry.

Said Mr Philip Sceales chairman of the United Building Society:

"The Government says it is its policy to build up a stable African middle class. But how can we expect Blacks to support our capitalist system if they are not allowed to participate in it?"

Mr Sceales vehemently criticised the current scheme as "nothing even approximating home ownership".

He compared it to a "Chaim Wainer-type operation" where "gullible" tenants were persuaded to enter into contracts on a "never-never" basis, believing they would own their homes.

"In fact the only change is that they are now liable for increased monthly payments," Mr Sceales said.

He agreed with Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, that the so-called "home owner" could still be endorsed out of Soweto and thus lose his home if he fell foul of the maze of influx control regulations.

"All signs point to the only conclusion possible — that the Government does not really want to encourage a permanent and stable urban Black community."

"After all, according to the Tomlinson report which they still uphold, all Blacks will be back in homelands by next year."

The fact remains, however, that the population of Soweto is increasing at the rate of tens of thousands each year (100 000 from 1973 to 1975, according the Association of Chambers of Commerce) and that a massive building programme can hope to alleviate the chronic housing shortage.

This, according to official figures, now amounts to a backlog of more than 10 000 homes.

And what is Wrab's record? During 1974 and 1975

red house offered by Wrab, improved to seven rooms with a garage. Total tensions will be built by Wrab on payment of at least a 25% deposit of the total cost.

building societies are used to finance White home ownership.

However, the majority of building societies, supported by Black leaders and the Urban Foundation, are in favour of dealing directly with Blacks who wish to build their own homes. At present, according to economists, Black savings in

fewer than 2 000 homes were built. And on its current budget, Wrab will be able to build only a few hundred more. So what is the alternative? The Natal Building Society has opted for a R1-million loan to Wrab to finance Black housing. (See

Said Dr Buthelezi: "We feel we are being short changed. We invest money in building societies but are not allowed to make use of the facilities they offer."



# Big firms back plan for power

The Star's Insight Team

The plan to raise R50 million and more of bank money for electrical reticulation of Soweto was initiated by Roberts Construction and the big electrical firm, Siemens (Pty) Ltd.

The Anglo American Corporation was also deeply involved, but it is not clear whether it was in from the outset.

An executive director of Anglo American, Dr Zac de Beer, confirmed the involvement of his corporation yesterday.

A spokesman for Siemens confirmed his company's involvement.

He said "a number of people" had thought of the plan, and Roberts Construction and Siemens had joined forces to get it moving.

## FINANCING

"We realised financing was necessary, and the banks were contacted.

"What otherwise would have taken years, will now be achieved much faster," he said.

In addition to the obvious benefits to Soweto, the scheme could be the "ignition" for the revival of other sectors of the economy. It would also be a "pilot project" for other townships.

## CONFIRMED

Roberts Construction also confirmed the plan and its involvement. A spokesman said feasibility studies, costing and technical aspects were now complete. Detailed reports had been sent to the Government.

The companies moved

on the scheme last July — only weeks after the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board, Mr Manie Mulder, announced that it was intended to supply Soweto with electricity.

Mr Mulder was not available for comment but a board spokesman said he was to fly to Cape Town next week for talks at a high-level.

The Star's Insight Team has established that Siemens and Roberts approached five major banks for loans in July.

## CO-OPERATION

The approach was certainly in co-operation with the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board (possibly in its name) and probably had the backing of the Anglo American Corporation.

Four of the banks agreed "in principle" to make the loans (amounting to R52-million) providing they were guaranteed by the Government. These were Barclays National, The Standard, Volkskas and Nedbank.

The fifth bank, Trust, insisted that an attempt be made to raise an overseas loan and that, if this failed, the bank loans should be outside their normal lending limits (as governed by the ratio of loans to liquid assets.)

Trust was then quietly dropped from the scheme — at any rate it heard no more about it.

The four banks were all equally involved in getting the scheme off the ground. Barclays is, however, leading the negotiations with the Government.

# 3 years to light up Soweto?

By The Star's Insight Team

The whole of Soweto will have electricity in three years if the Government agrees to guarantee bank loans to finance the project. An announcement of the Government decision could be made on Thursday.

Yesterday The Star's Insight Team established that a feasibility study, so detailed as to be almost a plan of operation, has already been prepared and that large civil engineering and electrical companies are ready to start work as soon as the Government gives the go-ahead.

This point has been reached after seven months of work and negotiation that brought together officials from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, four banks and three large industrial corporations.

## RETICULATING

Their job was to find a way of reticulating electrical power to Soweto without straining Government financial resources in a recessionary period.

The feasibility study, prepared by Roberts Construction and Siemens (Pty) Ltd with co-operation from the Anglo American Corporation, envisages the electrification of the whole of Soweto in three years.

It makes provision for installing electricity in all houses that do not have it at present, updating the low-voltage systems installed in some houses and providing reticulation for all new houses.

The cost is estimated at approximately R67-million which will be financed initially by loans from Barclays National Bank, Volkskas, Nedbank and the Standard Bank of South Africa.

● See "Government must approve money to light up Soweto." — Page 21



# Government must approve mon

Star 22/2/77

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Officials and businessmen involved in the plan to reticulate electricity to Soweto will not talk about how the plan evolved. An investigation by The Star's Insight Team has established the background story of co-operation between Government and private enterprise.

During the June riots last year, senior executives of the giant Roberts Construction Company were discussing the problems caused by the disturbances and their relation to the living standards of urban blacks.

Affairs Board would co-operate. While officials from Roberts were canvassing the banks on finance and officials on co-operation, another even larger organisation lumbered independently into action.

## INVOLVEMENT

One remarked that it was a pity private enterprise could not do something to help — such as helping provide electricity for Soweto.

Another asked: "Why can't we?" Not finding any satisfactory answer to this question, they decided to look into the matter and find out if the finance could be raised and if the Government and the West Rand Bantu

This was the Anglo American Corporation whose involvement resulted from a social function attended by one of its senior executives (some sources say it was Mr Oppenheimer himself).

At the function, someone asked him why an organisation with Anglo's resources did not do something to help install

When Soweto's electricity system is installed, consumers will pay for their power with tokens they will buy at a variety of outlets and use to activate the supply to their homes.

This variation of the

old coin-box meters is being planned to avoid the expense of training a large contingent of meter readers.

It will also avoid the necessity of sending out monthly accounts and maintaining a large office staff to cope with them.

The tokens, which will probably be made of plastic, will be inserted into the individual meters and each will entitle the user to a specific amount of electric power. It will be possible to sell them through

electric reticulation in areas like Soweto. The idea struck him as a good one and he instructed his people to look into the possibility.

Roberts, which had called in the help of its associated electrical company, Siemens (Pty) Ltd, soon heard of the Anglo activity and approached the corporation to join forces. Anglo agreed. A canvass of the banks showed that the four largest, Barclays National Bank, The Standard Bank

belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos 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 posering 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 Hottentot idiom". Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort

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

VERHAGE, "Defuge en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

VERHAGE, "Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans*", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, pp. 328-342.



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# Way to light up Soweto

## For power

22/10/77  
H. H.

shops, cafes, garages and at all offices of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board.

The system being planned is a full-one that will be capable of operating all normal electric appliances — including stoves and television sets.

Each room in every Soweto house will have light plugs and power plugs, while kitchens will have plugs for stoves and refrigerators.

It is also planned to install street lights throughout the township.

of South Africa, Volkskas and Nedbanks were prepared to put-up the money on certain conditions.

Basically these were that the Government should guarantee the loans and that the loans should be above their official lending limits. The West Rand Bantu

Affairs Board, on being approached, was also enthusiastic but an investigation of the feasibility of the scheme showed that if the price of electricity to Soweto was to be reasonable it would not be possible to pay full interest rates.

In other words, it would be necessary for the Government to subsidise the interest on the bank loans.

### NEGOTIATE

It was agreed that the banks, in co-operation with the West Rand Board, should negotiate with the Treasury on this and on their own requirements.

Negotiations with the Department of Bantu Affairs seem to have been handled mainly by the West Rand Board and by the companies involved. The negotiations went

well although some questions had to be ironed out.

Why should Soweto get preference above other black urban areas? Basically, because you have to start somewhere and Soweto was the biggest township.

Could Johannesburg and Escom supply the extra electricity without needing to build a new power station? Yes.

Wouldn't the fact that much of the work would be handled by Roberts, Siemens and Anglo subsidiaries be seen as undue preference of those companies? No, because they had taken the initiative, conceived the idea, and raised the finance.

That decision is whether the Government would guarantee the bank loans. That decision could be taken this week.

Harvard 5 cc cols 454-455 23/2/77

**Soweto: Telephones**

(348) Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) How many (a) public and (b) private telephones were there in Soweto at the end of 1976;
- (2) whether there was a waiting list of applicants for private telephones in Soweto at the end of 1976; if so, of how many applicants.

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**The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:**

The Soweto complex is being served by four manual exchanges, namely Iketlo,

Kwa-Xuma, Orlando and Tshiawelo. The position in each of these areas is as follows:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Iketlo .....	6	286
Kwa-Xuma .....	14	382
Orlando .....	43	292
Tshiawelo .....	8	211
Total .....	71	1 171

(2) yes;

Iketlo .....	609
Kwa-Xuma .....	806
Orlando .....	491
Tshiawelo .....	432
Total .....	2 338

**Notes:**

- (a) The Iketlo exchange was destroyed by fire on 18 June 1976; the figures for this exchange indicated under (1) are in respect of the services which existed on that date.
- (b) Because of the danger to workmen and the destruction of departmental property in Soweto, all construction and installation work was suspended during last year's unrest. It will be resumed shortly.



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RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1977.

# Labour official insulted us, say African women

CLIVE EMDON  
Labour Correspondent

“WHAT kind of baboon was your husband?” Mrs Irene Masumpa claims she was asked by a White official when she applied for death benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

She is one of two African widows who have claimed they were treated with extreme rudeness by White officials of the Department of Labour.

Both women first made applications for the benefits 15 to 18 months ago, well within the three-year period in which claims can be made.

The cases have been documented by the Black Sash and sent to the Secretary for the UIF in an appeal.

Yesterday Mrs Masumpa, 58, a mother of four teenagers, described her experiences at the hands of an official at Labour House in Johannesburg.

Her husband died in July 1973. In June 1975 she submitted her application for death benefits, accompanied by the UIF card which had belonged to her husband, Mr Harry Masumpa, their marriage certificate and his death certificate.

“The official said I had not filled in the application correctly and said I

should take it back to the firm which had last employed my husband. When I returned with the forms he asked me whether my husband had been a monk or a baboon and threw the forms at me. They landed on the floor,” she said.

On a third occasion she again submitted the application forms and accompanying documents and was told by an official she would receive a letter to say when she should come back.

“I went back a number of times asking when I would receive the letter. Each time I was told to go

and that the letter would come to me.”

She said she had now waited for more than a year for the letter to come.

Mrs Daisy Olifant, 39, a former nursing aid now unemployed, first applied for UIF death benefits in November 1975. Her husband, Mr Richard Olifant, died in February 1974.

When she first submitted the application to a White official at Labour House, she was told it had been incorrectly filled in. The firm her husband had worked for had changed its name and she was asked to

return to the employer to rectify the error.

She said: “When I returned with the papers the same official threw them at me. As far as I was aware they were correct, and all the documents were with them.” She said she was told to “go” (loop).

A spokesman for the Black Sash said yesterday: “As far as we could see there was no fault with her application. Certainly if there had been an error it should have been explained. It is clear to us that she was prevented from lodging her application by the official concerned.”



Mrs Daisy Olifant, right, and Mrs Irene Masumpa, who claimed their application forms were thrown at them by White officials.

Picture: ROBERT BOY



REPORT BY THE AUTHOR, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1974.

# Labour Official insulted us,

commented by the Black and sent to the Secretary for the day in an appeal.

Yesterday the Minister of Labour, Mr. James Callaghan, said that he was sorry that the Labour Party had been insulted by the Black and sent to the Secretary for the day in an appeal.

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The Minister said that he was sorry that the Labour Party had been insulted by the Black and sent to the Secretary for the day in an appeal.

should take it back to the firm which had last employed my husband. When I returned with the forms he asked me whether my husband had been a member of a labour union and threw the forms at me. They landed on the floor," she said.

On a third occasion she said she was insulted by the Labour Party and sent to the Secretary for the day in an appeal.

On a third occasion she said she was insulted by the Labour Party and sent to the Secretary for the day in an appeal.

and that the letter would come to me."

She said she had now waited for more than a year for the letter to come.

Mrs Daisy Offant, 59, a former nursing aid now unemployed, first applied for a job with the Labour Party in 1973. Her husband, Mr Richard Offant, died in February 1974.

When she first submitted the application to a White official at Labour House, she was told it had been incorrectly filed in the men's department and had been lost. She was asked to return to the men's department and was asked to return to the men's department.

She said: "I was turned with some official at me. As I was aware they were all the day with them." A spokesman for the Labour Party said: "As far as we are aware there was no application made by her. It is possible that she was lodging a claim by the Labour Party."

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Hansard 5 Q no 483-484 25/2/77

**30-Year leasehold scheme: Increase of selling price of houses**

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

Whether the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board has increased the selling price of houses since the introduction of the 30-year leasehold scheme in townships under its control; if so, (a) what

is the average increase per house, (b) when were the increases introduced and (c) for what reasons.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

No.

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

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336, 127

# Rentals for Africans on East Rand may be put up

By CHRIS FREIMOND

SITE and house rentals in most African areas on the East Rand are likely to be increased in about six months, and then again on April 1 next year.

A new scheme for setting rental on houses in the East Rand was announced in Germiston yesterday by the chairman of the East Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr Schalk van der Merwe after a meeting of the board.

The scheme involves a system of awarding points for various facilities in the houses and setting a fixed amount per point to determine the rent.

In most areas the scheme would result in in-

creases in the present rentals but in certain townships, including parts of Tembisa and Brakpan location, the rent would come down by as much as R6,30 per month.

The board also approved a 100 per cent increase in site rentals. The R5 a month increase will be divided into a R2,50 increase from the date it is gazetted and a further R2,50 a month from April 1 next year.

The moves are subject to Ministerial approval and will be discussed with Urban Bantu Councils and advisory boards on the East Rand before they come into effect, Mr Van der Merwe said.

The increases would be implemented at the

scheme had been gazetted. This would probably take about six months, said Mr Van der Merwe.

At present rentals vary between townships due to the different policies of local authorities from whom Erbab took over in 1972. The new scheme would bring uniformity into rentals, said Mr Van der Merwe.

Mr Van der Merwe also announced that two building societies will make funds available to Erbab to enable Africans to buy their own homes.

He said the two societies had requested that their names be kept secret. The exact amount they would provide was not yet known because only 11 applications to buy houses had been received.

## Soweto homes: ban explained

**Political Correspondent**  
CAPE TOWN — Only brand-new houses in Soweto had been affected by the temporary suspension of sales caused by shock price increases, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen, said here.

The number of these houses was small.

The West Rand Administration Board had suspended their sales to

make sure what the new cost price would be.

There were two main groups of houses in Soweto, Mr Cruywagen said. These were houses erected with money from Department of Community Development loans, and houses built by Johannesburg City Council while Soweto was still under municipal control.

These former municipal houses had been sold at market price, and this practice was still continuing.

In the case of houses built from Department of Community Development loans, it was laid down by the department what the price should be and how it should be calculated if the market price fluctuated.

Major price increases could occur in the case of new houses and the cost of building a new house was negotiated with the buyer.

### Evicted man <sup>26/2/77</sup> can now stay

MR Sydney Mogopodi, who was threatened with eviction from his temporary two-roomed house in Meadowlands, Soweto, will now be allowed to stay.

Mr Mogopodi, a 34-year-old father of two, was this week told by West Rand

Administration Board officials that he should quit the house because he could not produce his marriage certificate — which was lost in the recent floods in Kliptown. Yesterday he was told that he and his family could remain in the house.



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# Exams tomorrow — then no jobs

*Sun. Express 27/2/77*

**Express Reporter**  
SOWETO'S matric students start their exams tomorrow after the township's riots, arson and school boycotts caused months of delay.

And when they finish many of them — pass or fail — won't be able to get jobs and will join the growing ranks of the unemployed.

Others, who planned to go on to university, will find them already full.

The principal of Orlando High, Mr T W Kambule, has suggested pre-university courses. Referring to the long periods when schools were closed last year, he said: "It would have kept them busy for the rest of the year."

He was supported by Mr

Frans Auerbach, chairman of the general purposes committee of the SA Institute of Race Relations.

But, warned Mr Auerbach, this would take a lot of organising.

On the problem of matriculants being unable to find jobs, he suggested the business community "put on their thinking caps to try to provide employment for these youngsters".

The regional director of Bantu Education for Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, said: "We would have done something if we had been approached."

But no approach had been made. He added his department did not control universities.

# Dink Weer

Onder redaksie van  
Rykie van Reenen en  
Andries van Wyk

RAPPORT 27/2/77  
(33)

# Help!...ma

IN 'n Johannesburgse pastorie, ná tien jaar van maatskaplike werk onder die groot stad se swartmense, vertel Rika Mellet van 'n mislukte lewens-taak.

Sy, die pastoriemoeder van die NG Kerk se uitgestrekte gemeente Noordoos-Rand, het as bedank as welsynbeamp-te van die Wes-Randse Bantoe-administrasie-raad. „Ek kon geen vor-dering maak nie. Niemand wou luister nie. Daarom is ek weg,” sê sy.

Die politiek was nog nooit haar dryfveer nie. As maatskaplike werkster het dit vir haar nog altyd gegaan oor die behoud van gesinne, om te sorg dat kinders in bestendige huise grootword. Maar in plekke soos Soweto en Alexandra, waar sy tien jaar lank doenig was, is dit tot vandag toe net nie moontlik nie, sê sy.

Haar verhaal belig probleme wat nog nêrens aan-dag gekry het in die grootste behuisings- en ander planne wat reeds aan die gang gesit is en moet lei tot verbeterde lewensomstandighede vir die stedelike swart-mense.

rondgegooi dat hulle nie volgens die stadsgebiede-wet kwalifiseer om daar

te woon nie.  
„In die tien jaar het menige swart vrou in my kantoor

kom smee: „Asseblief, soek vir my 'n gaatjie, 'n plekkie waar ek my kin-ders op skool kan sit, want ek kan vir hulle nêrens in Soweto plek kry nie. Die huise is oorvol. Vreemde mense wil nie my kinders hê nie, en ek kan nie by hulle woon nie. Help my asseblief, ek het nie meer familie nie. Help my.’

„Jou hande is gebind, want die beleid sê hulle hoort in die stamverband, in die sorg van die groot familie.

„Ek het deur die jare ge-pleit, verslae geskryf, gewys op die ontsettende wantoestande wat aanle-ding gee tot soveel frus-trasie en maatskaplike probleme in die swart gesinslewe.

„As superintendente van Alexandra se vroue-hostel het ek gepleit vir woonstelletjies waar hierdie vroue saam met hul kinders kan lewe en die kinders uit die strate kan kom. Dit sou sekuri-teit beteken, want kin-ders wat nie bande het nie, kan soveel makliker beïnvloed of opgesweep word.

„Ek het die probleem van binne probeer stel. Raak bewus van hierdie ontset-



RIKA MELLET . . . Niemand wou luister nie, sê sy ná tien jaar in Soweto en Alexandra.



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# ir sy kon nie

tende maatskaplike probleem. Doen iets daaraan, ons gaan nog spyt wees, het ek by herhaling gevra.

Die verslae lê iewers stof en vergader. Niemand is eens bereid om sy nek uit te steek deur te erken dat die probleem bestaan en dat dit opgelos moet word nie. Dis wat my so abso-luut moedeloos gemaak het," sê Rika Mellet.

'k besef die belang van toestromingsbeheer. Ek het gesien wat daaron-ter gebeur. Maar hierdie nense is hier. Ons kan tulle nie wegweens nie. Daar moet vir hulle voor-siening gemaak word," sê Y.

in die amptenare se kant

is die heersende siening dat dit nog altyd so was dat die kinders in stam-verband deur die ouer-garde grootgemaak word. Maar selfs daar was die ouers op die toneel. Jy kan die band tussen ouer en kind nie vervang nie, sê mev. Mellet.

Huisves hulle op mens-waardige wyse in gesins-verband en jy kan begin met gesinsbeplanning en ander opvoedingstake.

Huisvesting vir die kinders is daar nie meer nie. In Alexandra slaap tot vyf-tien mense in 'n kamer. Die ingeboude welsyn-stelsel van die Bantoe — om jou deur en arms oop te maak vir 'n behoefte-ge — het weens die behu-

singstekort, verstedel-ingsproses, oorbewo-ning van bestaande en ekonomiese faktore in duie gestort.

Daar is hopeloos te min koshuisgeriewe vir kin-ders in die tuislande. In een so 'n hostelletjie, deur die NG Kerk in Bophuthatswana, was daar twee jaar gelede 25 beddens beskikbaar — en 'n waglys van 400.

'n Swart geslag is aan die grootword as weggeekin-ders, sê Rika Mellet.

Sy is nou 'n senior maatskaplike werker by die Johannesburgse raad vir die versorging van bejaardes, waar „sy

dareem nog iets" aan die probleme van 'n mede-mens kan doen.

Daar is sy aan't woel met 'n ander maatskaplike pro-bleem wat seker net so-veel ellende en frustrasie onder die stedelike swartmense skep: die be-jaardes en die chroniese siekes.

Ook vir hulle word daar nêrens voorsiening vir huisvesting gemaak nie. As jy nie meer 'n arbeids-teenheid is nie, as jy nie meer kan werk nie, moet jy teruggaan na jou tuis-land. Ons het vir jou nie plek in die stede nie, sê die beleid.

Hul eie mense kan hulle

weens die behuisings-druk nie meer help nie en van owerheidsweë is daar geen geriewe nie. As uit-gediende werkers slaap hulle op stoepe, in ou motorwrake en in la-trines.

Ná die onluste wag hulle in 'n kampong vir oorpla-sing na tehuse in die tuislande, maar die tehu-se is hopeloos te min.

Hulle het kanker, tering, oop wonde en is verlam, melaats, of bloot net oud. Maar in die kampong is daar geen mediese ge-riewe van enige aard nie.

Sy kon Soweto en Alexan-dra se jonges nie help nie. Dalk kan sy iets vermag vir die bejaardes, sê Rika Mellet.



RAPPORT

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Vandeemaand nog het mnr. Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, gesê dat daar in die volgende twintig of dertig jaar net soveel huise gebou gaan word as wat sedert Jan van Riebeeck se tyd gebou is en uit Stellenbosch is voorspel dat die behuisingsuitgawe in 1977 met 25 persent tot R420 miljoen gaan styg.

Om die sewe jaar lange swart waglys van die Wes-Rand uit te wis, sal minstens 22 000 van hierdie huise in hierdie gebied gebou moet word. Maar daar is 'n ander waglys wat moontlik selfs groter is as die amptelike en waarvoor daar nêrens beplan is nie.

Rika Mellet noem hierdie hawelose mense die stedelike moedergesinne, 'n unieke produk van Suid-Afrika se trekarbeidstelsel en die stedelike maatreëls teen instroming. Dis gesinne wat ontstaan het uit die verhoudings tussen huisbediendes en die stedelike mans wat as enkelinge in hostelle, kampongs en op nywerheidspersele woon.

Dr. Anna Steyn van die RAU het in 1966 reeds bevind dat sowat 50 persent van alle swart geboortes die kinders van hierdie ongehuide vroue is — 'n toestand wat sedertdien ingrypend vererger het. Hoe erg kan gemeet word aan die status van die bykans drieduisend „enkellopende” vroue in die reuse-hotel in Alexandra: 75 persent van hulle is ongetroude moeders.

Feitlik geeneen van hierdie vroue of hul kinders kom in aanmerking vir gesinshuisvesting nie. Dis die straatkinders van Soweto en Alexandra, die nuwe geslag. Hulle ken geen ouerhuis nie, want feitlik elke stukkie stedelike wetgewing is daarop ingestel om hulle van hul moeders te skei.

Volgens beleid bestaan die probleem nie eens nie. 'n Vrou wat swanger raak, moet teruggaan tuisland toe. Maar sy moet werk hê om die kinders aan die gang te hou, en dis in die tuisland nog skaarser as in Johannesburg. En die hulp van 'n oom of tante bestaan in derduisende gevalle nie meer nie, want in die verstedelingsproses het die familiebande uitgesterf...

„Soms is hulle gelukkig om nog familie in Soweto of elders te hê, maar dan is die kinders reeds so

# Blacks' own home scheme a help <sup>28/7/77</sup>

Pretoria Bureau

Home ownership introduced in the Vaal triangle townships had relieved the authorities' position as sole provider of housing, the Cillie Commission heard today.

Mr J C Knoetze, chief director of the Bantu Administration board in the area, said home-ownership had been welcomed by black residents despite the prerequisite of homeland citizenship.

The later suspension of this condition had, however, been welcomed by residents, he added.

About 17 000 homes built from Department of Community Development funds were available for purchase, he said, as well as most of the 200 former white-owned homes.

## ENCOURAGING

The 17 000 were going for prices between R1 350 and R1 750, the minimum deposit being 10 percent.

Home-ownership had been introduced with the co-operation of employers and two building societies in all the townships except Beophelong, Boipatong and Sharpeville.

When the policy statement was made at the beginning of 1975 by the Cabinet, Mr Knoetze's board had started encouraging people and building societies to invest capital in the home-ownership scheme.

The home-ownership prerequisite was a complicating factor, he said, but his board persuaded their population that it would not form a problem. Good communications helped.

Prospective buyers of houses could be loaned funds to a maximum of R6 000 once the initial 10 percent had been deposited.

His board preferred building society funds to be spent on new houses.

The old Community Development houses, going for R1 350, consisted of four rooms with sewerage laid on as well as water.

Those residents who had made improvements were not asked to pay for them upon buying homes they formerly rented.

# Govt turns it on for Soweto

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Electricity is at last to be extended to Soweto over the next four years, in terms of a decision in principle announced by the Government yesterday.

The announcement was made by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen, after consultations with the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

Plans include the completion of the high mast lighting system already started, and the supply of electricity to housing.

The Government has approved in principle that the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board may accept a loan offered by a consortium of commercial bankers to do it.

The approval, the announcement said, was subject to the details being cleared between the authorities and the

consortium of commercial bankers, as well as consultations with urban Bantu councils in Soweto.

The Progressive Reform Party's Mrs. Helen Suzman, who has been in the forefront in the campaign for electricity for Soweto, heartily welcomed the announcement.

The Houghton MP said: "Let them cut through all the red tape and get a move on. This is only about 10 years behind time."

"Of course I welcome it. It is something that has been suggested as an urgent matter over the years to cut down crime in Soweto and make life a little bit more bearable for the people there."



Govt. were for  
 Government of

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# Electricity for Soweto is nearer

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STAR 11/3/77

## The Star's Insight Team

Soweto is now almost certain to get its electricity supply. Although final details for financing the R70-million plus scheme remain to be worked out, banking sources say they do not expect any trouble.

Last night the Government agreed "in principle" to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board accepting a loan offered by a consortium of banks led by Barclays National Bank.

However the agreement was subject to final details being cleared between the consortium and the authorities.

According to banking sources today the only possible problem arose from the fact that the banks had agreed to lend about R50-million while the new estimate of money needed was in excess of R70-million.

However several solutions are possible:

- The banks could agree to make the extra R20-million available.

- The Government could supply the extra funds. One source pointed out that the R50-million allocated would finance the first two years of the scheme and the extra money would be needed only in two years' time.

- The banks could raise the extra in overseas loans.

## GEARED

A detailed plan for electrifying Soweto has already been drawn-up and Roberts Construction, Siemens Ltd and the Anglo American Corporation are geared to put it into operation immediately.

Although the time for completing the work is put at four years the companies feel they can complete it in three.

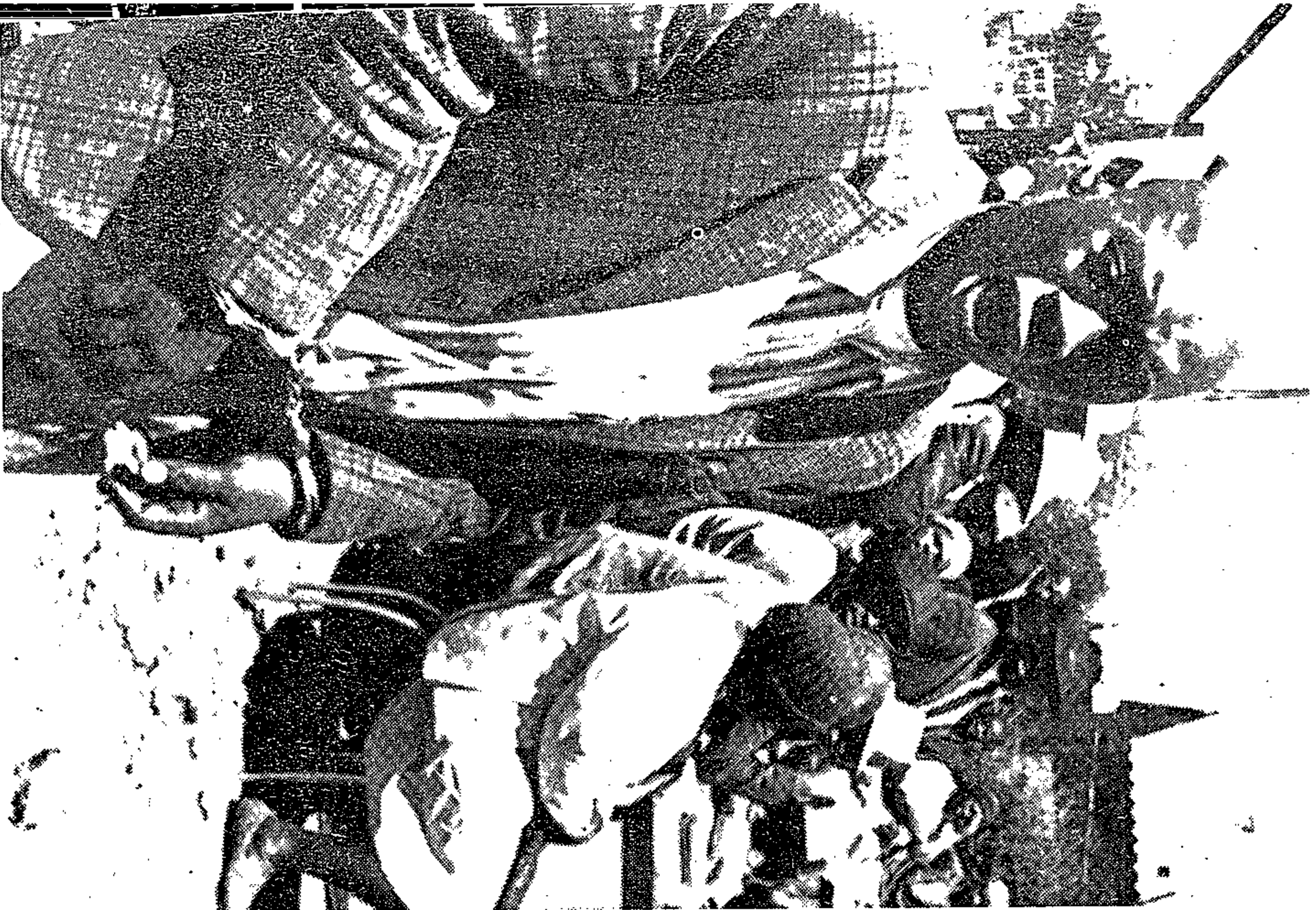
- Government yes to Soweto lights — Page 13.



# Anguish and pain over rough tribal justice

ROM 2/3/77

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The face of anguish . . . a handcuffed Soweto youth howls with fear as sentence is passed by a tribal court. The man is sentenced by a lekgotla official to six lashes with a sjambok for his part in a knife attack on another youth.



The face of pain . . . and an impassive audience as a 16-year-old girl accepts punishment for her part in an assault — four lashes. Brigadier Jan Visser says the lekgotla lashings are barbaric. "I find the whole system revolting. Such things should not be happening in Soweto," says the divisional commissioner of the township's police. The lekgotla is a traditional tribal court. It has no legal status but is accepted by many Africans as a convenient way of administering justice in rural areas. The "courts" are also used to settle family disputes. The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, has told Parliament he is thinking of legalising the system.

Pictures: PETER MAGUBANE





# Bantu Board man replies to criticism

RDM 3/3/77

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Staff Reporter

THE Chief Director of the Bantu Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle, Mr J. C. Knoetze, this week reappeared before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry to reply to criticism of "appalling" township conditions and "unbending" attitudes of the Board.

Giving evidence in Pretoria's Old Synagogue Mr Knoetze said he wanted to correct the impression that the witnesses, two Evaton residents, represented the general feelings of the township and that there was disharmony between the people and the Board.

He said there was very close cooperation between residents and the Bantu Administration Board.

"That's why in our area we were virtually unaffected by the disturbances," he said.

Although there was no compulsory education for Blacks, his Board made provision for every child

who wanted to go to school to do so.

One witness, Mr Daniel Maleko, said residents objected to the Board's spending R25 000 on children in the QwaQwa homeland while essential facilities in Evaton were neglected.

Mr Knoetze said in terms of Government policy, the Board acted as a development agent for several Bantu Administration Boards by building up better relations with the homelands. They had given R30 000, which was a "negligible" portion of their budget of R24 600 000, for a holiday resort in QwaQwa. Most Blacks in the Vaal Triangle had enthusiastically supported this, Mr Knoetze said.

He said the Board was spending R389 000 on Evaton and its total income from the area was only R223 000.

Mr Justice Cillie said although the Commission's

task was not to listen to grievances but to find the causes of the unrest, he had allowed Mr Knoetze to reappear because there seemed to be a great deal of misunderstanding in connection with the Board's activities in the area. The fact that some people had misunderstood the activities of the Board did not mean that this could not have caused any unrest, Mr Justice Cillie said.

Also giving evidence before the Commission this week, Professor N. J. J. Olivier said studies showed a greater social distance existed between Africans and Afrikaners than between any other groups in South Africa.

Prof Olivier, United Party MP and former professor of Bantu law and administration at Stellenbosch University, said because South Africa had an Afrikaner Government, this social distance was an important factor in evaluating the intensity of Black reaction.

The South African situation was a system of White political domination, social privilege and racial discrimination, he said.

Blacks saw the system as one of structural violence and many young people believed that necessary changes could only be achieved by violence. This created a potential atmosphere of confrontation.

Young Blacks' reaction to being told of the dangers of communism was that "it cannot be worse than what we're living with now", said Prof Olivier.

He said they had not experienced communism and the intensity of feeling against the present system made them think anything else would be better. The communist system was seen as capable of removing economic and social injustices and inequalities, he said.

Hansard 6 Q cols 553-554 3/3/77

**West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board: Houses**

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(560) Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) (a) How many types of houses are available for purchase by Blacks in the area of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, (b) what is the present purchase price of each type of house and (c) what was the price as at 30 June 1976;
- (2) whether the purchase prices of houses in the area are under review; if so, (a) for what reason and (b) when is it expected that a decision will be reached.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) (a) Four.
  - (b) 51/6 and 51/7 type  
houses ..... R1 420  
51/9 type house ..... R2 295  
Improved 5 roomed  
house ..... R3 500
  - (c) Houses were not for sale on 30 June 1976 as the home ownership scheme was implemented on 1 September 1976 in that area.
- (2) Yes.
  - (a) To determine a realistic selling price calculated on the average between the original cost of construction and the present day replacement value of each type of house.
  - (b) On 15 March 1977.

Hansard 6 Q. Nos 549 - 550 3/3/77

**Alexandra Township: Telephones**

67. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) How many (a) applications for telephones for private and business purposes, respectively, were received and (b) telephones in each category were installed in Alexandra Township during 1976;
- (2) whether any such applications are outstanding; if so, when is it expected that these applications will be finalized.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

	Private	Business
(1) (a) .....	9	5
(b) .....	—	1

- (2) yes; 9 private and 5 business telephones on 31 December 1976.

Three further telephones for business purposes were also provided during January 1977 and the remaining business applications will be met in the near future.

Alexandra is being served from the Bramley exchange which cannot accommodate any additional private services at this stage. Relief will, however, be effected during this month and the provision of new private services will thereafter be reviewed. At this stage it is not possible to say how many of the applicants waiting

for private service in Alexandra will then be accommodated.

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## Botha and Treurnicht visited Soweto once

Political Correspondent  
THE ASSEMBLY — Minister of Police Mr Jimmy Kruger, visited Soweto three times and Cape Town once during the 1976 riots, he told Mrs Helen Suzman, PRP Houghton, yesterday.

But the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, and his deputy minister, Dr Andries Treurnicht, only managed to visit Soweto once — on June 23 last year.

Commenting on the replies to her questions yesterday, Mrs Suzman said the Department of Bantu Administration has abdicated its responsibility in a shocking way.

"They should have been in and out of Soweto throughout the unrest — seeing for themselves, being seen and seeking out

people with whom to consult," Mrs Suzman said.

"Instead they did the disappearing trick when they were needed most and left it to the police, with results we shall long regret.

"I think Mr Kruger should have made more personal visits and he should have talked to people in the streets to hear for himself at first hand what was going on."

Sapa reports that Mr Nic Olivier, UP, Edenvale, said in the Assembly yesterday that the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the administration and living conditions of Blacks living in urban areas outside the homelands was a matter of urgency.

He called for a representative commission which would include Blacks.

# NO CONFLICT IN THE RANKS OF THE SSRC

World 6/13/77 (336)

SIR — Trying to assess whether a conflict exists within the Soweto Students Representative Council, I went from student to student to ask their opinions and found that this is not the case.

The whole issue has been overplayed, directly or indirectly.

Unfortunately as one student of the Sekano Ntoane High School said, problems are encountered by any existing organisation. Similarly this is the case with the SSRC.

But their problems do not warrant the publicity given to them.

Another student from Madibane High School said it was unfortunate that when there was a difference of opinion amongst Blacks, they were highlighted as dissension.

Certainly even in the White Parliament differences of opinion do exist, but they are never reported as "White Parliament is on a knife edge" as was the case with the SSRC.

However, the students are aware that the Press is carrying insinuating reports of its own manufacture regarding the whole situation.

It is unfortunate that while some students are busy writing examinations, others are still dying behind bars.

A Meadowlands High School student said the whole situation had been exploited by the system both directly and indirectly. She refused to elaborate further, but I've no doubt our fellow students will understand what she means — as will those who have been doing the exploiting.

SEEISO LENKOE.  
Soweto.

Tr

S 1977

JAN — JUNE

## 'OBSTRUCTION' OVER HOMES IS CLAIMED

PRETORIA—Provision of homes in Soweto was not delayed through inefficiency but deliberate obstruction by officials, a former Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. P. R. B. Lewis, told the Cillie

Commission here yesterday.

Mr. Lewis said that in 1976 the Johannesburg Council sent a report to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development stating that

an additional 1 500 ha of group area would be needed to take a 50 per cent increase in Johannesburg's non-White population before 1980.

The Department was alarmed. "They were working on the theory that before 1980 — or

some magical date — the movement of people would be from the urban areas to the homelands."

A departmental committee was formed but the findings were not given to the council.

Officials of the Department of Bantu Adminis-

tration, he said, indicated more than once that they did not wish services to be provided in the urban areas that would detract from their policy of moving people out to the homelands.

The hearing continues. —(Sapa.)



Hammond 7 @ col 577-578 7/3/77

West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board: Houses

336

(559) Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the  
Minister of Bantu Administration and De-  
velopment:

Whether the specifications of any category of house sold by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board have been changed or are under review; if so, in what respects; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Houses are erected for letting/selling purposes. The West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board has decided to erect the approved improved type N.E.51/9 house in letting/selling schemes in future. The improvements consist of external plastered walls, ceilings, a bathroom and electricity when available.

# Boost for Soweto fund

ROM 8/3/77  
336

Acte I, scène

"Hé  
Je  
Le  
La  
Hé

THE Mayor's Soweto Fund, established to aid victims of the Soweto riots, has reached R10 000 and is rising rapidly.  
The fund, set up by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr Monty Sklaar, and the "Mayor" of Soweto, Mr David Thebali, was given a boost by an appeal to businessmen last month.  
Earlier it had come to a standstill at R2 800. Last week about R4 000 came in and yesterday more than R2 000 was received. The amounts vary between donations of as little as R5 and a promise of R1 500 from a petrol company.

Acte III, scène VI

"Seigneur, voyez l'état où vous me réduisez.  
J'ai vu mon père mort, et nos murs embrasés;  
J'ai vu trancher les jours de ma famille entière,  
Et mon époux sanglant traîné sur la pousière ...

Acte III, scène VIII

"Songe, songe, Céphise, à cette nuit cruelle  
Qui fut pour tout un peuple une nuit éternelle:  
Figure-toi Pyrrhus, les yeux étincelants,  
Entrant à la lueur de nos palais brûlants,  
Sur tous mes frères morts se faisant un passage  
Et, de sang tout couvert, échauffant le carnage ...

Acte IV, scène V

J'épouse une Troyenne. Oui, Madame, et j'avoue  
Que je vous ai promis la foi que je lui voue.  
Un autre vous dirait que dans les champs troyens  
Nos deux pères sans nous formèrent ces liens,  
Et que sans consulter ni mon choix ni le vôtre,  
Nous fûmes sans amour engagés l'un à l'autre;  
Mais c'est assez pour moi que je me suis soumis.  
Par mes ambassadeurs mon cœur vous fut promis;  
Loin de les révoquer, je voulus y souscrire.  
Je vous vis avec eux arriver en Epire;  
Et quoique d'un autre oeil l'éclat victorieux  
Eût déjà prévenu le pouvoir de vos yeux,  
Je ne m'arrêtais point à cette ardeur nouvelle:  
Je voulus m'obstiner à vous être fidèle,  
Je vous reçus en reine; et jusques à ce jour  
J'ai cru que nos serments me tiendraient lieu d'amour.  
Mais cet amour l'emporte, et par un coup funeste  
Andromaque m'arrache un cœur qu'elle déteste.  
L'un par l'autre entraînés, nous courons à l'autel  
Nous jurer, malgré nous, un amour immortel.  
Après cela, Madame, éclatez contre un traître,  
Qui l'est avec douleur, et qui pourtant veut l'être.

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## Mashinini makes peace with ANC S/D 9/3/77

NEW YORK — Tsietsi Mashinini has dropped all his criticism of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

He says now they must come together with the South African student movements to "fight the common enemy."

Mashinini, now touring American universities, blamed the press for misreporting him and "putting a wedge between the ANC, PAC and the students." He said Prés Amin was suffering the same treatment at the hands of the press.

He and George Seatholo, his successor as Soweto student leader, are being sponsored by the National Student Coalition against Racism,

a body not previously active on Africa, but which is now planning two days of national action against South Africa later this month.

Mashinini said he had not joined the ANC or the PAC because his colleagues at home would be jeopardised as they would be seen as agents of the movements. — DDC.



# Soweto gets new breed of nurses at clinics

## Science Editor

Soweto's clinics are slowly coming to life again after the riots last year. But they are clinics with a difference, for a new, specially trained breed of nurse is now carrying the burden.

This is the primary health-care nurse who not only nurses patients, but is trained to diagnose and treat.

"I am impressed by what I have seen," the Secretary for Health, Dr Johan de Beer, said yesterday when he and the Transvaal Director of Hospital Services, Dr Hennie Grové, visited Baragwanath Hospital where the nurses were being trained.

## DISPENSATION

Special dispensation has had to be given by the Department of Health to enable the nurses to diagnose and prescribe.

What has been an experiment on the part of the hospital — faced with a health crisis after the riots because white doctors could no longer man the clinics — is turning out to be a success.

"This is not an inferior service — in fact, through the primary health-care nurses the people of Soweto are now better off than before," says Dr

consulting a doctor. Thus, the nurses do not block the patient's access to doctors but complement their work.

So successful has been the scheme that the nurses have been able to deal adequately with most of the patients who came for advice and treatment, referring only the small balance.

## COMMUNICATION

"Already we have trained 16 nurses and another 12 are in training," said Dr Wagstaff. "They are carefully selected for their experience in general nursing and adaptability to the new role they will have to play."

"The community is accepting them — I have even been told by patients that they don't want to see me but a sister. Communication between patient and staff is so much better."

Of the eight clinics in Soweto, those at Diepkloof and Orlando have been reopened.

Dr de Beer said: "One of the greatest programmes my department wants to see get off the ground is community health. Our greatest stumbling block is manpower shortage. So we hit upon the idea of using that



Dr Johan de Beer, Secretary for Health (left), Dr P J Beukes, superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital (centre), and Dr Hennie Grové, director of Hospital Services, watch a primary health care nurse in action with a little patient and its mother.

the paediatric side of the operation.

The nurses are trained to recognise conditions which should be seen by a doctor and any patient has the right to insist on

the type of work — the nurses.

"This is only the beginning. Now the doctors can spend their time much more profitably than in the past."

Lucy Wagstaff



8. rushing to any stopping car, appealing for jobs. Rebuffed, they return and wait for the next passer-by. Finally, most return home, unsure, they tell the *FM*, whether they will have the train fare to return next day.
92. South African Institute of Farm Labour in the Orange Fr no. 2,
93. See, in particular, P. Rich and the Evolution of Apartheid I he nt of Witwatersrand, 1976, mimeo; 76, mimeo. Capitalism in South African

Work-seekers interviewed outside the Wrab Albert Street office this week said that they have little money left over for food. What they have goes to their children. A big fear now is robbery.

The unemployment situation appears to have had a serious effect on township life. Numerous instances have been reported of men walking into houses in groups and demanding money from residents if they are employed. The men stress that they are not "tsotsis" but "unemployed family men". They threaten to burn houses down if their money isn't given.

Crime is definitely on the increase and there is an unofficial curfew by 7 pm on Fridays. Cars are increasingly being stripped by criminals and sold. One man, arrested for theft, asked his friends to tell his family he was "only trying to earn a living".

The Johannesburg Black Sash office also reports some stark trends. The Sash has been receiving letters from women in the Bantustans asking for food, because husbands on the Reef are unable to send money home. Retrenched contract workers are seeking for help in being sent home — despite the fact that they will lose their UIF benefits — because they fear arrest as "idle or undesirable elements".

There is also an upturn in requests to trace unclaimed moneys on behalf of dead relatives and money held by prison authorities on imprisonment.

Jobless is also affecting businesses in Soweto. A taxi driver tells the *FM* that business has been falling off from the beginning of this year: "People prefer to use their money to eat rather than waste it looking fruitlessly for jobs." One line of trade which has benefited, however, is bookmaking. Betting has risen sharply in recent months, a bookmaker tells the *FM*.

The situation is worse than critical already. With 800 Soweto pupils writing matric exams at the moment, how much worse will it be in a few months time?

## FIX MAIL 11/3/77 UNEMPLOYMENT - 1 Ripping the fabric

In a statement released this week, West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Wrab) chairman Manie Mulder says unemployment in Soweto is not yet an acute problem. He should try telling that to the unemployed.

Mulder says that "many work seekers can still afford to be fastidious in regard to the jobs offered to them" because they don't accept certain types of work — namely "night watchmen, heavy manual labourers, municipal and railway workers, domestics and gardeners".

Has Mulder stood outside his own Wrab offices? There, each morning, Soweto men gather at strategic points,

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Soweto: Telephone exchanges put out of operation

33. Where the price is high, the effect is to :

1. Have almost no effect
2. Place a heavy burden on the shoulders of the poor
3. Place a heavy burden on the shoulders of the rich
4. Reduce government revenue
5. Shift the burden of the tax on the shoulders of the poor

(565) Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) Whether any telephone exchanges in Soweto were put out of operation during the riots in the latter half of 1976; if so, which exchanges;
- (2) whether the exchanges have been restored; if not, when is it expected that they will be restored.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

a good was relatively scarce on that good would be

of the tax on the shoulders of the poor

of the tax on the shoulders of the rich

34. If the price of a good is expected to rise, the effect is to :

1. Raise revenue
2. Raise revenue and reduce price
3. Reduce price
4. Both 1. and 2. above
5. Reduce revenue

- (1) Yes; Iketlo exchange was destroyed by fire. Interruptions of service at the other exchanges were of a temporary nature.
- (2) No; restoration of the Iketlo exchange is dependent on the acquisition of suitable accommodation from the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, but at this stage it is not possible to say when it is likely to take place. In the meantime as many as possible business and medical services are being provided in Iketlo from the Orlando exchange.

potatoes was 0.25 then the output 20% above the expected

effect the increased output.

35. If the equilibrium price of eggs is 20 cents a dozen, then the effect of legislation which ruled that the minimum price of eggs could not be below 18 cents a dozen would be to :

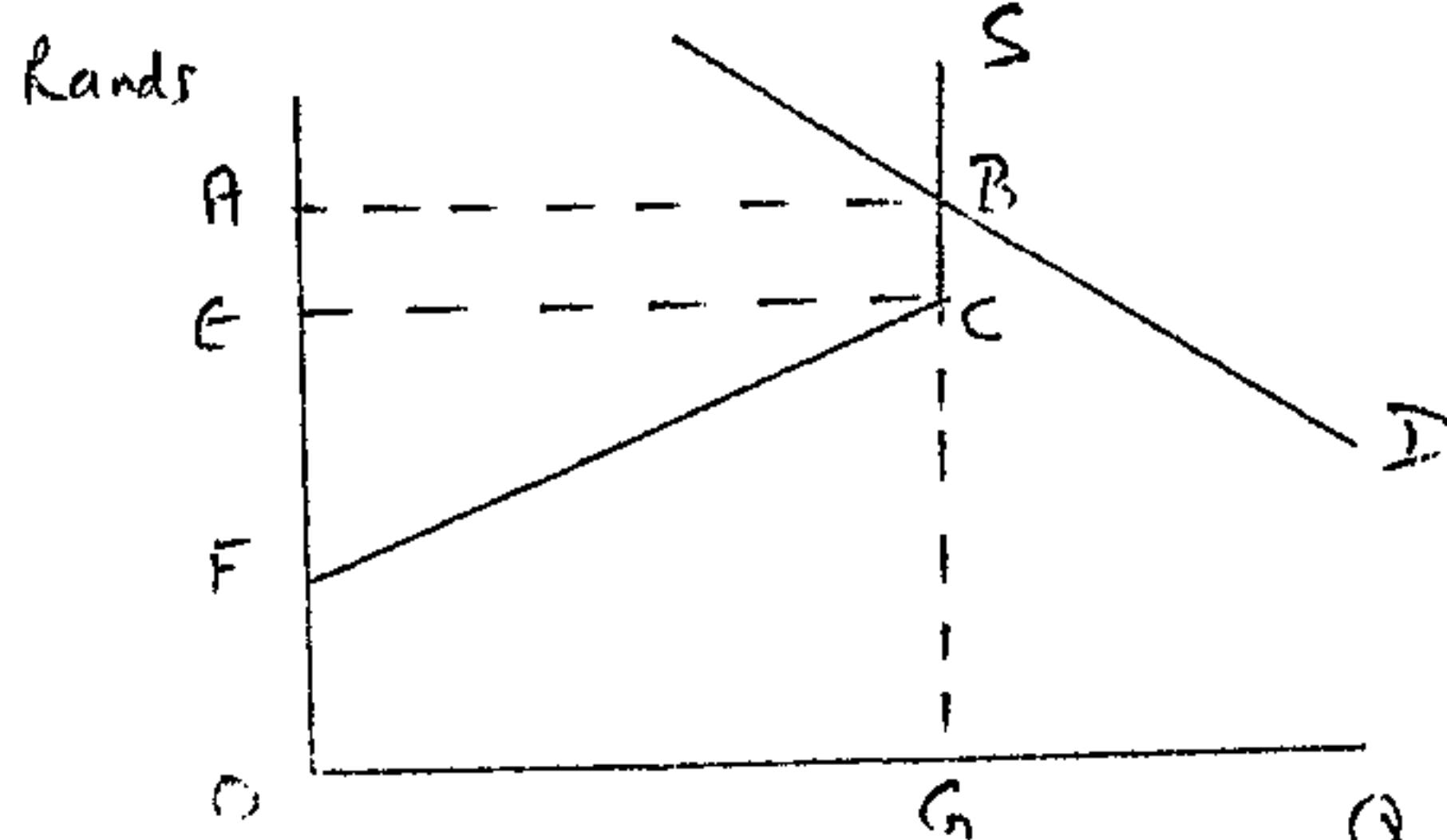
1. Reduce the supply of eggs.
2. Increase the demand for eggs.
3. Both 1. and 2. above.
4. Cause a surplus of eggs.
5. Have no effect.

was 20 cents a dozen, then the minimum price of eggs could not be below 18 cents a dozen would be to :

36. If the equilibrium market rent of homogeneous Sea Point flats was 10 cents per square foot per month then the effect of rent control that laid down a maximum price of rents a square foot would be to :

1. Help alleviate the housing shortage in Cape Town.
2. Increase the rate of turnover in flats.
3. Increase the chances of newly married couples finding a flat in Sea Point.
4. Make it more difficult for newcomers to find a flat.
5. All three possibilities 1. 2. and 3. above.

37/ In the following diagram economic rent is :



1. EF per unit of land.
2. OABG
3. The amount ABCF
4. The triangle ECF
5. The rectangle ABCE



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## Still no Soweto tours

One of Johannesburg's chief tourist attractions -- Soweto -- is still virtually out of bounds for most overseas visitors.

The last official bus tour of Soweto was abruptly curtailed on June 16 last when the riots broke out. The West Rand Administration Board recently considered resuming the tours but remains reluctant. The matter is still under consideration.

"One is jittery about sending tourists there," said a WRAB spokesman.

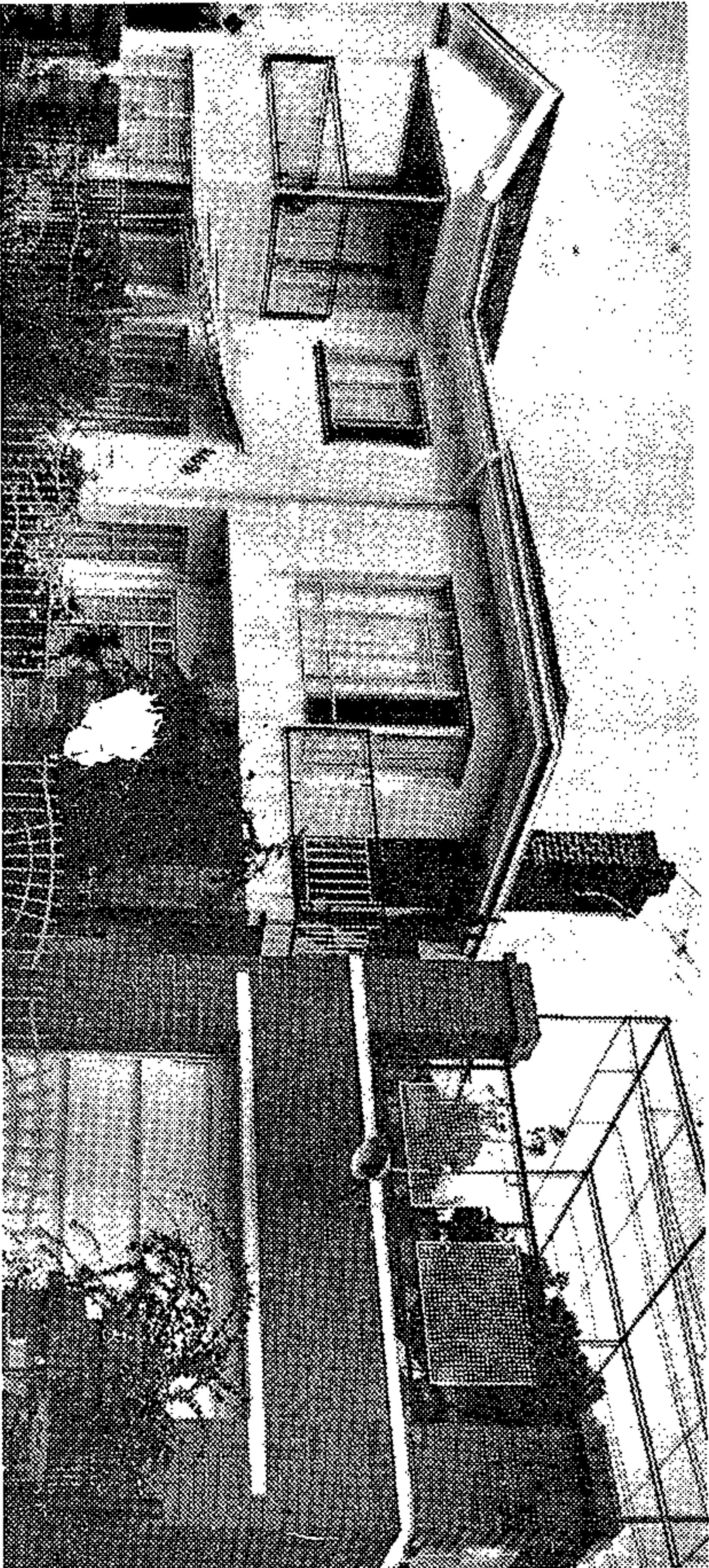
"The next thing we know, someone might get a brick on his head.

"We want to be safe rather than sorry. Our own staff go into Soweto of course, but we get paid for breaking our necks."

In normal years, between 14 000 and 15 000 visitors, many from overseas, went on the tours and even then the board found that it often could not satisfy demand.



# The R90 000



Knock three times and ask for "Dutch" . . . the plush Diepkloof shebeen run by Mr Zachariah Lebunu (above).

## Soweto shebeen

By ENOCH DUMA

THE house cost R90 000 and outside there were long, low cars, glittering in the afternoon sun.

Inside an elegantly-dressed host handed round glasses of whisky to his half-dozen business men guests. The talk was subdued — of money and cars and houses. And every man there was breaking the law. This was a Soweto shebeen.

**DRINKING** in Soweto may lose some of its excitement if the Government decides to legalise shebeens. Perhaps the security of knowing the police will not interrupt a session may take some of the kick out of the booze. But, legal or not, shebeens are an immovable part of the Soweto scene and they come in a surprising variety of shapes and sizes.

was your friendly, neighbourhood local. Neither of them like the At present shebeen "kings" they might soon be licensed and legalised. ling brandy at R6 a bottle, whisky at R8 and sparkling wine at R2,50.

ched the rumour that the house was built out of the profits. "I got the money from my parents' will." Dutch has strict rules. No strangers. No teenagers. No trouble. And the customers? What is the attraction in drinking over-priced liquor in someone else's home? Mr Willie Rabothata: It's the communal spirit. The atmosphere of intimacy, the talks and socialising. And all shebeens hand out an *igwaxaza* — a free

Slow me a tub



A few kilometres away and a few notches down the social scale, the talk was of horse-racing and the tipple was beer at 70c a quart.

A young man was in earnest conversation with the shirt-sleeved host. He was a regular, negotiating an interest-free loan to bury his father, who had just died unexpectedly. Twenty people were squashed into the well-scrubbed cottage. They all knew each other and no one was drunk. The local priest sometimes dropped by.

Another shebeen. If the first was a five-star gentleman's club, the second

gal boozing shop with squalid, wild-eyed misfits staggering from one debauchery to the next.

### 'Kings' run

### a risk

Of course, in the shadier reaches of Soweto there are such Dickensian dens, the haunts of tsotsis and down-and-outs. But most of Soweto's estimated 200 shebeens are properly run and respectable. Which is why, perhaps, that the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, hinted this week

of heavy fines and confiscation of their stocks. Customers are liable to R40 admission-of-guilt fines. Neither of which is any sort of deterrent.

Business is booming, with some estimates putting turnover in Soweto at R100-million a year.

Mr X, the high school dropout reputed to be behind most of the supplies, is rumoured to make R200 000 a year — tax free. He was, perhaps, even more anxious than Mr Vorster when the riots last year closed the shebeens.

A big time "king" can make R3 000 a month from sol-

the Fish Pond Club, admits to a turnover of R400 a week and a profit of R200.

At the Airport, a popular Orlando "spot," the hostess would not talk business with outsiders. She admitted to selling "only 20 cases of beer a week."

### Scotching

### a rumour

Mr Zachariah "Dutch" Leburu, who runs a sedate club in his R90 000 Diepkloof house, couldn't estimate his takings. "I don't have a bookkeeper," he said blandly. But he scot-

that does that! Mr Bongani Mlangeni: If visitors call on me in the middle of the night I can take them around to my local without any fuss. If I'm out of money we can drink on credit.

Mr Caesar Mkhlasibe: What is the fun of drinking at home alone? Only alcoholics do that. And some people want to support Black businesses. Many of Soweto's shebeens are better than city pubs.

Commenting on Mr Kruger's plans, Miss Goba said wistfully: "It would be nice to run shebeens legally. But then we'll have to find another word for them."

Sam  
Jim

13/3/77

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# ILLEGAL SHEBEENS GET SUPPLIES FROM GOVERNMENT TOWNS

3/27/77  
By PAT FABLEY

MORE than half the multi-million rand liquor trade in one Durban township is handled by the "illegal" shebeens — and the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board knowingly does business with them.

Official statistics show that blacks in the townships around Durban spent R16,15 million on liquor last year. Yet the legal liquor outlets of the Port Natal BAB recorded a turnover in the region of R5 million.

Those startling figures were disclosed this week by the board's director of business undertakings, Mr Pierre Neethling, the man who has his finger on the pulse of the organisation's revenue earners.

But far from criticising the competition, Mr Neethling repeated that shebeens should be legalised and welcomed Cabinet-level moves to investigate the matter.

He said the Port Natal BAB had been working steadily behind the scenes for more than two years for official recognition of shebeens. The idea also had the sympathy of the more progressive administration boards.

Shebeens, as the illegal pubs are known to whites, are a phenomenon that now fills a very important social need in the black townships, explained Mr Neethling, who is preparing a thesis on the subject for a Ph.D.



Theresa Sodi of Orlando West in Soweto (left) entertains her "guests" in a typical smoky shebeen.

## Great booze ruse

degree.

"The shebeens are recognised by the liquor companies as an important distribution channel in their marketing strategy," he said. "Some companies have black sales representatives who do nothing else but tout their pro-

ducts around the shebeens. And they have done so for many years.

"We also know the shebeens buy from our own outlets. There are 22 Bantu administration boards in the country and I don't believe there is one of them that would close its doors to

the business."

There are three recognisable classes of shebeen, catering respectively for white-collar workers, blue-collar workers and — at the lowest level — the backyard shebeen which caters for an element on the fringes of the law

and outside it.

"All are very much part of the African way of life and all under the present circumstances are equally illegal but of the 130 000 people living in KwaMashu, most at one time or another patronise the shebeens." At a conservative

estimate there are about 300 shebeens operating in the township. There is usually a shebeen in every block, said Mr Neethling.

The better establishments operate as the neighbourhood club. In fact patrons have to be personally vetted by the "shebeen queen" before being accepted as regular guests.

The township pubs do not necessarily operate only at night. Each caters for the type of neighbourhood in which it is situated and keeps hours most suitable to the residents.

Legalise  
them  
and  
lose  
all the fun

By CLEMENT NTOMBELA

LEGALISING shebeens will take all the fun out of boozing — and how much will the licences cost?

These are the main reactions to Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger's plan, I learned this week.

And what about the out-of-work "lookouts"? If there are to be no more raids, there's no point in having people "keeping nix."

It will also effectively end the reign of the "Big Mamas" — the shebeen queens who rule with a strong left hook and an eye on the credit tabs.

At least one shebeen queen I know used to hide her sorghum beer cartons in a toilet. When confronted by liquor-raiding police squad one day, she bolted herself inside the toilet, opened a tap and started emptying the containers into the wash basin.

The police could see the sorghum beer pouring out from an outside drain. Finally she opened the toilet door and could not be arrested as the booze — and the case — had gone down the drain.



S. Tr. 13/3/77

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The fact that they are able to fit so closely into township life is one of the reasons why many residents prefer to drink there than at the legal beer halls and lounge bars run by the administration board.

Another big drawcard, said Mr Neethling, is that shebeen "club members" are able to buy liquor on credit and avoid the muggers and thugs who hang out near the beer halls.

Shebeens have various names like "Corner House", "The Moon", "The Palace", "Aunt Sally" and "Big Ben". Many operate a 24-hour service. Liquor prices vary. Some sell nips (quarter bottles) at R1,20; R1,30 or R1,40 and beers at 75 cents, 80 cents or 85 cents a quart.

They all have an air of carefree festivity which is part of urban Africa. But legality will change all that.

# Tragedy as phone operator slept

A Soweto doctor has blamed the inadequate phone system in the black complex for the death of one of his patients after he had to go with police to waken a sleeping telephone operator.

"At 3 am today (March 5), I lost a patient with bronchial asthma and mitral stenosis that I had nursed for the past 15 years," Dr N. H. Motlana told The Star in a letter.

The attack started at 10 pm, he said. "My home

telephone was cut off when Iketlo exchange was destroyed in June last year, but relatives managed to reach my home by taxi at 1 am. After seeing the patient I decided to send her to Baragwanath Hospital.

"That meant going to my consulting rooms in Diepkloof, where the phone is still working. Failing to raise the Orlando exchange, I drove to the Orlando police station for assistance.

"Having also failed to raise the exchange, they gave me a policeman to accompany me to the Orlando post office. After hammering on the window of the exchange room we eventually woke the operator.

"After further delays, the ambulance reached the house in Orlando West almost two hours later. As the ambulance men put the patient on the stretcher, she mercifully died."



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Riots in Soweto: Compensation

Mr. H. MILLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether employees of his Department and/or Bantu Affairs Administration Boards who suffered damage in the riots of June to December 1976 in Soweto will be compensated; if not, why not; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) on what basis and (c) from what source will compensation be paid;
- (2) whether any compensation has been paid to date; if so, what total amount.

The MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) The West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board is still attending to claims for compensation by its employees.
- (2) No compensation has been paid by the Board from its own funds to date.

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"The price of wheat rose sharply (a) because the dry spell reduced the yield per acre and (b) because millers sought to stockpile wheat to protect themselves from future price increases that would occur if the drought were to the price rise was due to

1. A shift in the demand curve.
2. A shift in the supply curve.
3. Shifts in both the demand curve.
4. Movements along both curves.
5. None of the above.

26. If the economy is fully employed, an upward shift in the demand schedule for corn alone

1. Take barley from government storage and sell it on the open market.
2. Encourage farmers to use more fertilizer on their barley-growing land.
3. Try to lower the price of rye (a substitute).
4. Try to lower average family income.
5. Encourage farmers to grow less barley.

25. If you were a government official and wanted to raise the price of barley, which of the following actions would you take?

1. If supply declines and demand remains constant, equilibrium price will fall.
2. If supply increases and demand remains constant, equilibrium price will rise.
3. If demand decreases and supply increases, equilibrium price will fall.
4. If supply increases and demand increases more, equilibrium price will fall.
5. None of the above.

24. Which of the following statements is correct?

5.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE  
EN -ONTWIKKELING

336

No. 420

25 Maart 1977

WES - TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE - ADMINIS-  
TRASIERAAD.—AFSKAFFING VAN DIE BANTOE-  
WOONGEBIED GELEë TE OTTOSDAL

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 (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), hierby bekend dat die Bantoevoorgeskrewe gebied geleë te Ottosdal binne die regsgebied van die Wes-Transvaalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad, en afgesonder ingevolge Goewermentenskennisgewing 1219 van 24 Julie 1931, kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.

Goewermentenskennisgewing 1219 van 24 Julie 1931, word hierby ingetrek.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.  
(Lêer A6/5/2/0-1)

No. 421

25 Maart 1977

(1) BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE  
HOOGVELDGEBIED.—WYSIGING VAN DIE VOOR-  
GESKREWE GEBIED OGIES

(2) BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE  
SUID-TRANSVAALGEBIED. VERKLARING VAN  
DIE VOORGESKREWE GEBIED BEKEND AS  
KRIEL

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling—

(1) wysig hierby, met ingang van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die waarin afkondiging hiervan geskied, kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 9bis (3) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die omskrywing van die voorgeskrewe gebied van Ogies, soos vervat in die Bylae van Proklamasie 187 van 1957, soos gewysig in die Bylae van Proklamasie 146 van 1959 en soos verder gewysig in Bylae 3 van Goewermentenskennisgewing 590 van 17 April 1970, deur genoemde voorgeskrewe gebied te verklein deur die plase vermeld in Bylae 1 hiervan daaruit weg te neem;

(2) verklaar hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 9bis (1) (a) en (c) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), en na oorlegpleging met die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Suid-Transvaalgebied, dat met ingang van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die waarin afkondiging hiervan geskied—

(a) die gebied in Bylae 2 hiervan omskryf, 'n voorgeskrewe gebied is;

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 420

25 March 1977

WESTERN TRANSVAAL AREA BANTU AFFAIRS  
ADMINISTRATION BOARD. — ABOLITION OF  
BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA SITUATE AT  
OTTOSDAL

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 area situate at Ottosdal within the area of jurisdiction of the Western Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board and set apart under Government Notice 1219, dated 24 July 1931, has been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act.

Government Notice 1219, dated 24 July 1931, is hereby withdrawn.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File A6/5/2/041)

No. 421

25 March 1977

(1) BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD  
FOR THE HIGHVELD AREA.—AMENDMENT OF  
THE PRESCRIBED AREA OF OGIES

(2) BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD  
FOR THE SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL AREA.—  
DECLARATION OF THE PRESCRIBED AREA  
KNOWN AS KRIEL

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, hereby—

(1) amend, with effect from the first day of the month following that in which publication hereof takes place, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 9bis (3) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the definition of the prescribed area of Ogies, contained in the Schedule to Proclamation 187 of 1957, as amended in the Schedule to Proclamation 146 of 1959 and as further amended in Schedule 3 to Government Notice 590, dated 17 April 1970, by the curtailment of the said prescribed area by the excision of the farms enumerated in Schedule 1 hereto;

(2) declare by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 9bis (1) (a) and (c) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), and after consultation with the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Southern Transvaal Area, that with effect from the first day of the month following that in which publication hereof takes place—

(a) the area defined in Schedule 2 hereto shall be a prescribed area;



(b) die gebied in subparagraaf (a) hierbo vermeld, geag word 'n stadsg gebied te wees vir doeleindes van die uitvoering van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die Wet op Bantoe-arbeid, 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), en die regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig; en

(c) die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Suid-Transvaalgebied regsbevoegdheid in die gebied omskryf in Bylae 2 hiervan het vir doeleindes van die uitvoering van die wette en regulasies genoem in subparagraaf (b) hierbo.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.  
(Lêer A1/3/2/13/5)

### BYLAE 1

#### WYSIGING VAN DIE VOORGESKREWE GEBIED OGIES

Die voorgeskrewe gebied van Ogies word hierby verklein deur die wegneem van die volgende plase, geleë in die landdrosdistrik Bethal, uit genoemde voorgeskrewe gebied:

1. Vlaklaagte 45 IS.
2. Middeldrift 42 IS.
3. Blesbokfontein 38 IS.
4. Frischgewaagd 60 IS.
5. Nooitgedacht 59 IS.
6. Vaalpan 68 IS.
7. Vierfontein 61 IS.

### BYLAE 2

#### VOORGESKREWE GEBIED BEKEND AS KRIEL

Die volgende plase in die landdrosdistrik Bethal soos aangedui op Plan 214 wat in die kantore van die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, Pretoria, en die Hoofdirekteur, Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Suid-Transvaalgebied, te Standerton, bewaar word:

1. Vlaklaagte 45 IS.
2. Middeldrift 42 IS.
3. Blesbokfontein 38 IS.
4. Frischgewaagd 60 IS.
5. Nooitgedacht 59 IS.
6. Vaalpan 68 IS.
7. Vierfontein 61 IS.
8. Roodebloem 58 IS.
9. Onverwacht 70 IS.
10. Driefontein 69 IS.
11. Haasfontein 85 IS.

No. 457 25 Maart 1977

#### BEPALING EN AFSONDERING VAN 'N DORP.—MAKHADO, DISTRIK DZANANI, VENDA

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, bepaal en sonder hierby af, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie 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 Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, onder die naam Makhado, die grond beskryf in die Bylae hiervan, as 'n dorp vir die okupasie, bewoning en ander redelike behoeftes van Bantoes.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.  
(Lêer T60/4/1382/4)

### BYLAE

Die kore van die dorp is groot 135,035 8 hektares, geleë op die plase Serole 208 MT en Serole 208 MT, Distrik Dzanani, Venda, sowas aangedui op Afsonderingsplan No. 137/

(b) the area mentioned in subparagraph (a) above shall be deemed to be an urban area for the purposes of the administration of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), and the regulations made thereunder; and

(c) the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Southern Transvaal Area shall have jurisdiction in the area defined in Schedule 2 hereto for the purposes of the administration of the Acts and regulations mentioned in subparagraph (b) above.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.  
(File A1/3/2/13/5)

### SCHEDULE 1

#### AMENDMENT OF THE PRESCRIBED AREA OF OGIES

The prescribed area of Ogies is hereby curtailed by the excision of the following farms, situate in the Magisterial District of Bethal, from the said prescribed area:

1. Vlaklaagte 45 IS.
2. Middeldrift 42 IS.
3. Blesbokfontein 38 IS.
4. Frischgewaagd 60 IS.
5. Nooitgedacht 59 IS.
6. Vaalpan 68 IS.
7. Vierfontein 61 IS.

### SCHEDULE 2

#### PRESCRIBED AREA KNOWN AS KRIEL

The following farms in the Magisterial District of Bethal, shown on Plan 214, which is filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director, Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Southern Transvaal Area at Standerton:

1. Vlaklaagte 45 IS.
2. Middeldrift 42 IS.
3. Blesbokfontein 38 IS.
4. Frischgewaagd 60 IS.
5. Nooitgedacht 59 IS.
6. Vaalpan 68 IS.
7. Vierfontein 61 IS.
8. Roodebloem 58 IS.
9. Onverwacht 70 IS.
10. Driefontein 69 IS.
11. Haasfontein 85 IS.

No. 457 25 March 1977

#### DEFINING AND SETTING APART OF A TOWNSHIP.—MAKHADO, DISTRICT OF DZANANI, VENDA

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, do hereby on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration 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 Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, define and set apart under the name of Makhado the area of land described in the Schedule hereto as a township for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of Bantu.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.  
(File T60/4/1382/4)

### SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, in extent 135,035 8 hectares, situate on the farms Serole 208 MT and Serole 208 MT, District of Dzanani, Venda, as shown on General Plan



Hansard 10 @ col 755 29/3/77

# Visits to schools in Soweto

(695) Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

Whether he has visited schools in Soweto since June 1976; if not, why not; if so, (a) what schools, (b) on what dates, (c) with whom did he have discussions, (d) what representations were made to him and (e) what were the results of the representations in each case.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

Although Soweto was visited on 23 June 1976, no visits were specifically paid to schools. Discussions with representatives and leaders of Soweto were held with me, my Deputy Ministers and Heads of Departments as is customary. Representations in connection with educational matters, including the medium of instruction, were made to me. The results of the representations were that certain changes in procedure in connection with the choice of the medium of instruction have been effected.

country.  
19 country.  
19 country.

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1. Zero.
2. Not measurable.
3. Variable.
4. Infinite.
5. None of the above.

50.

If you won't have to give up a particular thing, then its opposite

1. Benefit producers in the
2. Harm both producers and consumers
3. Benefit both producers and consumers
4. Benefit both producers and consumers
5. Increase exports.

49.

In a simple two country world trading a simple homogeneous commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing country would be to :

1. Black workers like it that way.
2. Employers do not need labour right through the year.
3. The economy is expanding.
4. The pursuit of two goals, viz. (a) Economic growth, (b) Creation of independent Bantustans in which all South African Blacks must be citizens.
5. It happens everywhere else.

48.

The primary cause of oscillating migration in the South African economy is that

1. The failure in 1972 to find many anchovies off the Peruvian coast.
2. World economic growth and the high income elasticity of demand for meat.
3. The burning of surplus crops.
4. World population growth outstripping food supplies.
5. Deliberate cutbacks by major producers in the output of wheat.

47.

According to Edwin P. Reubens' article in Challenge the world food shortage is due primarily to -

1. Can never be self financing.
2. Costs the government nothing because it buys or sells stocks at the same price.
3. Stabilises incomes as well.
4. Both 1. and 2. above.
5. Can never work because one cannot control the weather.

46.

A buffer stock scheme which aims to stabilise prices -

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West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board: Racial Damage

(723) Mrs. H. SUTHERLAND asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

country by the  
commodity  
pinom ty would

- (1) Whether any (a) schools, (b) bottle stores and (c) beer halls damaged during the past 12 months (the latter half of 1976 have been rebuilt or re-equipped by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board; if so, (i) how many and (ii) at what cost;
- (2) what portion of the cost of rebuilding or re-equipping in respect of each category was derived from insurance settlements.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a), (b) and (c): Only minor repairs have been done

(a) (i) 4

(ii) R3 903

(b) (i) 6

(ii) R2 946

(c) (i) 15

(ii) R23 180

(2) To date nil.

when a  
level would

1. Increase world trade.
2. Decrease the price of the amount of the tariff.
3. Lower the price in the export by produce.
4. Increase output by produce.
5. Both 1. and 3. above.

32. In a simple two country world the effect of removing an import be to :

1. Lower the price of strawbe
2. Raise the income of strawbe
3. Have no effect on strawbe
4. Lower the incomes of straw
5. Both 1. and 4. above.

31. If the demand for strawberries had harvest which reduced out

1. (a) and (b) only.
2. (b) only.
3. (c) only.
4. (d) only.
5. None of them.

- (a) Zero
- (b) Greater than zero but less than one.
- (c) One
- (d) Greater than one

30. "If the railways are making a loss on passenger traffic they should lower their fares". The suggested remedy would only work if the demand for rail travel has a price elasticity of

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.
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. The analysis in the quotation is correct.
2. The quotation confuses shifts in curves 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.

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# Profits from sale of Bantu beer/other liquor

\*11. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What percentage of the profits derived by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board from the sale of (a) Bantu beer and (b) other liquor is (i) used for the promotion of the general welfare of and provision of services for Bantu in the area of the Board and (ii) paid over to the Department for use in the homelands.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) 100%.

(ii) Nil.

(b) (i) 80%.

(ii) 20%.

The 20% reflected in (b)(ii) is paid over to the Department but not specifically for use in Homelands only.

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC R			
	36		37	
	No.	Area	No.	Area
TO	1	1	20	20
2 -	21	61	626	1 586
5 -	39	263	148	1 056
10 -	17	230	55	773
20 -	15	444	42	1 300
50 -	2	123	22	1 615
100 -	6	726	13	1 914
200 -	3	735	15	3 692
300 -	5	1 929	13	5 084
500 -	2	1 795	14	9 561
1 000 -	2	2 998	1	1 199
2 000 -	1	3 565	4	10 689
5 000 -	-	-	-	-
10 000 -	-	-	1	14 837
OVER	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	114	12 870	974	53 326

5	762	30	4 324	515	73 981	332
1	240	15	3 694	290	71 124	72
-	-	9	3 419	327	125 932	72
2	1 448	17	11 789	385	277 269	72
3	4 625	7	8 611	276	398 440	72
1	2 043	2	4 992	177	526 622	72
-	-	-	-	39	260 895	72
-	-	-	-	5	66 300	72
236	10 741	404	53 793	3 977	1 874 520	72



# Soweto welcomes the 'American experience'

Star 4/11/77

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Report by Barbara Ludman

Most afternoons, the small whitewashed room is full to overflowing. Young men pore over books on science, history or music or leaf through magazines. When the tables are full, students spread their homework on the floor.

The US Information Service opened its reading room cum arts centre 16 months ago in the YMCA Building at Orlando East, subletting the first floor premises from the African Music and Drama Association.

USIS acted in response to prodding by US Congressman Mr Charles Diggs, who said he wanted to extend the American experience to Soweto, "the second largest city in Africa."

The American ex-

perience is there, all right. Anybody who looks up from his book is likely to run head-on into a print of an 18th century American president, a plastic bicentennial medal, or a giant-sized poster of actor Sidney Poitier dressed like an advertisement for dinner jackets.

The American experience is there in the red, white and blue curtains, the stacks of films and videotapes stored for regular Tuesday night shows, and in the visiting American politicians, celebrities and artists who stop by the reading room whenever they're in town.

But most of all, it's there in the books and

magazines — all made in the USA and many chosen with an eye to a black audience.

Ebony, a glossy magazine aimed at America's black middle class, was taken off the list of banned publications here last October. All the USIS libraries in South Africa rushed to stock it — including the Soweto reading room. It is the only magazine that cannot be checked out.

"We wouldn't get it back," explained director Mr Zuko Tofile last week.

The March issue includes 100 careers for the future; a picture spread of President Carter's inauguration; a story about a

black woman who drives a diesel locomotive for the Sante Fe railroad; and a feature about Illinois's teacher of the year, a black biology professor in Chicago.

"Psychologically, it's a booster," Mr Tofile said. "Ebony is a drawing card for us."

More than a quarter of the 600 books in the reading room deal with black America: books by Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, and James Baldwin; the haunting posthumous collection of pieces by playwright Lorraine Hansberry, entitled "To Be Young, Gifted and Black"; and anthologies of fiction and poetry. These books, with Ebony, are the most popular in the library.

There are books on the civil rights struggles in the late 1950s and 60s: memoirs, now that the struggle has largely succeeded.

One of the more curious publications in the reading room is a USIS bi-monthly journal called 'Problems of Communism.' Experts contribute interminable articles on such subjects as the militarisation of the USSR and censorship in eastern Europe. As one might expect from a US Government publication, the tone of the journal is distinctly anti-communist, and a surprising number of people can't get enough of it.

"There are so many people being labelled as communist, and people want to know what it's all about," Mr Tofile said. "If you talk about democracy, they know what you're talking about. But if you talk about communism, they find it fearsome."

Nearly a thousand people use the reading room every month.

"We have teachers who are trying to upgrade their qualifications through correspondence, and they use a lot of our reference works," Mr Tofile said. "There are students taking their matric through correspondence, and they come here too. Some students come here to study because there's no space at home. I let them use the top shelves for a table, and if we have a film programme scheduled, I show the film in the kitchen so I won't disturb them. We cater for students from Standard 9 upwards."

USIS officials attribute the library's success to its location in the YMCA building, its performing arts programmes and its evening hours — four nights a week.

Not the patrons. They talk about the books.

On one recent afternoon, composer Mr Stompie Mavi was reading about black music in the US: form 3 student Mr Reginald Phillip was studying a Life Science Laboratory book on the body; Mr Sabelo Gqiba, who is working towards a correspondence certificate in electronics, was comparing voltage regulators; actor Mr Visi Dibakwane was immersed in a theatre book; Harlequin sprinter Mr Reginald Zulu was checking Olympic records.

The reading room is the only facility opened in Soweto by a foreign government, according to Johannesburg USIS director Mr W L Jacobsen. And the Americans have not ruled out establishing similar outposts in other townships sometime in the future.

"But you could make a better case for opening another reading room in Soweto," Mr Jacobsen said. "Transport in Soweto is difficult. It's hard for people to get to the reading room if they don't live in the area."



Director of the USIS reading room, Mr Zuko Tofile.





USIS reading room director Mr Zuko Tofile (in white jacket) talks to patrons about books on order. From an American point of view, the collection is fairly staid. It has to be. Many black protest books normally found in libraries in the US are banned in South Africa. Mr Anthony Mpama says he comes to the room to read history. "The books here are genuine. They are not summaries. They're books where you can get all the facts," he says.



STAR  
5/4/77

Among the firms he named were Xerox Corp., Polaroid and International Business Machines.

Mr Tsietsi Mashinini, who said he was wanted in South Africa for organised protests in Soweto last June, said at a news conference in Tallahassee that 350 US firms are exploiting black Africans.

He said the firms profit heavily from the labour of black workers who are paid 80 percent less than the whites for the same work.

"The Carter Government is scared of the spread of communism in South Africa," he said. — "But we don't regard ourselves as communist because we don't know what communism it." — Sapa-AP.



# Policy dictates standards of Black housing

*Cape Times*  
5/4/77

—evidence

JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of Community Development built basic, standard houses for blacks because in terms of Government policy they were temporary workers in urban areas, the Cillie Commission of inquiry heard yesterday.

Giving evidence, Mr Louis Fouche, Secretary for the Department of Community Development, said Government policy encouraged blacks to return to the homelands. Standards for houses in urban areas were determined by demand.

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie about black complaints concerning poor-quality housing, Mr G C Strydom said 60 percent of the blacks could not afford anything other than basic housing. He said the department had not received a single application to buy a better-quality house.

Mr Fouche said that when the low-cost housing scheme was first introduced it gave blacks a much higher standard of living. Many were extremely satisfied when they left places such as Sophiatown for Soweto.

The department was improving facilities by providing running-water and

bathrooms in houses, he said.

Replying to several points raised in evidence by Mr J C de Villiers, chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Fouche said a reason why control over the erection of black schools and houses was not given to the Department of Bantu Administration was that the Department of Community Development was responsible for houses for all population groups.

It had developed a panel of experts and since blacks were the lowest income group, they needed more low-cost housing than other groups. During the past 10 years more than R6½m was given to local authorities to build 5 458 classrooms in black schools.

The National Housing Fund had been under great pressure during the past two years. Fund allocations for black schools could not satisfy the demand at present, Mr Fouche said.

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DAILY AST

## Bank's Soweto loan attacked

LONDON — An announcement that Barclays National Bank of South Africa is to participate in a R70 million scheme to install electricity in Soweto homes has been dismissed as "totally cynical" by anti-apartheid pressure groups.

They say the move is a cunning and carefully coordinated public relations ploy to take the sting out of their protests at Barclays purchase of South African defence bonds.

The latest move was announced on the eve of the bank's annual shareholders' meeting in London at which anti-apartheid groups intend putting the board on the spot over the war bonds purchase.

The Rev David Haslam, a senior member of the End Loans Group, said the bank had clearly coordinated the announcement of the Soweto scheme to fit Barclays needs.

"Electricity or no electricity, we believe Barclays should withdraw all its South African operations," he said.

The anti-apartheid activist, Mr Peter Hain, said yesterday Barclays had lied over its investment in South African defence bonds.

Mr Hain, who will be raising the issue of the defence bonds at the bank's annual meeting here today, was reported to have said:

"The recent contradictory news reports point the lie to the claim made by Barclays that its 64 per cent stake in its South African subsidiary provides an opportunity to exercise a liberalising influence in South Africa.

"Now we see that, on a crucial decision — whether to give financial support to the South African armed forces — the London office appears to have little control. The bank is clearly far more interested in simply drawing profits from South Africa." — DDC-SAPA.

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# Mashinini hits at Carter

TALLAHASSEE (Florida) — Runaway Soweto student leader, Tsietshi Mashinini called yesterday for the US to boycott South Africa and accused major American corporations of exploiting blacks there.

He said 350 US firms were exploiting blacks. The firms profited heavily from the labour of black workers who were paid 80 per cent less than the whites for the same work.

Among the firms he named were Xerox Corp, Polaroid and International Business Machines.

He said the 350 firms made R1 360 million a year from South African

enterprises, especially mining of gold and diamonds.

He also accused Pres Carter of failing to speak out against human rights violations in South Africa.

"The Carter Government is scared of the spread of communism in South Africa," he said. "But we don't regard ourselves as communists because we don't know what communism is."

He branded the UN Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, as "just another agent of imperialism."

Mr Mashinini has been on a tour of the US. He said he would return to Africa after his tour, but wouldn't go to South Africa. — SAPA.

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RDM 6/4/77

## Raided couple vanish

Staff Reporter

A YOUNG Soweto couple who disappeared from their home about three weeks ago are believed to have fled the country following a Security Police raid on the house.

Mr Paris Mashile, 28, a part-time science student with the University of South Africa, and his wife, Makakanyo, a pharmacist, both former University of the North students, are believed to have taken their baby daughter along with them.

According to a relative, five security policemen called at Mr Mashile's

home in Klipspruit, on March 18. They searched the house and confiscated his travel document and took him to John Vorster Square.

Mr Mashile was released on the same day but was told to report back at John Vorster Square four days later with his wife who was to bring her travel document with her, said the relative.

That weekend Mr Mashile and his family disappeared. When Security Police went to his home they found it deserted. New tenants have since moved into the house.

*Cape Times 7/4/77*  
**Residents appoint Sobukwe**

MR ROBERT SOBUKWE, the banned former president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, has been appointed to represent a group of African residents in Kimberley in a legal fight against rent increases in their township.

Residents packed a social centre in the Galeshewe township on Monday to hear speakers denounce the "unfair" new tariffs. Spokesmen said that a "substantial" sum was collected towards legal costs.

Speakers were also reported to have accused the authorities of spending all their funds on the 137 white employees of the BAAB. (The board has about 900 African employees).

A spokesman for Mr Sobukwe — who practises in Kimberley as an attorney — said yesterday that counsel had been briefed. It was not known what steps would be taken to combat the rent increases.

# Angry homeless threaten a takeover

Staff Reporter  
THE APPROVAL in principle of a R12-million housing scheme for Kwa Thema in Springs could bring relief to about 3 500 African families. Many of them have been waiting for houses since 1968.

An ERAB report says some of the families on the waiting list were showing signs of impatience and had threatened to occupy the office of the township manager until housing was provided.

The provincial go-ahead for the 3 000-house scheme has been given by the

East Rand Administration Board, who hope to finance the project through a Department of Community Development loan.

At Devon on the Far East Rand, where 30 families are waiting for housing, Ministerial approval is to be sought to build 20 houses at a cost of R41 600.

ERAB has approved in principle the construction of a 1200-bed men's hostel, costing R60 000, at Devon.

At Ratanda, near Heidelberg, a tender of R439 940 has been accepted for the construction of a 400-bed men's hostel.

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RDM  
7/4/77



## Soweto's orphanage needs R15 000

Staff Reporter

THE only orphanage in Soweto will have to close down if R15 000 is not found for its upkeep.

The orphanage, run by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, needs the money desperately to supply food, clothing and toys and for an improved heating system for winter.

The Diepkloof branch of the Ikageng Women's Club, led by Mrs Winnie Serobe, has taken the initiative to raise funds to save the home.

But Mrs Serobe said it would be possible only if the community responded.

"There is enough strength of numbers in the urban areas to do it."

The club has already collected food and clothing worth R100.

On Saturday there will be a meeting with parents who use the orphanage as a day-care centre for their children.

## Vir onmiddellike vrystelling

VERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE M.C. BOTHA, L.V., MINISTER VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.

Na aanleiding van die besware en onderhandelinge wat daar was in verband met beoogde hoër tariewe vir perseelhuurgelde in Soweto, het die Regering goedgekeur dat daar onmiddellik en spoedeisend interdepartementeel ondersoek ingestel sal word na die finansieringsaangeleenthede ten opsigte van die verskaffing van behuising, van al die verskillende soorte diverse dienste en ander geriewe in Soweto en dergelike stedelike Bantoewoonbuurte, met die oog daarop om vas te stel of daar veranderinge aangebring en ander maatreëls in werking gestel moet word. Soos aangekondig, sal die beoogde verhoginge vir Soweto nie dadelik in werking gestel word nie en word dit voorlopig agterweë gehou.

Dit moet baie duidelik verstaan word dat die verhoginge met die oog op die algemene styging van kostes, insluitende loons- en salarisverhogings van die afgelope jare, nie hoeltemal opgeskort kan word nie. Afhangende van die ondersoek wat gelas is, sal verhoginge by die vroeë moontlike geleentheid in werking gestel moet word en werkgevers word ook baie vriendelik gevra om van hulle kant te oorweeg op welke maniere hulle hul Swartwerknemers kan help.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLICHTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS

KAAPSTAD.

6 MEI 1977.



## THE NEGLECTED MEN

Few people on the gold rich Witwatersrand can have as bleak an existence as the men who live in Soweto's "bachelor" hostels. Most of them are migrant workers who have had to leave their families behind in the Bantustans while coming to work in Johannesburg.

"Thank you for coming to see us. Will your paper do something about hardships here?" was the response an *FM* staffer got when he visited the hostels recently and spoke to about 70 of the men who live in them.

The men are frustrated that their passes do not qualify them to live in houses in the surrounding township, where they say life is much more pleasant.

One of the biggest complaints is the behaviour of the police. Said one man: "Even the police here, who are supposed to give protection, terrorise us. When they come in the middle of the night to raid rent defaulters they bang

escape from the police who were raiding women who had come to sleep in the hostel.

"We were all angry that a man should be shot as if he is a criminal. We wanted to see the superintendent and tell him this. There have never been fights over women among residents since they started coming in after the riots."

Questioned by the *FM*, a spokesman for the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board (WRAB) said no complaints about police misconduct had been received. Brigadier Visser of the Soweto police force also told the *FM* he had received no such reports.

"The treatment here is grossly inhuman. The bedbugs which trouble us at night are caused by these dirty walls which haven't been painted for as long as I have been here," said a man who has now been living in the hostel for nearly 19 years.

The men also say that the hostel superintendents have "deserted" them. They point to long-standing complaints that there is no hot water in the showers. For some weeks now, there have been no lights in the grounds of some hostels either.

Meals are not provided, and the men dislike the fact that very often 16 of them have to share a single stove for their cooking. This, they say, causes misunderstanding among men who often have different habits and cultural traditions.

"Perhaps your paper should bring along health inspectors to see for themselves that we have to store meat and other foods in the same so called kitchen where we also entertain our friends," suggested one of the men.

An induna of one bungalow said: "All these complaints and feelings would be better conveyed to the superintendents if we had representative bodies which the superintendents would respect."

One of the hostel superintendents told the *FM* that they are not based at the hostels at the moment because their offices were burnt down during the township upheavals last year. He added that he does not know when the offices will be rebuilt, because of the refusal of WRAB's insurers to accept claims arising from the upheavals.

The WRAB's technical director, however, told the *FM* that the Board was repairing some of the administration offices as well as the beerhalls. In the meantime, the superintendents work from a hall in Soweto.

The hostellers also say that a man can lose his bed if he skips even a sin-



The roof leaks when it rains

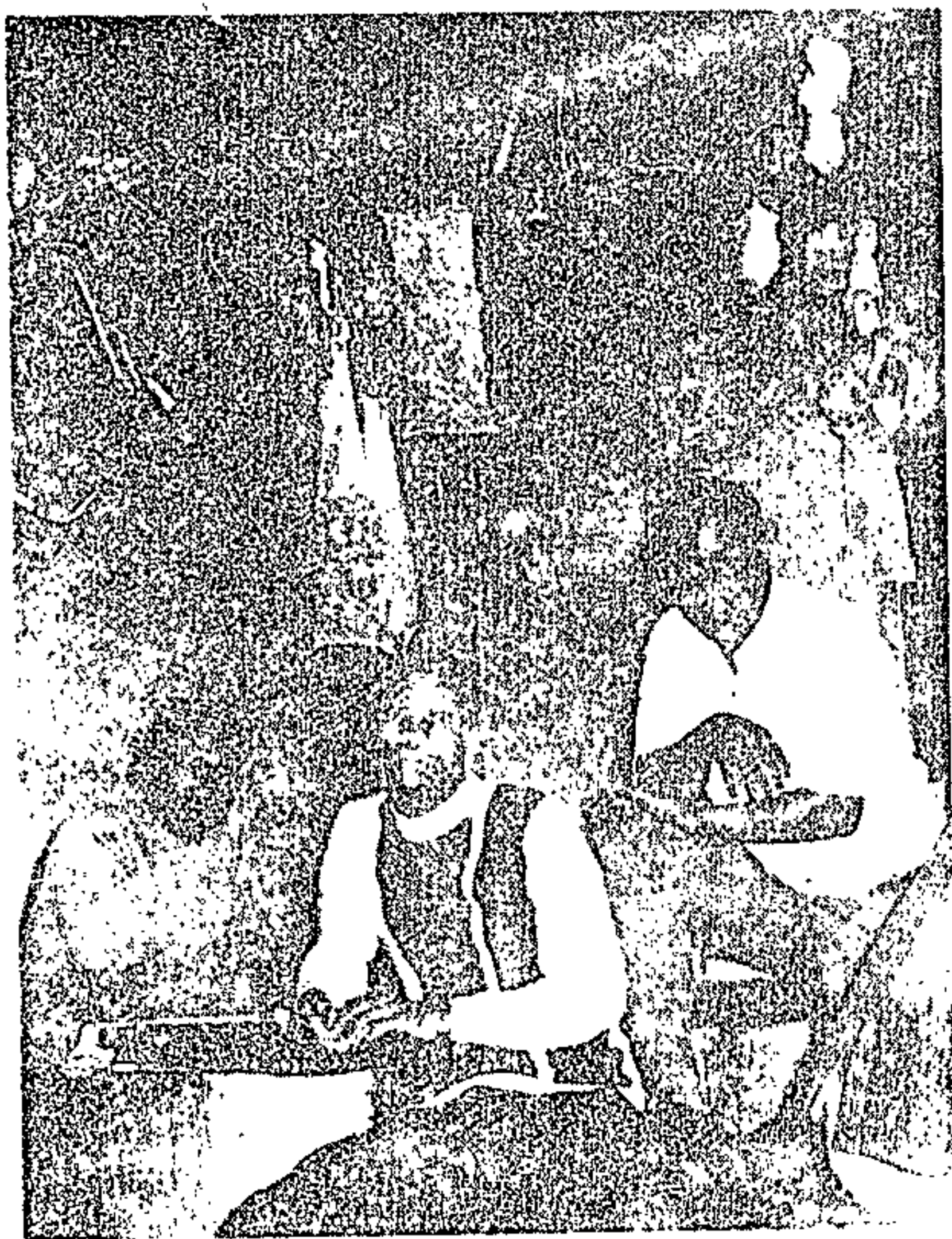
gle month's rent. Others complain that the monthly rental of R3,80 is too much for people who not only have to cook their own food but also have no privacy in the rooms, some of which leak when it rains. "These stacks of plastic sheets you see here we use to cover ourselves and our belongings when it rains."

A man who represents two clubs — a boxing club that trains in the hostel hall, and a Zulu dance troupe — deplored the lack of encouragement from hostel officials who, he contends, should give financial and moral support to recreational clubs. The hostel dwellers would be discouraged from their excessive drinking, he said, if the necessary recreation equipment were provided.

The dance troupe leader told the *FM* that on the mine compounds such activities were promoted. "Essentially we are no different from those guys because we have also sacrificed our family lives. We also need this consolation."

Another man said that, "because we have to keep the bungalow clean we unfortunately have to resort to the old tradition of making the boys who stay in the hostels do the cleaning and washing of the dishes for us as if they were our wives". One hosteller added that this practice created ill feeling between those men who "bully" the boys and those who come from the same rural area as the boys, who don't.

Inhabitants of the hostels who are out of work but nevertheless manage to pay their own rents say they would like their wives to move in so as to share whatever little money or food they have. They are unhappy at being able usually to see their families only for three weeks in a year.



Mapetta compound . . . where are their families?

the doors and manhandle everybody, including the innocent. We then stay awake for the rest of the night. Worse still is their habit of breaking down our lockers and opening our suitcases and tampering with our money and other valuables."

A resident of Dube hostel told the *FM* that earlier this year one man was shot through the leg while trying to



SUN. TIMES 17/4/77

# Word of God spelt out in black and white on East Rand

By MARTIN CREAMER

**THE East Rand Bantu Administration is clamping down on blacks worshipping in white areas.**

In a shock move, which could cause a furore in church circles, the board has decided that worship by blacks in white areas can "only be considered in serious cases where the lack of accommodation and transport facilities in and to Bantu townships is proved".

The move means that East Rand churches, which traditionally have kept their doors open to all races, will now have to apply for permission to do so.

This was confirmed yesterday by the chairman of the board, Mr S. J. van der Merwe.

He said his board had resolved that blacks should be discouraged from worshipping in white areas.

## Complaints

In a circular to municipalities, the board states: "It has been resolved that church services in white areas be discouraged as far as possible in view of existing legislation and Government policy."

The board's race relations sub-committee which recommended the clamp-down, did so because of public complaints about mixed worship and the worship by blacks in white areas, he said.

"As and when you have a mixed service or a service for non-whites, permission must first be obtained from Group Areas," Mr Van der Merwe said.

There was confusion in church circles last night over the board's legal standing in the matter.

Professor John Dugard, dean of the faculty of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: "The board seems to be acting on the basis of the Group Areas Act."

## No legislation

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# Why S. African blacks don't strike

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

Many people outside South Africa wonder why blacks here do not use strikes to win political points and force changes in the system of apartheid, which relegates them to the lowest rungs in the economy and society.

The black trade union movement is, indeed, gradually gaining strength in South Africa, but blacks are a long way from being able to carry out a general strike.

There are three main reasons: (1) black unions are not officially recognized; (2) black workers are largely unaware of the power of unified action; and (3) among blacks, unemployment is rising dramatically.

Accurate statistics on the number of

unemployed are not available. About 70,000 to 80,000 whites, Coloreds (people of mixed race), and Asians are out of work, while the estimate of unemployed blacks ranges from 600,000 to 2,000,000. No comprehensive tally of black unemployment is made.

An economist with the Federated Chamber of Industries says at least 12,000 Africans are losing jobs each month.

The figure of 2,000,000 unemployed would be 20 percent of the economically active African population.

This joblessness is a big factor in unrest in the black townships. And business leaders project that it will lead to an increase of crime in the next few months. Then, they say, the government will have to do something drastic to get people back to work.

If and when unemployment is overcome, black unions can broaden their appeal. One veteran labor educationist says that for the first time since black unions began in 1920, a strong black leadership is emerging.

A strike among the Ovambo tribe in Namibia (South-West Africa) in 1971 and the Durban strikes in 1973 marked an awakening among workers. But there is a great distance to go before anyone can think seriously of a nationwide strike. (Namibia has been ruled by South Africa since World War I.)

One labor leader claims there were 20,000 blacks in black unions in 1973 and there now are 120,000. A more likely estimate is the 115,000 suggested by the Trade Union Congress of South Africa (TUCSA).

\*Please turn to Page 10

## \*South African blacks

But only 4,900 have paid union dues. This is largely because union workers are not allowed to deduct dues from a worker's pay. Instead they must go to the factories on pay day, and they often are harassed by employers and police.

Evidence that black unions are gaining strength is shown, in an inverse way, by the government's banning (heavily restricting) nearly 30 labor-connected people last November.

The stand such trade union leaders as Lucy Mvubelo of the Textile and Garment Workers Union and Ronnie Webb of TUCSA take on the banning does little to help black unity. Both say that many of those banned were not bona-fide trade union leaders but educationists, merely teaching blacks how to organize unions.

Black unions are increasing their ties to international bodies. Ten unions connected with the Urban Training Project (UTP), an independent organization set up in 1971 to help educate blacks in labor rights, have ties with the British Trades Union Congress and with Dutch Unions.

Mrs. Mvubelo says she is trying to get the American AFL-CIO to send representatives to South Africa. She hopes to convince them that black unions should not operate separately from white unions.

The UTP, on the other hand, says black unions should be separate from white but should work through the government system of liaison committees already set up in industries.

Many black unions are managing to put members on these committees and are then educating workers from that platform.

To a large degree the future of black unions depends on whether the government retains these committees or abolishes them because they might be a Trojan horse for black unions.

One labor leader warns that if black unions are made illegal and the committees abolished, South African unions would be forced to go underground, and hostility toward the government would grow.

Some businesses are beginning to see that black unions may be to their own advantage, because unions can be held accountable if they agree to a contract, whereas works and liaison committees cannot.

Recently an Institute of Industrial Relations was set up as a consultative body. Its membership includes big companies and 15 trade unions.

Black trade unions are expected to push later this year for recognition by individual businesses. Such a move would test government conciliation or hostility.

# Wrab blocking township plan, says developer

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A R50-MILLION project to develop a new township near Soweto has been thwarted by the West Rand Administration Board, according to Mr Blyth Thompson, a Johannesburg businessman.

The broad plan for the project was approved last October by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Thompson, of Ruro-Urban Townships and Investments, said yesterday.

Mr A. H. Stander, acting chief director of the board, agreed yesterday that the principle of the plan had been approved by the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha. But he added that Wrab could not give a go-ahead until it had a guarantee that services would be provided for the township.

At least 20 000 families are on the secondary and primary waiting lists for houses in Soweto.

Ruro-Urban owns more than 500 stands in Protea. The company could provide houses for between

500 and 1 500 families depending on whether it was allowed to build multi-unit houses or not, Mr Thompson said.

The broad plan approved by Mr Botha was that Ruro-Urban would surrender its freehold rights on the stands to the board. The board, in return, would grant the company leasehold rights for at least 30 years.

The development company would then sell its leasehold rights either to Africans to build their own houses or to their employers to build houses for them or lend them the money to do so themselves.

The exchange of freehold and leasehold rights between the company and Wrab was necessary because Africans cannot own freehold land in "White" areas.

Protea Township is owned by the Johannesburg City Council. Mr Stander said it was up to Ruro-Urban to approach the council about the provision of services.

Mr Thompson said: "We have asked the Johannesburg Municipality. They said they would have sewers available by January 1979. But the board has the power under the Bantu Affairs Administration Act of 1971 to say: 'We require you to provide the services,' and they have got to give them."

Section 16 of the Act empowers boards to connect sewers, water pipes and power lines on board-owned land to those on land owned by the local authority "subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon" between the board and the local authority concerned.

Rdm  
20/4/77

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# Rents in Black townshi

W/C ARGUS 23/4/77

SOWETO rents are to go up in some instances by about 80 percent in May. And in Cape Town the Bantu Affairs Administration Board is considering rent increases for houses in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, according to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F. Botha.

The chairman of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr

Manie Mulder, said in Johannesburg today that it was difficult to give an average rent increase because it depended on how much each home had been subsidised by the board in the past.

The Director of Housing, Mr M. P. Wilsnach, said increases ranged from about 30 percent to 80 percent and included other townships under WRAB's

jurisdiction. Some rents had increased from R6,25 to R11,50.

Because all Soweto's liquor outlets had been burnt during last year's unrest the board could no longer afford to subsidise rents from liquor profits.

Mr Mulder estimated that the board lost R11 145 000 during the present financial year.

'In spite of the increase (in rentals) the board is still showing a deficit of R2-million,' Mr Mulder said.

The board had plans to install water facilities.

Mr Botha, Chief Commissioner for the Peninsula BAAB, said in Cape Town today: 'You must appreciate that because of the

## is to go up

damage caused during the riots and the repairs that have to be done, BAAB needs money which won't fall from the air.

He said no final decision had been taken on the matter which might be referred to the Minister for Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, for consideration.

The board had plans to provide for things such as electricity, sewerage, water and roads in new residential areas and 'we need every brass farthing to make provision for these additions,' said Dr Mulder.

Householders would be informed individually about their increased rents as there had been no blanket increase.

(336)

nature of the industry itself. No doubt greater savings in time and labour are still possible but the technical problems can and will be overcome and more efficiency related to a certain time phase will be obtained in this field (e.g. tractor/aci

### Soweto rents up 80pc

JOHANNESBURG. — Site rentals in Soweto have been increased by about 80 percent with effect from May 1, the West Rand Bantu Administration Board announced yesterday.

In concrete terms the increase means an average rise in site rentals from R6,25 to R11,50 a month, the board's public relations officer, Mr Jan Bosman said.

Similar increases of about R5 a month will apply to the four townships on the West Rand which fall under the board's control.

Migrant labourers and single people living in hostels face higher rentals as well. Rentals in hostels will increase from R4,60 to R7 a month.

The board chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, said: "The total loss on the board's housing account for the current financial year is estimated at R11 145 000 and in order to recover part of the increased cost of services it was necessary to increase site rentals."

*Cap Times 23/4/77*

However, the investment and concern. The obligation and debt for our purposes, we have on human endeavours should produce something itself calls for and the benefit in the farmer what a home and an acceptance of a Social life is the

two causes; necessity in the sense of moral a living. For that "concern" as I am concerned (sing) and this in discussed housing It provides the a vested interest, financially possible. ler to fulfill

his economic productivity without unnecessary dismal burden. Therefore the provision of social amenities by the farmer could well be a subsidy payable to the labourer in order to fulfill his task towards his employer. How much more so with provision for training and at a later stage the acceptance by Blacks of responsibility in managerial roles. Schooling? who wants social scientists? We want artisans and farmers, people who can get on with a job with as little supervision as possible. We want trade schools and agricultural colleges in the platteland, and we must train those already employed. Trained, they would be economically more useful and could thus command higher incomes. This could provide middle class Black agricultural labour.

After all has been said and done, I would like to make one important comment. It is easy for those not involved in working with this kind of labour (uneducated and to be permanently accommodated) to find excuses for all the slovenliness and ills associated with Black labour. Just because they are Black does not mean there is no laziness or "unambitiousness" amongst them. Every class of labour has its weaknesses from an employer's point of view. But they also have their strengths, and these we must appreciate, nurture and use as a foundation for building a better future for all.

Arthur Aires  
July 1976

# 'Black explosion' 336 warning from Anna Scheepers

24/4/77  
S. Trib.

THE PLIGHT of urban blacks is worsening and may reach explosive proportions if the economy doesn't pick up soon, says Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers Union.

According to Government statistics, unemployment figures for whites, Coloureds and Indians have more than doubled, from 10 568 in February, 1976 to 22 207 in February this year. Although there are no official figures for blacks it is known that they have been even harder hit.

Senator Scheepers said: "The registered workers who earn above R10.50 a week get unemployment benefits, but they have to take any job which is offered to them, including farm and domestic work. Many are unwilling to leave their homes and families and so they lose out on the benefits. Millions of unregistered blacks are out of work and they are simply starving as they have no benefits at all.

By MADGE SWINDELLS

"In many instances those who are employed are not much better off. The average wage of Africans in the Post Office is R50 a month, so even if the wife also works full-time, the family are unable to earn a joint income up to the level of the minimum subsistence level which in Johannesburg is now R137,76 a month.

Commenting on the "disgraceful" wages paid by the public sector to unskilled workers, Senator Scheepers said that for years Tucsas had requested the Government to impose a realistic national minimum wage.

The Government had ignored Tucsas's petitions as it claimed a minimum wage would give the impression of a socialist state, said Senator Scheepers.

The housing shortage is another danger area. According to a Johan-

nesburg Chamber of Commerce survey, blacks are living 10 to a house in Soweto. A spokesman for the West Rand Administrative Board said that according to their statistics, it was nearer six to a house, but they were not aware of the unregistered blacks living illegally in the township.

The WRAB spokesman said there are nearly 10 000 blacks who qualify for a house on the waiting list. To reach this celestial state they have to be either born in the area, have worked for one employer for 10 years, or worked for more than one employer for 15 years. The board has just received its share of the Budget allocation for black housing and is getting R500 000.

"This is a drop in the ocean," he said. "We really hope we can get more later."

Houses in Soweto, cost R2 000 each so the share at present could provide another 250 houses.

( 251 )





DR TREURNICHT  
Strong stand.

# ...But new line Dr No digs in

DR ANDRIES Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, has given powerful backing to the East Rand campaign to curb blacks worshipping at churches in white areas.

He said in an interview this week: "The whole approach of the law, our people and our policy is that, as far as possible, black people must hold church services in their own residential areas."

The Sunday Times disclosed last week that the East Rand Bantu Administration Board would discourage church services for blacks in white areas except in serious cases where the lack of accommodation and transport in and to black townships was proved.

The board's action has drawn sharp protests from ministers of religion, including members of Afrikaans churches and was described by the editor of Beeld as a "terrible" thing that made a mockery of the country.

The board has stopped services in two areas after complaints from white residents.

Referring to Anglican, Catholic and other churches which traditionally hold racially-mixed services, Dr Treurnicht said this week: "Church attendance by non-whites at white services is not forbidden. But if a disturbance arises and the number of non-whites is so great that the Cabinet Minister concerned considers it out of proportion, then he could take certain steps.

"If he decided to take steps, he would

By MARTIN CREAMER

do so in consultation with the church involved and the particular local authority. It would not be rigorously handled," he said.

Asked what steps could be taken, Dr Treurnicht referred to the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, which stipulates that:

- Church services in white areas held mainly for the benefit of blacks may not be held without the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration, and the local authority.

- The Minister may put a stop to church services if the presence of blacks constitutes a nuisance.

Dr Treurnicht said that applications could be made to the Minister to allow church services for blacks in white areas.

The residents of the area would then be asked if they had any objections, and inquiries would be made to determine whether such a service was needed and whether transport to the black townships was available.

The basic rule, however, was that blacks should worship in their own areas.

Special significance can be attached to Dr Treurnicht's remarks, because he has just drawn up a memorandum on the subject of blacks worshipping in white areas, which he will present to the NG Kerk commission for liaison with the Government.

● To Page 2

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TABLE 1.

MINISTERIAL ESTIMATES OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT

1971 - 75

Hansard 13 col 941 26/4/77

( Thousands )

SAIRR Survey	Date	Non-Africans Number	Date	Africans Number	Number	Total %
1971	31.12.	Church services for Blacks in White urban areas		0	76	1,0
1972	31.12.	*8. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:		7	95	1,1
1973	31.12.			7	97	1,1
1974	31.12.	(1) Whether the East Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board recently issued a circular to local authorities in its area in regard to the holding of church services for Blacks in White urban areas; if so, what (a) is the content of the circular and (b) are the reasons for it;		0	67	0,7
1975	31.12.			4	102	1,1

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

- iii) Maree and the Transvaal in the B... at least 9, in the T... definiti... "Workers absolute any work no right did they employe people w... the surveys were carried out and includes the unemployed".
- †The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:
- (1) Yes.
- (a) The letter to local authorities conveyed a decision by the Board that church services for Blacks in White urban areas should be discouraged as far as possible and that applications to hold such services will only be considered if a demand arising from the non-availability of a church in and of transport services to the urban Bantu residential area concerned, exists.
- (b) To set for the the policy in this connection from the Board's point of view.
- (2) No.
- erty and migrant labour in ave undertaken sample surveys hat underemployment was at 1964 and at least 22,5% of 1968. I quote their are those who were doing survey nor had been doing . They owned no land, had work as farm assistants, nor e case of women). Under- is the case where at most the year in which each of

The problems with this study are :

Firstly, it was a 'once-off' affair, i.e. it did not lead to a series of unemployment figures. It also did not cover the whole country.

/cont:

26/4/77  
**BAN**  
**RENT**  
**TALKS**

334  
NATAL MERCURY

26/4/77

JOHANNESBURG —

Dissatisfied Soweto residents were warned yesterday that the proposed protest meeting on Wednesday against an alleged rent increase of 80 percent would be illegal.

Mr. Mathys Wilsenach, director of housing of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, said a mass meeting to discuss the increases in rent could not be held because of a ban on public meetings which was still in force.

He also said that rent increases would be about 30 to 40 percent and denied that an average increase of 80 percent was on the way.

Meanwhile, the Soweto vigilante group, the Makgotla, has asked Mr. Manie Mulder, chairman of WRAB, to visit Soweto on Wednesday to tell residents why rents had been increased.

Mr. Wilsenach said the housing account had been subsidised from profits from beer sales. Now there was no income from beer sales so housing could not be subsidised and rents had to be increased.

(Sapa.)



28/4/77  
**Suzman  
appeal  
on rents**

**John Patten**  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government was called on today by Mrs Helen Suzman MP to launch an immediate concerted effort to solve the problem of impending rent increases in Soweto.

The effort should be a joint attempt by the Government, the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, representatives of blacks themselves and employers of black labour to find ways of raising the funds needed for administering the board's area without imposing rent increases, she said.

**COMMEDED**

Referring to police action at demonstrations yesterday, when they were restrained in their intervention and for the first time used special riot equipment including protective shields and helmets, Mrs Suzman said it was a great pity the police had not been issued with protective equipment last year when serious unrest broke out.

She commended the police on their restraint and said it had been a factor in preventing the spread of violence.

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## Soweto rents: blacks will sink deeper into poverty

How, in the name of humanity, justice, and plain, common decency, is it possible even to contemplate raising the rentals in Soweto and other black townships, to say nothing of increases of anything from 25 percent to 62 percent?

Black people are already suffering horribly from rising unemployment and ever escalating costs, an economic situation brought about largely through a policy of discrimination against them which has adversely affected the economy of the entire country.

Now, as the poorest section of the community, they are expected to subsidise the inevitable results of their own exploitation, thus sinking ever deeper into the mire of poverty and hopelessness.

Has this Government no shame that it can expect the Bantu Administration Boards to finance themselves — which they have been forced to do through bleeding the black people and profiting from their liquor consumption?

To add insult to injury, a large proportion of the budget of the boards is used for the administration of influx control, which black people reject and which has so many restrictive and harsh implications for them.

Because black youths destroyed the beer halls, seeing them as one of the causes of the degenerating quality of life in the townships, thus reducing the income of the boards, is the Government now going to permit the boards arbitrarily to raise the rentals? It ought to

be shouldering its responsibilities and finding other sources of revenue.

Black people have no choice. They have to live where they are told to live. If they are very lucky they live in houses built by the authorities to official specifications, with no regard for the needs or desires of the tenants. The rentals are fixed. Black people do not have the freedom to move to cheaper accommodation if the rents are beyond their budgets for such accommodation is not available. If they are unable to pay the rent they are evicted to join the already colossal throng of unhoused, or unsatisfactorily housed black people.

Joyce Harris  
National Vice-President,  
Black Sash  
Johannesburg.

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STAR  
28/4/77

# Soweto's cost of living soars

STAR  
28/4/77

The estimated cost of living for a Soweto family of five has risen 10,3 percent since November and is expected to rise another four percent by the end of May, say the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

Since 1969 the chamber has been publishing six-monthly reports, intended as a guide to employers, on the cost of living for Soweto families.

The considerable increase in housing rentals and the increased railway commuter tariffs were the reasons for the publishing of an interim budget.

## BREAKDOWN

The breakdown of figures used by the chamber shows essentials like food, clothing, housing, fuel and light, transport, taxation, cleaning materials, medical expenses and education. The February 1977, figure for these is R137,18 compared to R123,38 in November.

Furniture, crockery and cooking utensils raise the figure to R140,49 and writing materials, amusement, personal care and savings and emergencies — for which R3,65 is allowed — bring the total figure to R151,92 compared to November's figure of R137,76.

The chamber's figures are prepared as a guide to members in adjusting the wages of black workers. They in no way suggest minimum wage levels.



Hansard 13 col 983 29/4/77

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**Improvements in Alexandra Township**

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

What amounts were spent by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board in each year since 1974 in Alexandra Township on (a) tarring of roads, (b) construction of pavements, (c) construction of storm water drains, (d) sewage reticulation, (e) electricity supply, (f) refuse removal services and (g) provision of clinics and related services.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	1974	1975	1976
(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d)	Nil	R 22 000	Nil
(e)	R 5 000	R 8 500	R 11 800
(f)	R117 900	R316 400	R238 600
(g)	R 79 500	R123 200	R232 000

# R9m shortfall in Soweto rents — Minister

CAPE TIMES

29/4/77

Political Staff

A R9 million shortfall in the West Rand Administration Board's income on housing rentals had to be met and this was the reason for the Soweto rents increases, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday.

In an interview he added that he was quite willing to listen to the representations of Soweto Urban Bantu Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali, but he did not see how the problem could be solved.

Mr Thebehali is scheduled to fly to Cape Town today for a meeting with the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to discuss the latest unrest in the townships.

Mr Cruywagen would be present at the meeting and he indicated yesterday that he was quite prepared to talk about the rental increase which allegedly sparked off the latest series of riots.

"I do not see how we can do it even if they do ask us to reduce the rentals to the old figure in the present economic climate," Mr Cruywagen said.

There was the danger that if it was delayed, the increase in

rental at a later stage might even be greater. The fact was that WRAB had always subsidized rentals. At present the subsidy was 23,25 percent, a little less than the 1975-76 figure of 29 percent.

But, said Mr Cruywagen, a full departmental investigation into the income structure of the administration boards was started a short while ago.

There could be a total overhaul of the system emerging from the investigation but although he could not anticipate the investigation's findings he hoped it would come up with a solution.

The solution could be that employers and individuals may have to pay more towards the housing costs.

"The deficit is R9 million and if you postpone the increase the situation will only get worse and who is going to bear the brunt?" Mr Cruywagen said when asked whether, in a potentially explosive and economically depressed situation like in Soweto, it was wise to increase the rentals up to an estimated 85 percent.

Mr Cruywagen said that the increase might up to 85 percent on rentals but if everything was taken into account, like the housing costs and services, the increase in fact was between 30 and 40 per cent.

He said subsidies had come from beer hall profits — but there had been a drop in profits since the halls had been destroyed in last year's riots.

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**SOWETO AMENITIES**  
**Liquor fortresses** 336

Construction companies are under fire for tendering to rebuild some of the liquor outlets destroyed last year in Soweto.

"Our bottle stores and beer-halls are a major source of revenue," says Cornelius Bezuidenhout, commercial projects director of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), which has called for the tenders. Profits from liquor sales contribute more than R6m to Wrab coffers each year, but Wrab lost R3m last year when the liquor outlets were burnt.

According to Bezuidenhout five new bottle stores will probably be built, and the contracts will be awarded by the end of May. He says that LTA, Roberts, Mildura, Concor, Wadekor and R H Morris are among those who have tendered.

One of Soweto's community leaders, Leonard Mosala, is not impressed. "The construction companies' actions don't accord with their stated goals of improving the quality of life in Soweto. It is a

regrettable step to take to rebuild bottle stores and beer halls. The people don't like them and it is arrogant to try to impose them."

Wrab is obviously well aware of opposition to its alcohol industry. The walls and roofs will be made of fire proof reinforced concrete, the buildings will have no windows, but will be fully air conditioned for the comfort of the liquor dealers and their patrons; bulletproof glass will separate cashiers from customers; steel security doors, and direct radio links to the cops will also be installed.

Although there was obviously some looting of bottle stores and beer halls last year, the main aim of the schoolchildren appeared to be not to plunder liquor but to put a stop to its distribution. In some instances, they actually stopped looters and poured their liquor into the street. The children objected to the havoc caused by liquor - meagre pay packets are sometimes drowned in drink, while the high level of alcoholism in Soweto contributes to crime and family break downs.

How do the construction companies respond to criticism of plans to build these fortresses? "In the absence of any facts at all, I'm not going to make any comment," says LTA chairman Zach de Beer. In fact LTA would not confirm or deny that it had tendered for the contract.

Charles Skeen, Roberts Construction chairman, said: "The fact is that we are essentially a construction company. The authorities have already decided to rebuild these liquor outlets. We tender for structures once decisions to erect them are taken. This does not influence our continued efforts to improve the lot of our workers and the people of Soweto. In these difficult times, when we have already had to lay off workers, we must seek as much work as we can. And anyway, if we do not build these liquor outlets someone else will."



29/4/77

# It's a BAD, BAD, BAD world

"Is there no way to get rid of these men?" asked *The World* on Wednesday, referring to Bantu Administration & Development Minister M C Botha and Deputy Minister Andries Treurnicht.

It was talking about Botha's remark in the House of Assembly this week that Africans in townships in the "white" areas were there only "temporarily". But it could just as well have been talking about the handling of the rents issue.

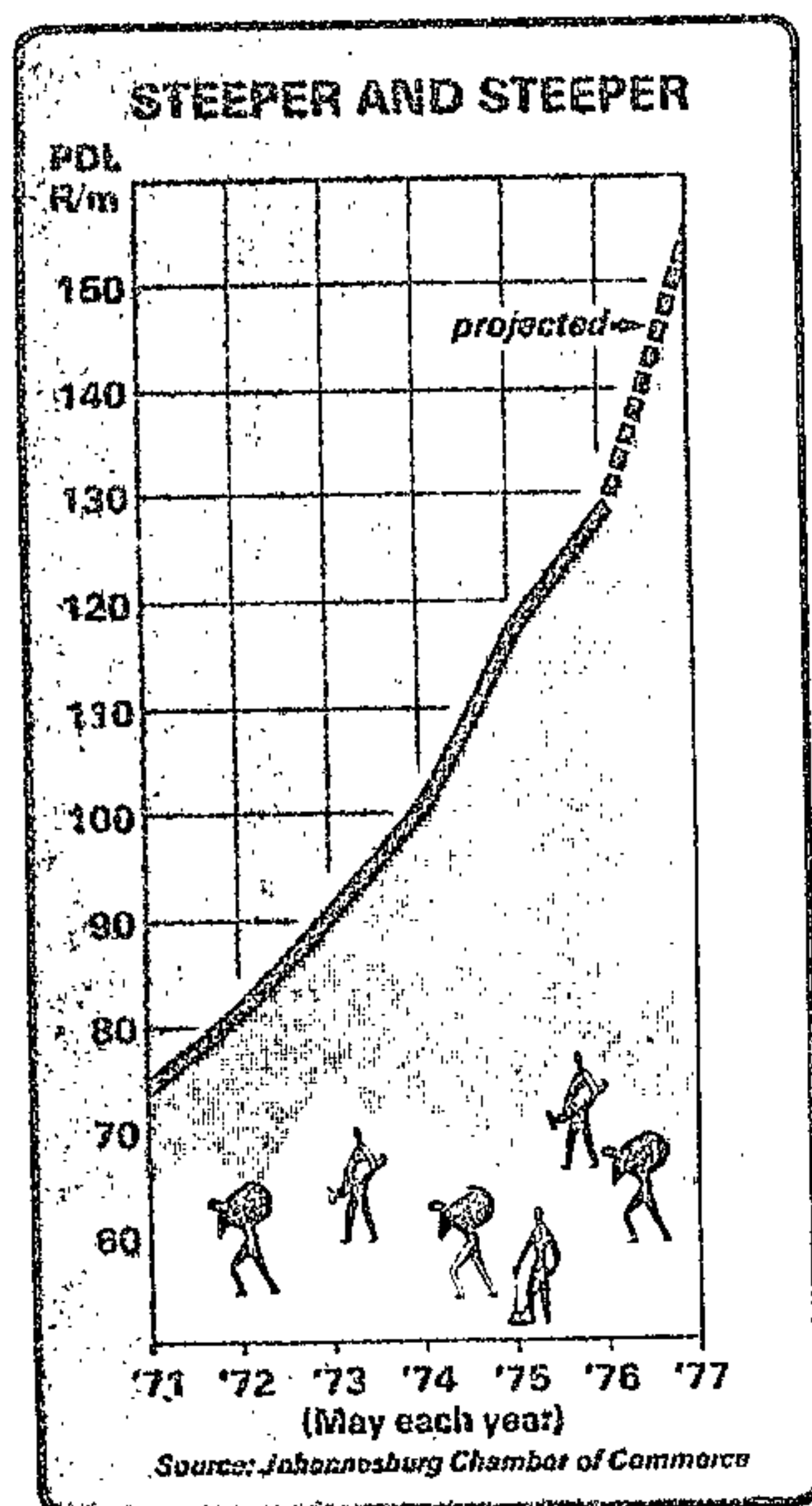
One would have thought that after last year's upheavals BAD had learnt its lesson and that township affairs would be handled with tact in future. Unhappily,

maintaining a family of five in Soweto rose by no less than 10,3% between November and the end of February. The increase brought the minimum up to R152, and the Chamber forecasts that it will reach R157 by the end of May. This would mean a 14,5% rise since November. It would also mean that the Soweto CoL has risen by 107% since May six years ago.

The figures take account of recent price increases, including the higher rail fares which came into effect on April 1, sales duty hikes, the mealie meal price increase, and now the higher rents. However, with recession biting deeper and unemployment mounting, it's hardly likely that employers will readily grant wage increases large enough to enable Soweto families to keep pace.

Which makes the rent increases all the more insensitive. Even conservative bodies like the makgotla are calling for defiance of them, while the Soweto Urban Bantu Council's own role in the affair (Wrab says it agreed to the higher rentals) has further damaged its tottering credibility.

Apart from its high-handedness, one of the Wrab's key problems is that it gets no grant from the central Exchequer. Parliament should amend the Bantu Affairs Administration Act to provide that the central Budget can make funds available for Soweto and other townships.



this has proved a forlorn hope. Once again, BAD and its offshoot, the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), have bungled. And once again the fruits of their high-handedness are protest marches, shootings and unrest.

The rent increases couldn't have come at a worse time. The Soweto cost of living, as measured by the poverty datum line (PDL) is now rising at an annual rate of almost 30% — faster than at any time in the past six years.

According to figures released by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce this week, the minimum monthly cost of

STAR 29/4/77 (336)

## Board seeks rents delay

East Rand Bureau

The Katlehong Bantu Advisory Board has asked the East Rand Bantu Administration Board for a delay in the introduction of increased rents to all black townships under its jurisdiction.

This was told The Star today by the chairman of the advisory board, Mr J C Motloutse.

Erbab wants to increase site rents by 100 percent, while a new points system, based on the type of facilities provided in the home, has been worked out to establish rent.

Following the Soweto rent increases, Erbab has also decided to increase hostel rents by 62 percent.

Household increases, which will affect blacks throughout the East

Rand, have still to be gazetted and are not expected to become effective for several weeks.

If hostel rents are approved, they will jump from R4 to R6,50 a month and will affect 87 100 hostel dwellers.

At present Erbab is subsidising hostel tariffs by more than R2 a month and feel that the rent increases are necessary as it is unable to continue subsidies in the light of inflationary conditions.

Rent increases are for all Erbab's hostels, with the exception of the Khutsong Female Hostel in Katlehong and a new hostel for men in Tembisa and Tokoza.

Erbab's decision will be submitted to all urban Bantu councils and boards for comment.

AS 29/4/77

# New bid to stop Soweto rent hike

336

JOHANNESBURG — As calm returned to Soweto and pupils returned to school yesterday, the chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr D. Thebehali, announced he would fly to Cape Town last night to try to persuade the Government to drop the rent increases.

He hoped to meet the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. Cruywagen, today to give him a first-hand account of the rent rises which sparked Wednesday's unrest.

Meanwhile, 47 students involved in the rent protest appeared in court

yesterday on charges of public violence and were remanded to May 5.

Two of the three youths admitted to hospital with gunshot wounds have been discharged. The third still in hospital is not in a serious condition.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Gen. D. Kriel, said the new anti-riot equipment used had proved a success. The main, new secret weapon unveiled was a vehicle which sprays out large amounts of teargas from two nozzles at the back.

"This was very effective," he said. — SAPA.



# Delegates see Govt on rents

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The issue of Soweto rent increases — which led to demonstrations and violence in Johannesburg's black city this week — was raised by a Soweto delegation to the Government here today.

The Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kruger, had to leave the talks, which began at 9 am, after only 75 minutes together with Mr Cruywagen and Dr Treurnicht, respectively. Deputy-Ministers of Bantu Affairs and Bantu Administration, to attend the Assembly's sitting, but were due back at the talks later.

Mr Kruger said he would return to the talks this afternoon, giving a clear indication discussions would be continuing most of the day.

## MAKGOTLA

The leader of the Soweto delegation, Chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council Mr David Thebehali, said during the break in discussions that several issues were on today's agenda.

"So far, we have only reached the Makgotla question, and we are not finished with the discussions on this," he said.

But he went on to say that the rents issue would be raised. Asked what the UBC stance on the rents increases was, he replied: "Let's just leave it at saying it will be raised."

In the absence of Mr Kruger, Mr Cruywagen and Dr Treurnicht, the talks continued with several Government officials, including the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo.

There were indications before the meeting that the Government still does not see its way clear to making any concession which would lead to the rent increases being abandoned.

Mr Cruywagen, who told The Star earlier in the week that the Government had no money to subsidise the West Rand Road, repeated this in an interview with an Afrikaans newspaper published today.

## Police in guessing game

Crime Reporter

Police are keeping the public guessing about their approach to future demonstrations or riots in Soweto.

Brigadier Jan Visser, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, said that he had no further comment on police tactics.

The police's attitude is apparent in two conflicting statements by Brigadier Visser, when he said:

● "The police kept a low profile on Wednesday and will continue to do so as long as demonstrators do not become too violent;

● "The police will review their 'soft-approach' tactics and will take a tough line in dealing with protests and demonstrations."

Yesterday police were praised for the tactful and careful way in which they handled the demonstrations against rent increases in Soweto on Wednesday.

At times during the march Soweto pupils hugged and cheered armed policemen, who were watching the demonstration's progress.

At another stage students had a ride on a police hippo vehicle.

Major Kobus Malan, praised as the "hero" of the disturbances, crouched on his haunches during "peace talks" with the pupil leaders and discussed their grievances. As a result the pupils promised to demonstrate peacefully.







TARIEF OF CHARGES			TARIEF VAN GEDEL		
SCHEDULE C			BYLA E		
	House rent per month Column A	Site rent per month Column B		Huisuur per maand Kolom A	Perseeluur per maand Kolom B
(a) Krugersdorp: Munsieville residential area:	R	R	(a) Krugersdorp: Munsieville-woongebied:	R	R
(i) Row houses: 1-roomed (without stove).....	1,35	2,40	(i) R-huise: 1 kamer (sonder stoof).....	1,35	2,40
(ii) Row houses: 1-roomed (with stove).....	1,55	2,40	(ii) R-huise: 1 kamer (met stoof).....	1,55	2,40
(iii) 2-roomed.....	2,90	3,90	(iii) 2 kamers.....	2,90	3,90
(iv) 3-roomed.....	3,65	5,90	(iv) 3 kamers.....	3,65	5,90
(v) 4-roomed.....	4,40	5,90	(v) 4 kamers.....	4,40	5,90
(vi) 2-roomed (with stove).....	2,40	2,40	(vi) 2 kamers (met stoof).....	2,40	2,40
(b) Kagiso residential area:			(b) Kagiso-woongebied:		
(i) 2-roomed.....	2,90	6,96	(i) 2 kamers.....	2,90	6,96
(ii) 3-roomed.....	3,65	6,96	(ii) 3 kamers.....	3,65	6,96
(iii) 4-roomed.....	4,40	6,96	(iii) 4 kamers.....	4,40	6,96
(iv) 2-roomed.....	3,65	6,96	(iv) 2 kamers.....	3,65	6,96
(v) 3-roomed.....	0,30	6,96	(v) 3 kamers.....	0,30	6,96
(vi) 4-roomed.....	1,75	6,96	(vi) 4 kamers.....	1,75	6,96
(vii) 3-roomed.....	2,25	6,96	(vii) 3 kamers.....	2,25	6,96
(viii) 4-roomed.....	2,25	6,96	(viii) 4 kamers.....	2,25	6,96
(ix) 4-roomed.....	2,75	6,96	(ix) 4 kamers.....	2,75	6,96
These fees are payable per house per month.			Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar per huis per maand.		
TARIEF OF CHARGES			TARIEF VAN GEDEL		
SCHEDULE D			BYLA E		
	House rent per month Column A	Site rent per month Column B		Huisuur per maand Kolom A	Perseeluur per maand Kolom B
Randfontein: Moshakeng residential area:	R	R	Randfontein: Moshakeng woongebied:	R	R
(i) 51/7A: 2-roomed.....	1,40	6,40	(i) 51/7A: 2 kamers.....	1,40	6,40
(ii) 614B: 2-roomed.....	1,54	8,15	(ii) 614B: 2 kamers.....	1,54	8,15
(iii) 51/50 and A: 3-roomed.....	2,08	8,15	(iii) 51/50 en A: 3 kamers.....	2,08	8,15
(iv) 52/5: 3-roomed.....	2,96	8,15	(iv) 51/5: 3 kamers.....	2,96	8,15
(v) 51/6A, 52/4, 52/9: 4-roomed.....	3,11	8,15	(v) 51/6A, 52/4, 52/9: 4 kamers.....	3,11	8,15
(vi) 51/7A: 4-roomed.....	2,80	8,15	(vi) 51/7A: 4 kamers.....	2,80	8,15
(vii) 51/9A: 5-roomed.....	3,51	8,15	(vii) 51/9A: 5 kamers.....	3,51	8,15
These fees are payable per house per month.			Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar per huis per maand.		
TARIEF OF CHARGES			TARIEF VAN GEDEL		
SCHEDULE E			BYLA E		
	House rent per month Column A	Site rent per month Column B		Huisuur per maand Kolom A	Perseeluur per maand Kolom B
Westonaria: Bekkersdal residential area:	R	R	Westonaria: Bekkersdal-woongebied:	R	R
(i) 3/1: 4-roomed.....	4,11	8,10	(i) 3/1: 4 kamers.....	4,11	8,10
(ii) 4/7/1: 5-roomed.....	4,44	8,10	(ii) 4/7/1: 5 kamers.....	4,44	8,10
(iii) 51/6A: 4-roomed.....	2,47	8,10	(iii) 51/6A: 4 kamers.....	2,47	8,10
These fees are payable per house per month.			Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar per huis per maand.		
TARIEF OF CHARGES			TARIEF VAN GEDEL		
SCHEDULE F			BYLA E		
	House rent per month Column A	Site rent per month Column B		Huisuur per maand Kolom A	Perseeluur per maand Kolom B
Payable in all the Bantu residential areas within the area of jurisdiction of the Board. The fees shall be payable monthly.			Betaalbaar in alle Bantuwoninggebiede binne die regstreek van die Raad. Die gelde moet maandeliks betaal word.		
Trading sites:			Handelsplekke:		
(i) Trading sites on which no buildings have been erected by the Board: For every full square metre of the area of the site, R0,10.			(i) Handelsplekke waar geen geboue deur die Raad opgerig is nie: Vir elke volle vierkante meter van die oppervlakte van die perseel, R0,10.		
(ii) Trading sites on which the Board has erected buildings or where the Board has acquired ownership in the buildings:			(ii) Handelsplekke waar die Raad geboue opgerig het of waar die Raad eiendomsreg op die geboue verkry het:		
(a) Orlando East and Orlando West: Bantu residential areas at Johannesburg and Munsieville Bantu residential area at Krugersdorp, as well as Belkissdal Bantu residential area at Westonaria: For every full square metre of the floor area of the commercial building, store room and servants' quarters: R0,40.			(a) Orlando-Oos- en Orlando-Wes-Bantuwoninggebiede te Johannesburg en Munsieville-Bantuwoninggebied te Krugersdorp, asook Belkissdal-Bantuwoninggebied te Westonaria: Vir elke volle vierkante bodemvlakke van die handelsgeboue, pakhuus en dienste-kamers, R0,40.		
(b) All other Bantu residential areas within the area of jurisdiction of the Board, excluding the Bantu residential areas specified in item (a): For every full square metre of the floor area of the commercial building, store room and servants' quarters: R0,75.			(b) Alle ander Bantuwoninggebiede binne die regstreek van die Raad, uitgesonderd die Bantuwoninggebiede vermeld in item (a): Vir elke volle vierkante meter van die vloeroppervlakte van die handelsgeboue, pakhuus en dienste-kamers, R0,75.		
(iii) Trading sites (fruit and vegetables): Per stall: R2.					



## TARIFF OF CHARGES

## SCHEDULE G

Payable in the portion of the area within the area of jurisdiction of the Board. The fees shall be payable monthly.

- (a) Supply of water to sites where meters have been installed: The rates applicable in the municipal area concerned from time to time.
- (b) Supply of water to sites where no meters have been installed: A maximum of R3 per site per month, subject to any other increases which may be determined by the Board from time to time and as approved by the Minister.
- (c) The holder of a permit in the jurisdiction of the Board: A maximum of 45 cents per bed per month, subject to any other increases which may be determined by the Board from time to time and as approved by the Minister.

## TARIFF OF CHARGES

## SCHEDULE H

The holder of a permit shall pay the following monthly fees to the Board:

(a) General fee:	R
(i) George Goch:	10,00
(ii) Welhuier:	10,00
(iii) Nantveld:	7,00
(iv) Jabulani:	7,00
(v) Large dormitory:	7,00
(vi) Dormitory:	7,00
(vii) Dube:	7,00
(viii) Orlando West Women's Hostel:	7,00
(ix) Men's Hostel:	10,00
(x) Separate rooms:	7,00
(xi) Dormitory:	10,00
(xii) Other:	7,00
(xiii) Dormitory:	7,00
(xiv) Dormitory:	7,00
(xv) Dormitory:	7,00
(xvi) Dormitory:	7,00
(xvii) Dormitory:	7,00
(xviii) Dormitory:	7,00
(xix) Dormitory:	7,00
(xx) Dormitory:	7,00

## TARIFF OF CHARGES

## SCHEDULE I

1. General fee: Payable as prescribed by the Board in terms of Regulation 13 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

2. Hire of communal halls:

The rent and deposit in respect of the hire of communal halls, sport and recreation centre, will be as determined by the Board from time to time and as approved by the Minister.

3. Refuse removal and sanitation:

Cost of collection of refuse bins and sanitary points are inclusive of the cost of site rental.

4. Electricity charges:

Where a local authority supplies electricity to any premises by meter, the charge for electricity shall be in accordance with the tariff and down in that local authority's Electricity Supply By-Laws.

5. Sewerage blockage tariff per case as determined by the Board.

## TARIFF VAN GELDE

## BYLAWE G

Betalbaar in alle Bantoevoergebiede binne die regstreek van die Raad. Die gelde moet maandeliks betaal word.

- (a) Levering van water aan persele waar meters geïnstalleer is: Die tarief wat van tyd tot tyd van toepassing is in die plaaslike bestuursgebied.
- (b) Levering van water aan persele waar meters nie geïnstalleer is: 'n Maksimum van R3 per perseel per maand, onderworpe aan enige ander verhogings wat voorspruit uit verhoging van koste, soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad bepaal en soos goedgekeur deur die Minister.
- (c) Die huur van 'n tehuyspermit in hostelle in die Raad se regstreek: 'n Maksimum van 45 sent per bed per maand, onderworpe aan enige ander verhogings wat voorspruit uit verhoging van koste, soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad bepaal en soos goedgekeur deur die Minister.

## TARIFF VAN GELDE

## BYLAWE H

Die huur van 'n tehuyspermit moet maandeliks aan die Raad betaal word. Hierdie tarief moet maandeliks betaal word.

(a) Johannesburg:	R
(i) Denver:	10,00
(ii) George Goch:	10,00
(iii) Welhuier:	10,00
(iv) Nantveld:	7,00
(v) Jabulani:	7,00
(vi) Grote slaapperk:	7,00
(vii) 2-bedslaapperk:	7,00
(viii) Dube:	7,00
(ix) Orlando-Wes-vroueshuis:	7,00
(x) Mendowlands:	10,00
(xi) Afsonderlike kamers:	7,00
(xii) Ander:	10,00
(xiii) Ander:	7,00
(xiv) Ander:	7,00
(xv) Ander:	7,00
(xvi) Ander:	7,00
(xvii) Ander:	7,00
(xviii) Ander:	7,00
(xix) Ander:	7,00
(xx) Ander:	7,00

## TARIFF VAN GELDE

## BYLAWE I

1. Bepaalings: Bepaalings is betaalbaar soos voorgeskryf deur die Raad, ingevolge regulasie 13 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewernementskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

2. Huur van gemeenskapshale:

Die huur en deposito ten opsigte van die gebruik van gemeenskapshale, sport en ontspanningsentrums sal wees soos van tyd tot tyd bepaal deur die Raad, ingevolge regulasie 4 van Hoofstuk 5 van Goewernementskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

3. Vuilnisverwydering en sanitasie:

Koste en vervoer van vuilnisbakke en sanitasie en ander dienste wat deur die Raad betaal word, sal R1 betaal word per vuilnisbak of ander dienste per maand sal R1 betaal word per maand, onderworpe aan enige ander verhogings wat voorspruit uit verhoging van koste, soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad bepaal en soos goedgekeur deur die Minister.

4. Elektriese voorligting:

Waar 'n plaaslike owerheid elektrisiteit deur 'n meter aan enige perseel lever is, die voorligting vir elektrisiteit ooreenkomstig die tarief soos bepaal in daardie plaaslike owerheid se Elektriese Voorligtingsverordeninge.

5. Rookverstoping tarief per geval soos deur Raad bepaal.

## STAATSKOERANT, 29 APRIL 1977

No. 5529 11

## SCHEDULE J

The following regulations are hereby repealed to the extent set out in the fourth column:

Place	Title	Number and date	Extent of repeal
Diepkloof and Meadowlands Urban Bantu Residential Areas situated at Johannesburg	Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the West Rand Area: Regulations for the Urban Bantu Residential Areas situated at Johannesburg	Government Notice 2487, dated 28 December 1973, read with Government Notice 608, dated 19 April 1974	Tariff of charges, as follows: Item 3 to 5.
Bantu residential area generally known as Soweto, situated at Johannesburg	Johannesburg Municipality: Amendment of Bantu Location Regulations	Administrator's Notice 1277, dated 2 August 1972	Tariff of charges, as follows: Item 4 and 5.
Bantu residential area generally known as Soweto, situated at Johannesburg	Johannesburg Municipality: Regulations for the payment of fees by certain residents of the Urban Bantu residential area	Administrator's Notice 1278, dated 2 August 1972	Tariff of charges, as follows: (1) Item 3, (2) Item 5, (3) Item 6.
Urban Bantu residential areas known as Kagiso and Almsbury, situated at Krugersdorp	Municipality of Krugersdorp: Bantu Administration Regulations	Administrator's Notice 134, dated 19 February 1958, read with Administrator's Notice 641, dated 10 August 1966 and Administrator's Notice 327, dated 19 April 1967	Schedule VII, as follows: (1) Item 1 as a whole, (2) Item 4, (3) Item 7 to 12.
Moshakeng Urban Bantu Residential Area, situated at Randfontein	Municipalities of Vereeniging, Randfontein and Westonaria: Location Regulations	Administrator's Notice 664, dated 15 August 1956, read with Administrator's Notice 838, dated 21 August 1968	Schedule VII, as follows: (1) Item 1 as a whole, (2) Item 2, (3) Item 4, (4) Item 5, (5) Item 6, (6) Item 7, (7) Item 8, (8) Item 9, (9) Item 10, (10) Item 11, (11) Item 12, (12) Item 13, (13) Item 14, (14) Item 15, (15) Item 16, (16) Item 17, (17) Item 18, (18) Item 19, (19) Item 20, (20) Item 21, (21) Item 22, (22) Item 23, (23) Item 24, (24) Item 25, (25) Item 26, (26) Item 27, (27) Item 28, (28) Item 29, (29) Item 30, (30) Item 31, (31) Item 32, (32) Item 33, (33) Item 34, (34) Item 35, (35) Item 36, (36) Item 37, (37) Item 38, (38) Item 39, (39) Item 40, (40) Item 41, (41) Item 42, (42) Item 43, (43) Item 44, (44) Item 45, (45) Item 46, (46) Item 47, (47) Item 48, (48) Item 49, (49) Item 50, (50) Item 51, (51) Item 52, (52) Item 53, 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Plek	Titel	Nommer en datum	Omvang van beroeping
Stedelike Bantoevoorgebiede bekend as Kapiro en Munsieville, geleë te Krugersdorp	Munisipaliteit Krugersdorp: Bantoe-administrasie-regulasies	Administrateurskennisgewing 134 van 19 Februarie 1958, gelees met Administrateurskennisgewing 600 van 10 Augustus 1966 en Administrateurskennisgewing 327 van 19 April 1967	Bylae VII as volg: (1) Item 1 in geheel, (2) Item 4, (3) Item 7 tot 12.
Stedelike Bantoevoorgebied Mohlakeng, geleë te Randfontein	Munisipaliteit Vereniging, Randfontein en Westonaria: Lokasie-regulasies	Administrateurskennisgewing 664 van 15 Augustus 1956, gelees met Administrateurskennisgewing 658 van 21 Augustus 1968	Bylae 7: Tarief van huurgelde en vorderings: Doel B (van toepassing binne die Munisipaliteit Randfontein): In die geheel.
Stedelike Bantoevoorgebied Dobsonville, geleë te Roodepoort	Munisipaliteit Roodepoort: Regulasie vir die betaling van gelde deur sekere inwoners van die stedelike Bantoevoorgebied Dobsonville	Administrateurskennisgewing 1194 van 25 Augustus 1971	Huur en diverse gelde as volg: (1) Item 2, (2) Item 4, (3) Item 5, 6, 7, 9, (4) Item 12 tot 17, (5) Item 20.
Stedelike Bantoevoorgebied geleë te Westonaria	Munisipaliteit Westonaria: Regulasie vir die betaling van gelde deur sekere inwoners van die stedelike Bantoevoorgebied	Administrateurskennisgewing 646 van 26 Mei 1971	Tarief van gelde as volg: In sy geheel.
Bantoevoorgebiede geleë te Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort en Westonaria	Bantoevoorgebiede Administrasie vir die Wes-Randgebied: Huurgelde en vorderings vir die stedelike Bantoevoorgebiede geleë te Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort en Westonaria	Goewernementskennisgewing 544 van 21 Maart 1975	Tarief van gelde as volg: In sy geheel.
Bantoevoorgebiede geleë te Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort en Westonaria	Bantoevoorgebiede Administrasie vir die Wes-Randgebied: Huurgelde en vorderings vir die stedelike Bantoevoorgebiede geleë te Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort en Westonaria. Wysiging van Goewernementskennisgewing 544 van 21 Maart 1975	Goewernementskennisgewing 1969 van 17 Oktober 1975	Tarief van gelde as volg: In sy geheel.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

No. 697

29 April 1977

## RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976

## DECLARATION THAT CERTAIN GARAGES AND PARKING SPACES ARE EXEMPTED FROM RENT CONTROL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 (g) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act 80 of 1976), I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, hereby declare that the garages and parking spaces situated within the building mentioned in the Schedule here, or anywhere upon land forming part of land occupied by or used in connection with aforementioned buildings are exempted from rent control from the date of publication hereof.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister of Community Development.

## SCHEDULE

Address of premises	Description of property
"Mount Pleasant", situated in Victoria Road, Clifton, Cape Town	Erf 128, situate in the City of Cape Town at Clifton, Province of the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 698

29 April 1977

## ADDITION TO THE LIST OF WHICH THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE SLUMS ACT, 1934 (ACT 53 OF 1934), CONSISTS

It is hereby notified for general information that the Minister of Community Development, under the powers vested in him by section 1 (3) of the Slums Act, 1934 (Act 53 of 1934), has approved that the Town of Himeville as from the date of publication hereof be added to the list of which the First Schedule to the said Act consists.

## DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. 697

29 April 1977

## WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976

## VERKLARING DAT SEKTOR MOTORHUISE EN MOTORSTAANPLEKKE VAN HUURBEHEER ONTHEF IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 (g) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet 80 van 1976), verklaar ek, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou hierby dat die motorhuise en motorstaankplekke geleë op enige plek op grond wat deel uitmaak van grond wat geokkepeer word of gebruik word in verband met die woning genoem in die Bylae hiervan, van huurbeheer onthef is vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou.

## BYLAE

Adres van perseel	Beskrywing van eiendom
"Mount Pleasant", geleë in Victoria Road, Clifton, Kaapstad	Erf 128, geleë in die stad Kaapstad te Clifton, Provinsie Knap die Goeie Hoop.

No. 698

29 April 1977

## TOEVOEGING AAN DIE LYS WAARUIT DIE EERSTE BYLAE TOT DIE SLUMSWET, 1934 (WET 53 VAN 1934), BESTAAN

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 1 (3) van die Slumswet, 1934 (Wet 53 van 1934), goedgekeur het dat die dorp Himeville vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan tot die lys waaruit die Eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet bestaan, toegevoeg word.



## The system that cut off Soweto's cash

STAR 30/4/77 30/4/77

The schools of Soweto make an interesting contrast, one of many to be found in that community.

Some are absolutely immaculate, including many built by TEACH and its wonderful donors. Others are tatty and untidy, and I asked one Soweto headmaster the other day who could be blamed for this.

Partly, he said, the system.

"We get our children into school and we impress on them the need to look after it. To keep it clean and tidy.

"Some care, some don't. And it is difficult to convince those who don't care. How can you, when the moment they walk out into the street they see heaps of garbage at every corner, on every open space?"

How, indeed.

There is garbage everywhere, some in neat heaps at gates, bits and pieces blowing off down the road, other great piles strewn at street corners and on open land.

It is a symbol of Soweto's underlying problem.

Money. Or the lack of it.

If the garbage began to pile up in the streets of Johannesburg, one can imagine the uproar. Angry rate-payers phoning the city engineer, their councillors, their MPs. Petitions among the neighbours.

But what would happen if the council simply explained: "We can do nothing more to help. We are broke. We have no money."

That is the position in Soweto. It is a situation created cold-bloodedly and man-

profits of beerhalls and liquor outlets.

It was a depraved system.

When the beerhalls and liquor stores were burned last year, the hopelessly inadequate flow of funds for Soweto's upkeep dried up entirely. Income from rents did not even finance the Board's housing account.

The result: desperation. And this desperation has created today's new tension. The Board turned to the only source of income remaining under its control, rents, and

Life should be more than mere survival.

As with many white families today (admittedly living on a different level) it takes only one straw to break the budget's back. And a 30, 40 or 50 percent increase in rent would be just that straw for many.

The Government, organised commerce and industry, ordinary people need to recognise that as things stand today the people of Soweto are physically unable to provide the cash to run their own residential areas.

Until they are, until more folk are earning a decent living wage, the money must come from different sources. It is not sufficient for the Deputy Minister, Mr Willem Cruywagen, to say that present economic conditions "do not permit it." The instability which this foolish rentals policy could create would do far more harm to our economic position, both domestically and internationally, than alternative and proper funding of black urban areas.

It can be done in several different ways. Through direct taxation, indirect taxation, levies on employers, with assistance from the Urban Foundation and other areas of private enterprise. The options are many. The important thing is to get something done, and to have it done quickly.

★ ★ ★

From New York comes the story of a drunk who staggered out of a bar at midnight, bumped into a large concrete pillar, groped his way slowly round it, and then leant against it and burst into tears. "The dirty rats!" he cried. "They've walled me in!"

### Cliff Scott

ifestly short-sightedly by the Government.

When the Administration Boards took control of Soweto and the other shadow cities, the Government's aim to achieve control of all "black" areas was complete. But it was a policy of power without responsibility. No financial structure was created to support the Boards properly. They were left reliant upon the

proposed to increase them sharply.

Soweto is a city. An impoverished, often bleak and formidably uniform city, but it is a city all the same. With children playing in the streets and housewives shopping and schoolbells ringing.

And any city, even poor Soweto, needs money to keep it going, to prevent it degenerating into a massive, dangerous urban slum.

Where is this money going to come from?

By the very nature of the system, the black householders living in Soweto cannot afford to pay higher rents. Their incomes are generally speaking modest, with every cent having to be accounted for. Did you notice that telling quote from the father of one of the winners of The Star's jackpot, a Soweto youth? He said: "There were times, particularly after paying the rent, when there was nothing for the children to eat in the house. But we survived."



# Soweto's rent plan called off

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has called off Soweto's proposed rent increases of up to 85 per cent until the question has been further investigated.

The announcement yesterday follow representations to the Government by the Soweto Urban Bantu Council chairman, Mr. David Thebehali, and a delegation consisting of Mr. Makaya and Mr. Maponya.

The announcement, a joint statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen, and the Soweto delegation, said simply that the rents question had also been discussed.

"The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and his staff will have to study the full implications of the proposals made. As a result of these investigations, higher rentals will not be enforced on May 1, 1977," the statement said.

On Thursday, Mr. Cruywagen said he would be prepared to listen to the representations but could not see his way clear to avoid a rent increase, urgently needed to back up a R9 000 000 shortfall in income.

The statement said discussions had taken place with Mr. Kruger over shebeens and the Makgotla tribal justice system that the Government has suggested may be re-enforced in the townships.

But the statement gave no other details except to say that "Messrs. Radebe and Manthata, members of Makgotla, joined the delegation for this discussion."

## Appeal

It added that useful discussions had also taken place on issues such as pirate taxis, lift clubs, as well as efforts to bring refuse removal in Soweto up to date.

"An urgent appeal to the Black community for co-operation in these matters is made," it said.

The statement said the minister and his officials took a keen interest in the views expressed by the Urban Bantu Council delegates.

"Appreciation was expressed for the responsible way in which the members of the Urban Bantu Council reacted in the interests of the Black community.

"This form of communication is greatly welcomed and will be continued in future," the statement said.

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# Townships win rent reprieve

30/4/77  
RAM

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By HELEN ZILLE

## THE Government has put off the Soweto rent increases for a month.

The announcement that the Department of Bantu Administration had backed down on its decision to raise Soweto rents from tomorrow, came after a four-hour meeting yesterday between the deputy Ministers of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen and Dr Andries Treurnicht, and a three-man African delegation led by the township's "mayor", Mr David Thebehali.

Details of the increases have already appeared in the Government Gazette.

During yesterday's meeting, the Deputy Minister agreed to suspend the rent increases for a month while other sources of income for WRAB were investigated.

The month-long suspension is expected to cost WRAB about R830 000.

After yesterday's meeting Mr Thebehali said the people of Soweto had scored a major victory.

"Mr Cruywagen and Dr Treurnicht were most receptive to our request.

"Their reaction showed a desire to listen and respond to the pleas of Soweto's inhabitants," he said.

Mr Thebehali and two other members of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council had flown to Cape Town on Thursday for talks with the two deputy Ministers as a result of the sporadic violence which erupted in the townships in protest against the rent increases.

If the rent rise suspension is continued indefinitely it could mean that employers will have to pay increased levies on their Black staff to make up the shortfall in WRAB coffers.

The current monthly levies are R1.00 for domestic staff, R1.80 for factory workers and 40c for farm labourers.

In his budget speech on Thursday the chairman of WRAB, Mr Manie Mulder, listed fees paid by employers of Blacks as one of his board's four major sources of revenue.

### Liquor

The others are house and site rents, African beer sales and the sale of "European liquor."

WRAB estimates that it will earn R8.7-million from labour fees this financial year.

If labour fees are raised by 84 per cent — which was the proposed rent increase on most houses — WRAB will realise another R7.3-million.

This is R2-million less than the board would get from the site rent increases.

As news of the rent rise postponement was announced it was learnt that an increase in Black busfares on the Reef was in the pipeline.

The Putco Bus Company this week applied to the Department of Transport for permission to put up fares because of escalating costs.

The issue of busfare increases was not discussed at the interracial meeting yesterday.

However, the talks did cover the proposed community councils which will give urban Africans more control over their civic affairs.

Mr Thebehali said he expected to hold more discussions with Bantu Administration officials to finalise the details of the community councils.

Legislation making provision for the councils to replace Urban Bantu Councils is expected to be tabled in Parliament next month.

The councils' proposed ethnic basis, their links with homelands and the possibility of their having authority in decisions on influx control had still to be worked out, the Soweto mayor said.



# Govt to rethink Soweto rent rise

Cape Times 30/4/77

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Profit Cat

TABLE 17

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Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT has agreed to call off proposed rent increases for Soweto residents until the matter has been further investigated.

This follows a meeting in Cape Town yesterday between a deputation of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

A joint statement after the talks said that proposals on rent increases put forward by the Soweto delegation would have to be studied by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, and his departmental staff.

"As a result of these investigations, the higher rentals will not be enforced on May 1," the statement said.

It went on to say that from the Government side "appreciation was expressed for the responsible way in which the members of the Urban Bantu Council reacted in the interests of the black community."

Welcomed

It added: "This form of communication is greatly

Profit Size: ...	1	2	3
Skilled Earning	72.00	58.50	47.4
Unskilled "	51.00	57.00	37.5
Part-time "	44.00	45.50	

TABLE 16 Earnings (Rands/month) in different

Table 16 shows the different earnings by f  
gories.

regular employees. It is at the expense of wo  
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and state of affluence.



**THE Government decision to call off the Soweto rent increases would 'defuse the situation' in the Black township, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, said in Cape Town yesterday.**

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'It will result, I'm sure, in things quietening down in Soweto,' Mr Thebehali said after his successful deputation to the city for talks with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Willem Cruywagen.

By delaying the increases, due to be implemented next month, the Government has backed away from a potentially dangerous situation following demonstrations and violence this week.

Mr Thebehali said: 'We are very happy at the outcome. At least we can go back to the people of Soweto with something.'

It appears that the Government has found a possible way around the increases and is prepared to sacrifice expenditure on other projects to retain peace in Soweto — flash-point of Black South Africa.

### **Investors**

It is believed that one of the major considerations was the Government's determination not to undermine further the confidence of foreign investors by allowing a potentially riotous decision to go through.

The six-man UBC delegation is understood to have stated its case forcefully bringing home to the Government and members of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board the seriousness of the situation in Soweto.

After 5½ hours of talks, including a working lunch with the Government, the UBC delegation emerged relieved at the success of their flying mission.

Further talks will be held after the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, has studied the financial proposals put to the Government by the UBC.

### **Revenue**

Mr Thebehali would not elaborate on the details of his proposals other than saying that the Government should find 'other sources of revenue' to cover the losses.

# Public floggings out

## Jimmy Kruger's pledge on tribal courts

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

LACKS may soon sit on liquor boards, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, revealed this week.

He also indicated that public thrashings would be outlawed if the controversial system of tribal courts (makgotla) were given legal sanction.

In an interview immediately after the decision to delay the Soweto rent increases, he emphasised neither the makgotla nor the shebeens would be legalised without the full consent of the people of Soweto.

### Jurisdiction

"I do not want to do anything on a paternal basis," he said. "These issues must be decided by the people of Soweto themselves in discussion with their leaders."

If the makgotlas were

brought into South Africa's legal system, elements such as public thrashing would automatically be eliminated, he said.

A Bill was pending which would enable the Department of Justice to draw up regulations defining the jurisdiction, powers and procedures of the makgotla.

The move to sanction the makgotlas, which has come under heavy fire from Soweto leaders, is part of the Government's

plan to grant greater powers — including the maintenance of law and order — to black township authorities. Only the name makgotla would be retained and in all other respects the courts would operate according to normal legal concepts.

### Licences

Mr Kruger emphasised however that makgotlas and shebeens would not be legalised without the consent of the urban blacks themselves, who would be fully consulted on the issue of drinking hours and the sites of shebeens if

they approved.

A recent amendment to the Liquor Law empowers liquor boards to co-opt local representatives.

If it was decided to grant licences to Soweto shebeens, blacks could be invited to serve on the board to decide on licensing hours and other relevant issues, Mr Kruger said.

"The people of Soweto must be fully consulted. They must decide what they want. I do not want to do anything they don't want."

He said there was a better spirit in Soweto today, because of the attitude



MR JIMMY KRUGER  
Blacks must decide.

of the police and certain changes brought about by the Government.

But, referring to rumours of a spate of renewed "anniversary riots" in June, he warned that the police would make it very difficult for those responsible.

"It will be unfortunate if they allow themselves to be misled into another set of demonstrations," Mr Kruger said.

# Squee

SUN TIMES 11

1/6/77

**BY LAW the West Rand Administration Board has to pay its own way. But it has never been able to. So it squeezes the people of Soweto.**

Since it took over the running of Soweto from the Johannesburg City Council in June, 1973, it has been in the red.

Last year it brought in R49-million and spent R56-million. The year before income was R66-million and expenditure nearly R1-million more.

When it came to balance its budget on Thursday for 1977-78 its estimated income was R60-million; its spending commitments pitched at R9-million more.

So it called upon the blacks of Soweto to balance its books — as well as pay for a bureaucracy that costs R7-million a year and pays the salaries of 1 000 whites. It announced a rent raise.

And once again Soweto exploded.

WRAB has been ticking along since 1973 on a healthy credit balance inherited from the Johannesburg City Council and the R6-million a year booze industry it ran in the townships.

For its income sources are few. Soweto has no shopping centres, high-rise flats or industries from which to get cash. It has no tax base. A city without a heart.

Its money comes from:

- A labour levy from white employers.
- Rents and rates.
- Sorghum beer and liquor sales.

Revenue from liquor went up in the smoke of the June 16 riots last year, when R3-million worth of bottle stores and beer halls were damaged.

## Only choice

WRAB was left with two alternatives to raise money. It could raise the labour levy of between 40c and R1.80 a month or it could demand its pound of flesh from the million Soweto dwellers.

To raise the labour levy by more than 20 per cent requires a year's notice to employers.

This left one choice — a site rent increase for the tenants of Soweto's 100 000 houses. It announced an increase in these rents of an average of 40 per cent. The resulting uproar persuaded the Government to take a second look at the matter. But WRAB's dilemma remains.

Soweto is made of rich and poor — mainly poor. Fifty thousand people

## City



there have cars. Ten thousand families on the primary waiting list don't even have houses.

There is an average of six people a house and 43 000 people in single-sex hostels.

Many say Soweto can never be properly administered without the help of a financial subsidy from the central Government.

WRAB says that as the law stands it may not receive a subsidy and the tenants must simply pay for services rendered to them in the townships.

Critics say the services are being overvalued. They say WRAB does not even see to basic services like street-cleaning with any degree of efficiency. Garbage lies piled in the streets. There is little electricity and few amenities.

Two years ago, almost to the day, Johannesburg City Councillor Dr Selma Browde warned: "The West Rand Board is not given sufficient funds and is trying to make Soweto self-supporting on what it can squeeze out of the residents."

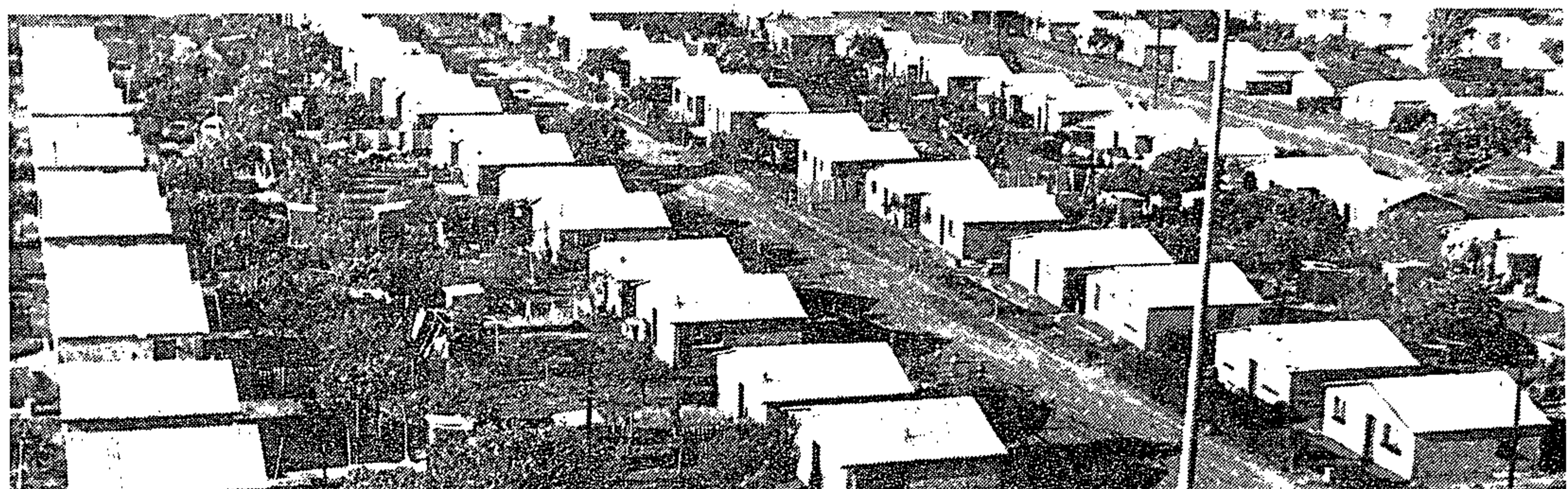
But the Government has embarked determinedly on the Bantu Administration



5/77

# Ze on Soweto

1/5/77  
ST



Soweto scene . . . no shops, no high-rise flats, no industry

## without a heart

**MARTIN  
REAMER**

Board system. All 22 boards are required to be financially self-sufficient and are expected to provide all the services and infrastructure which city councils once provided.

Many of these boards have landed in financial difficulties. Increasingly they have become financially dependent on profits from beer and liquor sales, of which they have virtual monopolies in the townships, and on rentals and rates paid by township dwellers.

### Impossible

Things were different when the Johannesburg City Council ran Soweto. Mr W. J. P. Carr, the man in charge in those days, says WRAB is trying to achieve the impossible.

"The council and WRAB approaches are diametrically opposed. WRAB has to be self-supporting. Every penny spent has to be raised by it. That is an impossibility."

During his time in office the Soweto revenue account was never able to balance itself and had to be subsidised from rate revenue which came from

other parts of Johannesburg.

Because of the board's lack of finance, the rents being fixed were disproportionately high and worth more than the services rendered for them.

In the old days, Soweto could draw on the resources of Johannesburg. It could share services.

But when WRAB took over, it had to create a whole new bureaucracy. It had to duplicate services. It had to pay out R40 200 a year in fees to board members.

The salaries of whites employed by WRAB — who draw their pay from the breadline population of Soweto — average R465 a month.

Dr Browde told me that the failure of garbage collection services in Soweto was so great that she had suggested the city council take back some of the responsibilities it handed over to WRAB.

She also understood that WRAB had asked the city council to assist with electricity reticulation in the township.

"The Government expects Soweto to be self-supporting when there are no shopping centres, blocks of flats or major revenue-producing assets. It has given WRAB a brief which it simply cannot execute."

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of social sciences at the University of Natal, said sub-

sidising of WRAB from external sources should be urgently considered.

He said the money blacks were being called on to pay in rentals was reaching a level which was out of all proportion.

The 40 per cent increase in rents, which range from R5,60 a month in Zone Four Meadowlands to R120,63 in plush Dube, was due to come into effect on May 1, but it has been postponed.

For many in Soweto, an increase could not come at a worse time. The Soweto cost of living, as measured by the poverty datum line, is now rising at an annual rate of almost 30 per cent — faster than at any time in the past six years.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce has set a monthly cost of maintaining a family of five in Soweto at R152 and it forecasts a jump to R157 by the end of May.

### Bread line

Although there are many estimates of what blacks in Soweto ought to be earning, there are few up-to-date surveys of actual earnings.

The director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Fred van Wyk, has estimated that more than half Sowetonians could be living below the R152 limit.

A survey by the Bureau of Market Research, used

by WRAB, put last year's average income at R143.

Despite the hatred of the bottle stores among Soweto youngsters, WRAB has put out tenders for five new ones. It must have the money.

And in an attempt to protect this vital source of revenue, the new buildings are to be fortresses. Walls and roofs will be made with fire-proof reinforced concrete and there will be steel security doors and bullet-proof glass.

Soweto community leader Mr Leonard Mosala has reacted, saying: "People don't like bottle stores and it is arrogant to try to impose them."

Asked what alternative sources of income were being examined by the board, WRAB's finance director, Mr Nico van Loggerenberg, put the case for a rent increase.

"We have looked closely at a realistic rental for housing and services.

"The board has for long been attacked for its use of liquor and beer for revenue production. We will now be 90 per cent on an economic rental level which will make the dependence on liquor fall away."

WRAB now had barely enough for day-to-day running expenses.

A suggestion that WRAB take over car licence collection as a means of boosting revenue has been investigated, but found to be non-viable.

"The revenue we would derive from this would be

insufficient to pay for the costs of doing it," Mr Van Loggerenberg said.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen has rejected the idea of a Government subsidy to relieve the burden on residents.

If this was to be allowed, amendment would have to be made to the Bantu Affairs Administration Act so that the central budget could make money available for Soweto and other townships.

Meanwhile Soweto is being called upon to pay its own way — and is groaning under the strain.



2/5/77 RDM  
**'There's plenty of  
work in Soweto'**  
RDM 2/5/77

Staff Reporter

SOWETO has an abundance of job vacancies and is crying out for labour, Mr J. P. Gildenhuys, a Johannesburg magistrate, said from his home yesterday.

Mr Gildenhuys was commenting on the judgment he gave in a case in which he sentenced two unemployed men, Daniel Nkgabo, 19, and Frank Lephuthing, 24, to one year in jail each for pickpocketing. In his judgment, Mr Gildenhuys said to the men: "There is plenty of

work for those who want to work."

Mr Gildenhuys said that although politically speaking thousands are becoming unemployed every month, this is of no concern when viewed from a judicial point of view.

"When you look at the economic sphere from a judicial basis then there is work in Soweto," he said.

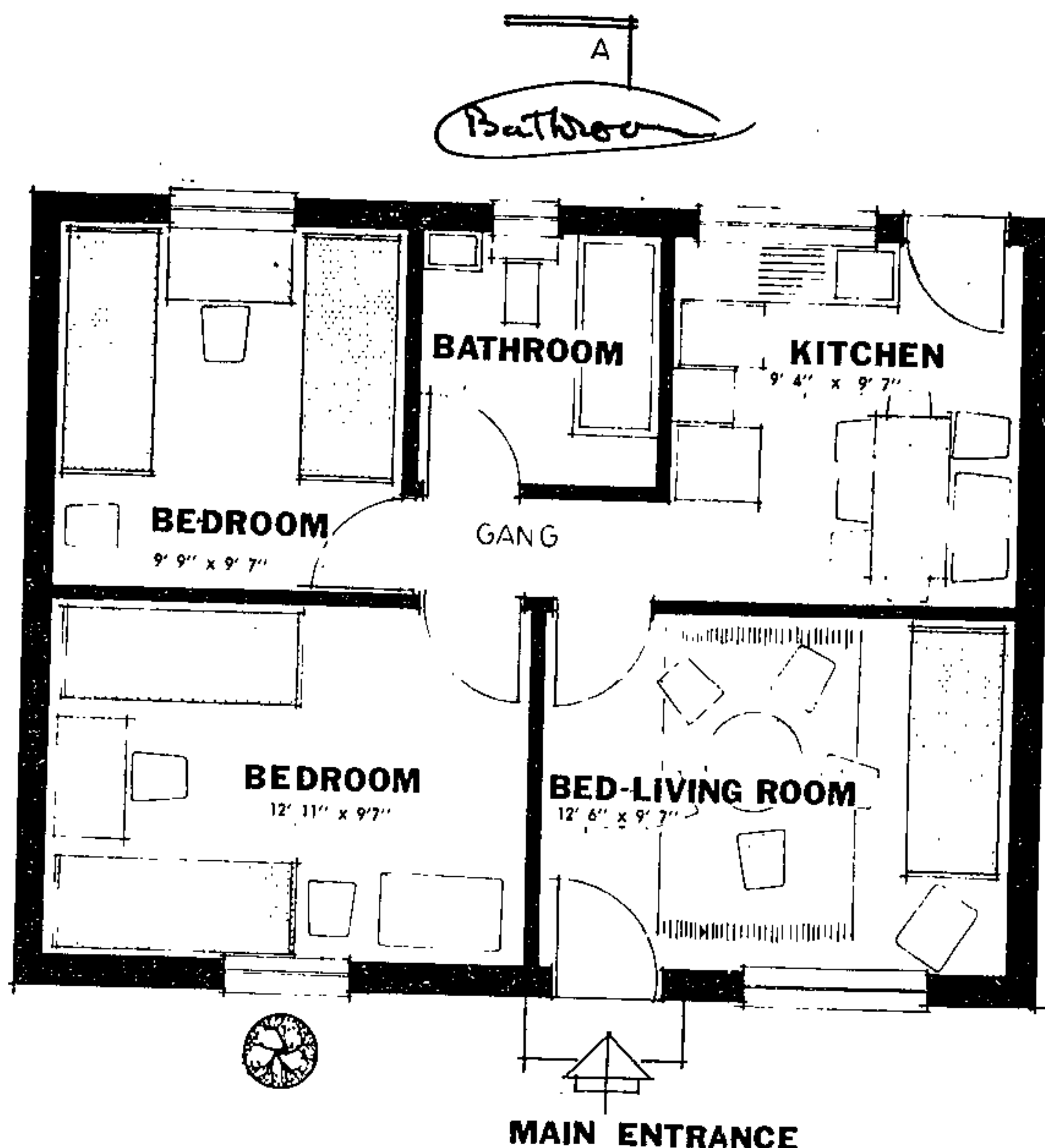
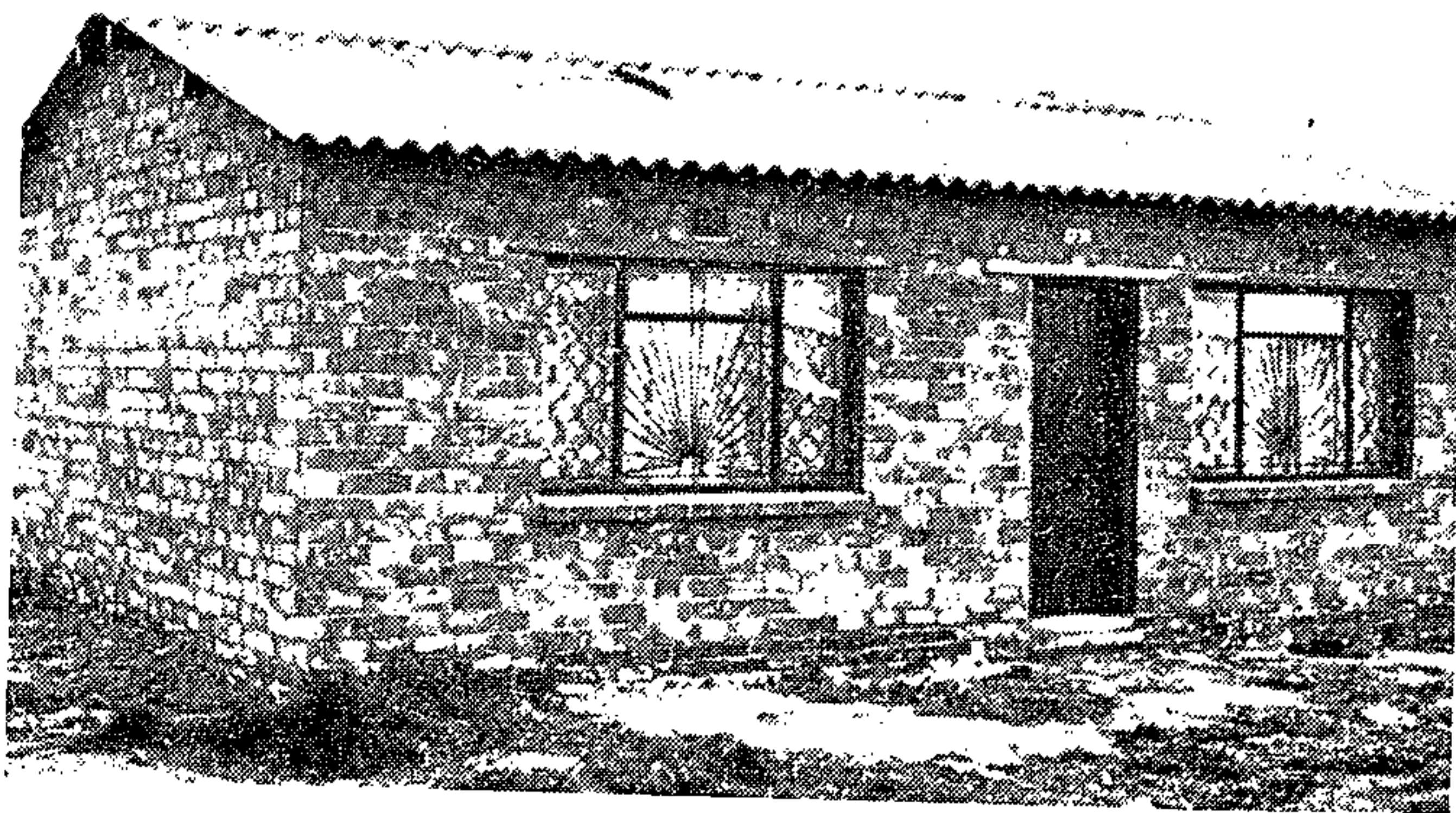
Mr Gildenhuys, who worked in Soweto for two years about five years ago, said from personal experience he knows "there is a shortage of labour there."



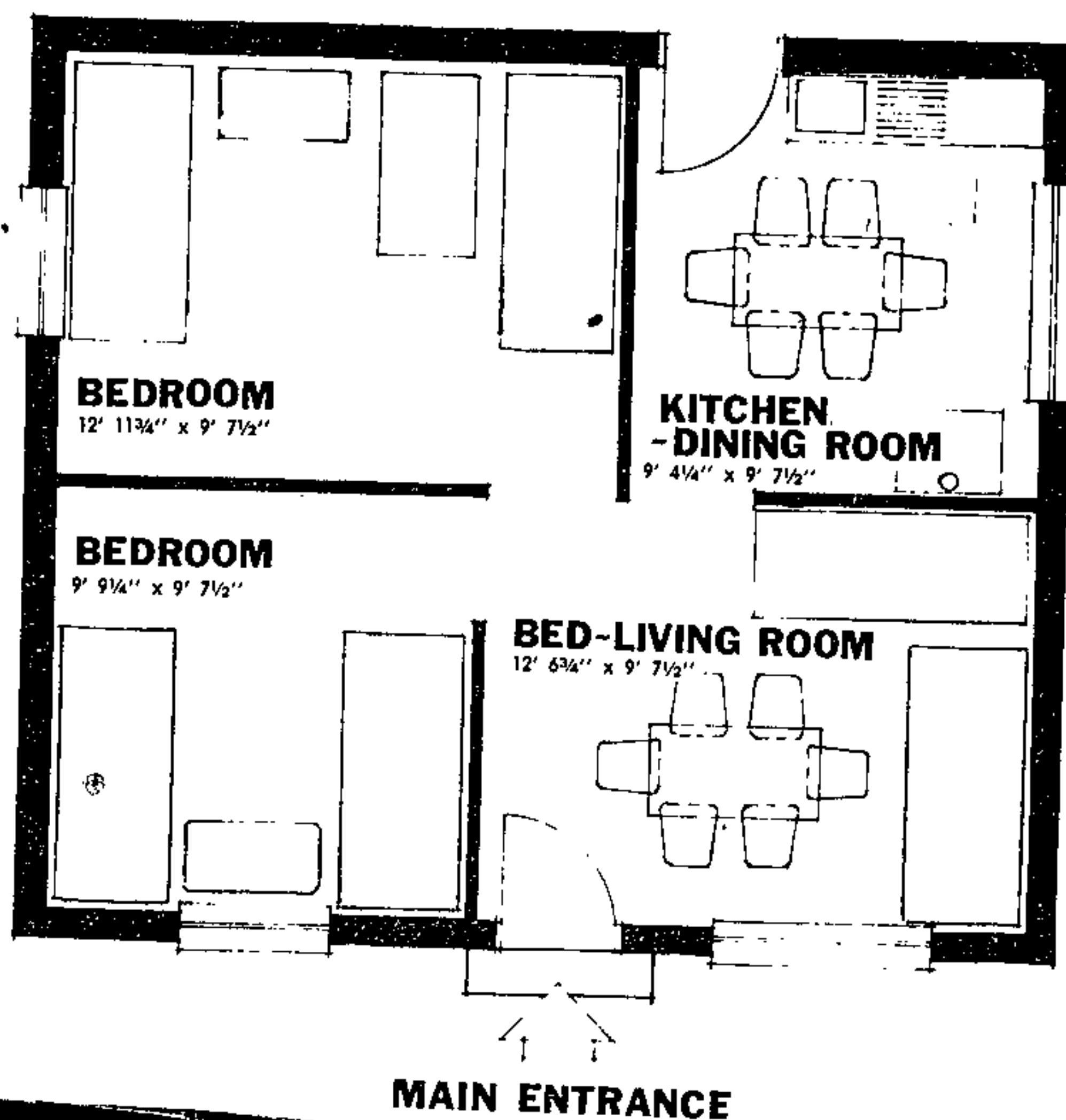
# Inside Mail

ROM 2/5/77

Photograph and plan of the 51/9, an improved version of the 51/6. It has an inside bathroom and lavatory. New rental in Meadowlands varies from R11,20 to R16,40 a month. Site rent increased from R8,55 to R12,95, an increase of 51 per cent.



Photograph and plan of the standard 51/6 Soweto house. Including the kitchen, it has four rooms. In Soweto it is known as the "match-box". New rental in Zola, Soweto, varies between R14,35 and R14,75 a month. Site rental increased from R6,25 to R11,50, an increase of 84 per cent.





# This is what gets for its r

RDM 2/5/77

MOST site rentals in Soweto are due to rise by more than 80 per cent, an increase likely to precipitate an angry reaction in any community. But in the board's view the term site rental is deceptive.

Site rental is more than a straight rental for property occupied. It is partly a service charge for services provided by the board. It includes many items which are paid for under the heading "rates and taxes" in Johannesburg proper.

Among the services listed

THE SCHEDULED rise in site rentals in S until the last minute decision to suspend it ready to be applied on June 1 unless altered.

In the midst of the controversy over the tablish what Soweto tenants receive for the quality of housing.

Information was provided by top West R cluding the acting chief director, Mr A. H. Wilsnach, and the director of finance, Mr PATRICK LAURENCE reports:

by board officials are sewerage and refuse removal, street lighting and

cleaning and, in some cases, upkeep of cemeteries.

But site rental is at the same time more than merely another name for rates and taxes. It includes contributions to health services, school funds, ambulance costs in some areas, and, where applicable, interest on and repayment of the loan which was used to buy the land.

Many Soweto site rentals are scheduled to rise from R6,25 to R11,50 a month, an increase of 84%. Glancing at stubs in his cheque book, Mr Stander commented: "In Roodepoort I pay R28,11 a month for these services."

Before the gazetted increase site rental contributed R993 000 to the board's cost of providing sewerage and refuse services at R3,6-million a year. Mr Stander added: "We hope to make it more economical."

A similar point was made about health services by one of Mr Stander's colleagues. Contributions from site rentals amounted to R240 000 a year before the scheduled increase. The actual cost to the board is R1,8-million a year.

But, apart from site rentals, Soweto tenants pay a monthly house rental. More like the rental paid by te-

## No floor, and gaps that let the dust in

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MR LEONARD MOSALA, leader of the Soweto Progressive Party, yesterday described the services provided by the board as unacceptable to civilised communities.

"Refuse removal is poor and there is no hope of the board raising it to the standard which used to be maintained by the City Council," he said.

"Dead animals lie around many streets and attract flies and larvae, creating chronic health hazards. It would be unacceptable in any civilised community.

"The quality of maintenance of road, water and sewerage services took a plunge when the board took over. It often takes weeks for vital maintenance and repair work to "be done".

Inclusion of contributions for health and ambulance services in site rentals was unjustifiable in his view, as charges were made separately for attendance at clinics and use of ambulances.

"Every patient attending a clinic or being treated at Baragwanath Hospital used to pay 50c. Recently the fee was increased by another 50c to R1.

"The fee for calling an ambulance used to be R1. It is now R3. It is a rise which has not been given newspaper coverage."

Mr Mosala went on to refer to the contribution made by Soweto tenants to a fund for the building and maintenance of schools.

"The people of Soweto pay 38c a month as an educational levy. It is made by lodgers as well as tenants. But it is for a service which is unimpressive."

The building of schools lagged behind the growth in the school-going population. The state of repair in many schools was poor. The service was so inadequate that private enterprise had felt the need to build schools.

Mr Mosala recalled that

Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Education, had said in a recent policy speech that his department would be taking over financial responsibility for the building and maintaining of township schools.

"When that policy becomes law, we expect to see the education levy dropped," he added.

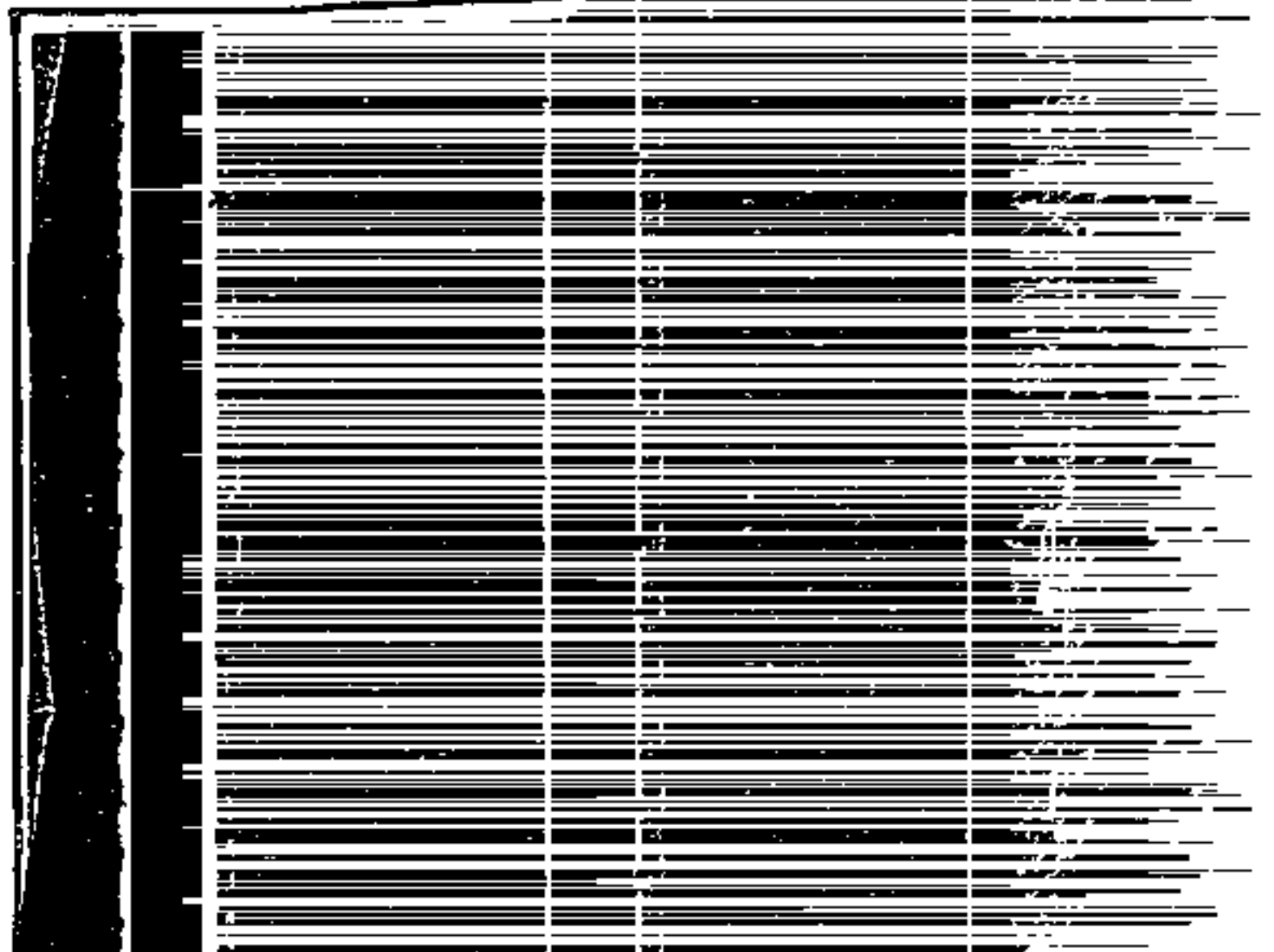
Mr Mosala is a tenant in a 51/6. Since he first moved into the house in 1960 he had had to pay for several items which the Johannesburg tenant takes for granted.

"In three of the rooms there was no floor of any kind, not even a concrete screen. There was just ground. But I was lucky. There were no rocks.

"There were gaps between the roof and walls. Wind and dust blew in. There was no stove, no running water, no bath and no hand basin of any description.

"There was no ceiling and no internal doors. Luckily there were steel door-frames.

"I had to install electricity out of my own pocket. The wiring cost me about R700."



# Soweto rent money

2/5/77 Rem

Soweto was due to become operative yesterday. The increase for a month. But it is gazetted and alternative sources of revenue can be found. In the present issue, the Rand Daily Mail set out to establish their money — both in terms of services and the

and Bantu Administration Board officials, including Stander, the director of housing, Mr M. P. G. van Loggerenberg.

tenants in Johannesburg, it includes repayment of the loan raised by the board to build the house and contributions to a maintenance fund, a bad debt fund and insurance costs.

It is difficult to give an average house rental for Soweto, the officials say. It depends on several variables. The most important is when the house was built.

Building costs have risen steadily over the years. So, consequently, has the amount the board has had to borrow to finance its housing programme.

The more recently the house was built, the higher the loan the board had to obtain and pay back. The broad rule of thumb is: the more recently the house was built, the higher the rent paid by the tenant — hence the apparent anomaly of two tenants living in identical houses but paying different rents.

To illustrate the point concretely the officials quoted costs for identical houses built in 1970 and 1977. The costs are: 1970 — R500 at an interest of 7%; 1977 — R2 200 at an interest of between 9¼% and 10¼%.

The officials were asked two questions:

“What is the average com-

bined rental (site and house rents)?

“What is the quality of the average house paid for with the average rent?”

The officials were reluctant to generalise. There are about 345 different types of houses in Soweto, built at different times by different authorities in different conditions.

But they were willing to answer the questions in relation to specific types of houses, in particular areas of Soweto.

The most common type of house in Soweto is the 51/6. Although there are several variations of the standard model, it is basically a four-room house (with one room serving as the kitchen and another as a living-cum-bedroom).

Further details of the 51/6 include:

- Steel outside doors but no internal doors.
- Outside WC.
- Corrugated iron or asbestos roof. No ceilings.
- Cement floors.
- Windows in every room.
- No stove, basin or running water in kitchen. Tenants expected to install them at their own cost. No hot water unless house electrified (instalment cost paid by tenant).
- Size: Stand — 12 m by 22 m

(40 x 70 feet). Rooms — Length and breadth varies from about 3 m to about 4 m (9 ft 6 inches x 12 ft 6 inches). See diagram for precise measurements.

Old rents for the 51/6 in Zola range from minimum of R9,10 a month to maximum of R9,50. Site rents were R6,25 for both. New rents: minimum R14,35 (site rental now R11,50); maximum R14,75 (site rent R11,50).

Apart from these rent costs, Zola tenants of the 51/6 pay a fixed charge of R3 for water. The charge is standard throughout Soweto.

Another prototype model house in Soweto is the 51/9, an improved version of the 51/6. The improvement consists of an internal bathroom and lavatory (although the “de luxe” version has five rooms instead of four).

Rents for the standard 51/9 Meadowlands were quoted by Mr Wilsnach. They were: (1) For newer houses — Old — R11,90 (of that site rent is R8,55); New — R16,20 (of that site rent is R12,95); (2) For older houses — Virtually the same, except that the house rent is R3,45 (both old and new) instead of R3,25.

Rents for a five-room “de luxe” 51/6 in Orlando East were: Old — R17,00 (site rent, R6,25); New — R23,20 (site rent, R11,50).

Rents for 2-room houses (one room serves as kitchen-cum-bedroom) in Orlando East were: Old — R8,90 (site rent, R6,25); New — R13,95 (site rent, R11,50).

Mr Stander said: “These two-room houses were inherited by the board. They were built in 1935. The board took a decision in December 1975 not to build any more houses inferior to the standard 51/9.”



# Soweto lights <sup>3/5/77</sup> project <sup>RDM</sup> delayed

RDM  
3/5/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UNCERTAINTY about how to repay a loan has delayed the R60-million project to electrify Soweto.

News of the delay came after yesterday's announcement of the formation of a consortium to manage a project to provide electricity for about 80 000 Soweto homes.

Called Powercon, the consortium consists of the three major companies which initiated the idea: Robert's Construction, Siemens and LTA.

Four banks, Barclays, Standard, Nedbank and Volkskas, have agreed to raise the R60-million to finance the project.

The project will be undertaken on behalf of the West Rand Administration Board but its implementation has been delayed because of debate over how — and at what interest — the money will be repaid to the banks.

But the acting chief director of the board said yesterday: "By the middle of the month we should have heard from the Treasury and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. This will enable us to take a decision."



# Decision soon on Soweto power

JOHANNESBURG — A decision on the proposed R60 million project to provide electricity for 80 000 homes in Soweto is expected within the next two weeks.

The acting chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, (WRAB) Mr A. Stander, said yesterday: "By the middle of this month we should have the advice from the Treasury and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development which will enable us to take a decision."

Meanwhile a consortium — to be known as Powercon — has been formed by the three major companies who initiated the idea. Roberts

Construction, Siemens and LTA.

"We are just waiting for somebody to say 'go'" said Mr Basil Bagg of Roberts Construction, project manager.

Only 20 per cent of the 100 000 houses in Soweto have any electricity at present — and that a low-grade power.

The new scheme would put a higher grade of power in the rest.

The Cillie Commission of Inquiry was told earlier this year a survey in Soweto showed 50 per cent of 802 people interviewed rated electricity as the top priority to improve residents' way of life. — SAPA.

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DAILY  
DISPATCH

3/5/77

Tuesday May 3 1977

## Rents and fares— take another look

IN deferring the Soweto rent increases, the Government acted with commendable good sense. It is nevertheless urgent that the time thus gained should be used constructively. It must be used to devise new ways of financing black townships so that this kind of issue can never become so dangerous again.

Ominously enough, just as the rent reprieve was announced there came news of an impending rise in an area quite as sensitive as township rentals—that of daily transport for black commuters. Putco has applied for an increase in Rand bus fares. This entire issue too demands urgent attention if it is not to become the next flashpoint.

The extra money both for housing and fares must come from somewhere, but where? There seems little doubt that the major brunt has to be borne by the Government, whose policies have created so many of the problems of our Sowetos and black commuters.

As regards rents, the long-term solution is of course to make the black townships more

self-supporting. That means not more liquor outlets but allowing proper commercial development (on full freehold rights) to give them the rates and taxes base which normal cities enjoy.

In the shorter term, the various Bantu Boards require substantial State subsidies, and could also effect economies by trimming some of their own overblown bureaucracies. They could also contract back to the municipalities services they took over from cities like Johannesburg, and are now performing so inadequately.

As regards fares, efficiently run firms like Putco have more of a case than the Bantu Boards when they ask for increases. Employers presently contribute R10-million to the firm by way of levies; they may reasonably be expected to pay at least part of the extra R30-million that is now required. The rest, again, will have to come from Pretoria. It is Government policies that have forced many blacks to live at such great distances from their jobs. It is the Government which must now pay the price.



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Hansard 114 col 1004 3/5/77

**Blacks resident in Soweto**

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

What was the number of Black (a) adult males and females, respectively, and (b) children under the age of 18 years who were resident in Soweto at the end of 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 210 116 males.  
188 302 females.

(b) 247 815.

Note: Dobsonville is excluded.

# Big drop in Soweto houses

4/5/77 336

Political Reporter

**THE ASSEMBLY** — The number of family houses built in Soweto in the past three years has fallen by more than 50 percent despite a backlog of more than 20 000 houses.

Answering a question in Parliament, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen said that only 441 new

family houses were built in Soweto last year.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) who asked the question said: "No wonder there are riots there."

Later Mrs Suzman produced figures showing that the number of new houses decreased each year. In 1974 a total of 1 009 new houses were built, but this declined to 761 the following year.

The 441 built last year,

she said, was "an appalling show."

Clearly a crash programme on housing in Soweto was "desperately needed" — as in the case of coloured housing where R122-m was earmarked this year, she said.

The total of R15-m allowed in the Bantu Administration Estimates was "hopelessly inadequate."

Answering another question by Mrs Suzman,

the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, gave the official Soweto population at 646 233 — considerably fewer than earlier official figures.

The figures given by Mr Botha broke the population into three groups. There were 210 116 men, 188 302 women and 247 815 children under the age of 18 living in Soweto.

Mrs Suzman said these figures "astounded" her because they were 50 percent less than those given by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration board last year.

● Mrs Suzman also called for a complete rethink on Government financing of Soweto in an attempt to keep rents down to their present levels.

A 1



# Makgotla: police in new probe

Staff Reporter

As a result of an investigation by The Star, Soweto police have launched a fresh probe into the disappearance of a young man allegedly abducted by the

Lekgotla — the township's self-appointed law enforcers — more than six months ago.

The missing man, Mr Jeremiah Ramatlhale (23), disappeared on October 23 last year after a gang of armed men smashed into his Naledi home, beat him up and dragged him off.

In a sworn affidavit Mrs Christina Ramatlhale has described how her son was taken to a nearby house and apparently assaulted for several hours by men she alleges are Makgotla — members of the controversial tribal vigilante group now in line for Government recognition.

She has not seen her son again and fears he is dead.

Mr Siegfried Manthatha, leader of the Naledi Lekgotla, has denied his organisation was involved in the abduction.

● The night of the Naledi terror — who was it? — Pages 16 and 17.

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# Rent rise

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## mix-up on Rand

STAR 4/5/77 4/5/77 Star

Thousands of people in Soweto and West Rand townships are being asked to pay rent increases which were supposed to have been shelved for a month.

Mr A H Stander, acting chief director for the board, says no family ought to be paying the increased rents, because they have been suspended.

"Our staff have been given instructions not to charge the new rents. They were asked to revert to the old rents. If they are now charging the new rents, this is wrong," Mr Stander said.

He said any families who had been charged the new increased rents would be credited.

Complaints that some administration offices are charging increased rents and notices to pay the new rent are still being distributed, have been made to The Star.

The Government announced on Friday that the increased rents, due to come into force at the beginning of this month, had been suspended.

However, residents at Kagiso township at Krugersdorp claim to have been paying the increased rents since Monday this week.

### Surprised

Families living in three-roomed houses were yesterday being charged R12,21 instead of the usual R9,10. Those occupying four-roomed houses were paying R12,71. Previously they were charged R9,60.

Mr Peter Lengene, former chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, said today that a number of people in the Jabavu area were paying the new rent.

A number of Soweto residents are still receiving notices to pay the new rents. The notices are handed to householders by West Rand Administration Board policemen.

Dr Harrison Motlana of Dube township said he was surprised to receive such a notice yesterday. He felt people who were not aware of the suspension would pay the rental after receiving the notices.

### Critical

Hostel residents who have already paid new rents have been assured by the board's director of housing, Mr M. P. Wiltschach, that they will be credited.

Mr Lengene was highly critical of the board in an interview today.

"The West Rand Board is not playing the game. When the increased rents were suspended last Friday, the board should have issued a statement about the matter as it did when the rents were put up. A lot of people are now confused," he said.



# 10 days to get out

The Soweto Students Representative Council has given the Soweto Urban Bantu Council 10 days to resign.

The ultimatum was contained in a pamphlet circulated by the SSRC in Soweto.

Starting from May 12, the UBC will have 10 days in which to disband.

In the pamphlet, the UBC is described as a "useless boys club", and is said to have failed to safeguard the interests of Soweto residents.

"Instead, they have become messenger boys of the West Rand Board," said the pamphlet.

The UBC was accused of:

- Failing to take a stand on the Afrikaans issue in schooling.
- Not taking measures to protect students against "police brutality," and failing to make efforts to secure the release of detained students.
- Not doing enough about adequate recreational facilities.
- Not putting enough pressure on the Government to enable residents to own their houses and the ground on which they stand.
- Neglecting the threat to the health posed by accumulated refuse.
- Failing in its duty to provide adequate roads, lighting and sewers.

STAR 5/5/77

out author's permission.

NOTE: First draft and

Paper for discussion on 7 June, 1977.

Speaker: Paul Rich, (UCT and Warwick)  
Topic: 'Class and ethnic cleavages in post-colonial African Societies: towards an historical model'.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
AFRICA SEMINAR (CENTRE FOR AFRICAN STUDIES)

# Soweto UBC hamstrung from the start

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RSM  
6/5/77

THE late Soweto Urban Bantu Council (UBC) lasted less than a decade — not surprisingly, as it was hamstrung at birth.

From the outset it hobbled along in the midst of apathy from the community it was meant to serve. Instead of growing stronger, it became weaker.

The first election, in 1968, drew a poll of only 32%. The next elections, in 1971 and 1974, attracted even lower polls of 21% and 14%.

In 1975 the then chief director of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr J C de Villiers, spoke of indifference and confusion within the UBC.

UBC meetings, he said, often failed to fulfil the required quorum and sub-committees sometimes opposed decisions which had been approved by full meetings of the UBC.

In retrospect, the main reason for the UBC's lack of vitality is clear. It was a politically impotent body with advisory powers only. It need not have been. There was provision in the Urban Bantu Councils Act of 1961 for the transfer of limited executive power to UBC.

The authorities belatedly realised the need to confer the powers on the UBC provided for in the 1961 Act. They moved too slowly, however, and were overtaken by events, particularly the unrest of last June.

By then the mood in Soweto changed from apathy to hostility and the UBC began to disintegrate.

There were two more reasons for the failure of the UBC to win popular backing.

- Elections to it were organised on an ethnic basis, in spite of the unequivocal opposition of urban blacks to the deliberate stressing of ethnicity.
- It was an institution created for blacks rather

By PATRICK  
LAURENCE

than by blacks.

The fate of the UBC recalls that of the Native Representative Council created by General Hertzog as partial compensation for the removal of black voters from the common roll in the Cape.

It lasted barely a decade before it unanimously decided to adjourn *sine die* in protest against the "toy telephone" it had been given to play with.

By the weekend there were three potential contenders within Soweto to fill the vacuum created by the demise of the UBC — the Makgotla movement of Mr Siegfried Manthata, the Soweto Ratepayers' Association of Mr Peter Lengene and the students under Mr Sechaba Montsitsi.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, however, has plans of his own. They are contained in the Community Councils Bill now before Parliament.

The Bill provides for the creation of community councils, the legalisation of makgotla tribal courts and the establishment of "community guards." The community councils will have limited powers but may be ethnically-based.

Mr Manthata can easily tailor his aspirations to fit the framework envisaged by Mr Botha. Mr Lengene may be able to do so if he can get his newly-formed movement off the ground and modify his aim of representation in the Provincial Council.

Mr Montsitsi, however, has declared his opposition by identifying the proposed community councils as "Government - inspired bodies meant to retard the black man's efforts to self-realisation."



# Ghosts of the past spring <sup>6/5/77</sup> to mind <sup>RAM</sup>

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE disintegration of the Soweto UBC recalls the fate more than 30 years ago of the Native Representative Council under the Smuts Government.

In mid-1946 the Native Representative Council passed a unanimous motion to adjourn sine die. The councillors never again met voluntarily as a body.

The immediate cause of the motion was the failure of the Smuts Government to consult councillors on the handling of a black miners' strike, but tensions similar to those in and surrounding the UBC were evident long before the adjournment motion.

There was debate within the council over whether to serve in a purely advisory body, epitomised in the description by Councillor Paul Mosaka of the council as a "toy telephone".

But the councillors were also under pressure to resign from militant members of the then still-legal African National Congress, some of whose members served on the council.

Another parallel with the UBC situation today was the rise of a generation of young leaders impatient with the old guard and its reliance on moderately worded petitions and polite deputations.

The UBC demise has another precedent in the 1950 mass resignation of members of the Coloured Advisory Council in protest against apartheid laws.

The council was created in 1943 but it split the coloured community on the question of whether to serve on it.

But the boycotters won the day with the aid of the first apartheid laws of the Malan Government.

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RJM 6/5/77

## Students to play part in Soweto plan

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

SOWETO students are to be invited to help draft a constitution for the newly-formed Ratepayers' Association, the chairman of the association, Mr Peter Lengene, said yesterday.

"We will not do anything without consulting the students", Mr Lengene said.

The association was launched in Soweto on Saturday, the day after the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council from which Mr Lengene resigned three weeks ago.

Although membership is open to people over 18, Mr Lengene said this would not affect students: "I am sure they would also like to contribute."

Mr Lengene, a former "Mayor" of Soweto said his association did not anticipate any hostility from students.

"We have not drafted our constitution and we

are going to ask students to help us draft it. We need their support and we want them to be involved."

He said he had not yet contacted the Soweto Students' Representative Council to invite them to help draft the constitution, but the few students he had spoken to were in favour of the idea.

As one of its major aims, the association would strive for municipal powers. "We will not have anything to do with the West Rand Administration Board," Mr Lengene said.

Meanwhile, the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, has denied reports that his church had been approached by the SSRC for the use of St Mary's Cathedral for a memorial service on June 16. The Very Rev. S. Nkoane said the Cathedral had its own programme for June 16.



# Soweto students aid needy

Staff Reporter

THE Comrade Aid Movement, an organisation launched recently by Soweto high school students, yesterday began its programme to assist families hit hard by last June's unrest.

Members of the organisation yesterday distributed parcels of groceries and rent money to some families.

Among those visited were Mrs Ereminah Mankai, the 73-year-old Mzimhlope widow whose three sons, Gideon, 39, Arthur, 26, and Benjamin, 23, were killed during the disturbances. Mrs Mankai has been living on her pension and help from her son-in-law.

"I wonder why some people are against the students. Look at the things they do for people," said Mrs Mankai.

The students said they were prompted by the plight of the families who were the hardest hit by the unrest.

"We call upon the members of the community to give as much as they can to assist these suffering people," said one of the students.

He added: "We want to prove we will not be divided by the Vorster regime."

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DANCY DISP  
7/5/77

# Why I can't work with Wrab — Peter Lengene

By WELCOME KHUZWAYO

FORMER Soweto "mayor" Mr Peter Lengene told the Sunday Express yesterday why he had finally given up all hope of working with Mr Manie Mulder's West Rand Administration Board.

He has also resigned from the Urban Bantu Council because of Wrab, and yesterday he wrote out his reasons in full.

His statement is headed simply "Reasons for resignation" and starts with a claim that Wrab has con-

tinued to victimise him.

"Wrab police called at my house at 4.45am to pick me up, together with my children. I have not been given any explanation for this.

"Wrab has also complained to the SAP at Protea that I have told the people of Soweto not to pay the recent rent increases (now suspended temporarily) and

the SAP has questioned me about this."

Mr Lengene claims that Wrab chairman Manie Mulder told the Press that the Soweto UBC had approved the 1977-78 Wrab estimates — "but the estimates were never considered by the UBC".

He said the proposed rent increases in the estimates were not referred to the UBC for consideration.

The increases were announced before they were gazetted. "The people started asking why the rents were being increased when they had not been told about it."

On Soweto's "home-ownership" scheme, Mr Lengene said: "Houses which were built many years ago for R600 are now being sold in Soweto for R1 300 — and the UBC has not been

told about this officially, or allowed to discuss this matter.

"We cannot understand why these houses should cost R1 300."

Mr Lengene ends his statement saying: "There are many other reasons (why I cannot work with Wrab any longer) which I have not set down.

"But as a responsible and peace-loving person, I would like all the people of Johannesburg to look into what I have outlined to see how they can help the people of Soweto — particularly in the event of the Government going ahead with the rent increases."



# Soweto's inflation rate is the fastest

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By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS  
Industrial Editor

FROM November, 1976, to the end of May this year the inflation rate in Soweto would have been almost double that of the rest of the country — but for the postponement of the proposed rent increases.

This is based on a comparison of the escalating minimum budget requirements of a Soweto household of five, calculated by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, and the general rate of inflation measured by the consumer price index.

The Soweto household's minimum monthly budget by the end of May is estimated at R157 — an increase of 14,5 per cent on November last year.

By comparison, the consumer price index for the same period, assuming the rise this month is about 1,6 per cent, would be about 8,1 per cent.

However, the Soweto figures include the proposed 44,4 per cent increase in house rentals, which have been postponed for a month. Eliminating this from the budget estimates reduces the inflation rate by about 5,5 per cent. This still means costs in Soweto are rising at a significantly faster rate than in the rest of the country.

Apart from any rental increase which may eventually be imposed, the rapidly rising costs for Soweto residents can be attributed to increased rail fares, increased direct and indirect taxation and reduced subsidies, particularly for basic food-stuffs.

Based on the most optimistic forecasts, Soweto residents may face an inflation rate this year of at least 18 per cent. For the country as a whole, an inflation rate of about 11,1 per cent is forecast for 1977. This is the same rate as last year.

Wage increases to the Blacks have, in the past, been able to more than compensate for escalating costs. But it is generally agreed that this has mainly been achieved without a corresponding improvement in productivity.

# UBC to meet students 9/5/77 RJS

Staff Reporter

THE SOWETO Urban Bantu Council yesterday agreed to meet the Soweto SRC to discuss a call by the students for all councillors to resign.

The decision follows an "ultimatum" from the SRC to the councillors to resign by Thursday. The ultimatum was preceded by visits to some councillors by student leaders.

The UBC-student meeting is scheduled to take place on Wednesday at the UBC chambers. The invi-

tation was issued to the students after a UBC meeting yesterday.

The chairman of the UBC, Mr David Thebehali, is on a tour of the United States at present.

The vice-chairman, Mr T. J. Makhaya, appealed to newsmen not to write reports which might aggravate the already strained relations between the two parties.

Student militants have attacked the UBC as a puppet body and accused it of colluding with the West

Rand Administration Board to raise site rentals in Soweto.

Before leaving for the United States, Mr Thebehali denied that the UBC had agreed to the increases.

Mr Makhaya yesterday guaranteed no student leaders would be arrested at Wednesday's meeting.

Student leaders were yesterday cautious in their response to the invitation. A Press statement is expected today.

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Electricity for houses in Soweto

\*13. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether there has been any delay in the implementation of the project to provide electricity for homes in Soweto; if so, (a) what is the cause of the delay and (b) when is it expected that it will be overcome.

†The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Although the project had been under consideration in principle, final consideration of particulars thereof is subject to acceptable financial terms and to consultation with the Urban Bantu Council concerned as the Bantu residents will be required to meet obligations in respect of the scheme. In view of the foregoing it cannot be indicated when finality will be reached.

†Dr. J. J. VILONEL: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply—this concerns a donation—could the hon. the Minister say whether the group of companies or persons making the donations do it purely out of goodwill and the goodness of their hearts, or does the donation have to be repaid at set times by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board or ultimately the Bantu, so that the donors do not stand to lose a cent? What is the position?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the question put by the hon. member deals with important matters and I advise him rather to place the question on the Order Paper.

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# 'Horsemen rode slap into a Wrab mix-up'

By HELEN ZILLE

AN administrative mix-up by the West Rand Administration Board turned a Soweto fund-raising tour by the Drakensberg Singing Horsemen into a financial disaster.

They were left R20 000 in the red and forced to abandon their dream of building an African choir school in KwaZulu.

This claim was made by Mr John Tungay, founder of the Singing Horsemen, shortly after he withdrew a civil claim against Wrab for R30 000 damages suffered through an "administrative slip-up" during a concert tour in June, 1975.

Mr Tungay said he was forced to withdraw the action because of the escalating costs of the case.

Speaking from his Drakensberg home yesterday, Mr Tungay told of the Soweto tour the young acrobatic singing riders had planned to finance the building of an African children's choir school in KwaZulu.

"The tour ended in disaster because the Wrab had double-booked the stadiums at which the two main shows were to be held.

"First we had to give way to a boxing fixture and then to a soccer match. Instead of raising R25 000, we ended up R20 000 in the red," Mr Tungay said.

Mr Tungay said the debt had forced the Singing Horsemen to disband, and brought the building of the Kwazulu school to a halt.



Harmonising together . . . the Singing Horsemen and the African Children's choir in the broken mud huts the children use as a choir school.

"Unless we can find R20 000 and helpers to build the school, both projects will have to be abandoned permanently," he said.

Mr A. Stander, chief director of Wrab, said yesterday he did not wish to discuss the matter. "I don't think we need say anything if the claim has been withdrawn. Everyone should now be happy. We refused to pay because we thought we were in the right."

But Mr Tungay said he estimated the damages were at least R30 000. "It cost us R5 000 to bring the boys, horses and equipment to Soweto, and from

the three shows at Jabulani and Dobsonville stadiums, we expected to make at least R25 000 for the African school," he said.

Speaking about the "nightmare tour" for which 19 boys gave up their June holidays in 1975, Mr Tungay said:

"We had booked the Jabulani stadium for the Friday night. When we arrived, there was a huge steel boxing ring in the middle for an international boxing fixture that night. We were told there would be a riot if we removed it, so we had to cancel our show."

The next night, when the team arrived for their show at the Dobsonville

stadium, they found a soccer match was due to take place. "That was the end of that show as well. We had to scrap Monday's show because it would have been useless trying to get a tour going on a Monday night," he said.

Mr Tungay said he had to sell the horse trailer of the Singing Horsemen to pay the costs of the tour and the action against Wrab.

"But when we arrived at Pretoria for the case last Friday, we heard there was no judge available to hear us. This could have gone on for several days at over R1 000 per day. We could not afford this amount," he said.

# Cost holds back light in Soweto

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — Running costs of the proposed electrification scheme for Soweto are holding up the plan, says the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

He said this in the Assembly yesterday when questioned on whether there had been delay in proceeding with the project.

Answering Mr Gordon Waddell (PRP, Johannesburg North), Mr Botha confirmed the scheme had been under consideration in principle, but added: "Final consideration of particulars of the project is subject to acceptable financial terms and to consultation with the urban Bantu council concerned."

## "OBLIGATIONS"

This was because the black residents would be required to meet "obligations" in respect of the scheme.

Because of these facts, he could not indicate when finality on the scheme would be reached.

Mr Waddell later expressed concern that the Minister could not indicate when finality would be reached on the scheme. "It is public knowledge that a consortium of banks has indicated they would provide the finance required for the initial period, subject to certain guarantees from the Government," he said.

## SUBSTITUTION

It was difficult to visualise what obligations the Minister had in mind for Soweto residents other than meeting their electricity bills, Mr Waddell added.

To a great extent the electricity bills would simply be a substitution for residents' present expenditure on coal, paraffin, kerosene or other substitutes for electricity.

"It is hoped the Minister's reply is not indicative of any attempt to stall on what is a burning and fundamental issue and that the Government is treating the matter as one of utmost urgency," Mr Waddell said.

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The day after Sharpeville in 1961, an angry crowd of 300 000 blacks swarmed around MR JOHN KNOETZE'S van in the Vaal Triangle. He talked to them and even the angriest elements, satisfied by what he had said, dispersed. Now director of the Vaal Triangle Bantu Affairs Administration Board, he has the same philosophy of putting all his cards on the table in his dealings with blacks — with striking results.

# Man with a way — in the townships

**Michael Crooks**

It was a wild crowd that seethed around Mr John Knoetze's van in March 1961 when he stopped in the black township of Bophelong, outside Vanderbijlpark.

The day before, fateful shots had been fired at neighbouring Sharpeville, shots which had left numerous blacks dead and which had drawn the condemnation of the world for South Africa.

He was a solitary white man in a sea of blacks as he stepped out and began to speak.

Forty-five minutes later he was through and the crowd dispersed, even the angriest elements satisfied by what he had said, and a potential powderkeg had been defused.

"Perhaps it was risky, but there were many of my black friends in the crowd," says Mr Knoetze,



Mr John Knoetze . . . steering the Vaal Triangle's blacks towards shaping their own future.

now director of the Vaal Triangle Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Today the same willingness to play all the cards on the table is the atti-

tude of the board, and it has produced striking results.

During the countrywide unrest last year, the Vaal Triangle, with its 300 000 blacks, was practically unaffected, apart from one or two isolated incidents.

In fact, troublemakers who arrived in Sebokeng, the area's biggest township, intent on rousing the residents, got a flea in their collective ear.

## Rentals

They were thoroughly beaten up, bundled back into their cars and sent packing, with threats of more vigorous receptions if they returned.

And now, while the rest of the Reef finds bitter opposition from blacks for the increases in housing rentals, the Vaal Triangle's blacks have accepted them willingly.

In fact, the increases were already approved by black representatives last December, and should have been introduced in April, but the board decided to step them up only from July.

"We put their acceptance down to our philosophy of constant consultation with black leaders and representative bodies," says Mr Knoetze.

"During the unrest period, we never pulled our staff out of the townships, because we felt it was important for the residents to see that life was going on as usual, and not falling apart the way it was elsewhere."

The consultations to which Mr Knoetze refers are held at regular intervals with the Urban Bantu Council of Sharpeville, the advisory boards of the other townships, and a selection of "invited tenants."

"I don't think the people regard these representatives as a lot of Uncle Toms. The stability of the area would be affected if the people felt they were not being adequately represented."

## Stability

"And the labour force here is particularly stable. There are 169 000 people, 35 000 of them woman, in employment and the current unemployment figure here is less than 3 percent."

"Further proof of the stability is the willingness of building societies to make money available for the building of black homes in the Vaal Triangle — R2 million has already been approved — which shows a measure of confidence from them."

"We believe the black man should become a homeowner and be allowed to make decisions about his own welfare."

"For instance, with the rental increases, we had lengthy consultations with various black representatives and some of them even wanted the increases to be higher, because they wanted higher school levies."

The increases range from about R3,75 to R4,55 a month and the highest rental payable will be R17,05.

Mr Knoetze's board also believes in moving away from subsidies. The Vaal Board started as one of the poorest in the country but by a policy of "self-generating economic revival" it has succeeded in becoming financially sound.

## Explanation

This policy means that money is advanced by the board for various projects, and as soon as it is repaid it is immediately made available again to others, and those who have made the loans are encouraged to repay as quickly as possible to allow the next man his "bite at the cherry."

But the most convincing explanation for the area's steady advancement still the readiness to sit around a table and argue the issues with the black people themselves.

"Only in this way can they feel they are having a hand in the shaping of their futures," says Mr Knoetze.

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# Someone is delaying Soweto's power project...

12/5/77 [Signature]

Someone is delaying South Africa's most vital civil engineering project — the electrification of Soweto.

All that is missing is the "go" signal from the authorities — particularly from the West Rand Administration Board, from the Bantu Administration Department and from their political masters.

That signal has not been forthcoming and yet another delay has been heaped on those that have already plagued what is arguably the most politically vital industrial undertaking in South Africa today.

Understandably no-one connected closely to the project will talk — they have to work with the authorities. From the consortium of banks that is putting-up the money there is silence.

From the engineering consortium that is to do the work there is silence.

Only from the Government is there any word — and that word is "delay".

The Minister of Bantu Administration has told Parliament that "final consideration of particulars of the project is, subject to acceptable financial terms and to consultation with the urban bantustan council concerned."

He added that black residents would be required to meet "obligations" in respect of the scheme and could not indicate when finally would be reached.

What does all this mean?

Kevin Stocks, of The Star's Insight Team

Despite the silence from project sources The Star's Insight Team has been able to establish that the Government knows exactly what financial terms are available.

The banks, The Star has established, are prepared to make the money available at prime interest rate.

This means that the West Rand Board, and ultimately the Government, are being offered almost R60-million for up to nine years at the most favourable possible interest.

Not even the Government would get this amount for such a time at prime rates for any other project and it is generally considered that the banks would make an extra one and a half percent on their money if they lent it commercially.

Nonetheless The Star has strong indications that the Government is haggling over interest rates. According to a reliable source the Treasury wants another half a percent shaved off the rate. The banks are unlikely to agree.

Many people in banking and engineering believe that interest rates are not the only causes of delay in the Soweto electrification project.

They believe there are those in Government who hold to the old Verwoerdian idea that one does not make urban blacks too comfortable, or they will be reluctant to leave the towns and return to their homelands.

These people, some believe, are opposed to the whole electrification idea and have not been sorry to see it delayed. Of course the impetus for Soweto power has come not from Government but from private enterprise.

Senior executives of Roberts Construction conceived the idea and were subsequently joined by

the Anglo American controlled I.T.A. Group.

They compiled the feasibility survey which showed the whole project was viable. They inspired the banks and persuaded them to make the necessary loans available.

It was they who took the idea to the West Rand Board and persuaded the board to back the project.

They also wanted to move fast and were, in fact, prepared to make the electrification announcement last December and

The delay came from the official side and many reasons have been given for it.

Could Escom supply the necessary power without having to build a new power station?

The answer to that was an obvious "yes" (and had already been checked) yet, The Star understands the whole decision was once held up while an official report on the matter was obtained from Escom.

UNIVERSITY OF AFRICA SEMINAR

Speaker: Paul

Topic: 'Cl Afr

Paper for disc

NOTE: First draft and not to be

# Students warned On death threats

By EMILIA JAROSCHEK  
Crime Reporter

**D**EATH threats have allegedly been made against senior Urban Bantu Council members by Soweto students, Brigadier Jan Visser, Soweto's police chief, said last night.

The threats would be carried out unless police released two detained students by noon today, Brigadier Visser was told by a worried delegation of the UBC yesterday.

But last night Brigadier Visser said the police would not meet the demands.

He warned: "We will not allow students or any other section of the community to take the law in-

1 A riot erupted after a Mozambican miner had been stabbed. 23.

About 3 000 Malawian miners stopped work and demanded repatriation. 28  
were repatriated with the rest returning to work. By the end of the year nearly all 3 000 had been repatriated. 24.

? Two Mozambican miners were killed during "Everything is being ing. 25.  
done to speed up the investigation.

78 A P "But I want to warn very seriously that the police will not idly look on if people think they can take the law into their own hands."

rio Brigadier Visser did not say on what charges the two students are being held.



"I once again earnestly appeal to the community to approach problems in a calm and civilised manner."

The students whose release is demanded are Thabo Ernest Ndabeni and Jefferson Khotso who were arrested at the UBC chambers on May 5.

The threats were allegedly made to a seven-member delegation of the UBC who met five representatives of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) at Madi-bane High School in Diepkloof, Soweto yesterday.

Brigadier Visser said: "Immediately after the meeting three UBC men—Mr T. J. Makhaya, Mr Richard Mponya and Mr Mota — came to me to discuss the release of the two students.

"They said they were threatened that their houses would be burnt down, and that they and their families would be killed unless the demands were met.

"I put the case in detail to my headquarters, and it was decided the investigation into charges against the two students should be finalised without delay.

"The two students will appear in court on Friday. "It appears the UBC was blamed for the students' arrest. But the UBC members were not aware of the arrests at that time. These men certainly can't be held responsible.

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Brigadier Visser was told of the death threats after the meeting between the SSRC and the UBC ended in disorder when the students reiterated their demands that councillors should resign by midnight on Friday. Sapa reported that the meeting was called by the UBC to discuss the students' demands, which included charges of inefficiency and the release of the two students. Members of the SSRC who attended the meeting said there could be no dialogue until their colleagues were released. They said they had expected the two students to be at the meeting. Mr Makhaya, vice-chairman of the UBC, who headed the delegation to see Brigadier Visser, said they were told the students were being held under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act. The strikers' movement's representatives but by elected representatives negotiating by 19 December to return to the field near the policemen. It was a dispute between police and miners' management as a dispute facilities which the veld. At weeks the number of strikers apparently reached 4 000 but by about 28 December some 1 500 had returned to work in small groups. After heavy rains had destroyed their shelters it appears that the remainder also returned to their hostels. 26.

/On .....



# Death threats to UBC (12/2) (re) 'serious'

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Soweto police are viewing the death threats against Urban Bantu councillors in a serious light. Brigadier Jan Visser, Soweto's police chief, said several councillors had been threatened that their houses would be burned and families killed if they did not comply with schoolchildren's demands.

The threats were allegedly made yesterday after a meeting between seven UBC councillors and five pupils at Madibane High School, Diepkloof.

Pupils demanded that UBC councillors resign their positions, as the council was regarded as a "useless body".

More importantly, they demanded that UBC councillors secure the release of two pupils being held under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act.

The pupils were arrested at the UBC chambers on Thursday.

Brigadier Visser said, "I will not give the names of the people involved as they spoke to me in confidence."

"This is a dangerous matter. The moment I say who these people are they'll get it. We are making thorough investigations into this matter."

Brigadier Visser said no charges had been laid against anyone yet and could not say if any would be.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

TRANSVAAL - 5.15 pm tomorrow. Light showers, becoming cold. - See Page 5.

The Mfengu, the British, ultimately shared the white-men's victory - land and cattle, although the former proved inadequate in the long run. It was not only a tactically sound decision but a lucky one too, for the Mfengu managed to avoid the hysteria of the cattle-killing; if the Xhosa had not yet been totally decimated in war, the ruin of their subsistence, their total defeat and almost total destruction. The Mfengu were one of the last Nguni groups to maintain their political, social and economic structures. A fateful decision indeed!

et the Xhosa on their own terms, and then-bushes. In 1846 they expelled the Chief in 1851 they drove Kreli out of the Ama-lds in the Waterkloof. They were usually ved that the Xhosa usually attacked them d, the Mfengu were also instrumental in towns. Ayliff noted<sup>27</sup> that in the war ferers in the land of the Xhosa, while in killed. In 1846 they played a large part in the 1851-3 war Fort Beaufort and Queen-of the Xhoses and Hottentots. In 1878 the saved Clarebury from the seige of the n to enlist, and did important service as they increasingly took over from the less

le the Mfengu usurped from the Khoi/coloureds this aspect appears to have been overlooked called by the traders, "the Jews of Kaffir-ole suggests a more complex role than sim- n 1851 there is evidence that the Xhosa were itions because of the Mfengu, and Brownlee the Kaffirs obtain nearly the whole of their pingoos and Kaffirs who take service in the he Mfengu, particularly those from Peddie, o carry gunpowder into Kaffraria.<sup>30</sup>

27. Op. cit. Pg 25  
28. Ibid. Pg. 20  
29. Du Toit Op.cit. Pg 61

STAR  
12/5/77

# Housing: WRAB impotent, says Moss

## Pretoria Bureau

The Bantu Affairs Administration Boards had failed dismally in providing housing for the black residents of urban areas, Mr Sam Moss (PRP, Parktown), said in the Transvaal Provincial Council yesterday.

They had failed both the township residents and South Africa itself, he said, and the country would pay a heavy penalty unless stable township community conditions were achieved.

Mr Moss was speaking on the Division of Land Draft Ordinance, which seeks to streamline the transfer of land to the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards with the object of promoting house building.

## FRUITLESS

The aim of the ordinance was welcomed, he said, but in the case of the West Rand Board it would be fruitless. This board had shown itself to be impotent in providing housing, and with other boards was an embarrassment to the Government.

What was needed if the boards were to fulfill their function as local authorities, was the necessary financial resources.

Clearly shaken by the

views expressed by Mr Moss, for whom members of the Executive Council have expressed high regard, Mr Danie Hough, the member of the Executive Council in charge of Local Government, came to the defence of the boards.

He had no figures to quote on their behalf, he said, but he had seen what they had achieved in the four years since their establishment. They had done phenomenal work, he said, and South Africa was indebted to them.

★ ★ ★

Since drive-in cinemas had been hit by TV, they should be given the right to decide whether or not to admit other races, the PRP leader in the council, Mr Alf Widman, said.

He was speaking on an ordinance which seeks to give the Administrator the right to amend the conditions under which drive-in cinemas were established.

Mr Hough said the reason for the measure was that "changed circumstances and other sound reasons" could make it necessary for the conditions to be amended.

Mr Widman said this did not answer the basic question of what sort of amendments were envisaged.



# Education drive in Soweto

# Millions for

# schools

STAR 12/5/77

12/5/77 then

**Multimillion-rand plans to improve education in Soweto are about to get under way, with schools being built for thousands of children.**

The plans also include a concerted effort for major improvements to teacher training and the quality of teaching in the township.

Regional director of education for Soweto, Mr Jaap Strydom, today announced that:

- Loans totalling R1.1 million had been granted to his department and would be used to build about 10 schools which would accommodate between 6 000 and 7 000 children. An immediate start was being made on the first of these schools.

- The Government was to build five senior secondary schools in Soweto over a period of four years, starting next year. This would effectively increase senior secondary school facilities in the township by about 50 percent.

- A large industrial training centre was to be built in the Dobsonville area and would be larger than two existing centres in Soweto.

## **Breakthrough**

Mr Strydom said a major breakthrough had been achieved in setting plans in motion to build the schools. The schools would bring immediate relief to the large backlog his department faced, but in the long run many more schools would have to be built.

He paid tribute to The Star's Teach fund for the many schools which it had helped build.

He stressed that much was to be done to improve the quality of teacher training and mentioned the large teachers training college to be built in Soweto.

In addition, about 2 000 Soweto teachers had enrolled in a special adult education programme to pass matric. It was hoped that within the next five years all Soweto teachers who needed to, would have taken this course.

## **Four schools**

Schools which Mr Strydom's department is to start building immediately are:

- The Naledi Junior Secondary School in Diepkloof.

- The Zondi Junior Secondary School in Zon-da.

- The Dobsonville Xhosa Junior Secondary School.

- The Mlamli Lower Primary School.

Mr Strydom said these schools and others to be built by his department would be provided with modern equipment.

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FIN. MAIL 13/5/77

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## When the liquor runs out

en the 1971 Bantu Affairs Administration Act decreed that the 22 newly up administration boards would have to be self-financing, few people believed they would ever make ends meet.

f the 1977/78 budget of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) is the thing to go by, the fears were more than justified. The Wrab is expecting a R16m deficit (on a total budget of R26m).

The financial straits of the boards will be the prime problem which govern-ment's interdepartmental committee, set up after the recent Soweto rent protests, will have to tackle.

The Wrab's financial position has been deteriorating steadily. In 1975/76 it showed a deficit of R392 600. For 1976/77 it expects the figure to be R3m, and then, of course, there's this year's projected R9m.

One of the main reasons, of course, is the destruction of the bottle stores and taverns last year. When the Wrab's final accounts for 1976/77 are published, revenues from liquor are expected to show a drop from a projected R42m to R22m. The anticipated overall Wrab deficit of R1.5m thus turned out as R7.3m. The hoped-for revenue in the new budget is R29m.

This will mean that liquor's total contribution to Wrab revenues will have dropped from 56% to 47%.

Wrab's two other main sources of income are contributions from employers in terms of the Contributions in Respect of Bantu Labour Act, and rents.

Wrab has become increasingly dependent on rents — they contributed about 30% of total income in 1975/76 and are expected to make up 34% this year. Employer contributions have been rising slightly as a proportion of revenues but will work out at only 18%.

So it's a fair bet that one option which the committee will consider is raising the employer contribution. A hike in contributions would have to be fairly hefty if it was to solve the Wrab's cash problem.

Wrab's financial planners obviously had the rent hikes in mind when they drew up their estimates. If the suspension of the hikes is made permanent (or their rate reduced) a lot more than the projected R9m deficit would have to be found.

Contributions from employers (budgeted at R9.8m) would have to double, at the very least.

This is hardly likely to win government approval in business circles. Even now many employers baulk at contributing to the boards, which they consider ineff-

icient, and which they know are loathed by Africans. Employers can therefore be expected to resist repeated increases in their contributions.

It would be folly to try to raise more money through liquor sales. These already cause intense bitterness among Soweto youth and have destructive impact on the community.

Soweto headmaster and Urban Foundation man Legau Mathabathe tells the *FM* that if "the only way to get revenue is to make people drunk and then use



Wrab's Manie Mulder . . .  
financial headaches

their money to improve their lot then the WRAB runs Soweto immorally". Pupils at Orlando High School told the *FM* this week that the re-building of the Soweto liquor outlets (*FM* April 29) meant that "the government is re building the weapon that has demoralised our people."

The interdepartmental committee will have to look elsewhere if it wants a viable long-term solution for the financing of the township. The obvious answer is to end the Board's dependence on those limited sources of funds.

The Wrab's plight shows graphically that the only way to meet the problem is to grant the boards money from the State's own coffers. If this is not done, they are obviously condemned to indefinite penury — and it will be the people of Soweto who will bear the brunt through rent hikes and the like.

Better still, of course, would be to scrap the boards completely and allow Soweto citizens to run their own lives through their own city council — with financial assistance from the State. After all, the State already subsidises both Bantustans and provincial councils.

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of the Bill on the question of land purchase was also repeated at the Boerebond Congress at Kroonstad in February 1913, though by this time the measure had been dropped (64). It is thus highly probable that Burton's decision to withdraw the Bill was due in considerable part to the hostility by white farming interests, as opposed to the pressure exerted by the newly formed South African Native National Congress as Sol Plaatje was concerned.

This pressure for segregation only began to start making its weight fully felt when General Hertzog became Minister of Native Affairs in June 1913. Hertzog, as Martin Legassick has shown, was strongly influenced by the ideology of segregation and was concerned to provide a "favourable solution" for the "most salient problems" of the whole "native" issue (68).

## Soweto official speaks of threats

Cape Times 13/5/77

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Sipho Motha, a member of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council who resigned on Wednesday, referred in a statement explaining the move yesterday to death threats allegedly issued to UBC members who met a Soweto Students' Representative Council delegation.

The alleged threats were that councillors' homes would be set on fire and they and their families killed unless two detained Soweto students were released by police.

"Yesterday I found my wife and kids miserable after they heard the news over the radio about the threat on the lives of UBC members," Mr Motha said.

"If it was not for the safety of my family, I would still be a member. We have done our best as an advisory body . . . I don't regret having resigned. My mind will have peace."

A UBC statement issued yesterday by the deputy chairman, Mr T J Makhaya, said the student ultimatum to secure the release of the detained students had put the UBC "in a difficult position". But it called for further meetings between the SRC and the UBC.

At the meeting between the students and the UBC delegation Wednesday the councillors were given an ultimatum to resign by midnight tonight. — Sapa



# UBC man quits over threats

13/5/77  
R.D.M.

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**Staff Reporter**  
MR SIPHO MOTHHA yesterday resigned from the Soweto Urban Bantu Council following pressure from Soweto students.

Nearly a quarter of UBC members have resigned since last June, which marked the start of a student campaign to destroy the council.

The Soweto SRC has given the remaining UBC members an ultimatum to resign by midnight tonight.

In a statement explaining his resignation Mr Motha referred to death threats allegedly made to UBC members by the SRC — unless the UBC secured the release of two student detainees by noon yesterday.

"If it wasn't for the safety of my family, I'd still be a member," he said.

But yesterday the SSRC denied that death threats had been made.

Mr Sechaba Montsisi, chairman of the SSRC, in denying that threats had been made, said: "We are merely helping our parents and a body they think is toothless. This does not mean we hate the councillors. We still respect them and will still support those who own businesses," he said.

A UBC statement released yesterday by the deputy chairman, Mr T. J. Makhaya, said the student ultimatum to secure the release of the detainees had put the UBC in a "very difficult position."

But it added: "The UBC feels there should be further communication between the SSRC and the UBC."

In the past fortnight Mr Peter Lengene, a former UBC chairman, and Mr Motha have resigned. Seven members resigned between June 16 last year

and the end of the year.

There are a total of 41 members on the UBC.

Meanwhile, representatives of students at Soweto secondary and high schools held secret talks with the SSRC yesterday as three more schools joined Orlando High students in their boycott of Bantu Education.

The three supporting Orlando High are their neighbours, Lufhentse, Selelele Junior Secondary School and Tladi Junior School.

Police in camouflage uniform and plainclothes kept a vigilant eye on most of Soweto's senior schools.

Some of the schools held meetings but refused to give details to the Press.

Students at most schools visited said they were "waiting for the representatives from the SSRC meeting" before deciding on any action.



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# Soweto offered R500-m-claim

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK—The chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr David Thebehali, claimed today that he had been made an offer of a loan of R500-million to cover the cost of services in the township.

But he refused to give any details of the offer or who had made it.

Mr Thebehali, who is in California on a tour sponsored by Campus Crusade for Christ International, said: "I must first report back to my council."

He said the offer was the result of a series of discussions he had with various people in America. If his council agreed to the terms of the offer, arrangements would have to be made with the South African Government because of the size of the loan.

Mr Thebehali admitted he was "absolutely jubilant" about the offer. "If the deal comes through, it will cover all services and make Soweto self-sufficient so that we no longer have to rely for income on rent and the sale of liquor."

AFRICAN LABOUR REPRESENTATION

Dudley Horner

Saldru Working Paper No. 3

## Student demands rejected

13/5/76

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At least two members of the Soweto Urban Council have rejected demands by the Students Representative Council that they should quit and others have said they will abide by the majority decision of the council.

All was reported quiet in Soweto this morning and most of the pupils at three Orlando schools, who have been boycotting classes returned to their studies this morning.

They had been protesting against Bantu Education. Pupils at Lefentse junior secondary school were the only ones maintaining the boycott.

They indicated this morning that they would return later in the day.

The students had demanded that the UBC should secure the release of two students detained by the police.

They gave the council until yesterday to produce the students failing which they required all the councillors to resign by midnight tonight.

One councillor, Mr. Sipho Motha, resigned yesterday but others are standing firm.

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# Lights plan for Soweto 'not final'

13/5/77 Star

A decision on the acceptance of the scheme to electrify Soweto, is still some months away as the West Rand Administration Board is still determining whether the scheme is financially viable.

This was said in an interview yesterday by the new chief director of WRAB, Mr Adriaan Stander.

He said the scheme involved a loan of R59-million and "you can't enter frivolously into a project of this nature."

Re-paying the money to the banks who offered the loan was the board's main hurdle in accepting the scheme.

Electricity was important to Soweto's community and WRAB was involved in research into the project, said Mr Stander.

The main problem facing the board now, was lack of money and it was inevitable that rents would have to be increased.

Another way the board could raise money would be by getting employers to subsidise housing, but he felt this was an unhealthy approach.

He said a better way would be for employers to pay blacks realistic wages so they could afford to pay higher rents.

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# 'City life is hard for rural blacks'

13/7/77  
Star

Many blacks coming to cities have "great difficulty" in adapting to urban life, according to the new Chief Director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Adriaan Stander.

Mr Stander, formerly director of administration at WRAB, took over from Mr J de Villiers, who has become the Johannesburg

City Council's Staff Board Chairman.

"Urbanisation is a problematic condition of life. With them it is no less so," said Mr Stander.

He said for most of Soweto's residents acclimatising themselves to urban life was no problem as they had lived there all their lives as had their parents before them, but

he said there was a great influx of rural people.

Between April last year and this March, there was an influx of 57 545 blacks into the Johannesburg area.

Many of the people who flocked to the towns were unsure of finding jobs.

"They come ill equipped in all respects."

He said Soweto's community had "matured" and the urban councils and advisory boards had "served a good purpose."

"By now, however, I think the black people in our cities deserve a greater say in the affairs of their own towns."

There was a "fair certainty" blacks would get some form of local government legislation during the current parliamentary session, but he did not know how much power would be "entrusted to them."

## PATTERN

Asked if this meant WRAB would be done away with, Mr Stander said: "The board will still be here. The pattern may change, but it's best not to say over much at this stage."

Mr Stander (56), who has spent most of his working life directing the affairs of blacks through various positions on Reef town councils, said the main project facing him was to improve conditions for "the black people."

The board was hampered by lack of money and how to raise this was "the million dollar question."

"I suppose the (black) people will have to contribute a little more towards the services (rendered by the board)."

He agreed this would inevitably mean increased rents.

# R500-m loan offered to Soweto

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr David Thebehali, has been made an offer of a loan of R500-million to cover the cost of services in the township.

Mr Thebehali, who is in California on a tour sponsored by Campus Crusade for Christ International, confirmed that the offer had been made but would not say at this stage who had made it.

He would not disclose the kind of organisation or organisations that had made the offer, or give any details.

'I must first report back to my council,' Mr Thebehali said.

The offer was the result of a series of discussions he had had with various

people in America. He had to discuss the terms with his councillors and, if they agreed, arrangements would have to be made with the South African Government because of the size of the loan, he said.

Mr Thebehali admitted he was 'absolutely jubilant' about the offer.

'If the deal comes through, it will cover all services and make Soweto self-sufficient so that we no longer have to rely for income on rent and the sale of liquor.'

'This is the answer to Soweto's problems. We will be able to become a township in the true sense.'

Mr Thebehali would not discuss the offer further. He plans to spend the next week touring and is due back in South Africa on May 21.



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DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

M. R. 818

13 May 1977

## CORRECTION NOTICE

The following correction should be made to the Schedule to Proclamation R. 267 of 1975, published in *Government Gazette* 4913, dated 28 November 1975:

Substitute the following for the Afrikaans text of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 22:

“(2) Op elke vergadering van ’n streekowerheid moet die voorsitter aan die aanwezige lede die onderwerpe meedeel wat bespreek gaan word. Alas dien verstande dat ’n lid op ’n gewone vergadering met die goedkeuring van die voorsitter enige saak binne die bestek van ’n streekowerheid se werksaamhede vir bespreking kan oop.”.

(File F56/12)

No. R. 8.23

13 May 1977

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL  
AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BANTU  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS.  
--AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R.  
1267, DATED 26 JULY 1968

I, Willem Adriaan Cruysen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development—

(a) do hereby amend, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 38 (8) (b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with the provisions of section 23 of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, by the substitution for paragraph 2 of the Schedule thereto of the following:

"2. The area in respect of which the Management Board of Sebokeng has been established by Proclamation 65 of 1965, and which has been included in the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle Area, excluding the area which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area and Bantu hostel by Government Notice 822, dated 13 May 1977."; and

(b) hereby withdraw Government Notice R. 3773, dated 21 November 1969.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.  
(File A6/5/2/S16)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMISTRASIE  
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. R 318

13 May 1977

## VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

Die volgende verbetering moet in die Bylae van Proklamasië R. 267 van 1975, gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* 4913 van 28 November 1975, aangebring word:

Vervang die Afrikaanse teks van subregulasie (2) van regulasie 22 deur die volgende:

“(2) Op elke vergadering van 'n streeksowerheid moet die voorsitter aan die aanwesige lede die onderwerpe nedeel wat bespreek gaan word: Met dien verstande dat 'n lid op 'n gewone vergadering met die goedkeuring van die voorsitter enige saak binne die bestek van 'n streeksowerheid se werksaamhede vir bespreking kan opper.”.

(Lêer F56/12)

No. R. 823

13 Mei 1977

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER  
VAN EN TOESIC OOR 'N STEDELIKE  
BANTOEBEHEERGERHEID EN AANVERWANTE  
AANGELEENTHEDE.— WYSIGING VAN GOEWER-  
MENTSKEENISGEWING R. 1267 VAN 26 JULIE  
1968

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoadministrasie en -ontwikkeling--

(a) wysig hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 38 (8) (b) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met die bepaling van artikel 23 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), Goewernementskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, den paragraaf 2 van die Bylae daarvan deur die volgende te vervang:

"2. Die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Bestuursraad van Sebeleng by Proklamasie 65 van 1965 ingestel is en wat ingesluit is by die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Vaaldrichoekegebied, uitgesonderd die gebied wat by Goewermmentskennisgewing 822 van 13 Mei 1977 as Bantoeewoongebied en Bantoeetehuis bepaal en afgesonderd is."; en

(b) herroep hierby Goewernementskennisgewing R. 3773 van 21 November 1969.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.  
(Lêer A6/5/2/S16)

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	No.	56
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2 - 4,9	7	
5 - 9,9	4	
10 - 19,9	1	
20 - 49,9	4	
50 - 99,9	9	
100 - 199	11	
200 - 299	19	
300 - 499	56	
500 - 999	176	
1 000-1 999	263	
2 000-4 999	206	
5 000-9 999	35	
10 000- OVER	5	
TOTAL	796	

No. 822

13 May 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR  
THE VAAL TRIANGLE AREA(1) DESCRIPTION OF BANTU RESIDENTIAL  
AREA SITUATE AT SEBOKENG(2) DESCRIPTION OF BANTU HOSTEL SITUATE  
AT SEBOKENG

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development—

(a) hereby describe, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 2 (1)*bis* of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle Area at Sebokeng, which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area in terms of section 2 (1) (a) and (b) of the said Act and hereby withdraw Government Notice 3237, dated 5 September 1969;

(b) hereby describe, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 2 (1)*bis* of the above-mentioned Act, the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the Bantu residential area referred to in paragraph (a) above, which has been defined and set apart as a hostel for Bantu men under section 2 (1) (c) of the above-mentioned Act.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File A6/5/2/S16)

No. 822

13 Mei 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE  
VAALDRIEHOEKGEBIED(1) OMSKRYWING VAN BANTOEWOONGEBIED  
GELEë TE SEBOKENG(2) OMSKRYWING VAN BANTOETEHUIS GELEë  
TE SEBOKENG

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling—

(a) omskryf hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 2 (1)*bis* van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede), Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë binne die reggebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Vaaldriehoekgebied te Sebokeng, wat kragtens artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet as 'n Bantoewoongebied bepaal en afgesonder is, en herroep hierby Goewernementskennisgewing 3237 van 5 September 1969;

(b) omskryf hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 2 (1)*bis* van genoemde Wet, die grond, soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, geleë in die Bantoewoongebied bedoel in paragraaf (a) hierbo, wat kragtens artikel 2 (1) (c) van genoemde Wet as 'n tehuis vir Bantoesake bepaal en afgesonder is.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.

(Leër A6/5/2/S16)

6 No. 5541

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 13 MAY 1977

## SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, 1 783,141 1 hectares in extent, known as Quaggasfontein, alias Lapdoorns 513-10 and Rietpunt 535-10, situate within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle Area at Sebokeng, Transvaal, as shown on Diagram SG A3429/76 which has been approved by the Surveyor-General.

## BYLAE

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 1 783,141 1 hektaar, bekend as Quaggasfontein alias Lapdoorns 513-10 en Rietpunt 535-10, geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Vaaldriehoekgebied te Sebokeng, Transvaal, soos getoon op Kaart LG A3429/76 wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is.

0,5

0,1

0,5

0,1

0,1

0,2

0,6

0,5

1,1

1,5

# Soweto crisis averted

A possible crisis in Soweto, which had been threatened for this weekend, has been averted.

Two Soweto students, arrested during unrest at the Soweto Urban Bantu Council (UBC) offices on May 5, and whose release had been demanded by the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SRC) were released yesterday.

Brigadier Jan Visser, Divisional Police Commissioner for Soweto, confirmed today that the two students had appeared in court and had been released on their own recognisances.

He said he was not expecting trouble in Soweto this weekend.

The Soweto SRC had previously threatened UBC members unless they resigned by midnight last night. But it is understood the threat was withdrawn until Monday when the UBC chairman, Mr David Thebehali, returns from a fund raising trip to the United States.

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Cape Town

Saldru Working Paper No. 3

Dudley Horner

AFRICAN LABOUR REPRESENT



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# Blacks resent makgotla courts

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
NOT one black voice was raised in favour of makgotla tribal courts when Urban Bantu Councils and Advisory Boards in Johannesburg and on the West Rand were consulted in March.

The inquiry was made to gauge black thinking on the Community Councils Bill tabled in Parliament last Friday. The Bill provides for legalising of makgotla courts.

Among officials at the meeting were Mr Manie

Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, (Wrab), Mr F B du Randt, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, and Brigadier Jan Visser, Soweto police chief.

Mr Richard Maponya, of

the Soweto UBC, said: "I oppose any form of community guards and quote the example of old Sophiatown where similar organisations got out of hand and were used for personal gain."



# Have any of you seen Beauty's Dad?



Bright but anxious youngsters. Not all fatherless, but facing mind-blowing problems.

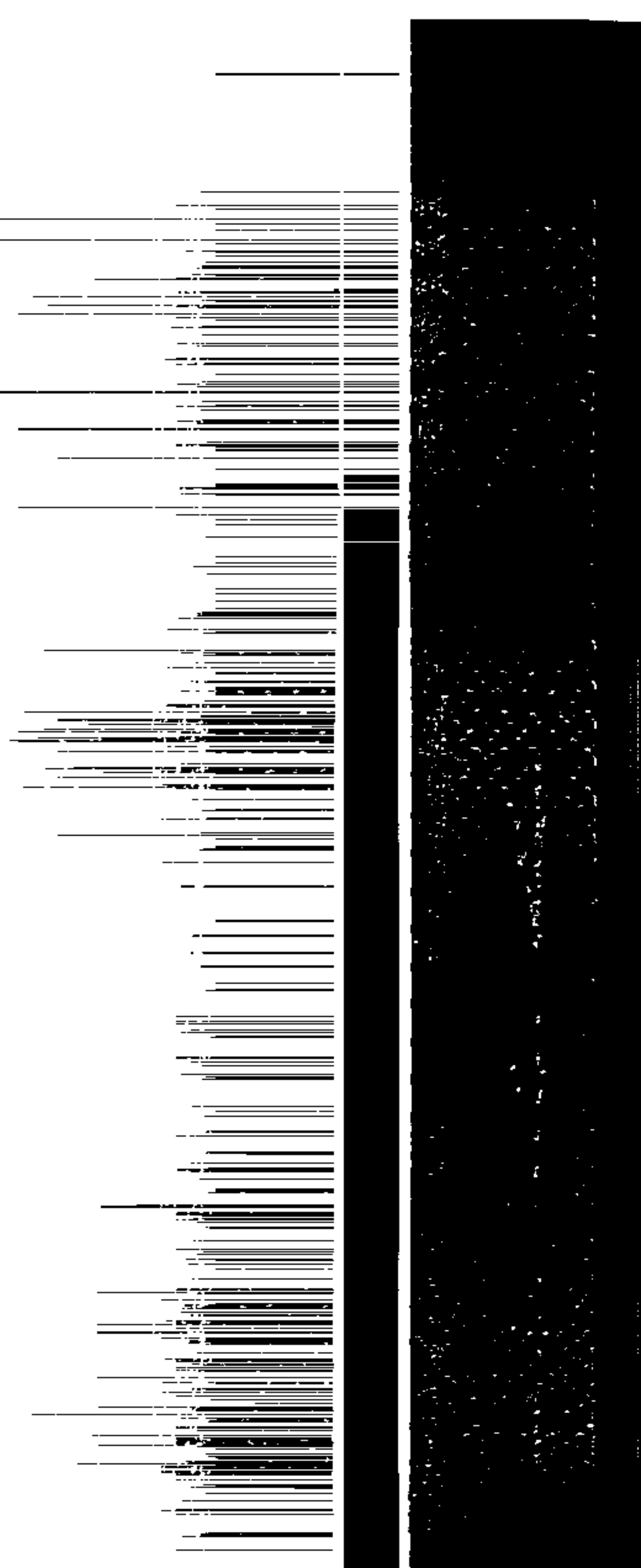
BEAUTY Bucho, of Soweto, is a high school pupil. She and her school-going brothers and sisters don't know where their father is. Neither does their mother. Father hasn't been at home for years.



Matric student Khumo Dyantyi, 17, and her two school-going sisters are in the same boat. Their home, too, is fatherless. So is the home of hi

Most African urban townships in South Africa probably have more families without husbands and fathers than there are with them. And the effect on the lives of blacks is devastating, reports TCHCOK. His

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school pupil Alloys Ndlövu, 19 and his school-going brother and two sisters.

The startling indication is that in most African urban townships in South Africa today, there probably are more families without husbands and fathers than there are with them.

This is an unscientific statement. There are no official statistics, it seems, to support it.

But it is a fact that today the missing father syndrome is one of the biggest problems faced by Black social workers and school principals in urban areas.

And it is a fact that the lack of a responsible father in the home is one of the many major handicaps suffered by Black students.

I came across this phenomenon at first-hand recently while interviewing high school pupils at Soweto's Orlando High School.

Of 15 teenagers interviewed at random, 11 came from fatherless homes.

Of 11 applications taken at random from a batch of applications for aid from the Rand Bursary Fund, nine were from pupils whose mothers are the sole breadwinners.

Where's your father?

"He was in prison the last time we heard of him but we don't know where he is today." — A 17-year-old girl.

Where's your father?

"He was killed by tsotsis." — An 18-year-old boy.

HARRY MAKUBIRE



JOE SIBIYA

Where's your father?

"I don't know. I've never met him. My mother says he never lived with us." — A 16-year-old girl.

Teachers tell you that in an overwhelming number of cases the father had never lived in the home, or had deserted the family while the children were very young.

Two veteran social workers who have probed the missing father syndrome are Mr Joe Sibiya of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, and Mr Harry Makubire of the South African Council of Churches.

Says Makubire: "There are certain underlying factors which are in part or wholly responsible for this situation."

The main factors, he says, are these:

- Sexual permissiveness.
- The migrant worker system.
- The shattering effect of the apartheid system on a Black man's dignity and self-esteem.
- The abandoning of tribal customs in urban areas.

Then, say these two social workers, there is the housing problem. With lists 20 years long in some areas, many young fathers see no end to the tunnel and in their despair quit the families they have started.

As Sibiya puts it: "Who wants to live with one's in-laws for the rest of one's life?"

To an African child and its mother, the absence of a father complicates an already difficult position in life. The breadwinning mother tends to work long hours for little reward, leaving her children to face the hazards of the township with no adult control until well into the evening.

Social workers and teachers blame this situation for the increasing incidence of girls between the ages of 13 and 15 falling pregnant — and boys getting involved with tsotsi gangs.

I have come across many instances of African mothers earning less than R60 a month supporting three or four school-going children.

In other cases, also prevalent, a grandmother or aunt is forced to assume this responsibility, because neither of the children's parents are living in the home.

All of which prompts social worker Joe Sibiya to comment: "It is time the authorities reacted to the fact that family life in many African townships is fast becoming matriarchal. The only humane thing to do is to uplift the status of the work-

findings are confirmed by social workers Harry Makubire and Joe Sibiya, who have seen at first hand the shattering effect of one-parent homes. The Rand Bursary Fund helps poverty-stricken Black students. Donations may be sent to PO Box 60, Orlando 1804, Transvaal.

ing mother — and this should include fringe benefits usually given only to men, as well as higher wages."

Among African school children of fatherless homes, one often finds a stoicism breathtaking in its depth of determination and loyalty.

How do you see your future, you ask one such pupil at a Soweto high school?

"I must get a good matric and then train for a good job."

And then?

"Well, there's my mother and my brothers and sisters. I must help them. Look what my mother has done for me. For years she has got up at four in the morning to travel to her job. And she doesn't get home till seven or eight in the evening. Then she works in the home."

In fact, I found, most fatherless African school children in their teens with working mothers assume domestic duties the thought of which would make the average White South African scholar turn pale.

Before settling down to homework between 8 pm and 9 pm — by candlelight in overcrowded conditions in many cases — they clean the home, wash clothes, iron, prepare the evening meal and tend to the needs of younger brothers and sisters.

As Clive Mtshali, 16, says: "I want to help my people — the African people — and I'll do that later when I'm a doctor. Right now I must help my mother who is paying for my education. She's not only looking after my sister and me but our granny as well. She's a great woman, my mother."

This year Clive and hundreds of other bright students in Soweto and other African townships become bursers of the Rand Bursary Fund, founded almost 10 years ago.

Without the R40-a-year grant they would be forced to quit their education and join the massive queue of Black unemployed.

The big difficulty is money. Without public donations some of these bright scholars will be struck off the bursary list. The fund needs at least R50 000 this year if it is to function adequately.

As South Africa's security experts have repeatedly pointed out, national security in this country depends largely on the strength and development of a Black middle class.

• Donations can be sent to the Rand Bursary Fund, PO Box 60, Orlando 1804, Transvaal.

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# Makgotla has big support, says Radebe

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By PATRICK LAURENCE  
THE general secretary of the Soweto makgotla movement, Mr Letsatsi Radebe, yesterday claimed "mass support" for its system of tribal discipline.

Makgotla leaders have long campaigned for legal recognition of their tribal courts, which try and punish delinquents and criminals according to tribal law and custom.

The Community Councils Bill now before Parliament provides for the establishment of tribal courts, as defined in the Native Administration Act of 1927, in urban townships.

Mr Radebe, a member of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council said yester-

6 000 paid-up members in Soweto. We operate on an organisation basis and need funds."

But, he added, backing for makgotla extended far beyond the "dedicated members" who paid the annual subscription of 50c a month.

Makgotla has three main strongholds in Soweto — Naledi, Mapetla Extension and Phiri — all predominantly Sotho-speaking areas on the western fringe of Soweto.

Prime targets for discipline by makgotla courts are youths whose parents have failed to take them in hand and who are in danger of drifting into delinquency.

Youths found guilty by court are usual-

ly sentenced to flogging, with two provisos — they must be under the age of 21 and they may not receive more than six strokes.

Mr Radebe denied that women were flogged by makgotla courts except in "small courts" not yet brought under the full control of the central organisation.

In terms of the new Bill, blacks may be authorised by the Minister to exercise powers beyond those presently exercised by makgotla courts.

They will assume the powers of chiefs and headmen, which include the power to fine offenders up to R40 and to sentence men under the age of 30 to corporal punishment.

But, in terms of the 1927 Act (which does not appear to limit the number of strokes), chiefs and headmen are empowered to hear cases under statutory and common law and not merely under tribal law.

Critics of the 1927 Act maintain that chiefs and headmen are seldom trained in law and thus cannot interpret or apply the law correctly.

Mr Radebe conceded that the critics had a point, but he felt that the danger of applying the law incorrectly could be avoided.

"Immediately the Community Councils Bill becomes law, we will have discussions with the West Rand Administration Board and officials of the Department of Bantu Administration," he said.

"We will be given legal men to help us. We must have trained legal men to guide us when it comes to applying the white man's law."

In a statement released yesterday, the Black People's Convention condemned the proposed community councils as a stunt to lure blacks into participation on government-created platforms.

● Editorial comment

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TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL		RACE - ASIAN		EMPLOYMENT AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973	
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	12	0	0	12	0
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	24	169	0	24	169
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	36	0	1	36	0
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	48	0	1	48	0
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	60	0	1	60	0

Electricity in Soweto	
982. Dr. J. J. VILONEL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:†	
(1) Whether the cost of the project for supplying electricity in Soweto will be covered by a loan to be granted to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board by a consortium; if so,	9 1 1 3 5 7
The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:	
(1) Yes, this was proposed by the consortium of banks to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.	
(2) (a) (i) The exact amount has not as yet been determined finally by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board or the consortium, but, depending on the extent of the project, it may amount to in the region of R75 000 000.	
(ii) 5 Years in terms of the proposal, commencing on completion of the project.	
(b) 12½% has been stipulated by the consortium, but this is subject to negotiations between the Treasury and the consortium.	
(c) Before the matters referred to in replies 2(a) and (b) in this connection have not been clarified, it is not possible to determine the exact amount payable by each householder monthly per house for electricity consumption and for interest and redemption of the loan, also having regard to rising electricity tariffs.	
(3) Yes, the consortium expects it. The position is that the consortium has offered to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board a short-term loan and has asked the State to guarantee this short-term loan but that the State should grant to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board a long-term loan at a reasonable interest to repay the short-term loan, while the redemption of the long-term loan to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board will then have to be borne by the electricity consumers over a long period.	

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL		RACE - COLOURED		EMPLOYMENT	
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	1	2	1992	1161	1
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	13	14	1669	3668	13
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	25	26	0	3	25
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	37	38	0	4	37
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	49	50	5	10	49

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL		RACE - COLOURED		EMPLOYMENT	
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	12	797	24	0	12
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	36	1	48	8	36
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	48	8	60	2	48



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ay, May 21, 1977.

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## Soweto rally cancelled

Staff Reporter

SOWETO police have cancelled a rally against BophuthaTswana independence which was to have been held at the Jabulani Amphitheatre tomorrow.

The rally was to have been addressed by the BophuthaTswana opposition leader, Chief Herman Maseloane.

Mr Elias Pilane, an organiser of the rally and a member of the BophuthaTswana Legislative Assembly, said yesterday the police said the meeting had been cancelled because of Mr Andrew Young's visit to South Africa.

He said the police had told him that because of Mr Young's visit there might be disturbances during the meeting.

# Woman appeals against eviction

Staff Reporter

A WOMAN who lost her room at the Alexandra Women's Hostel while being detained under the Terrorism Act has lodged an appeal to the hostel's superintendent.

Miss Thandie Sithole was detained under Section Six of the Act on August 16, last year. She was released last Monday after 266 days in solitary confinement.

On her release she found a new tenant in her hostel room.

"I was shocked because when I was detained I had paid two months advance rent.

"And the superintendent would not accept rent which my cousin wanted to pay for me. She told my cousin the area manager had said my rent should not be accepted because my residential permit had been terminated," Miss Sithole said.

Before her detention Miss Sithole was one of three delegates who presented a memorandum to the area manager on the lack of facilities at the hostel.

She is now staying with friends in Soweto.

When approached for comment Mr Wiets Botes, director of administration of the West Rand Administration Board, said the matter was "sub judice".

He said Miss Sithole's attorney had lodged an appeal with the superintendent. It would be heard next week, he added.

Mr G Wium, the Alexandra area manager, and Mrs Breedt, the hostel superintendent, said they were not allowed to make Press statements.

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(1) 7/15  
(2) 836

## Appeal by SAR ends bus run

East Rand Bureau

Benoni has been forced to stop its express bus service to and from its black townships. Previously, because the SAR is opposed to it.

On March 7, after Benoni received permission from the Road Transportation Board, it introduced the service with four buses running between the black and white areas of Benoni between 5 and 8 am and 3 and 6 pm.

In 10 weeks it carried nearly 66,000 passengers. The SAR, which has a rail line between Daveyton and Benoni, objected and its appeal was upheld by the National Transport Commission.

The express service in Benoni will stop before May 30.

Shortly after Daveyton was established in 1954, the SAR agreed to electrify a line between the two centres on condition that Benoni withdrew its bus service, then running. Benoni has been held to this ever since, with the exception of two buses that run on a long route.

The black bus service would have meant an income of at least R70,000 a year for Benoni. At present the bus department runs at a loss of several hundred thousand rand.

# How Soweto !

## R4m a year

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SOWETO lost nearly R4-million a year when the West Rand Administration Board took it over in 1973 — and it's never got it back.

This loss, which it could ill-afford, was the "subsidy" which Johannesburg pumped into the vast black complex through direct and indirect channels. The Government then decided that the city's administration — and its subsidy — should be cut off from Soweto. It did not provide an alternative source of income for WRAB when it took over.

When the Board took over the lives of well over one-million blacks, from Sandton to the far west rand, it also gained R5,7-million from the surplus accounts of the various local authorities. Now, four years later, it is R9-million in the red. It was recently obliged to raise rents, in some cases by 80 per cent.

The rent increases were postponed after Soweto teetered on the brink of outright rejection of the move. The Board still does not have enough money to finance its obligations.

In addition to this, many of the services, such as refuse removal, have worsened. The housing programme is moribund and no more electricity has been installed since the Board took over. The situation was aggravated by last year's riots, which all but crippled the Board's main source of revenue, the beer halls.

Mr Sam Moss, who was chairman of the non-European Affairs Committee, which governed Soweto before the Board took over, recently described WRAB as "impotent" in the provincial council. He said it would not be able to fulfil its functions until it was given "financial resources."

He explained how Johannesburg was able to bolster its "daughter city".

## 'Subsidy for peace' is still needed



MR SAM MOSS

In 1927 supplement come. By tribution a year in the Gov and appc Adminisi "subsidie the finan

"We used to supplement the Bantu Revenue Account. We had to, to give Soweto the barest minimum," he said. Mr Moss a Johannesburg councillor and MPC for Parktown, was pushed off WRAB's executive last year.

"The city council's subsidy increased gradually each year and by 1973 it was nearly R3-million," he said. He estimated that at today's values the subsidy would be about R5-million — merely to provide the same support.

In addition to the direct subsidy, Johannesburg provided R1,25-million a year through the health vote. This figure would also have escalated, if only as a result of inflation.

Another form of aid provided by the city was that the cost of administration was largely absorbed by Johannesburg's infrastructure. The fact that the Board spent over R2-million on salaries and wages last year gives an indication of the value of this assistance.

Mr Moss revealed that the Council had battled against the Department of Bantu Administration in its efforts to provide higher standards for Soweto.

It also had a brush with the Administrator of the Transvaal on one occasion, when a rates increase was approved by the Administrator on condition that none of the increase went to Soweto.

"We felt that the

ratepayers would gladly help Soweto, and I believe it was a contributory factor to the comparative peace there was in Soweto under our administration," said Mr Moss.

He added that although the continuation of the subsidy might have become a burden for Johannesburg, "ratepayers would not have objected, because they recognise that Soweto is part and parcel of Johannesburg. We don't sleep unless there's peace in Soweto."

This attitude was also displayed by Mr Patrick Lewis, Mr Moss' predecessor as chairman of the council's Non-European Affairs Committee.

In a paper delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1968, Mr Lewis said: "The deficits of the Bantu Revenue Account have been a cause of constant debate in the Council chamber, and in the last three budget debates, the rejection of the budget has been moved (by the Nationalists) unless the estimates were framed to make the account self balancing, on the principle that the services provided should be limited to those for which the Bantu could afford to pay."

"The contrary opinion is that until Bantu wages for the majority are truly economic, a measure of subsidisation will remain essen-

tial. Furthermore, it is a principle of modern government that the poorer section of the population should be assisted by the community as a whole."

As recently as last month, Dr Selma Browde, MPC for Houghton, attacked the Government in the Johannesburg Council chamber for not even allowing Soweto the means to become self-supporting. She also suggested that the city should resume the provision of services to Soweto and be paid for this by the Board, in an effort to improve services and save the Board money.

"The Board has been given a brief that is impossible to execute," she said. She explained that the Board was denied rates income because of Government policy, which prohibits freehold and industrial development. She called on the Government to subsidise the Board as it does the Provincial Administration.

Another indication of Johannesburg's concern for its poor relation is that a recommendation has been made to the management committee that it approach the Board in an effort to set up Soweto's own city centre.

This would save residents the expense of travelling to Johannesburg for their selective buying and enable the dormitory city to start paying its own way. The Government is also considering enlarging the scope

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Johannesburg began  
Soweto's in-  
1973 the city's con-  
totalled R4-million  
cash and kind. Then  
rment stepped in  
nted the West Rand  
ration Board. The  
s" stopped ... and  
cial troubles began.

of businesses which may be  
carried on in Soweto.  
In the meantime however,  
WRAB is still in need of a  
subsidy.



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# WRAB

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## never started a single house

JOHANNESBURG earns R50-million from rates, 40% of this from the central business district. This is 28% of total income. Soweto earns nothing from rates and only R8,2-million from site rentals. This is about 34% of income.

- In 1969 Johannesburg earned R4,3-million from rents and spent R4,4-million on capital works. Last year the board earned R19,6-million from rents and spent R5-million on capital works.

- Since the board took over, 2 949 houses have been completed and another 977 are still in the pipeline. All these however, were part of the housing programme dating back to the Johannesburg City Council days — which means that WRAB has not initiated a single house.



Soweto; under a gloomy cloud, unless an alternative source of income can be found.

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE



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# One ray of hope

LEONARD MOSALA, until recently a leading member of Soweto's Urban Bantu Council.

1976 will go down in our history, like Sharpeville, as the year of the Soweto riots and child bloodshed. But in fact it was just another year of the spilling over of black grievances and discontent, as Sharpeville was.

As after Sharpeville, a lot of suggestions aimed at resolving the situation and avoiding a recurrence were made, but like then, very little attention was given to the real problem.

It is true, there is now home ownership without freehold rights — a concrete and visible step in the right direction — but for the rest, mere palliatives as worthless as the right to be appointed to certain advisory bodies, to use luxury trains and hotels, to use the same entrances as whites and such like things.

There's nothing to indicate that the political leadership is prepared to grant a new political dispensation to urban blacks, the backbone of the country's labour force and economic growth.

There has been the re-

CHANGE '77



LEONARD MOSALA . . . looking to leadership from big business.

laxing of the crushing influx legislation with its concomitant evils such as ejecting widows from houses — as if God sins against the South African gut by taking away the head of a black family.

Oddly enough, the only ray of hope — and at this point it is no more than a ray — is in the economic sector, the camp of the top business management.

In this camp there seems to be a preparedness to give blacks a very essential stake in the economic cake of the coun-

try, through their labour share.

The Afrikaner people used this route successfully but with a difference.

There is hope in the talk of an urban environmental renewal programme in the black areas, social commitment in housing, education, benefits, etc, to improve the very poor quality of life of black people that drove Soweto children and others to a suicidal confrontation with the established authority.

The present political situation shows two things brutally clearly: Namely that there will be no agreed political solution, and that blacks will not accept their position of permanent, enforced political subservience because from that position flows all their other problems.

Upon the shoulders of the business leadership, therefore, lies what might prove to be the only step that could ensure future security and stability. They can move without ideological restraints, their efforts can be made immediately concrete and visible and in that way dispel historical mistrust of all white promises.

Will they take the chance?

How quickly can they move?



## CHANGE '77

SA  
must  
move  
faster

## CHANGE '77

JOYCE WARING, writer and wife of a former National Party Cabinet Minister.

Just under a year ago Soweto blew up. The reason given was that Afrikaans was being forced upon school children.

Nonsense, of course. The reasons were in fact resentment because of poor housing, rising costs all round, no home ownership, bureaucratic high-handedness, bad streets, no lights, tsotsis — African unrest and just "black politics."

Where does Soweto and its black population stand today? Has there been any improvement?



JOYCE WARING... "We need a much faster rate of change."

To some extent. Home ownership is back after 30 years of banishment — that was the stupidest act any government could have committed. A stake in your home is a stake in your country. Well anyway it's back.

Street lighting, an enormous project to cost R80-million plus, is already a committed act, and will hopefully be completed by 1980.

There is more consultation today with blacks and possibly more notice is being taken, viz the recent Soweto rents issue, but in my opinion the improvement is small.

I would suggest that the

black townships, Soweto included, should be handed over to completely black management boards. We should do away with the white boards and throw the responsibility at the blacks of becoming their own bureaucrats. Let them know what it's all about and that it is no easy job.

There is a commission at the moment going into the question of passes, and while passes as such, will more than likely disappear, there will still be the need for permits. While there is a need to control workers — otherwise unemployment will be rife — please let it be less brutal.

Mixed sport and social contact across the colour line are definitely on the up and up.

The cost of living is disastrous, but this is a worldwide thing. Unfortunately the blacks, who are not represented on consumer boards, get the thick end of the stick on their already bowed shoulders.

Are things better?

Yes, to some extent, but with the clouds on our horizon fast looming blacker, South Africa will have to move at a much faster rate of change.

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# Basic grievances not yet solved

24/5/77

Looking at the situation in the Witwatersrand's black townships almost a year after the tragic events of June 1976, three thoughts are uppermost.

● Firstly, that there have in fact been some changes for the better. The school language issue has been defused, Homeland citizenship requirements have been waived in regard to the purchase of houses.

Government and white public thinking on the need to improve the quality of life of the urban black community has shifted markedly in an enlightened direction.

● Second: Despite all that has happened there is much that has not changed at all. True, home ownership is still a myth. Overcrowding bears witness to the chronic housing shortage. Pass law prosecutions still top the list of petty infringements. Electrification remains an unachieved goal.

Job reservation, wage discrimination and the industrial colour bar weigh heavy upon the workers. Transportation inconveniences have not been solved.

Mr David Dalling, Progressive Reform Party MP for Sandton, says South Africa should not be lulled by the present apparent calm into a false sense of security. Basic grievances have not yet been solved, nor have they faded away. Black people in the urban areas are listening and watching.

## CHANGE '77

Actual living conditions are no better. The Bantu Administration Boards which hold all the power, are still all white. The Urban Bantu Councils, which have no power, are still all black.

Blunders continue to occur. The Soweto rent increases, insensitive in their timing, harsh in their motivation and extent very nearly precipitated another unwated confrontation — which was halted none too soon.

● The third observation which looms dark and large, is the spectre of a large scale unemployment which at any time in any society is bad enough, but which in the given circumstances of a

voiceless, voteless, stakeless and impoverished society, is a virtual powder keg.

White South Africa should not be lulled by the present apparent calm into a false sense of security. The basic grievances have not yet been solved, nor have they faded away.

While we whites argue among ourselves about the rights of black people in the urban areas, they

are listening, watching — alternating despair with hope, hatred with friendship, understanding with bitterness.

How much more time must pass? How many more tragedies must be enacted, before these people are allowed to assume the responsibilities and privileges of what they really are — ordinary urban South Africans?





# Five new schools planned for blacks

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE West Rand Bantu Administration Board yesterday decided to make available R523 000 for building schools in Soweto and its sister townships.

The second piece of good news for township residents is that the new rent increase will not come into operation next month.

The R523 000 will provide for the construction of five schools, according to a report presented at yesterday's board meeting, which newsmen were in-

vited to attend.

The board chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, said: "I want to emphasise that we attach great importance to education."

The money was part repayment of a R798 000 loan which the board gave the Department of Community Development in October 1975 for building schools.

Instead of re-allocating the money to its coffers, the board decided to put it back into education — on the understanding that it would be repaid one day

by Community Development.

The original loan was used to build seven schools and 30 classrooms.

A further R500 000 for schools is in the pipeline from the Department of Community Development.

As well as the money for schools, the board yesterday approved more than R51 500 for bursaries for black students.

In an interview after the meeting, the new chief director, Mr A H Stander, said: "The new site rents will not be brought into effect until the inter-department committee has completed its investigation into alternative sources of revenue."

In a formal speech to the board Mr Stander appealed directly to newsmen not to make the board a "vehicle for attacks on the Government" — but to regard it as a local authority.

In his speech Mr Mulder announced that the board was about to launch an operation to clean up Soweto and its sister townships. It would appeal to the municipalities of Johannesburg and Roodepoort for help.

"We will complete the operation in two months if we are allowed to do so. Our services were interrupted by the riots last June," he said.

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RDM

Monday, May 26, 1977.

7

## Express buses banned

Staff Reporter

BLACK commuters using an express bus service between Daveyton and Benoni will have to find alternative transport next week because of a ruling by the National Transport Commission.

Following an appeal by the Railways, the commission withdrew certificates allowing the Benoni Town Council to operate a four-bus express service at peak hours.

Permission for the service was granted 10 weeks ago by the Road Transportation Board.

Mrs Ela Till, a Benoni town councillor, said she objected strongly and would suggest that the council take the matter to the Transvaal Supreme Court.

273  
336



# ion fighter in shoot-out with police

by in a clash in Braamfontein on Monday night.

Brigadier J F L Engelbrecht, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said that shortly after midnight yesterday, detectives went to Normandy Court in Kerk Street, after receiving a tip-off that a black man with a gun was in a flat in the

block.

As they approached the flat, a man opened the door, fired a shot at them, and slammed it shut.

Detectives returned fire through the door.

Shortly afterwards, the man shouted to police that he was wounded.

When he opened the door, police found five

other black men and two women who claimed they had been terrorised by the gunman.

During investigations into the faction fighting yesterday, police arrested several more Zulu men, but believe that many gang members are still at large. They have also confiscated four guns.

Conflict between the two rival factions is also believed to have been responsible for the death of a Zulu man in Parktown.

Nightwatchmen believe that the dispute began over land in KwaZulu several years ago and are convinced that members of the rival Msiaga and Majola tribes are involved.

## Zulu fact

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

Crime Reporter

A ZULU faction fighter was wounded by police in a shoot-out in Johannesburg early yesterday morning and 11 others were held for questioning.

The wounded man is believed to be a member of one of the rival Zulu gangs who wounded four passers-

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FIN. MAIL 27/5/77  
THE BREADLINE 336  
Haggling over figures

There is a discrepancy between the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) Soweto household budget figures released at the end of last month and Household Subsistence Level (HSL) calculations published last week by Professor Johann Potgieter of the University of Port Elizabeth (UPE).

Potgieter put the African breadline at just over R130 a month in the major urban areas, and also suggested that the rate of increase was down on last year's. The JCC put the Soweto breadline for May at R152 per month, and calculated that it had risen by a staggering 10,3% between last November and February — the highest rise in six years. (FM April

Financial Mail May 27 1977



No. 912

27 May 1977

**BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EAST RAND AREA. — DEFINITION OF KHUTSONG HOSTEL FOR BANTU WOMEN SITUATE AT GERMISTON**

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 2 (1)(b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby define the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate in the Bantu residential area known as Kadehong at Germiston, as defined in Government Notice 2671, dated 31 December 1954, and situate within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the East Rand Area at Germiston, which has been defined and set apart as a hostel for Bantu women under the provisions of section 2 (1)(c) of the said Act.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.  
(File A6/5/2/G6/1)

No. 912

27 Mei 1977

**BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-RANDGEBIED. — OMSKRYWING VAN KHUTSONG TEHUIS VIR BANTOEVROUE GELÊE TE GERMISTON**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1)(b) van die Bantoes (Stads-gebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), omskryf hierby die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Dylne hierran, geleë in die Bantoewoongebied bekend as Kadehong te Germiston, soos omskryf in Gowermentskennisgeving 2671 van 31 Desember 1954, en geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Oos-Randgebied te Germiston wat kragtens die bepaling van artikel 2 (1) (c) van genoemde Wet as 'n tehuis vir Bantoevroue bepaal en afgesonder is.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.  
(Lêer A6/5/2/G6/1)

4

No. 5563

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 27 MAY 1977

**SCHEDULE**

A hostel for Bantu women known as Khutsong hostel, situate on site 2015, in extent 5 248 square metres (dimensions 114 m x 52 m x 64 m x 61 m x 16 m), in the area known as Nhlapo within the Bantu residential area known as Kadehong at Germiston, Transvaal, as shown on lay-out Plan L2K2, which is filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the East Rand Area at Germiston.

**DYLAN**

'n Tehuis vir Bantoevroue bekend as Kadehong-tehuis, geleë op perseel 2015, groot 5 248 vierkante meter (afmetings 114 m x 52 m x 64 m x 61 m x 16 m), in die gebied bekend as Nhlapo binne die Bantoewoongebied bekend as Kadehong te Germiston, Transvaal, soos getoon op Uitlegplan L2K2, wat in die kantore van die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, Pretoria, en die Hoofdirekteur van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Oos-Randgebied te Germiston bewaar word.

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	18		Area
	No.		
TO	3	3	
2 -	14	43	
5 -	38	316	
10 -	72	1 075	
20 -	134	4 287	
50 -	86	6 372	
100 -	104	16 304	
200 -	110	27 944	
300 -	187	72 540	
500 -	243	172 305	
1 000 -	170	235 074	
2 000 -	76	214 434	
5 000 -	12	73 705	
10 000 -	3	53 539	
TOTAL	4 252	877 941	

Handed 17 Dec 1977 27/5/77

**Rebuilding of bottle stores/beer halls in Soweto**

\*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board has called for tenders for the rebuilding of bottle stores and beer-halls in Soweto; if so, for how many buildings of each kind;
- (2) whether the Board consulted the Urban Bantu Council before calling for these tenders; if so, what was the view of the Council; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. The rebuilding and repairs are carried out by the Board's Department of Technical Services.
- (2) Falls away.

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### Electricity for Soweto

Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether he has given his approval to the financial proposals, put forward by a consortium of banks, for supplying electricity in Soweto; if so, on what date; if not, why not.

(336)

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

As mentioned by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs in his press statement of 28 February 1977, I had already at that stage approved in principle, subject to certain conditions, that the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board may accept a loan proposal made by a consortium of banks in respect of the extension of the electricity supply in Soweto.

This was subsequently confirmed with the Managing Director of the bank who will act as leader of the consortium of banks.

There are a number of issues which still have to be clarified before a loan agreement can be formalized. I would also refer the hon. member to the reply given by my colleague, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, to question No. 982 on 20 May 1977.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, is he aware of anything, other than the formalities, which could be holding up this matter?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware that the matter is being held up. We are dealing with it in terms of my reply.

Mr. D. D. BAXTER: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he advise the House whether a part of the conditions of the Government's approval of the loan by the consortium of banks has been that the normal tender procedures should be followed in regard to the installation of this supply of electricity?

THE MINISTER:  
Mr. Speaker I think

the hon. member  
should put that question  
on the order paper. I  
shall deal with it then.

W/E ARGUS 28/5/77

# R212-m foreign loan to Soweto council planned

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**JOHANNESBURG.** — The chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr D. N. Thebehali, said here yesterday on his return from the United States, that a loan of 250-million dollars (R212-million) was in the offing from a group of financiers based in the U.S. and Europe.

Mr Thebehali said UBC councillors were happy with his short initial report and had accepted the offer in principle.

He had been given three months to conclude documentation and approaches to guarantors to satisfy the donors. The loan, if approved, would be a long-term basis.

Soweto people would have to be informed. Their approval was important.

The loan would be used to offset the rent increase and dependency on revenue from liquor and beer sales. The balance would go into improving amenities such as recre-

ation, roads, housing, shopping centres, small industrial and manufacturing facilities and communication.

## RESIGNATIONS

The guarantors would be either government or banks, as was normal with such loans anywhere else in the world.

Mr Thebehali said he was not disturbed about resignations during his absence. Only three councillors had resigned. A report that Mr F. Mahlangu would resign was not true.

The UBC had been strengthened because it had never misrepresented

or misled the people in Soweto.

'The UBC is, instead, trying its best to correct hardships and problems resulting from the administrative laws of the country.'

Regarding the Soweto Students' Representative Council's demand for the resignation of the UBC, Mr Thebehali said the SSRC was not properly informed about what the UBC was doing.

The UBC had never interfered with Black political aspirations. It was not a pillar of apartheid and separate development.

The resignation of the UBC would not end apartheid.—Sapa.



# UBC men won't be replaced

There will be no by-elections to replace Urban Bantu Councillors who resigned over the Soweto rents issue, the West Rand Bantu Administration Board's housing director, Mr M P Wilsnach, said today.

Three councillors, Mr Siphiso Motha, Mr Peter Lengene and Mr Siegfried Mantata, head of Soweto's makgotla, have resigned.

Mr Wilsnach said a general election for the UBC was scheduled for September and it was against current legislation to hold by-elections in the same year.

He said the election might not be held at all if legislation — due for its second parliamentary reading sometime this week — to give urban blacks more power was passed.

The legislation would

form "community councils" and elections would be held in either October or November.

A meeting of Soweto residents yesterday called on all UBC councillors to resign immediately.

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# Wrab firm — 336

## Orlando shacks

### must go today

RDM 3/15/77

336  
308

**Staff Reporter**  
AN Orlando East Urban Bantu Council representative has promised to do "something startling" tomorrow—the first day after the West Rand Administration Board deadline for the residents to demolish backyard shacks. The board has ordered residents to demolish the shacks by today—or face court action. Mr David Poole, their representative, said: "It is unfortunate that Wrab should at this time threaten residents with court

action and prosecution if they fail to demolish shacks and verandahs. "Orlando East was not of our creation. If we had had a say in the establishment of the township we would have advocated bigger houses." He invited a Rand Daily Mail reporter and photographer to an event tomorrow "that is going to startle even you". Mr L Mosala, a former UBC member, said the board had no right to order the shacks destroyed

without consulting the UBC. A spokesman from the director of housing's office said yesterday: "Mr M Malan, the director, said the structures do not comply with health regulations, and for this reason they must be destroyed. Other structures can be built, if they comply with regulations and are made of brick." Some residents said that they used the shacks for their children on the board's waiting list for a house. Others said the shacks were for storing tools or study rooms for children.

Since last week's ultimatum the "Mail" has interviewed 15 affected residents. Most said they were prepared to destroy the shacks if they were given alternative accommodation for the children using them.

Some are dependent on rental paid by shack dwellers.

There are often more than 10 people living in the two-roomed houses themselves.

Mrs B. Mdlatose, 64, said she had never known such ill-treatment.

"If the board had any love at heart for us, it would not treat us in such an inhuman manner."

ASSISTANT DIOCESAN SECRETARY.  
M.R. Beck,

respectfully requests the Archbishop to lead a delegation to the Prime Minister with a view: (1) to sharing with him the C.P.S.A.'s concern for the critical times in which we in Southern Africa are living, and (2) to minister to him and his Government personally as brothers and sharers of love, joy and Peace in the light of the resolution; Bishops to ensure that this Resolution is ad to parish councils for discussion and and further requests the editor of 'Seek' to publish it in the near future."

requests the Dean of Grahamstown to make provision for an opportunity for a prayer vigil for peace and justice in our land, for the Government and Police, and for those in detention and their loved ones; (vii) respectfully requests the Archbishop to lead a delegation to the Prime Minister with a view: (1) to sharing with him the C.P.S.A.'s concern for the critical times in which we in Southern Africa are living, and (2) to minister to him and his Government personally as brothers and sharers of love, joy and Peace in the light of the resolution; Bishops to ensure that this Resolution is ad to parish councils for discussion and and further requests the editor of 'Seek' to publish it in the near future."

CHRISTIAN WITNESS IN CRITICAL TIMES - continued.....



too serious  
spelled  
opposed  
opposed

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RDM 2/6/77

## Crucial UBC talks today

Staff Reporter

TODAY'S meeting between a delegation of Soweto students and members of the UBC will decide the fate of the councillors still "clinging to their robes".

The meeting will be held at Sekano-Ntoana High School at 10 am.

The central issue will be the place of the UBC in

the community.

The Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) has repeatedly called for the resignation of councillors from the "useless" organisation.

Mr Daniel Kubayi, acting secretary of the UBC, yesterday confirmed that only 30 of the original 41 members remained on the council.

Mr Siphso Motha, who re-

cently resigned from the UBC, yesterday said that today's meeting would decide the fate of councillors "still clinging to their robes".

However, he feared a deadlock between councillors and students.

Mr Sechaba Montsitsi, leader of the SSRC, said they were meeting councillors "as parents and not members of the UBC".

Daily Mail 2/6/77

# Leaders forced out by students

# Soweto

# walkout



MR THEBEHALI

## No US loan

The R217-million loan from America that Soweto UBC chairman Mr Thebehali had promised to the people of Soweto will not be forthcoming, Mr David Mokoena, one of the councillors who resigned from the UBC last night, said today.

He told The Star, Mr Thebehali had told councillors there was a choice of resigning, as the students demanded, — and losing the money.

3/6/77 Star  
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Top officials of the West Rand Administration Board held an emergency meeting today to discuss the collapse of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council.

Fourteen of the UBC members, including the chairman, Mr David Thebehali, announced their resignations last night following meetings with the Soweto Students Representative Council.

Announcing the resignations Mr Thebehali said members had decided to quit because of pending unrest in the townships.

Last night's resignations bring the total number of UBC men who have quit to 23. There were 34 members of the council but the attitude of the remaining 11 is unknown.

Those who resigned were Mr Thebehali, Mr Richard Maponya, Mr T H Makhya, Mr F M Tshuenyena, Mr D D Rafmeni, Mr D Mokoena, Mr J M Leepo, Mr B A Makya, Mr B C Mashaba, Mr M M Tjeeko, Mr L Radebe, Mr F Mahlangu, Mr E C Nkge and one member who did not wish to be identified.

### New deal

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W A Cruywagen, told of the resignations, said Soweto may not get another council.

He said the townships may be run without any black advisory body until

"A decision will have to be made on whether an election on the old UBC basis should be held to fill the vacancies or whether the issue will stand over till the new dispensation can be introduced," Mr Cruywagen said in Cape Town.

He pointed out that it would take some time for regulations to be drafted before the Government Community Councils Bill — giving more direct powers to urban blacks — could be introduced.

### Ineffective

The UBC resignations follow calls by the SRC for the council to dissolve. The students regard the council as an ineffective body.

Mr Thebehali said he had called on the remaining 11 members of the council to resign.

Mr Cruywagen said: "One can expect there would be something happening on the anniversary of the Soweto riots. But I know matters are in hand to defuse the situation through the influence of school principals, teachers, and other avenues."

Sounding disenchanted with the outgoing UBC, Mr Cruywagen said the UBC's delegation to the Government on the issue of increased rents recently had pleaded with him to give them more time to explain the proposed rent increases to their people, but only yesterday he had heard the UBC had done nothing further about the issue.



SALDRU SUBJECT HEADINGS

FOR PRESS CUTTINGS

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A:

Abe Bailey Institute for Inter-racial Studies      See      CENTRE FOR INTER-GROUP STUDIES.

Accidents, industrial      See      INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS & HEALTH

See also      { MINING-ACCIDENTS  
SOCIAL SECURITY -  
Workmen's compensation

Advocates      See      PROFESSIONS

AFRICA - General      See also      specific countries

AFRICA - Labour      See also      specific countries

*The Star 4/6/77*  
**Power vacuum in Soweto says head**

AGRI There was a power vacuum in Soweto because of the resignation of Urban Bantu Council members, Mr T W Kambule, principal of the Orlando High School, said yesterday.

Aid He told students at the University of the Witwatersrand that the power of the students in the township had increased because of the resignations.

Alco "The students are not committed to violence," he said, "but there are people who are prepared to use violence and this kind of confrontation often results in violence."

The young people felt

change was necessary and "they hold Soweto to ransom."

"They have taken the cudgels of change into their own hands."

Mr Kambule added that pupils were determined to do away with Bantu education laws and to do more than their parents to correct the ills of society.

The June riots of last year had changed the pupils from fairly inhibited children to a mature, united group.

"But the students feel that if there were equal education for all, the Government would have to use all students to

better effect and change will come peacefully," he said.

Today, reacting to an incident during a sod turning ceremony at Namedi Junior School, Diepkloof, Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said members and officials of the board will no longer attend functions in black areas unless guaranteed programmes are adhered to.

This warning was given by Mr Mulder, after he had walked out of a sod turning ceremony, when student leader, Daniel Montsitsi, spoke.

Amenities for blacks      See      SERVICES AND AMENITIES FOR BLACKS

See also      { GROUP AREAS  
URBAN AFRICANS

ANGOLA - General

ANGOLA - Labour

Apprentices      See      EDUCATION - Technical & Vocational

MANPOWER - Apprentices

MANPOWER - Training

WAGE REGULATION - Apprenticeship Act.

/addition .....

the Association was being run on independent lines (31). In  
 was being held at Pieterburg, which he felt demonstrated that  
 Native Commissioner for the Northern Transvaal, since the meeting  
 over the Transvaal on 1st May 1904 (30). This worried Wheelright,  
 cause for concern in that it held a meeting of chiefs from all  
 tiny size, ... gave the Native Affairs Department some

Cape Times 4/6/77

## Soweto councillors quit after call by students

JOHANNESBURG. — Fourteen members of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council (UBC), including the chairman, Mr David Thebehali, have announced their resignations following meetings with the Soweto Students' Representative Council.

The resignations bring the total number of UBC men who have quit to 23. There were 34 members of the council but the attitude of the remaining 11 is unknown.

Top officials of the West Rand Administration Board held an emergency meeting yesterday to discuss the collapse of the council.

The UBC resignations followed calls by the SRC for the council to dissolve. The students said they regarded the council as an ineffective body.

Mr Thebehali said he had called on the remaining 11 members to resign.

In Cape Town yesterday the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said it was a pity that members of the UBC had given in to pressure exerted on them by students.

Mr Cruywagen was reacting to the resignation of the 14 members of the council.

"As things stand at present I cannot see that the resignations will make any real difference because it would appear that in the circumstances the council does not have any meaningful role to play.

"At the same time I am aware of the problems facing these people and the pressures to which they are being subjected," he said. — Sapa

It also seems clear that much of this doubt on Laiden's

If this law which is well known in the Transvaal is not capable of being carried out without bloodshed then I think the law must be bad and should be amended (27)

Eastern Transvaal:

1895 Law. As he wrote to Hogge, Native Commissioner for the  
 was beginning to have serious doubts about the efficacy of the  
 As a result of these obstacles, Laiden by June of 1904

pleased" (26).

practically all Natives who moved going to such places as they  
 transfer to farms where they were required were unsuccessful —



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

S undt soes almo  
 pue tuaptve  
 lehiberately  
 tuos ied 57  
 willbehelp  
 : yttnd you  
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 jo kcenbepe  
 behome to

the real me meeting the real you; (not mere  
introduced to each other. An encounter gr  
and here I want to use Professor Pienaar's  
accompanist, or as those in the human pote

by means, the  
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A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a dark jacket over a light-colored shirt. He is looking slightly to the left with a slight smile.

## Plofbaar

„En die situasie het so plofbaar geword dat ek bewus is van die gevare wat nou uit die smeuling kan voortspruit. Die gevoel is allerweë dat die volwassenes nou ook saam met die studente gaan kant kies wanneer daar gekies moet word.”

## Herdenk

Mnr. Mulder het gister aangekondig dat 'n nuwe regeringsvorm vir Soweto in vooruitsig gestel word. In die plek van die Stedelike Bantoraad sal 'n gemeenskapsraad die administrasie oorneem.

**MNR. RICHARD MAPONYA.** Hy is bekommerd dat meer bloedvergieting in Soweto gaan kom en het om die rede as lid van die Stedelike Bantoeraad van Soweto bedank, sê hy.

Oor die woelinge onder studente en wat hulle glo vir 16 Junie beplan, het 'n woordvoerder van die polisie gesê: „Allerlei gerugte doen die ronde, maar daar is niks buitengewoon aan die gang nie.”

[illegible]

whether in the encounter group or elsewhere. The group is not a means to achieve a goal, but a process in itself. The group is a process of growth, although some may see it as a means to an end.

ultimately to a sense of fellowship, of c

and yours in me.

and yours in me.					
92.7	83.3	90.2	71.4	81.5	83.9
It is not necessary here to describe in					
activities which I have in mind. Suffic					
of experiential methods					
needs of various individuals and groups.					

Individual Human Potential, Awareness of  
the direction of the future of the world

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## New Soweto body seeks recognition

The Soweto Ratepayers' Association formed by former Urban Bantu Council member Mr Peter Lengene after the UBCs collapse is to apply to the Transvaal Provincial Council for recognition as a municipality.

Mr Lengene said his organisation would work with the Soweto Students' Representative Council which caused the collapse of the UBC. His new organisation, he said, would have no dealings with the West Rand Administration Board.

Of the community council he is introducing, Mr Lengene said: "We are going to organise the people of Soweto to boycott this council."

The association, he said,

would be prepared to work with Mr Siegfried Manthata, leader of the Nadedi Makgotla, who also intends running Soweto — if he joined the association.

The West Rand Administration Board is prepared to listen to the new association.

WRAB chief director, Mr A H Stander, made it clear today that by law, the board was tied to only one body — the UBC. However, he said it would listen to groups which made approaches to it if they represented the interests of a sector of Soweto society.

Mr Lengene announced that students are to be invited to help draft a constitution for the association.

He has said that one of its major aims will be the attainment of full municipal powers for Soweto. According to one report, he has said the SRA will "not have anything to do with the West Rand Administration Board."

Mr Stander felt it was

possible that although the UBC had collapsed, there would still be contact between the board and people in Soweto.

"The consulting process will go on," he said. "The board knew who the 'leader figures' were and it was possible that it could consult them in the future," he said.



# Come visit me, brigadier tells student leaders

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7/6/77 Star  
STAR 7/6/77  
Brigadier Jan Visser, head of Soweto police, said today he hopes there would be no riots on June 16, anniversary of last year's disturbances.

He told The Star he was confident the students would not start burning buildings and destroying property.

"We have gone a long way since last year. I don't think the students will destroy their own facilities this year. Destruction last year was because they acted on impulse," he said.

Brigadier Visser said he did not mind if the students held celebrations or prayer meetings. As long as they did not break the law, "there is nothing to stop them."

However, he warned that the prohibition on open-air meetings was still in effect.

He also said he would like to meet members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council. Brigadier Visser said they should not fear coming to see him.

Brigadier Visser told The Star that reports about a special committee under his chairmanship were accurate, but he refused to comment on its structure or activities.

"I've been told by the ministers concerned that the work of the committee is confidential," he said.

"But a tangible result of the committee's work is that the construction of 10 schools in Soweto is planned."

Brigadier Visser said no UBC members had approached him for police protection.

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The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, June 7, 1977.

## SOWETO LEADERSHIP POSER

PRETORIA — The chairman of Inkatha's Pretoria branch, Mr. A. Zwane, said yesterday the Soweto UBC's disruption would lead to students claiming leadership in the township.

Mr. Zwane was speaking at an Inkatha meeting convened at the Atteridgeville community centre.

"We cannot fold our arms and be content without leadership, simply because it is said our true leaders are those in gaol," Mr. Zwane said.

"Who can swear that some of them would still be prepared to lead? This is a changing world, even the very students have already changed leaders," he said. — (Sapa.)



## Student rule in *RDM 7/6/77* Soweto forecast

Staff Reporter

STUDENTS will take over leadership of Soweto now that the Urban Bantu Council has disbanded, says Mr A Zwane the chairman of Inkatha's Pretoria branch.

"We cannot fold our arms and be content with no leadership, simply because it is said our true leaders are in jail.

"Who can swear that some of them would still be prepared to lead? This is a changing world, even the students have already changed leaders," Mr Zwane said.

Inkatha Ye Sizwe recognised outspoken men like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Dr Cedric Phatudi and Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi as its true leaders, he said.

The newly formed Soweto Ratepayers' Association — set up to replace the defunct UBC — has been attacked by Mr Richard Maponya, who was a UBC committee member.

Mr Maponya resigned together with 13 councillors, including the mayor, Mr David Thebehali, and his deputy, Mr Tolika Makhaya last week.

He said that most residents in Soweto did not own property so it was out of the question to expect them to pay rates.

"Soweto does not live in riches. It would be ridiculous to expect residents to pay rates. It remains to be seen what will become of the association," Mr Maponya said.

Hansard 19 vol 1257 7/6/77

Electricity in Soweto

\*3. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board is conducting an investigation into the anticipated revenue that will accrue to it from supplying electricity to Soweto; if so, when is it expected that the investigation will be completed.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

The West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board is investigating all the implications of the scheme including its viability having regard to the ability and willingness of the householders to pay for electricity as well as possible savings. It is not possible to indicate at this stage when the investigations will be completed.

336



# Booklet to aid black housing

336

STAR  
8/6/77

Efforts to help black people acquire their own homes in townships controlled by the West Rand Administration Board will be boosted by publication of a booklet by organised industry and commerce.

The booklet shows how, for a comparatively small cost, thousands of black people can obtain their own homes if they are aided by their employers. For example, for as little as R400 a black employee is well on the way to acquiring his own home.

## SPELLED OUT

The booklet is the result of a joint effort by the Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and the Transvaal Chamber of Industries.

It spells out all the steps and requirements necessary for employers to obtain houses for their black employees — even to the point of giving the names and telephone numbers of officials who can help.

Agreement has been reached between the administration boards and the Department of Community Development and as a result all houses in Soweto are available for acquisition of the right of occupancy. There are also about 14 000 building sites available.

The booklet shows that the cost of building a new home (there are various types to choose from) is a minimum of R2 900, while an existing home costs a minimum of R1 360.

Methods of financing include: direct loans from employers to employees, tripartite agreements, and building society schemes. Information is also given about home improvement.

The booklet has been prepared with the aim of encouraging businessmen to make a meaningful contribution to the advancement of their black employees.

RD 8/6/77

336

## Student campaign leads to violence

FROM PAGE 1

are going to see other members."

The woman who asked to be identified, described the students' attitude as calm rather than aggressive.

Another UBC man called on by students was Mr Isaac Mashao. He was not at home, but was told by a UBC colleague, Mr I Ngakane, that the students had an ultimatum for them to resign within 24 hours.

The Dobsonville UBC has always guarded jealously its separate identity from the Soweto UBC, and insisted on being judged on its own record, not that of the Soweto UBC.

Dobsonville was a separate township under Roodepoort control until 1973 when it became part of Greater Soweto after the Vest Rand Bantu Administration Board was created.

Dobsonville UBC men have pointed out:

- All Dobsonville houses have electricity, compared with only about a quarter in Soweto proper.
- More roads in Dobsonville are tarred than in Soweto.
- Dobsonville street lighting is much better than Soweto's.

The Dobsonville UBC was to have met yesterday, but the meeting was cancelled after the violence. One agenda item was a plan to negotiate for the installation of automatic telephones in the township.

● In Pretoria yesterday, the Atteridgeville Advisory Board announced support for a student call to blacks to observe June 16 to 21 as a period of mourning.

# Soweto students stone UBC offices

RD 8/6/77

336

Staff Reporter

VIOLENCE flared in Soweto yesterday after militant students launched a campaign against the Dobsonville Urban Bantu Council.

The offices of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board (Wrab) in Dobsonville were stoned in the first outbreak but a pet-

The home of a Wrab policeman, Mr Zabelon Zondi, was set alight. Neither he nor his wife was at home. Firemen put out the blaze, but the house was badly damaged. Buses were stoned and their windows broken. A refuse removal tractor was set alight about the same time.

On Monday night, only 12 hours before the attack, students visited the homes of Dobsonville UBC members.

Last week student pressure brought about the collapse of the Soweto UBC.

The wife of a Dobsonville UBC member said yes-

terday: "Students came to our house last night to ask for my husband. They wanted him to resign. I told them he was not at home. They replied, 'Never mind, we

Two youths, believed to be from the George Khosa Secondary School, were arrested. The Dobsonville UBC chambers are on the second floor of the complex of board offices which was the target of the first stone-throwing attack.

TO PAGE 2



STAR 9/6/77 (336)

## Board gives R44 000

A cheque for R44 000 has been given to the chairman of the Central Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Dr van Rensburg, for school facilities in the town's black township in Pretoria. The money was collected by parents of Northern Sotho schoolchildren.

Dr van Rensburg said his board now had the manpower to provide more school facilities for black schoolchildren. Six new schools and 20 classrooms would be built at existing schools this year. — Sapa.

RD 41 9/6/77

# Blacks to run Soweto children's home

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Bantu Administration has negotiated with an all-black organisation to take over the Orlando Children's Home in Soweto.

The home, the Witwatersrand's only place of safety for African children under 12 years, will be handed to the black-run Council of Voluntary Services in Black Communities on July 1.

Mrs Mary Uys, chief director of Johannesburg's Child Welfare Society, which has run the home for 36 years, said yesterday it had to be handed over to the Government because the society could no longer afford to run it.

The Department of Bantu Administration agreed so long as the home was run by a voluntary organisation, she said.

She said the council was in a better financial position to run the home.

Mrs Uys said her society was sad at the takeover but saw it was a welcome development.

The Orlando Home houses 60 children—those lost, ill-treated, abandoned or coming from broken homes—who are placed there by the Children's Court.

The members of the council are leading Soweto residents.

① 296  
② 336



TABLE 2: Number of

# Helping blacks to own homes

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

A JOINT appeal has been made to employers to help their black employees become home-owners by providing them with loan finance.

The appeal comes from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Transvaal Chamber of Industries and the National African Chamber of Commerce, who have drawn up guidelines on what procedures should be adopted.

Their appeal, and the guide, has the full approval of Bantu Administration Boards and the Department of Community Development.

This follows agreement by the authorities that all houses in Soweto are now available for buying by the tenants. In addition, there are some 14 000 stands available in the township on which homes can be built, 1 200 of which are in the existing suburbs.

Persons eligible to own homes are those who have lived in the area since birth, or those who have worked continuously in the area for one employer for at least 10 years, or have lived in the Soweto area for not less than 15 years.

The guidelines suggest two types of dwellings that can be built and which meet minimum standards. They are likely to cost about R2 900 and R3 500 to build.

As far as financing is concerned a direct cash payment for the total amount can be made to the New Canada West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board offices. Alternatively a 25% cash deposit, with the board providing a loan for the remaining amount at an interest rate of 10 3/4%, can be made.

The guide suggests that an employer and employee can enter a direct loan agreement that lays down the terms and conditions of repayment and the rate of interest charged.

It advises, however, that the monthly repayments should not exceed 25% of the employee's salary.

Tripartite agreements may also be entered into with the administration boards, the employer and employee, although this may only occur if a minimum of 20 houses are to be built for a particular company's employees.

The Natal Building Society has offered a financing scheme whereby the employer can invest sums equal to his employee's needs in paid-up shares for a period of five years. The interest rate is currently 9,5%, with the society anticipating an average loan of about R4 000.

The society will, in turn, make a similar amount available to the administration board on the understanding that the funds are used for loans to designated employees of the company to finance the building of new homes.

The board will administer the loans and repayments will be made direct to it by the employee, with the charge being 10 3/4% over a period of up to 30 years.

The basic procedure that should be adopted in the case of building a house is to first select the site and reserve it with the relevant township managers, who will issue a letter which will be given to the West Rand Bantu Administration Board for processing.

Similar procedures can be used in the case of buying an existing house, the current prices being R1 360 for a two-bedroomed abode without bathroom, or R2 235 for a two-bedroomed home with bathroom.

Financing is much the same as above, except that the interest payable on the loan is at a rate of 9,5%. The terms of repayment are flexible and can be adapted to individual needs.

Typical repayments the potential home-owner will have to make vary with the period of repayment. But over five years it would be R21,49 a month, R13,49 a month over 10 years, R11,05 over 15 years and R9,44 over 25 years.

- Sources: (1) Bureau  
(2) Depart  
Produc  
(3) Depart  
Produc  
(4) Depart  
Agricu

- Notes: A Farming Unit  
(a) Livestock  
(b) crops,  
(c) fruit or  
(d) affores

A Farming Unit of land, where situated in single unit.

Source for Table 3

or 50 years.

Pastoral

Pastoral

15 April 1976.

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-10

(1) 332  
(2) 336

## KOORNHOF'S SWISS ROLE

FTM. MAIL 10/6/77 336

Employers who've noticed their African workers turning up each morning in leather trousers and feathered hats, yodelling merrily, should take heart.

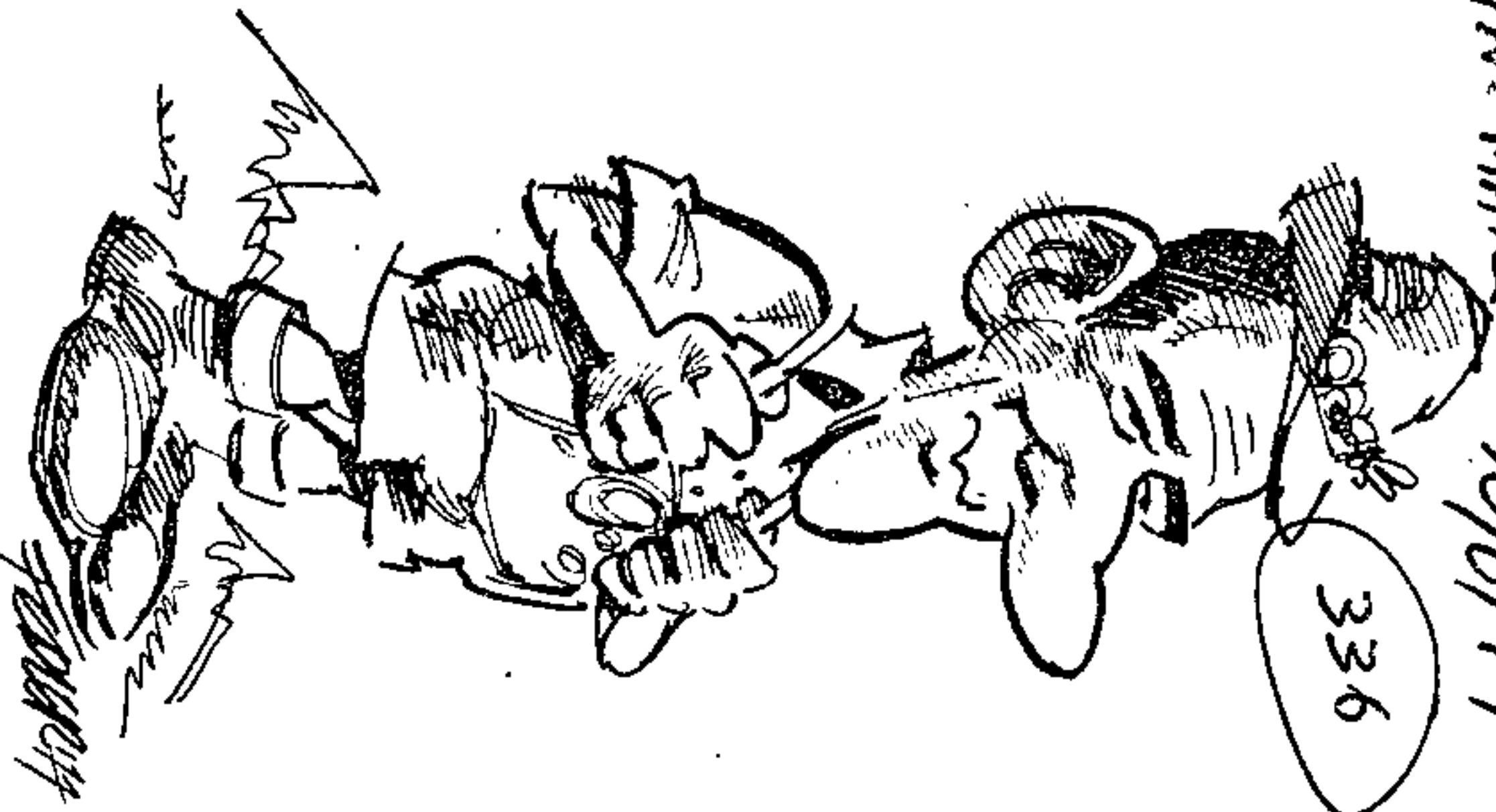
These are not the insignia of an underground nationalist group, or the equivalent of the British trade unionist's cloth cap. It's just that city Africans have been gripped by the fad that's sweeping SA like wildfire at the moment — Koornhof's Swiss Canton Show.

Since Koornhof announced SA's latest move away from "separate development", "cultural pluralism" and "plural democracy" (otherwise known as apartheid), Soweto has been agog with the Alpine abdabs.

Grocers have noticed an upswing in demand for township-size Swiss cheese (holes only), while wall plaques proclaiming "The Lord Alps those who Alp themselves" are selling like hot schnitzels.

No wonder, for Koornhof's newly-assumed Swiss role is in deadly earnest. He was not, as some cynics charge, merely admitting that government policy has as many holes in it as a 10 kilo block of Emmenthaler.

No — another new deal for urban Africans is obviously upon us. Think



of the many benefits which Koornhof's envisaged system would have for SA.

- The Soweto UBC (the "Glen Amil of township politics") will no longer be known as the "Useless Boys' Club".

After all, "Useless Boys' Canton" sounds much better.

- The various Bantustans can be given exciting Swiss names (like Geneva Qwa-Qwa).

And think of the many advantages which the Bantustans would gain from being transformed into Swiss cantons.

- An indigenous fondue fork industry could be started in all Bantustans. Urban fondue-fork manufacturers could then be "persuaded" under the Environment Planning Act to move to "growth points".

- Giant construction firms could move in to build artificial lakes and snow-covered mountains. As a result, tourism would flourish as baggy-stomached New Yorkers called Orville mistook the Bantustans for St Moritz.

And finally, it's a fair bet that government sees the canton system as a solution to foreign exchange hassles — simply incorporate those Swiss banks in a consolidated Kwa-Zurich and your capital outflow problem is solved.

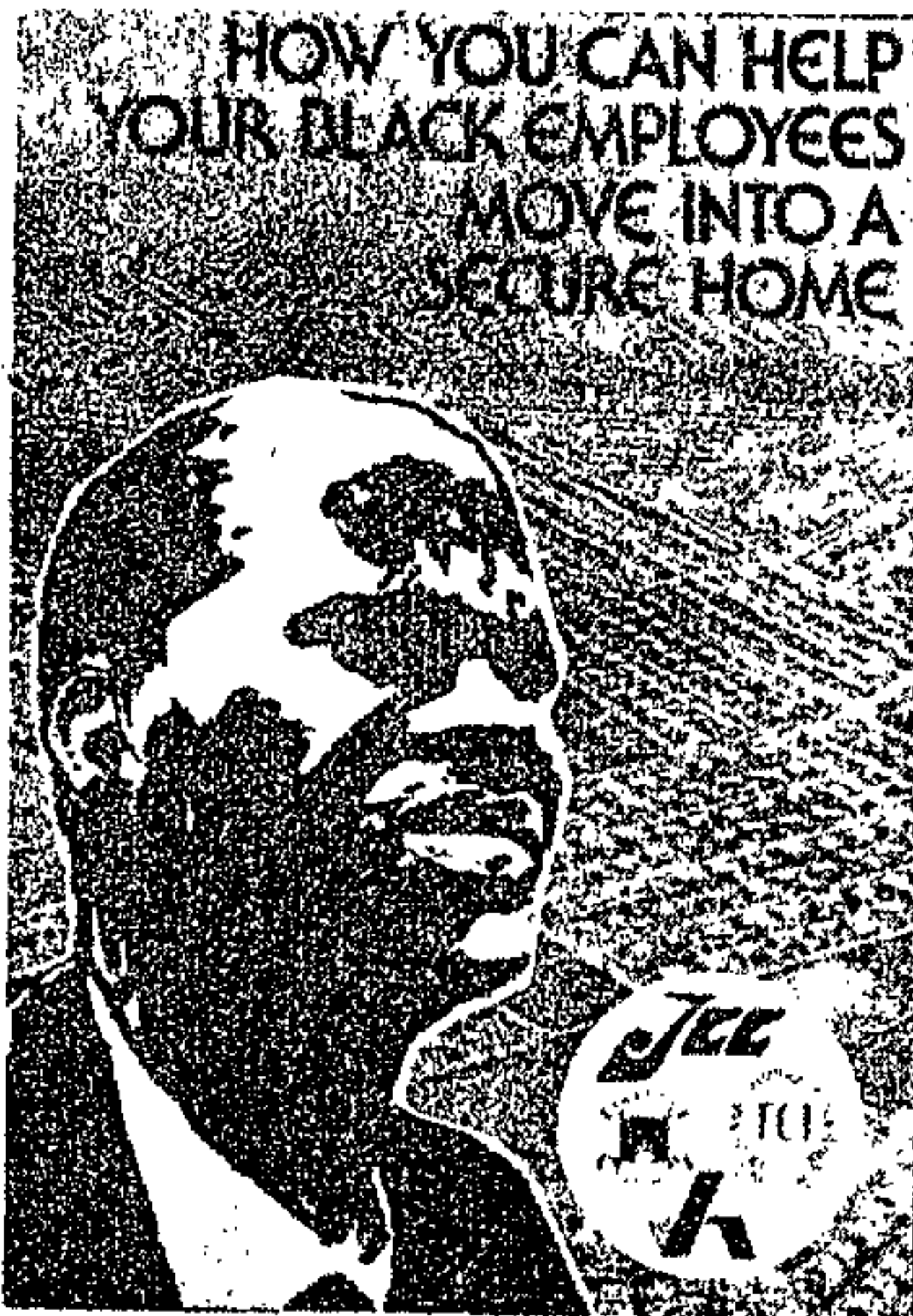
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guinoys AFRICA HLTHS fo PAM



FIN. MAIL 10/6/77  
SOWETO AMENITIES

Snail's pace 336

Although it is nearly a year since the revolt in Soweto underlined the need for rapid improvements in urban African living conditions, two major schemes aimed at making life in the townships



The new booklet

Financial Mail June 10 1977

FIN MAIL 10/6/77

more bearable have hardly got off the ground.

The shortage of housing for SA's urban Africans is felt more acutely each day. Building societies are keen to make loans available to prospective African home-owners. But they are only able to lend against the security of the land itself, which must be owned by the borrower. Since urban Africans have no land ownership rights, the societies are unable to lend to them. Only one — Natal — has agreed to take up the alternative, and lend money to the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

Four business organisations — the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Transvaal Chamber of Industries and the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce — have now stepped in with a plea to employers to assist African home-ownership. They have issued a booklet which explains to employers the guidelines on the correct procedure. Strength to their elbow.

The four organisations concede, however, that this worthwhile attempt to get employers moving with the provision of housing is only the first phase of the programme. Phase two, they say, must involve the granting of some sort of land

title to urban Africans.

The *FM* learns that government is not considering the possibility of land title for Africans, but that there is a possibility of amending legislation to allow the building societies to lend against — for example — a long-term lease. Government argues that the complexity of the issue is such that no hurried decisions can be made. And that there is no possibility of empowering legislation this session.

More than ten months have passed since the announcement that electricity was to be provided to all of Soweto's homes.

In the interim, a private consortium, Powercon — consisting of LTA, Roberts Construction and Siemens — has laid much of the groundwork. Four banks — Barclays, Volkskas, Nedbank and Standard — have said they are prepared to make the necessary finance available at prime rate.

It is argued that if the project began immediately, Soweto would have a full electricity supply within two years.

But no go-ahead has been received. Somewhere along the line, the project is being held up. Again, government argues that a hasty decision cannot be made, that a detailed investigation into the ability of the people of Soweto to foot the

long-term expense must be made, that the question of the servicing of the loan will have to be considered, and that it is not possible to indicate when the investigations are likely to be completed.

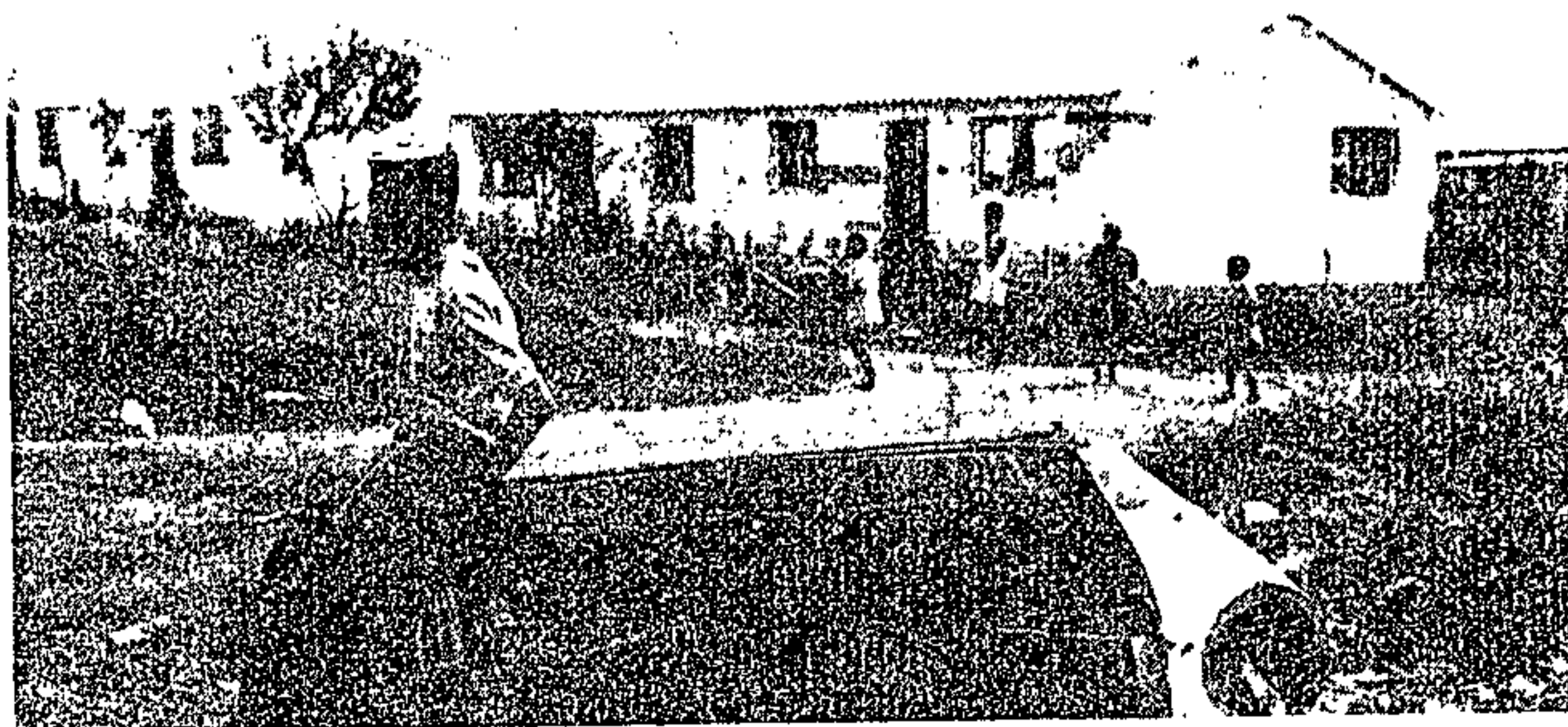
Meanwhile, it has been suggested that someone in government is adhering to the Verwoerdian notion that urban Africans should not be made too comfortable. Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration Willem Cruywagen denies this. However, Soweto remains in darkness.

On both issues, the *FM* has been assured that government is working in close cooperation with the interested parties, and that there is no question of any attempt to thwart the schemes.

Maybe. But surely the urgency of the situation is apparent?

(135)

LY CASH WAGES: permanent labour, 1973  
arms in the Eastern Cape



Soweto . . . no light in sight

2 = R 10-67  
= R 9-89



# Bill ignores probe's ruling on makgotla

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Community Councils Bill contravenes a central recommendation by the Viljoen Commission on the makgotla system of tribal courts, Professor Nic Olivier, MP, said yesterday.

A section of the Bill empowers the Minister of Bantu Administration to confer the judicial powers enjoyed by chiefs and headman under the Native Administration Act of 1927 on any black within an urban township.

In a policy statement

last year the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, linked the proposed community councils to the revival of the "traditional disciplinary courts" of the makgotla, the council of village elders.

Soweto makgotla leaders presented a memorandum to the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System. The findings of the commission were tabled more than six weeks before publication of the Community Councils Bill.

Its views reflected caution and scepticism on the pleas by makgotla leaders for legal recognition.

"It may be true that, according to tradition, juvenile delinquents who do not conform to the social norms of the community are to be punished by the elders of the community," the commission said.

"Things are changing fast, however. Many residents of the townships have adopted a Western way of life and may not take kindly to the suggestion that their children should be chastised by a body like the makgotla.

"A court of law, where all the safeguards and cautionary rules against untrue evidence and trumped up charges are applied, is the only proper forum for the trial of an offender."

Professor Olivier said: "Whatever the merits of traditional makgotla courts in the tribal setting, they cannot be regarded as courts of law in the modern sense and particularly not in urban townships."

Rdm

10/6/55

33x



# Huge pile-up of refuse in Soweto

11/6/77 RDM  
336

MORE than 300 000 tons of refuse — piled up in Soweto since the unrest a year ago — still has to be cleared from the sprawling township complex.

But the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder, said yesterday the backlog, estimated to be between 300 000 and 400 000 tons, would be cleared before the end of next month.

Addressing Pressmen during an inspection tour of Wrab's cleansing services in Soweto, he said about 30% of the backlog had been cleared so far.

An average of 710 000 tons of refuse had to be removed from the township annually. This amounted to the clearing of about 62 000 refuse bins a day. Another 17 000 tons of litter had to be

cleared weekly from streets.

Mr Mulder said the board took over the cleansing services from the Johannesburg City Council in April, 1976. It had almost caught up with the backlog when the riots broke out 10 weeks later.

More than 40 refuse vehicles were either totally destroyed or badly damaged in the riots. Refuse workers were intimidated, harassed and assaulted so that operations could not continue normally.

He said Wrab had recently voted an additional R900 000 for the maintenance of routine cleansing services and the elimination of the backlog. Bins were now being emptied twice a week, while 16 vehicles were employed to clear the streets of re-

fuse "all the time."

After an appeal to residents, many were cooperating and emptying their bins at central dumping spots. Vehicles later removed the refuse to larger dumps which would eventually be topped with soil to form recreational areas.

Mr Mulder said thousands of derelict vehicles still littered Soweto's pavements and open spaces. These wrecks were now being collected and deposited at convenient dumping sites for baling.

A private contractor operating the only scrap baling machine of its kind in the country had already baled 2 500 of the wrecks. The machine baled about 30 to 40 vehicles an hour, reducing each to a convenient metre-square block.

— Sapa.



## A CITY lives, but it can also sicken — and even die.

If we look at the black residential areas such as Soweto and Mamelodi, and about 408 others in the rest of South Africa, we find they do not meet a single fundamental requirement of a healthy, happy city.

Firstly, the normal pattern of social stratification, which in its simplest form consists of an elite top layer, a middle class, and a bottom group of labourers, barely exists.

The dominant function is labour, which is linked to the adjacent white city. This gives the population a sort of drab uniform character.

Functions such as education, administration, technology, culture, professional services, trade, production and recreation are all very weakly developed.

This means that the central business core of the city, the different kinds of suburbs for wealthy, middle-class and poor, and office space, halls, recreation areas, industrial areas, etc, are also developed poorly, if at all.

### Export

Secondly, the black residential areas have no economic base. They cannot even fulfil their own internal needs, and they have virtually nothing to export but unskilled or slightly-skilled labour which is naturally the cheapest kind of labour.

Trade is strictly limited to a number of sites that belong to the white authorities and are allocated on the basis of one man, one business.

The formation of companies with large shops and branches in different places is impossible. Industry does not exist, except on the most primitive level — here and there a dry-cleaner, a bakery, or a bicycle repair shop in a room, and so forth.

### Garages

Filling stations exist in several places, but garages to repair cars are not permitted.

The establishment of townships, housing, transport, health services, education and practically everything else must be subsidised by the whites because the black area does not produce enough to pay for these amenities itself.

There is a chronic shortage of space in all black residential areas, which sounds paradoxical in a country where space is so abundant. This contrasts sharply with the white cities, which have always had more than ample space.

The black areas are all overpopulated, and most disturbingly it is getting worse. Despite strict controls, there is large-scale

squatting as additional inhabitants are taken up in rooms and houses.

Black residential areas are neither owned nor administered by their inhabitants. The entire, impossible situation is then crowned by the concept of temporariness which flows from the policy of separate development.

What are the black residential areas, really? They are not cities in their own right and they are not suburbs of the white-black urban system to which they belong.

They are sick and malformed areas with a tremendous but repressed growth potential, like the old Chinese shoe designed to stunt the growth of the foot. On top of this, the stigma of impermanence hangs over them. They are in reality nothing more than black locations.

Now we, the white people of South Africa, must

ask ourselves: Do locations in 1977 have a right to exist? Have they not become dangerous? Did not the unrest in Soweto and elsewhere last year have something to do with the status and character of the black residential areas?

I hope the Cillie Commission will give us a straight and true answer, but I told the judge that in my opinion a potentially explosive danger was built into the character of the black urban areas.

### Obsolete

I can't imagine that the black man of today is satisfied with this situation. Would the Afrikaner have been satisfied? Will the thousands of black children, today at school, be satisfied in five or 10 years time?

In my opinion the old pattern is obsolete, and

we must proceed to a new pattern, especially in the major urban complexes which function as a metropolitan system. The black component must be raised to full city status.

This means that far more functions must be deliberately transplanted to it and that there must be no artificial restrictions in the way of its development.

Firstly, the attitude that the black component is simply there to provide a certain type of labour to the white must fall away.

Secondly, property rights and enough room for expansion must be granted to the black component together with the necessary protection against an influx with which the urban system cannot cope.

It must be free to develop an economic base and break its absolute de-

pendence on the white. The economic relationship in which one component is totally subsidised by the other cannot continue indefinitely.

Finally, we must also throw the notion of "temporariness" overboard. It is in any case a concept without moral justification and so unrealistic that it can no longer be tolerated. It will in the future create more problems than it will solve.

### Denial

The temporary idea, as established in 1922 legislation, arose to protect the urban areas from an unrestrained influx of blacks (in reality a great problem) and because of the health risk in the flu epidemic.

But later it developed as part of the whole policy of separate development and thereby, in effect, denied the right of existence of the black component.

Those who still think that more than 400 black areas, which were recently replanned and most

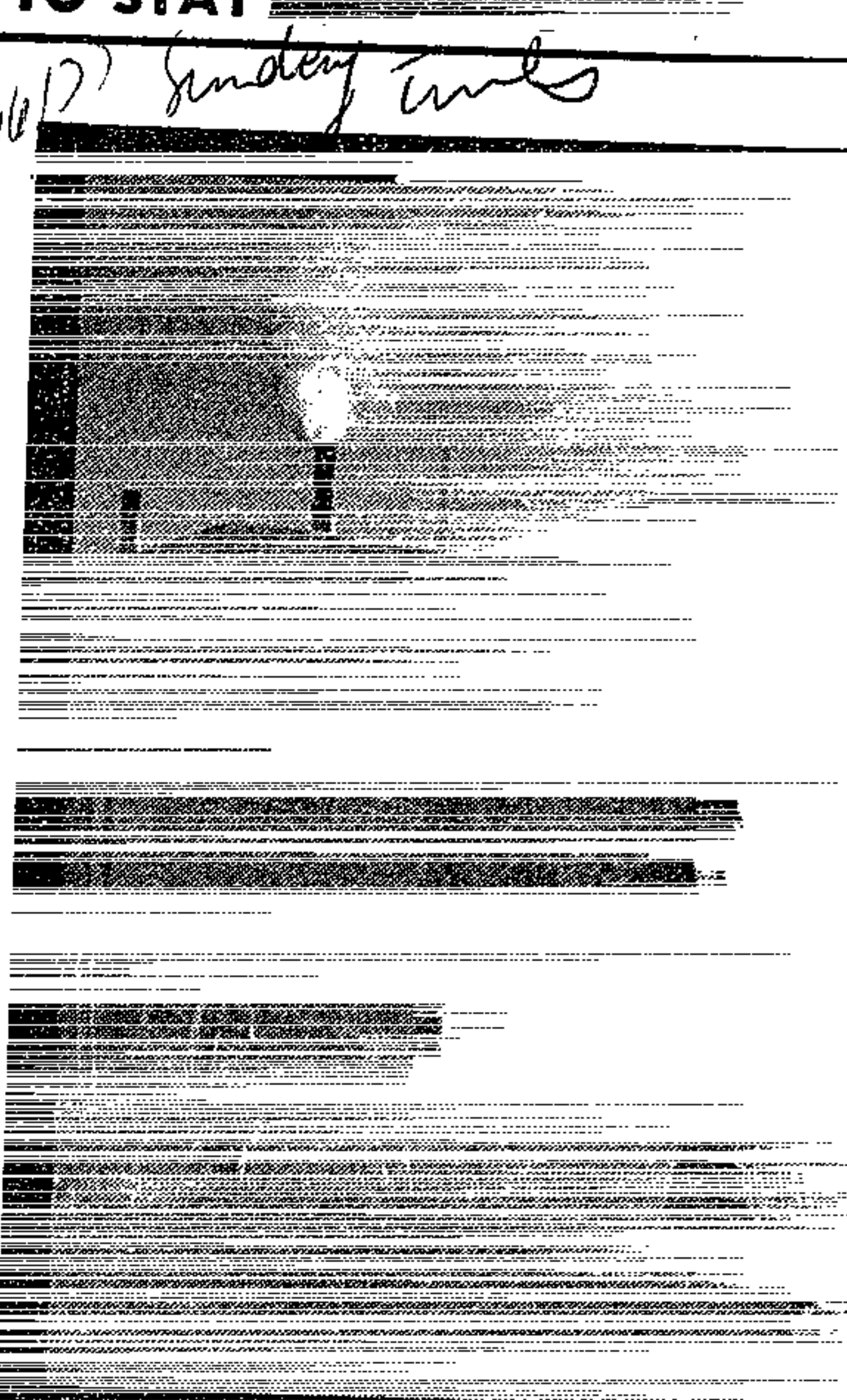
# A

By Professor

J. H. MOOLMAN

# CURE FOR SOWETO'S SICKNESS

Professor J. H. Moolman, a member of the Tomlinson Commission, diagnoses the ills of Soweto and other black urban areas and calls for a new deal for our black cities. This article has been excerpted from the original published in the latest issue of Deurbraak, the organ of the Progressive Reform Party.





THE trouble with Soweto is that we have approached the problem as General Smuts would have and not as Dr Verwoerd should have.

Let me explain.

Way back — before 1948 — General Smuts was aware of the need to build dams to help agricultural development in black rural areas.

A dam-building programme was initiated. The dams were financed and built by whites and then handed over to grateful blacks.

The trouble was that as soon as the dams started leaking the blacks did not repair them, arguing that they were not theirs but belonged to the whites who had built them.

Then came Dr Verwoerd. He changed the pattern of dam-building.

Expertise and some finance was provided. The actual work and the rest of the finance had to be supplied by the blacks. Otherwise, no dams.

The result was that the blacks felt the dams were theirs and looked after them.

The story is probably apocryphal but it illustrates the point.

## Permanent

The whites run Soweto, build the houses, arrange the refuse collection and decide who is allowed to live there in which particular house and for how long.

The result is that a black man in Soweto does not feel it is his town which he must help beautify, solve the social problems, fill the educational needs and defend it against looters, stone-throwers and arsonists.

We should abandon the Smuts approach and return to Verwoerdian principles.

To do that we must start with first principles. The basic one ought to be formulated as follows:

Urbanisation is an

# Verwoerd would have had the answer

## AFRIKANER VIEW



By  
**HARALD  
PAKENDORF**

unstoppable process everywhere in the world and also in South Africa. Therefore, it needs to be said in public that urban blacks are permanent inhabitants of the area outside the homelands.

We have already accepted it but haven't said it out loud. It is necessary, however, to state it publicly because when a group of people is looked on as merely transient it is treated in that spirit, too.

The result has been that basic services have been provided in the Sowetos but no attempt has been made to develop them as fully-fledged cities.

In another 23 years there will be 20-million blacks in cities against only six-million whites. That's pretty permanent.

Having admitted the permanency of the blacks — as a group but not necessarily as individuals — three consequences must be drawn from the acceptance of the first principle.

But before we get to that, a note of warning. It does not, repeat not, follow that equal voting rights within white South Africa necessarily have to be given to these 20-million people.

## Power

But to get back to the Sowetos here and now.

The very first step must be to implement the community councils. On paper considerable powers can be granted to these councils, making them responsible

for the running of their own affairs. The full powers must be conferred and not kept on paper only.

But they still fall short of full municipal powers. The Bantu administration boards will remain, and inadequate sources of revenue may bring frustration.

These are matters which need urgent attention.

The second step must be a positive attempt to improve the quality of life in the black areas. They must become suburbs, not remain townships.

Greater say through the community councils will be a help. Blacks will no longer be able to blame only the white man for their dusty, crime-ridden streets.

They will be their own responsibility.

The development of proper shopping centres, playing fields, recreational facilities, etc, must be stimulated. White enterprise and capital should be allowed in, albeit on a partnership basis which provides for eventual transfer of ownership to blacks.

## People

There is a third step, the importance of which cannot be overemphasised.

The black man must roll up his sleeves and start working for his people and not only for himself.

Self-help in all fields — community efforts — this is what is needed. Waiting for more power, more say-so, more help, more outside capital does not help Soweto. Nor does the throwing of stones.

Without efforts by blacks to help themselves more power of all kinds will be to no avail.

The black man must develop pride in Soweto. He can only do this by working himself to make it a better place.

So, out with Smuts and back to Verwoerd.

which are newly built up, can with their tremendous population growth and inevitable urbanisation process be shifted somewhere to the homelands, are chasing a mirage.

We should rather recognise the reality and in good time make those adjustments demanded by new circumstances.

## Ignored

In the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging plan published by the Department of Planning in 1975 to give direction to the further expansion of our country's most important area, the black residential areas are completely ignored — as if they were simply static (disappearing?) phenomena.

Only their locations are indicated, without a word about how they will have to expand in the future.

I find it unbelievable. If we plan like this, South Africa will pay dearly in the future.



# Soweto anniversary...and a stunning

EXACTLY A YEAR ago next Thursday, Johannesburg's sprawling black township, Soweto, exploded into the violence which spread like a string of firecrackers across most of the country. The effects — economic, political and social — are still being felt today.

Now, as white South Africa watches apprehensively while the youth of Soweto shows signs of increasing activity at the approach of the anniversary, one of the architects of grand apartheid calls publicly for the authorities to reverse altogether their policy towards the urban blacks.

Writing in the latest issue of the Progressive-Reform Party publication, DEURBRAAK, Professor Jan Moolman, Director of the Africa Institute, says the urban African is in the white cities to stay, that his

A CITY is a living organism which, if it is to be healthy, must satisfy conditions of: continually creating functions of government and development functional differentiation; having an economic basis; having space.

If we are now to look at black residential areas such as Soweto, Mamelodi and about 408 others in the rest of South Africa, we will find that they do not satisfy one of the fundamental requirements of a healthy, contented city, and particularly the large ones which can be described as cities.

Apart from the lack of functional characteristics in these black townships, the absence of an economic base and the lack of space, these residential areas are not owned by the blacks, nor are they even administered by them.

The concept of being temporary is actually an outgrowth of the policy of separate development, even though it was legally laid down in 1922 in a Transvaal Ordinance, then in a law of the Union the following year.

Later I will return to this concept but at this stage it can only be pointed out that it actually crowns the impossibility of the whole situation.

If a city is temporary, what can one expect from it?

The question now occurs to me: what, in fact, are the black residential areas? They are not cities in their own right, nor are they suburbs of the white-

black urban system to which they belong.

Actually they are sick and ill-conceived areas with a tremendous growth potential which is suppressed, just like the old Chinese shoe designed to keep the foot small. On top of this they have the stigma of temporariness hanging over them.

## Dangers

In reality they are nothing other than black locations.

Now we, as South African whites, must ask ourselves: does a location still have a claim to survival in 1977? Have they not become dangerous?

Has the Soweto and other unrest of last year perhaps not something to do with the status and

aspirations will have to be met and that the Government will have to abandon the concept expressed by countless Cabinet Ministers that he is a "temporary sojourner" selling his labour and whose future lies with the black homelands.

Professor Moolman was a confidante of the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, both as Minister of Native Affairs and as Prime Minister, and was a member of the Tomlinson Commission, which laid the foundation for separate development based on the black homelands.

He was also a member of the Mentz Commission, which dealt with the establishment of district locations in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex.

His observations run directly counter to the pub-

# BLACKS IN TOWN TO STAY

Sunday  
Tribune  
12/6/77

character of the black neighbourhoods?

I hope the Cillie Commission will give us a direct answer but I told the judge that, in my opinion, a potentially explosive danger is built in by the nature and character of the black residential areas.

I cannot suggest that the black man of today could be satisfied with this sort of situation. Would the Afrikaner have been satisfied? Will the thousands of black children who are at school there be satisfied with this in five or ten years?

It is clear that we are dealing with a twin-city situation but there is a serious disharmony between the white and the black components.

Basically, we remain with the city-location pat-

tern of relationships, which is easily explained by the historical background because it grew upon us rather than being the result of a defined policy. The reason for this lies deep in the situation of white-black contact.

## New pattern

The question now is whether we can continue with the city-location pattern of relationships by adjusting it only here and there.

In my opinion the old pattern has served its purpose and we must go over fundamentally to a new one, especially in the large urban complexes which function as metropolitan systems.

I have attempted to describe this in more detail elsewhere but, in brief, it comes down to the fact



# statement from top apartheid man

licly expressed views of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, as well as those of his equally right-wing deputy, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Coming at the time of suggestions from quarters such as the Minister of Sport, Dr Piet Koornhof, that the urban African might have to be accommodated in the white political structure, Professor Moolman's views are likely to add a new intensity to the internal debate which is currently rocking the Nationalist Government.

Today the SUNDAY TRIBUNE publishes extracts of Professor Moolman's Deurbraak article, in which he also pleads for black areas such as Soweto to be built up into viable, properly structured cities.

# ARE NN AY

12/6/77  
Secretary  
Treurnicht



**Professor Jan Moolman: Seeing reality**

that the black component will have to be elevated to the status of a genuine city.

This means that many more functions will have to be deliberately transplanted and that, internally, no artificial obstacles be placed in the way of the development of functional differentiation.

The black and white components are separated geographically and in this way many of the functions are automatically separated as well, but there remains a great number of functions which will have to be adapted back and forth.

This means a totally new functional adaptation between the two components which, beneath the surface, are dependent on one another and in many respects function as

a single system.

In this sort of relationship, discrimination can fall away and fundamental human rights can be respected.

In certain respects the two components can function as a single entity and in other cases, again, independently.

This sort of twin-city relationship has certain implications, however.

## Ownership

Firstly, the assumption must fall away that the black component is there only to provide a certain type of labour for the white component.

Secondly, ownership rights and enough space for expansion will have to be allowed the black component, together with the necessary protection

against an influx which the urban system cannot accommodate.

The black component will have to be allowed to develop on its own economic base and to break its absolute dependence on the white component.

Economic relationship, namely that one component is totally subsidised by the other, cannot continue ad infinitum.

In conclusion, we will have to throw overboard the concept of temporariness.

This is, in any event, a concept without any moral justification and so unrealistic that it can no longer be tolerated.

In future it will create many more problems than it solves.

The idea of tem-

porariness, as laid down in the 1922 legislation, arose to protect the urban areas from a disorderly influx of blacks (which is, in fact, a great problem) and because of health risks after the influenza epidemic, but later it developed as part of the whole policy of separate development

## Mirages

Those who still believe that the more than 400 black components, which were recently replanned and were most of them rebuilt new — with their tremendous birth rate and in the middle of a great and undeflectable process of urbanisation — can be moved somewhere to homelands are chasing mirages.

We should rather perceive reality and make the adjustments in time



# Geheime wapens vir onluste

Deur Chris Vermaak

TERWYL 'n broeiende Soweto hom met sporadiese uitbarstings van geweld voorberei vir die herdenking van verlede jaar se bloedige onluste, staan die polisie gereed met 'n aantal gedugte geheime wapens om stedelike terrorisme te bekamp.

Verreweg die skouspelagtigste wapen is 'n opgeleide span polisievallskermspan.

\* VERVOLG OP BL. 23 \*

DMBA: Knock down the wall. Get you go and fetch them.  
GTA: Heaven bless you, Sir, for you are kind to us.  
DMBA: It's no more than you deserve. As it is, it is.  
[What do you say?]  
ASCHINUS [somewhat bewildered]: It is a very good idea.  
DMBA: She's scarcely up yet after having the baby.  
better bring her that way than through the street.  
and hammering are heard.  
ASCHINUS: Nothing could be better.  
DMBA [smugly]: Ah, it's just my way.  
Micio.  
[Micio bursts out of his house.]  
Micio: My brother's orders? Where is he? Are these orders, Demba?  
DMBA [impressively]: They are. In this and every other way we should unite with this family to achieve and support and make it one with ours.  
ASCHINUS: Yes, please, father.  
Micio [reluctantly]: I suppose I have no choice.  
DMBA: Believe me, it's our duty. And now to start this boy's wife has a mother.  
Micio: I know; what of it?  
DMBA: She is virtuous and discreet.

# Swart jeug neem

\* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN \*

gers wat gereed staan om op kort kennisgewing op enige onruskool in die land toe te slaan.

Die uitgesoekte eenheid sal op 30 Junie in Pretoria vir die eerste keer by 'n voorstellingsparade vir polisiestudente optree.

Daarby het die Minister van Justisie, mnr. Jimmy Kruger, aangekondig dat die polisie ook oor 'n „waterkanon” beskik om oproermakers te stuit.

'n Ander nuwe polisie-uitvindsel, die sogenaamde niesmasjien, is reeds vandeeweek in Soweto ingespan om oproerige studente te striem.

Tien studente — vier blankes van Wits en ses swartes van Soweto — is intussen deur die polisie in hegtenis

geneem in verband met die herdenking van verlede jaar se onluste.

Wits se gedenkprogram vir Donderdag gaan voort. Mv. Helen Suzman, LV, Helen Joseph, wie se inperking 'n tyd gelede opgehef is, en mnr. Percy Qoboza, redakteur van The World, is genooi om daaraan deel te neem.

Die wit studente is Richard de Villiers, verlede jaar se voorsitter van die Studenteraad van Wits, Max Price, Aurret van Heerden en Joel Bolnick. Die studente, wat gisteroggend tussen vyf- en sesuur in hul huise aangekeer is ingevolge die Algemene Regswysigingswetsontwerp, kan veertien dae sonder verhoor aangehou word.

Die polisie sê dat hulle Daniel Sechaba Montsitsi, voorsitter van die militante

leerlingraad van Soweto, in hegtenis geneem het Vyf van sy makkers word ook aangehou.

## Beroof

'n Groot leerlingvergadering is Vrydagaand in Orlando-Wes in Soweto gehou om strategie vir volgende week te bespreek. Daar was ook vergaderings in die Pretoriase buurte Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Mabopane en Ga-Rankuwa.

Klipgooiende swart leerlinge het gistermiddag in Soweto bestelwaens wat brood en meel afgelewer het, voorgekeer en die bestuurders gelas om om te draai. „Julle is besig om 16 Junie te vergeet!” het die leerlinge geskreeu. Die bestuurders sal nou waarskynlik polisiebeskerming vra.

Afleweringvoertuie is vroeër vandeeweek beroof, onder meer van brood.

Intussen is duisende inwoners besig om kos op te gaar vir die komende week. In omsendbriewe het leerlinge in Pretoria en Johannesburg gevra dat winkels landwyd op 16 Junie en gedeeltelik op 17 Junie gesluit moet word.

## Voorbereid

Die polisiehoof van Soweto, brig. Jan Visser, het aan RAPPORT gesê dat die polisie voorbereid is vir 16 Junie.

„Ek sal my deur die meriete van elke voorval laat lei,” het die brigadier, wat besonder gewild is onder die oorgrote meerderheid van Soweto se swartes, gesê.

Van die nuwe wapens wat nou gebruik kan word, is 'n spesiale „pantseruitrusting” vir voetpolisie: Deurskynende giasveselskilde en helms met gasmaskers en knuppels.

Gisteroggend is die sogenaamde „nies-masjien” aan die pers bekend gestel. Dit

# 100

is in 'n jeep gebou wat traan- gas en poeier in elke rigting strooi.

Volgens brig. Visser het 'n polisiekolonel die toestel ontwerp. Dit werk baie beter as gewone traangas, want die mengsel kleeft aan klere. Iemand kan net daarvan ontslae raak as hy huis toe gaan en hom verkleet. Watergooiery help nie daarteen nie.

Die toestel het 'n onmiddellike trefafstand van 30 meter. Die mengsel kan deur die wind gedra word.

Brig. Visser sê ander maatstae bly 'n geheim.

Swart leerlinge het inwoners van Soweto gister en eergister in treine, busse, taxi's en selfs gewaarsku om Donderdag te onthou as „Dag van die swart jongman”. Die dag op die dag met ple- „lesier” hê nie. En met ple- sier word bedoel dat niemand mag gaan niks of konserte, sjebeens of ander plekke van vermaak besoek nie.

DEC



10 — RAPPORT, 12 Junie 1977

# BOSE SW

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

**SOWETO se kinderbetogers wat nou die laaste bietjie gesag van hulle afgeskud het, het vandeeweek onder digte rooksluiers in 'n mistieke, hoogs geheimsinnige atmosfeer begin voorberei vir Donderdag se herdenking van verlede jaar se onluste.**

*Mistiek, omdat daar in hierdie komplekse swart wêreld gepoog word om kontak te maak met die „gemartelde” gees van Hector Peterson, 13, die eerste leerling wat verlede jaar doodgeskiet is.*

Ook met die geeste van nommers twee en drie — Wellington Tshazibane en Matthews Malebelane.

Donderdag, word geglo, gaan hulle weer simbolies „herry” om landwyd gestalte te gee aan die „routydperk” van 16 tot 21 Junie. Daar is fluisteringe van makabere nagtelike besoeke aan die grafte om leiding te soek vir die dinge wat voorlê in hierdie smeulende swart stad.

Die verwagting is byna tasbaar waar groepe leerlinge saamdrom om hul nuwe godsdiens — mag — te bespreek. Verlede jaar se „helde” word onthou en daar word met aandag geluister na baie oordrewe verhale van noue ontkomings deur nuwe „helde” en „heldinne”.

## Draai om mag

Een vertel hoe hy voor 'n hippo (onlustevoertuig) ingespring het om die polisie met klippe te bestook. Langs hom het leerlinge gesterf, maar hy het ontkom. 'n Ander beduie na 'n litteken en sê dat hy 'n paar

honderd tree deur die kruisvuur moes kruip. Dit klink byna soos 'n reünie van oud-soldate. Die meeste gesprekke draai egter om die mag wat hulle nou het en hoe hulle dit gaan gebruik om verandering af te dwing. Want dit word duidelik dat die leerlinge, onder aanvoering van bepaalde leiers — party is selfs nie aan die polsie bekend nie — vir minstens die duur van die „routydperk” in bevel van Soweto wil wees.

In weerwil van herhaalde pleidooie om kalmte en vrede het hulle die laaste paar weke sporadies tot geweldpleging, meestal

## Dooie hand van die verlede Soweto

klipgooiery, oorgegaan.

Weens 'n tweespalt in hul geledere is daar egter bedenkinge of hulle hul mag op verantwoordelike manier gaan gebruik. Die gevaar bestaan dat mededingende groepe mekaar sal probeer oortref om die kalklig te steel.

most remarkable feature of the table is the small variation between sub-regions. The Coastal sub-region for example, which has by far highest cash wages (R216 p.a.) and most generous ploughing rights (7 ha), also has the lowest rations (R84 p.a.) and smallest grazing (R60 p.a.). The range between highest and lowest sub-region in items is only 20% and the range in all items is less than 5%.



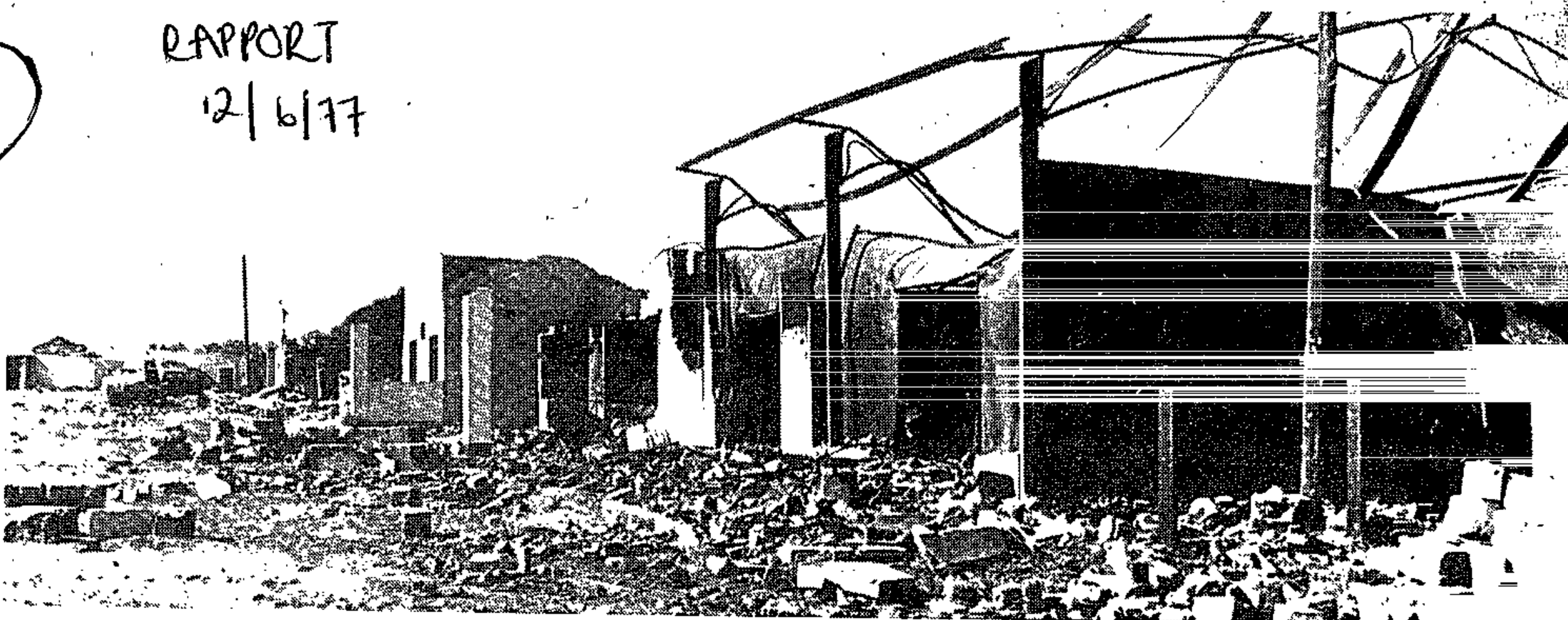
# ART GEES

RAPPORT

12/6/77

336

in



Só 'n groep is besig om by sekere skole vergaderings te hou om onluste te propageer en te reël. Kinders en onderwysers word gedreig en geïntimideer om hulle aan onluste te laat meedoen. Metodes word ook bespreek om die polisie tot geweld uit te lok.

Hierdie militante groepe — die belhamels is vermoedelik nie eens by bestaande skole ingeskryf nie — het reeds op etlike nagtelike vergaderings verlede jaar se onluste in oënskoue neem en sekere „strategiese foute“ uitgestryk. Daar is vasgestel dat se-

kere leerlinge probeer om petrol in die hande te kry en op te gaan. Die polisie is van dié verwickelinge in kennis gestel en sê dat hulle nie sal huiwer om geweld te onderdruk nie.

Die militante groepe is reeds weke lank besig om skoolbedrywighede te onderbreek en te versteur.

Onderwysers word gevra om klaskamers te verlaat sodat vergaderings gehou kan word.

## Ouers bang

Vryheidsliedere word gesing en leerlinge opgesweep. Sanger Jimmy Cliff se gewilde „People are suffering“ het nou „Black People are suffering“ geword.

Baie ouers weet soms nie waar hul kinders snags is nie en hulle is te bang om vrae te vra. Ouers word nie op huisvergaderings toegelaat nie en vir hulle is die leerlinggemeenskap net so geheiminnig en onvoorspelbaar as vir die polisie.

Swart polisiemanne loop veral kwaai deur en verrig hul werk onder druk van hul kinders. Algemene vrae: „Ander mense se kinders is deur polisie platgeskiet. Hoe voel julle daaroor en hoe voel dit om julle kinders ongedeerd by julle te hê?“

Die leerlinge se toenemende magstoe-eiening, wat verlede week uitgeloop het op die ineenstorting van die Stedelike Bantoe-raad, gaan gepaard met 'n anti-godsdiensveldtog wat selfs by skole ingedra word.

## Nie opdaag

Saam met die swartmag-slagspreuke van „Die mag is ons s'n, die land is ons s'n“, word ook al hoe meer geskreeu dat „God dood is“. Daar word gesê, dat die Kerk die voorloper was van Bantoe-onderwys en onderdrukking, en in een van die leerlinge se vele onlangse geskrifte staan geskryf: „As daar regtig 'n Christus is wat vir ons sondes gesterf het, wonder ons hoekom Hy Sy oë toegemaak het toe die groot wit sondaars die leerlinge so uitgeroei het.“ Revolusionêre liedjies neem die plek van Christelike liedere in en op leerlinge se begrafnisse word predikante in die rede geval en beledig.

Dit lyk al te veel of die militante groepe al by voorbaat die skuld vir onrus op die polisie wil pak.

Vandeeweek is daar op hul geheime vergaderings bv. uitgevaar teen die polisie se nuwe toerusting om onluste te bestraf.

DIE swart spoor van verlede jaar se sinnelose geweld. Soweto se leerlinge vra vir 'n „rou tydperk“ van twee dae — 16 en 17 Junie — maar sê dat hulle teen geweld is. Intussen stook groepe leerlinge onrus.

Duisende Johannesburgse werkers het reeds kenne gegee dat hulle dit moeilik gaan vind om Donderdag en Vrydag te werk en dat hulle moontlik nie gaan opdaag nie.

Die leerling-raad vra werkers, as deel van die herdenking van verlede jaar se onluste, op dié dag van die werk af moet bly. Die Minister van Polisie, mr. Jimmy Kruger, sê dat werkers hulle nie moet laat intimideer nie. Diegeen wat wegbly, kan hul werk verloor.

Soweto het Maandag toe die leerlinge in opstand gekom toe duisende vlugskrifte teen die leerlingraad versprei is.

Die leerlingraad het egter 'n teenoffensief geloods. Baie van die vlugskrifte is in die openbare verbrand en bestempel as „polisie-propaganda“. Blankes wat Soweto binnegaan, word met die swartmag-saluut begroet, dikwels ook met 'n duim wat grondwaarts beduie.





BRIGADIER VISSER  
... effort for peace

# The plans to avoid another June 16

RDM  
13/1/77

### MERVYN REES

SOWETO is simmering. Today, just four days short of the first anniversary of one of the bloodiest and most violent chapters in South African history, police and students are preparing for June 16 — "Students' Day".

The students plan to commemorate those who died in last year's unrest with prayer meetings, a week-long suspension of entertainment and a self-decreed holiday on June 16.

Police information is that the anniversary activities being organised will be peaceful.

But already vehicles have been stoned. People have been injured. A bus, a policeman's house and a tractor have been set alight. There is unrest at certain schools and talk of agitation and intimidation by radicals.

To some it might seem the sparks are already flying. But will they set alight the violent emotions of last year and set fire to police guns?

Or have things changed?

Only one thing is certain. And that is that police want desperately to avoid a repeat of the events of last year when Soweto became a city under siege — and fanned the fires of unrest right across the country. But unlike last June 16, the police know this time that there might be trouble — and they are making it clear that they do not intend to start it.

Today, the police are better organised than ever before. After months of sporadic rioting and a standby that has been in operation virtually since October last year, they are fully prepared.

There is not a man — and the majority of them are blacks — who has not undergone intensive riot training and drilling. Most of them, too, have been blooded in riot situations and are not likely to over-react to confrontation situations.

Morale and discipline is

high. The men are better equipped and protected with riot shields and helmets — a far cry from last year when they faced stone-throwing mobs with virtually no protective clothing.

Communications are efficient, with sophisticated back-up systems to ensure that those in control and those in the field are aware at any time of exactly what is happening in the 87 square kilometres that comprise the sprawling townships.

Civil defence, fire fighting services, township administration and police

back-up services are also linked up with Soweto, even as far afield as Pretoria.

In addition to the highly effective "hippo" personnel carriers they have vehicles now adequately protected against rocks and other missiles.

Tear smoke and powder machines that are said to be immune from the crowd have been introduced to combat the farcical situation that arose last year when rioters discovered that they could quickly extinguish tear gas canisters





ast year police had virtually no protective clothing. Now they're equipped with shields and helmets.

LDN 1316177

(33)

by dousing them with buckets of water.

Base and mobile field kitchens will ensure, too, that the riot squad men are well fed — a basic requisite for men who last year often worked round the clock without a break.

Adequate arrangements have been made for the men to sleep and maintain their stamina during rest periods, a vital facility when one con-

siders that many men of the South African Police had their leave cancelled last year and have not yet had a break.

Police, too, want to avoid lack of communication with the media — a vital area which broke down during last year's disturbances and which led police to accuse the Press of carrying distorted reports, and counter claims that the police were intimidating Pressmen and not telling them what was happening.

But behind the highly organised machine that has been set in motion to deal with outbreaks of violence, the police are anxious not to have to use it.

Brigadier Jan Visser, the Soweto police chief since late last year and the man who has done much to try and restore the shattered relations between the police and the people of Soweto, says not one shot will be fired if the students stay within the law and do not repeat last year's stonings, arson and intimidation.

Echoing the appeals of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, and the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, he says the police are prepared to make a concerted effort for peace

over the period of the anniversary.

But equally, he is aware of the ever present danger that trouble-makers might take advantage of the event to create riot situations. He points out that only recently, during a peaceful student march, police cooperated fully until someone started stoning the Urban Bantu Council chambers. Within minutes the crowd had joined in and police had to act quickly and forcefully to restore the peace.

And if trouble makers

should take advantage of the anniversary, Brigadier Visser is adamant that his men will move swiftly and forcefully to stamp it out.

To what extent the militants in the townships now command the support of the people of Soweto is not clear. But police believe that the majority of blacks are as anxious as the police to avoid violence and intimidation.

"We are optimistic that there will be no serious trouble," Brigadier Visser said from his headquarters

at Protea on the outskirts of Soweto last week.

"Again I want to appeal to the people of Soweto — and the Soweto Students' Representative Council in particular — to remain calm and come to me with their problems. I know the students won't, but I offer again to use whatever influence I have to help with their grievances."

Time will tell what June 16, 1977, holds in store for both the people of Soweto and the police. Hopefully it will not be a repeat of the same day last year.



Hansard 20 Q & A 1293 - 1294 14/6/77

TUESDAY, 14 JUNE 1977

† Indicates translated version.

*For oral reply:*

**Applications for compensation for damages  
as a result of disorders lodged with compensation committee**

336

\*1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any applications for compensation for damages suffered as a result of the

disorders in Soweto and elsewhere during and after June 1976 have been lodged with the Compensation Committee; if so, how many.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. 75.

The following  
hopeful  
Hence, the  
this  
of C. L.

## Basic Reading

Frank ~~Turton~~ <sup>Guy</sup>

Frank <sup>Z</sup>~~7~~ A.G.

Leys, N. C.:

Harriet Beecher Stowe

Brett

Amin, ~~NO~~ 08.:

Ake, Claudé

u. s. n. s. -

Two sources

African Studies

THE STATE OF

FURTHER REAS

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<sup>6</sup> PLOAL 30ME 3

known as:

Bhagwati, S.

Registration

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2. The Cape Times, Thursday, June 16, 1977

**Vigils, services, (336  
in London today**

LONDON. — Vigils, pickets, church services and demonstrations are planned to take place today in Britain and many centres of Europe to commemorate "Soweto day".

South Africa House in Trafalgar Square will be picketed and a memorial service will be held in St Paul's Cathedral in the evening.

Participants will include Canon John Collins, president of the International Defence and Aid Fund, Nkosanzana Dlamini, vice-president of the South African Students Organization (Saso), a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and Glenda Jackson, the actress.

A special guest at the service will be Mrs Luthuli, widow of the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Chief Albert Luthuli, former president of the ANC.

Meanwhile, South African refugee students in Lesotho have been refused permission by the Department of the Interior to hold a demonstration in Maseru today.

Explains to you Notes on the political and social conditions of modern African states

3:00:30

## Key Variables to Incorporate

development, African studies, review

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conservation of the environment and the protection of the environment.

NAZIMOV, DON

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

# Re-thinking African Economic History

[illegible]

NewLeft-Review 67 (1971): 19-38

ECONOMICS AND WORLD ORDER. C  
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Standard 20 @ cols 1337 17/6/77

Permits to visit Soweto

336

\*19. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board issued a directive that permits to visit Soweto are not to be granted to the members of certain bodies; if so, (a) of which bodies, (b) when was the directive issued and (c) for what reason.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No.

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

STAY-AWAYS • *FIN. MAIL*  
*17/6/77*  
Employers' dilemma *(336)*

Reef employers have been steeling themselves for this week's threatened stay-away by black workers. And most have been taking a tough line on the issue of pay for absentees. As the *FM* went to press, it was unclear how effective the stay-away would be.

Most employers have issued warnings that they won't pay workers who are absent, although some have said that their attitude depends on the effectiveness of the stay-away.

If most of their workers arrive, the

absentees won't be paid, they say, but if the majority don't turn up, the stay-aways may get paid.

Some firms — albeit a limited few — have apparently reacted to Soweto SRC appeals. They won't penalise people who stay away if they make the time up later.

For the majority, it's a tough line however, and while large-scale dismissals are unlikely so too is sympathy for the stay-aways.

There are obviously sound business reasons for not paying stay-aways. Production is lost, something which employers can hardly afford now; it's impossible to distinguish between the intimidated, the politically motivated and the shirkers; and firms don't want to be seen to be encouraging disruption.

But some observers of the Soweto scene argue that businessmen are making a grave mistake by not coughing up. They point to the fact that the stay-aways are not primarily aimed at employers but at government and its policies.

Businessmen who don't pay, they say, would be identifying themselves with discrimination in the eyes of their workers. This would alienate workforces and lead Africans to take the same hard line to business as they do towards government.



# Dokters veg om terroris se lewe

**'N NEGENTIENJARIGE terroris is op die oomblik een van Suid-Afrika se belangrikste pasiënte en daar word geveg om hom aan die lewe te hou sodat hy meer lig kan werp op die terreurplan teen Suid-Afrika.**

Hy is in Maandag se skietery in Johannesburg oorrompel en met sy eie masjienpistool en 'n houtpaal bewusteloos gemoker. Sy kakebeen is gebreek en hy het vermoedelik ook ernstige harsingskudding opgedoen deurdat sy kop teen 'n afleweringswa geklap het.

Hy is twee keer bewusteloos geslaan deur twee van die oorlewendes, mnre. Bob Bagg, 65, en Peter Hartogh, wat in die voorval gewond is.

Die terroris is in die waakeenheid van 'n Johannesburgse hospitaal en nog 'n operasie is Vrydag op hom

uitgevoer. Daar word gesê dat hy ongeletterd is en nie kan skryf nie. Tot dusver kon hy nog g'n woord sê nie. Hy het blykbaar bloeding op die brein.

Twee blankes, mnr. Rupert Kassner, 65, en mnr. Ken Wolfendale, 22, 'n Britse immigrant, is in die aanval doodgeskiet.

Toe die ander terroris gevang is, het hy byna histeries geskreeu dat hy sal praat. Hy is blykbaar besig om dit te doen.

# R11 MILJ. SE EISE NÁ ONLUSTE

Rapport  
19.6.77  
(336)  
~~58~~

Deur Martin Welz

PRETORIA.

**EISE van meer as R11-miljoen is vandeesweek teen vier versekeringsmaatskappye ingestel weens skade in die Soweto-onluste verlede jaar.**

*Dagvaardings is inderhaas dié week deur die vier Bantoe-administrasie-rade van die Rand-Pretoria-gebied teen Santam, Rondalia, Shield en President uitgereik om te voorkom dat die rade se eise verjaar. Die versekeraars het geweier om die verjaringsdatum uit te stel.*

As die partye nie voor die tyd skik nie, kan dit die begin wees van 'n reeks van die duurste, langste en ingewikkeldste sake in die land se regsgeskiedenis.

„Daar is omtrent nie 'n beginsel van ons reg wat nie in die saak getoets sal word nie,” het een van die eisers se prokureurs aan RAPPORT gesê.

Hoewel die eise waarvoor nou gedagvaar is, slegs die eerste maand van die onluste dek, beloop dié teen Santam alleen al R9 825 861. Santam was alleen-versekeraar van die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasieraad, wie se eis R7 009 657 bedra.

Soweto val binne die raad se gebied. Die bedrag wat hy nou van Santam eis, sluit nog nie sy eis vir verlies van winste weens die verwoesting van sy drankwinkels en biersale in nie. Betroubaar word verneem dat die eis nog etlike miljoene rande sal beloop, maar dat dit eers ingestel sal word as Santam vir die hoof-eis aanspreeklik bevind word.

Die Wes-Randse raad se eis — hoofsaaklik vir Soweto — beslaan o.m. meer as R5 miljoen weens skade aan geboue, R1,5 miljoen se drank wat vernietig of gebuit is, meer as R250 000 se voertuie, persoonlike besittings van sy personeellede ter waarde van R24 762, R64 703 se dokumente en R16 283 kontant.

Verder eis die raad R9 540 weens die verlies van dienste van dr. Melville Edelstein, die raad se welsynbeambte wat

op 16 Junie verlede jaar in Soweto vermoor is, en R112 000 vir die afneem van verklaringe en die verkry van inligting en bewyse ten opsigte van sy eis.

## Ingetrek

Die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasieraad se polis was vir dekking van R34 miljoen en hy het jaarliks 'n premie van R446 800 daarvoor betaal.

Vir die drie ander Transvaalse rade wat nou eise ingestel het, het Santam saam met Rondalia, Shield en President as versekeraar opgetree. Die drie maatskappye is onderskeidelik in totaal vir R603 472 — R402 314 en R201 157 — gedagvaar.

Na Wes-Rand is die grootste eis die van die Oos-Randse raad op Germiston. Van die vier versekeraars saam eis hy R3 180 450. Daarna kom die Bantoe-Administrasieraad vir Sentraal-Transvaal in Pretoria se eise van R706 043 en dié van die Hoëveldse raad op Witbank vir R136 653.

Die onluste-skade wat die rade gely het, kom op baie meer as R11 miljoen te staan. Die polisse van die rade is egter kort ná die eerste onluste — en voordat dit landwyd versprei het — deur die versekeringsmaatskappye ingetrek. Die rade het dus nie meer versekering gehad toe daar hernieude onluste 'n maand later uitbars nie. Dit geld ook die rade in Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Potchefstroom.

## Cillie-verslag

Die Bantoe-Administrasieraad van die Kaapse Skiereiland verwag dat dit hom tot R5 miljoen gaan kos om sy beskadigde geriewe te herstel of te vervang.

Of die eise van die vier Transvaalse rade, wat nog in

die skade aan voertuie uitbetaal het — maar ook vroeg reeds sy polisse gekanselleer het. Sedertdien tree Putco as sy eie versekeraar op.

• Die Cillie-kommissie sal sy verslag oor die onluste na verwagting oor twee maande gereed hê, word betroubaar verneem. Die stukke van die getuienis wat landwyd voor die kommissie afgelê is, beslaan nagenoeg 10 000 bladsye, buiten die 400 dokumente en verslae wat deel uitmaak van sy amptelike stukke.



# RUSSIAN ROULETTE IN SOWETO



Obed Kunene, editor of *Ilanga*, on the deadly game

NOW the anniversary of "Soweto June 16" has passed. It is easy to sit back and breathe a sigh of relief that the worst is over.

It may even be easier for the police and other authorities to wear smug and self-satisfied smirks for a job well done — controlling the strong-headed black youth and generally keeping a tight check on the volatile township situation.

Yet, when one looks back on that fateful day last year when all hell was let loose, and on developments since then, one cannot help but admit there is just no cause for jubilation, less still for complacency.

Indeed, it was fitting that the blacks should have observed the first anniversary of "Soweto Day." The whole country should have remembered and paused to reflect. For Soweto today is in a sense what Sharpeville was 17 years ago — a focal point of world attention.

It is generally agreed that South Africa's economic and political fortunes depend to a large extent on what happens in

that vast, sprawling, uninspiring and soul-destroying black metropolis. One can only be thankful that the anniversary went off without a repetition of last year's horror.

But then there was the teatime shoot-up in a busy Johannesburg street early in the week. Railway lines were dynamited in Durban and parts of Soweto. What does it mean?

Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Minister of Justice, was quick to provide the answer: urban terrorism. What a frightening spectacle. And when it is partly linked with the student exodus that followed last year's eruptions, one begins to wonder how far the ripples will go.

## Dummy Institutions

There is already a new, tough and unyielding breed of black youth for whom last year's tragic events were a sort of baptismal fire. They are the young desperadoes who all but control Soweto and other areas today.

They have forced their elders to wash their hands of dummy apartheid institutions like the urban

There is already a new, tough and unyielding breed of black youth for whom last year's tragic events were a sort of baptismal fire. They are the young desperadoes who all but control Soweto and other areas today

councils; they have urged job stayaways and the boycott of Bantu education and the shebeens. Significantly, the response in varying degrees has not been altogether negative.

I doubt very much if these kids, acting under the direction of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, are likely to be impressed by whatever is done, especially if it comes from the Government, to defuse the highly charged atmosphere.

And what, indeed, has been done since June 16, 1976?

A concession was made in respect of the Afrikaans-language issue that sparked off the riots.

There has been a flurry of activity by various people, black and white, to do something positive for the black urban dweller. Plans have been announced for the electrification of township houses and streets. Telephones have been promised on a large scale.

The police on their part have not been sleeping either. They have perfected new and highly sophisticated anti-riot machines. Mr Kruger, with a somewhat disarming rec-

titude, continues to assure everybody that his men are more than adequately prepared for any contingency.

## Black

## Volcano

Yet, in spite of it all, the black volcano continues to smoulder. Why?

In the first place, I think it is because it's all coming too late and at a pace that would make any self-respecting snail cringe with shame.

Secondly, if viewed dispassionately and from a detached standpoint since the subject under review is in faraway eGoli, Soweto is much more than the bright lights and the telephones. It is more than the improved extensions to the matchbox houses.

Soweto is people — black people with their own dreams, desires, aspirations and ambitions. And they have never agreed that their ideals are at one with the Nationalist Government's ideologies and prescriptions.

In that sense Soweto is a microcosm of the type of world the blacks generally

QUOTE

19/6/77 (36)



O 19/6/72 (536)

## re kids play

wish for themselves — a world in which the worth of the individual, his humanity and dignity and his rights count for more than the colour of his skin.

It's sad to reflect that the white oligarchy constantly refuses to acknowledge such fundamental principles.

Scores of well intentioned people, men of integrity and overflowing with tolerance and goodwill, have tried to convey this message to the authorities. And what have they got? Detentions without trial, bannings and constant harassment. As a result responsible black leadership has been effectively snuffed out. The angry young militants have thus stepped into the breach.

## Shirking responsibility

One may find fault with a number of things that our youth is getting up to. The elders may stand accused of having lost control and of shirking their responsibility as adults. But in the final analysis it all boils down to this: the rigid apartheid system is the cause of it all. Until and unless the system, with all its repugnant attendant factors, is removed, lasting peace in the black communities will always remain elusive.

And the daring youth will not stop looking for opportunities to lock horns with the powers-that-be. It's a deadly game, almost like Russian Roulette, in which, as things are at the moment, the kids are never likely to win.

But in the very long run, who knows...?



HANS 21

20/6/77

Cols 1359-60

336

Pharmacies/bakeries/supermarkets in  
Soweto

X 1108. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked  
the Minister of Bantu Administration and  
Development:

How many (a) pharmacies, (b) bakeries  
and (c) supermarkets are there in Soweto.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-  
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil.

HANS 21

20/6/77

Cols 1360-61.

(1) 336

~~(2) 336~~

X Schools in Soweto

113. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) Whether funds have been provided for the building of schools in Soweto during 1977/78; if so, what is the amount of the funds;
- (2) whether any part of the funds will be used to repay existing loans; if so, what part;

- (3) (a) how many (i) primary and (ii) junior secondary schools will be built in Soweto, (b) when will they be completed and (c) how many pupils will each of these schools accommodate.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(1) Yes, R522 690.

(2) No.

(3) (a) (i) 1.

(ii) 3.

(b) Within 8 to 10 weeks if circumstances permit.

(c) Primary school: 500.  
Junior secondary schools: 1 920.



# WRA Board a dismal failure, says councillor

5/2 21.6.77

336

A West Rand Administration Board member who has just resigned last night condemned the board as "inept" in a stinging attack on its handling of funds.

Mr Louis Conway, Sandton's deputy management committee chairman, was explaining at the council's budget meeting, the committee's rejection of a proposed R25 000 contribution to the board for planning and designing Alexandra hostel accommodation for municipal workers.

He said that as an im-

portant section of the cornerstone of State policy the board was a dismal failure and should be disbanded. After serving on it for four years, he had decided he could no longer be a party to it.

## R18,5-m SHORTFALL

Trust funds which various local authorities had paid to the board for township improvements had been used instead to ease its "liquidity problems" and spent on administration and various other purposes, he alleged.

Sandton had made a total of R2,1-million available to the board in trust funds, fixed property, and money from "Bantu revenue" accounts. Yet the town's serious problems in accommodating black workers had not been resolved.

At his questioning Mr Conway said the chairman of the board had given the assurance that when it was again liquid the trust funds would be reinstated. But the chairman's budget speech seemed to indicate the board had an R18,5-million shortfall.

"It is difficult for me to accept that the board will be in a position to reinstate these funds in the short term," Mr Conway said.

## REGRETTABLE

"I would have thought that the sums received by the board in settlement of insurance claims for the substantial losses and destruction of capital assets would be used solely for replacement of those assets."

Mr Conway described the chairman of the board's statement that employers were expected to provide accommodation for their workers as "remarkably socialist" for a capitalist government.

"It is regrettable that the violence of a year ago has given the board an excuse which hides its ineptitude and the effects of its failing finances."

The council should no longer consider assisting the board or the State in evading their basic duty of financing housing in black urban areas.

He suggested that the functions of the board should be returned to the local authorities and to the proposed community of regional councils.

# WRAB man <sup>336</sup> blames Govt

Sources of income available to the West Rand Administration Board were inadequate because of Government policy, a member of the executive, Mr Bob Charter said today.

"The boards are gravely illiquid in that sources of

income available to them are almost nil. That is why they rely on bodies such as the Urban Foundation, the Johannesburg City Council and TEACH. Money should be more readily available from the State," he said.

Mr Charter said the

board relied largely on rents and liquor sales for income. After last year's riots, in which liquor outlets were destroyed, the board's income fell by millions of rands, he added.

He was commenting on the resignation from the WRAB by Mr Louis Conway, who was, until last year, also a member of the WRAB's executive.

Mr Conway said today the board was unworkable for the basic reason that State policy forced Bantu Administration boards to be self-sufficient despite their limited income.

He said the WRAB recently called up R12,5-million in short-term investments, to finance its administration. Trust money, from, for example, Sandton, was not being used for the purposes intended, but to run the WRAB's administration, he said.

Mr Charter said the board had to use capital to run itself, because its revenue had been cut by the riots.

● WRA Board a dismal failure, says councillor — Page 5.



# WRAB funds (336) STAR 22/6/77 'not misused'

## —Mulder

Allegations by a former member of the West Rand Administration Board that trust funds had been misused, were denied today by the board's chairman, Mr Manie Mulder.

Mr Mulder said the board did not try to hide the fact that certain investments had been called up to defray administration expenses. But he added that it was "nonsensical" to equate this step with misuse of funds.

Mr Mulder said this in a statement released today in which he replied to allegations made by Mr Louis Conway, vice chairman of the Sandton management committee and a former board member.

He said that in view of the board's liquidity crises flowing from the 1976 disturbances, the board was forced to realise its investments to temporarily restore its basic administration and certain sources of revenue.

"The board has to subsidise its housing account to the extent of R9-million a year. An adjustment in rentals to wipe out this loss is presently under consideration. When approved, the board will be in a position to reinstate its investments."

Mr Mulder said barring untoward circumstances, like the riots last year, the board should be able to operate its administration economically.

"Proof that this is so was reported to the board when the 1975/76 financial accounts were tabled."

Mr Mulder said it appeared Mr Conway believed houses should be built from trust funds, but that the board was reluctant to build more houses.

## Inquest on riot deaths

A police constable shot and killed a man who had allegedly stolen a bus, crashed it into a beerhall and then attempted to set it alight in last year's unrest in Alexandra.

A Johannesburg regional magistrate, Mr K K Smith, heard today that Mr Jonas Matsunyane (32) died on June 18 from a bullet wound in the neck after he had been shot by Constable A C van Rensburg.

Constable J M Kotze said he and other policemen had been patrolling Third Avenue. They heard a loud crash and went to investigate.

While in Second Avenue they saw a man in a bus which had been crashed into a beerhall wall. The man jumped out and poured petrol over the bus. When he was warned he threw stones at the police. After further warnings he ran and was shot dead by Constable van Rensburg.

In another incident Mr Phillip March (16) was shot dead on June 20 by a police sergeant after he had attempted to set a school building alight. He was warned and then shot by the policeman.

Sergeant William Smith said there was no way of arresting the youth.

The magistrate, Mr K K Smith, recorded a finding of justifiable homicide.

A verdict on the death of Mr Matsunyane will be given on June 30.

## Students go back

Students at Orlando High School were back in class this morning after two days of boycott.

They were protesting against the detention of three of their colleagues.

firm based in Cape Town. 0 for a job in Parow is following January. But in Bellville instead on payment of an agreed

1 require the services ion at R3 000 p.a., and

ers, each earning R2 000,

ries bought for R5 000 each e R400 p.a. plus 10c per

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sts involved in each.

(50%)

HAMS. 21

23/6/77

Col. 1391-2

① 336

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**Township of Protea south of Soweto**

X 1137. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether the township of Protea to the south of Soweto is to be proclaimed a township for Blacks; if so, (a) when and (b) what procedures will apply for the acquisition of land and property owned by Coloured people;
- (2) (a) how many undeveloped stands are there in the township and (b) how many stands are there on which houses have been built;
- (3) how many Coloured (a) families and (b) persons are living in Protea at present.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) When the provisions contained in section 2 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 25 of 1945, have been complied with.
  - (b) The properties are being acquired by the Community Development Board for eventual transfer to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.
- (2) (a) Approximately .....1 150.  
(b) Approximately .....190.

(3) (a) 250.

(b) Approximately .....1 600.



# Burial talk angers

RDM 23/7/77

336  
~~337~~

## STAFF REPORTER

THE suggestion that urban blacks be returned to their homelands after death for burial has angered Soweto residents.

One man, reacting to reports that the Transvaal Municipal Executive had called for blacks to be buried in homelands to save space, hit out at "this deportation after death".

"Now they want to push us around — even after death," Mr Lucas Sithole, a student, said. He criticised the view that blacks were not regarded as permanent residents, even after death.

Mr Fred van Wyk, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said: "This is taking the policy of

separate development to absurd limits."

Mr Muzi Nkosi, a Soweto High School teacher, said: "I want to be buried where I was born." He rejected the alternate suggestion by the TME — that blacks be cremated — saying that "our religion and culture does not allow cremation".

Another Soweto resident pointed out that many blacks had never visited their homelands. He asked whether those who needed passports to go to homelands would have to apply after death.

Mrs Busie Mdlalose was against returning dead people to homelands because "it endorses apartheid, even after death". She said it was traditional for Africans to be near their dead in order to pay their respects to them.

HANS 21

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Co/1401

336

United States Information Service office in  
Soweto

X \*11. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether there is a United States Information Service office in Soweto; if so, (a) where in Soweto and (b) how long has it been there;
- (2) (a) why and (b) by whom was permission granted for the opening of the office.

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs):

- (1) and (2) There is no United States Information Service office in Soweto. The United States Information Service is a department of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

We were informed by the United States Embassy in May 1975 that they were helping the African Music and Drama Association by providing books, films and musical tapes for the establishment of a reading room in space made available by the YMCA in Soweto.

It is, of course, normal practice for information services to make such material available in the countries in which they operate.



HANS 21

24/6/77

Col 1394

336

Refuse removal in Soweto

\*1. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) (a) What steps have been taken to clear the backlog in respect of refuse removal in Soweto and (b) when is it expected that this backlog will be eliminated;
- (2) what tonnage does the unremoved refuse constitute at present;
- (3) whether the unremoved refuse constitutes a health hazard, if so, (a) what is the nature of the hazard and (b) what steps are being taken to reduce it.

¶The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) In addition to the normal complement of employees and vehicles engaged in refuse removal, the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board has appointed 165 units and has since 6 June 1977 hired thirty 7-ton trucks, four frontend loaders, two road graders and one bulldozer to assist in the removal of the accumulated refuse.
- (b) Between 3 and 4 months.
- (2) Approximately 250 000 tons.
- (3) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

4. The U.S. Senate Commi  
economic assumption t  
say, 400000 unit

In practice a splinte  
production from which

Explain the above two

# Exiled Soweto student talks of ANC link

proceeding on the classical  
(in the car industry) run

ght lead to the high cost  
suffers.

(The Economist, 4th May 1974)

## Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Exiled Soweto student leader, Barney Mokhatle, said in London this week that the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) and the African National Congress (ANC) were "working towards unity."

"We hope that these two liberation movements, within weeks, will stand united," 24-year-old Mr Mokhatle said. He is secretary of the exiled SSRC and second in command to Tsietsi Mashinini.

This move is seen as an important one in black exile circles as it means the joining of forces of the ANC, chief "liberation movement," with that of the young black radicals.

The latter have fled South Africa in their thousands since June 16 last year.

"We have never had a quarrel with the ANC," Mr Mokhatle said.

"Our enemy is the repressive system in South Africa. We do not intend to spend our time and energies fighting other sections of the liberation movement. Such 'kitchen politics' are not for us.

"The ANC spearheaded the struggle years ago and we wish to make it quite clear now that we have no quarrel with them."

This is the first time the exiled SSRC has publicly denied rumours of a rift between the two groups.

Barney Mokhatle was one of the main speakers at the mass Soweto commemoration rally held in London on Saturday.

He said Tsietsi Mashinini had been criticised by some members of far Left groups for visiting the "imperialist" United States.

But, he said, the executive of the SSRC had been invited to address meetings in many parts of the world. They accepted help from many sources and cooperated with all those working for change in South Africa.

"But this does not mean we are joining any political group or organisation or the forces of any particular nation. We are prepared to consider working with those who will lend us moral or practical help."

With this statement, Mr Mokhatle was denying another persistent rumour, that the exiled SSRC had thrown in their lot with the ultra-Left Socialist Workers' Party.

"There are so many leftist movements outside South Africa trying to claim us as their own and in doing so are also tending to split the black youth," Mr Mokhatle said.

"We do not want to be identified with any single group."



# Nats defend makgotla 'justice'

Political Staff

**THE ASSEMBLY** — The Makgotla tribal system of justice, to be entrenched in urban black areas, was defended by Nationalist speakers against sharp Opposition criticism yesterday.

One of the National Party's arguments in favour of the system was that non conforming juveniles in black areas needed punishment.

The system was condemned by speakers of the Progressive Reform Party on the grounds that it included arbitrary floggings, was administered by untrained people and amounted to "a denial of justice."

Speaking during the second-reading debate on the Community Councils Bill, Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) said the "Makgotla clause" in the Bill would cause the greatest resentment. It was not acceptable to Africans born in urban areas or who had lived there for any length of time.

## ASTONISHED

Mrs Suzman said she was astonished that the Minister put this provision in a Bill that was meant to meet the needs of sophisticated urban Africans.

Mr R M de Villiers (PRP, Parktown) said not a single black voice had been raised in favour of the system when urban bantu councils on the Witwatersrand were consulted about it in March this year.

Dr G de V Morrison (NP, Cradock) said the Makgotla courts in urban

black areas would not have come into existence if there had not been a need for them.

Black people preferred to settle their disputes by means of their traditional tribal system, he said.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, said the Government would ensure that the system to be applied in terms of the Bill would not be the most primitive one. The idea was to develop the traditional system of justice together with the modern system.

Mr Cruywagen said black leaders in Soweto and elsewhere had been consulted.

24/6/77  
336

CLASS EXAMINATION : 11th June

THIS EXAM COUNTS 10% TOWARDS

SECTION A : MULTIPLE CHOICE (

Multiple Choice Questions must be provided. Do not forget to

1. Volume of output x price

- (1) total revenue
- (2) average price
- (3) marginal price
- (4) total price
- (5) average price

2. The total cost of producing n-1 units is called

- (1) the average cost
- (2) the marginal cost
- (3) the variable cost
- (4) the average cost
- (5) none of the above

3. The shape of the total product curve illustrates

- (1) diminishing returns
- (2) diminishing returns
- (3) decreasing returns
- (4) the product curve
- (5) none of the above

4. Under all market conditions the

- (1) the price at which the last unit is sold
- (2) total revenue divided by the volume of sales
- (3) average revenue of one less unit
- (4) the profit yield
- (5) the change in the last unit

5. The fixed costs of a firm

- (a) are fixed only in the short run
- (b) when expressed as an average cost increase with the level of output
- (c) increase with the level of output

Soweto  
does not  
want  
public  
flogging

END OF THE YEAR

(20 marks)

Political Staff  
THE ASSEMBLY. — The Makgotla tribal courts were a firm's

Both main Opposition parties opposed a section of the Community Councils Bill which will allow for the legalisation of the Makgotla.

The Bill provides for the administration of corporal punishment in public. Mrs Suzman said this was abhorrent to anybody with any idea of human dignity.

Mr Radelyffe Cadman (UP) said the system was inappropriate for an urbanised society and said that trained people were necessary to carry out justice.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, supported the measure saying that the Bill would improve a system already operating outside the law.

Mrs Suzman said she could not understand the need for the Makgotla system in a Bill designed to cater for urbanised communities many of whom were highly educated and sophisticated.

She conceded that there were people in the black townships who still had close ties with the homelands, but she said even Brig Jan Visser, who had had to deal with the Soweto unrest, had said public flogging was not needed in Soweto and that "we are not living in the jungle".

Mr Bill Deacon, SAP, said the legislation improved the existing situation because it brought it in terms of the law and people had the right of appeal.

Mr Cruywagen said that Mrs Suzman had argued her case seeing the system in its worst possible light. The Makgotla system would now be properly controlled and the community council setting it up would not appoint the most illiterate man to run it.

Mr Cruywagen rejected PRP amendments aimed at giving the proposed black community councils more authority.

Mr Rene de Villiers moved a series of amendments to this effect when the Assembly went into committee on the Bill.

He said that unless these councils were given more meaningful authority they would be handicapped right from the start and would not instil any confidence in those they were going to serve.

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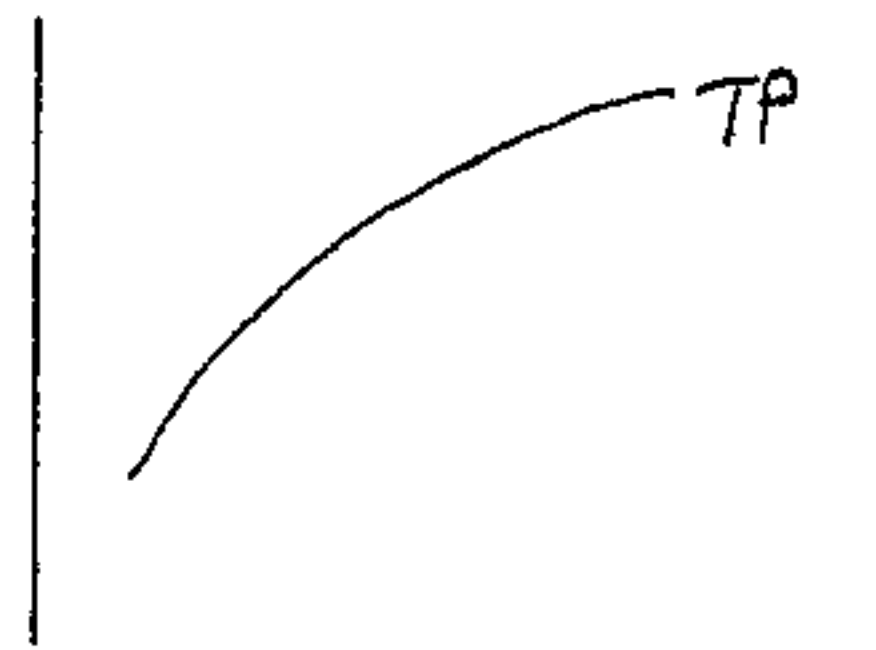
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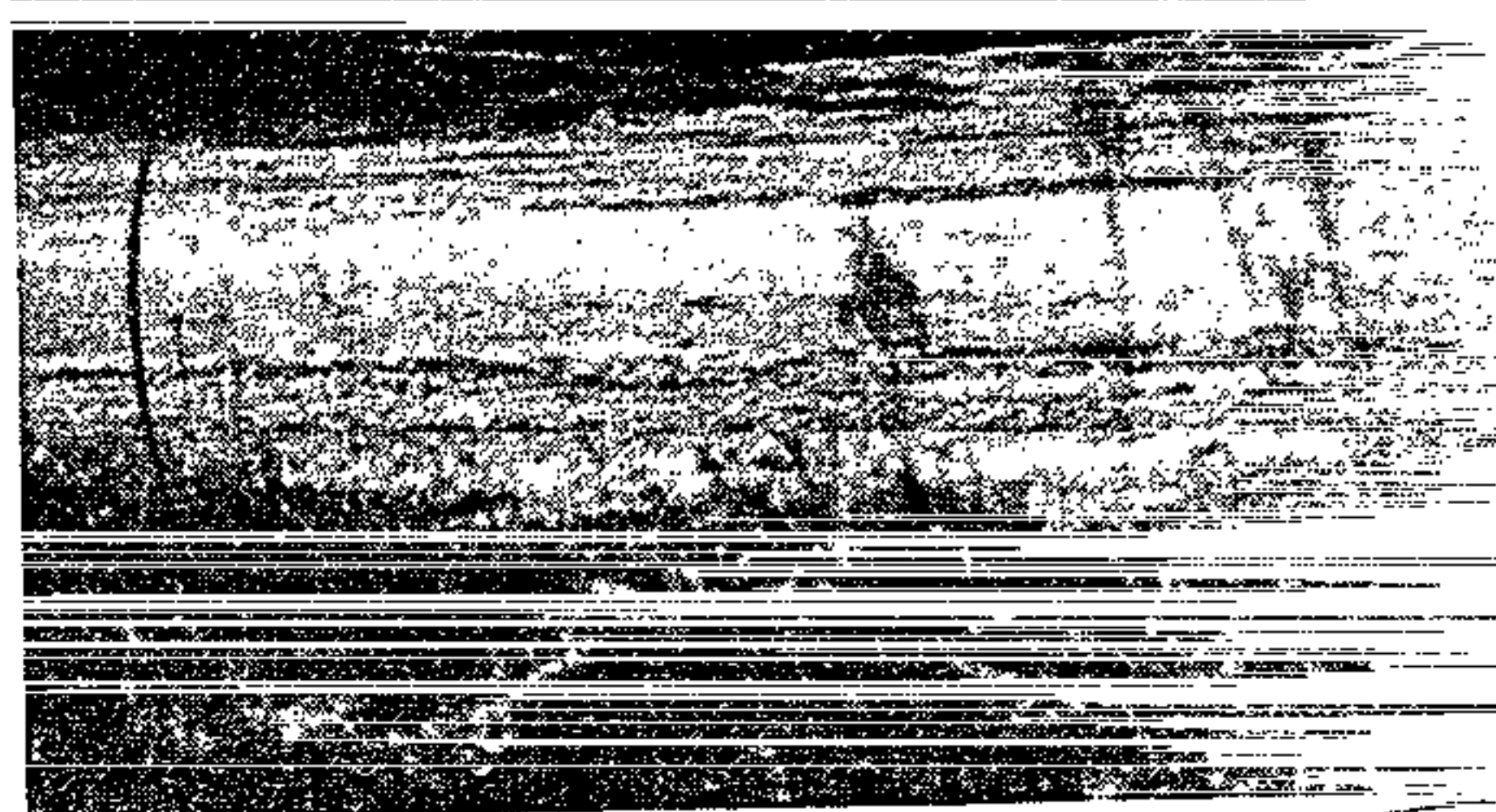
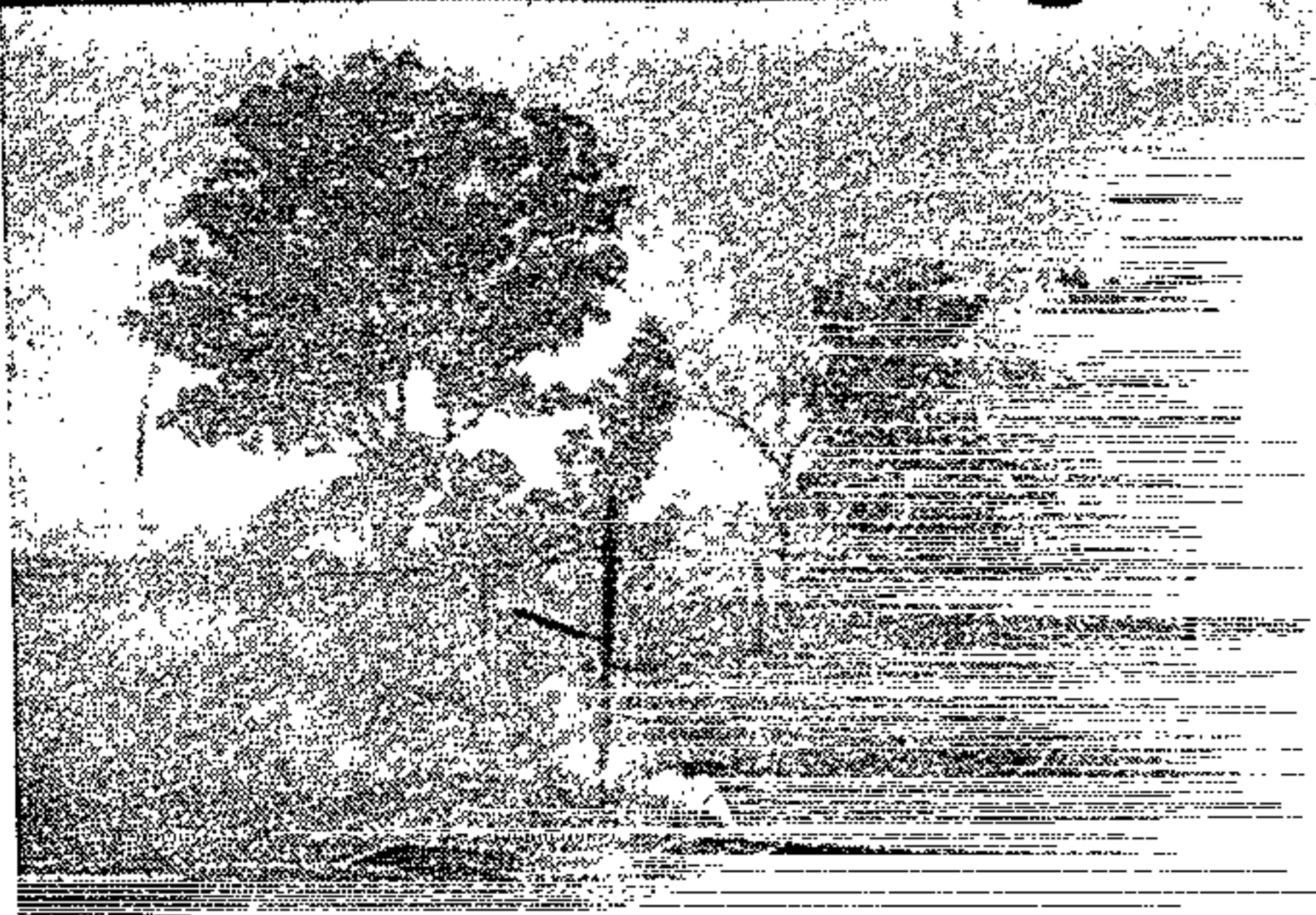
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**Rook, duisternis—en min gel**

# Nog net flou hoop vir Soweto



RAPPORT 26/6/77

536

'N JAAR ná die eerste onluste lyk die toekoms van Soweto se meer as een miljoen swart inwoners steeds donkerder — letterlik én figuurlik. Nie net is die groot woningbouenbeligtingplan vir die gebied in die weegskaal nie, maar sonder groot-skeepsse geldhulp van die Regering staan die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasieraad bankrotskap in die gesig. Daar is nog geen teken van hierdie hulp nie.

Ses maande nadat daar wêreldwyd aangekondig was dat Suid-Afrika se vier grootste banke 'n lening van R59 miljoen sal toestaan vir die elektrifisering van Soweto — 80 persent van die swart metropool het nie straatbeligting of elektrisiteit nie — en dat die Regering die plan „in beginsel” goedgekeur het, heers daar nou groot amptelike stilswye oor die saak.

Die groot probleem blyk te wees dat die Regering oor 'n paar jaar die finansiering van die plan by die banke sal moet oorneem en dat hy vir dié doel in moeilike ekonomiese omstandighede iewers tot R100 miljoen in die hande sal moet kry.

Nadat die Regering ver-

lede jaar 'n nuwe huiskoopplan vir swart woongebiede aangekondig het, het Soweto se direkteur van behuising in Desember bekend gemaak dat daar reeds

partement van Gemeenskapsbou vir behuising en uitbreidings aan bierprojekte nog in die weegskaal, sê mnr. At Stander, direkteur van die raad.

## SES maande ná die aankondiging van die grootste elektrifiserings- en woningbouplan vir Soweto hang die swart rook van die steenkoolvure nog steeds oor die swart metropool. Waar gaan die hulp vandaan kom?

13 000 huise ingevolge die plan in Soweto verkoop is. Dit blyk nou dat daar tot vandag toe skaars 500 huise verkoop of gebou is. Van die hoop op grootskeepsse hulp van die land se groot bouverenigings en werkgewers, het op 'n enkele uitsonderings na nog niks gekom nie.

Die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasieraad sou vanjaar vir uitbreidings ter waarde van R20 miljoen in Soweto begroot het, maar kon uiteindelik net met R5 miljoen bykom — en daarvan is R1,5 miljoen van die De-

Net om basiese dienste aan die gang te hou, sal die raad vanjaar R9 miljoen meer moet bestee as wat hy het. Waar hy voor die einde van die jaar die geld gaan kry, weet niemand nie. In Mei sou hy perseelhuur in Soweto met 80 persent verhoog het om by te kom, maar die verhoging is deur die Minister van Bantoesake uitgestel weens die landwye protes wat ontstaan het.

Dit alles terwyl daar nog geen teken van 'n ekonomiese oplewing is nie en werkloosheid daagliks onder Soweto se

inwoners toeneem. Dit staan reeds op 'n kritieke 45 000, sowat 15 persent van die totale arbeidsmag in Soweto.

Afrikaans is wel nie meer verpligte derde onderrigtaal in hul skole nie, bewysboeke hoef nie meer maandeliks deur werkgewers geteken te word nie, en as hulle eendag 'n bestuursraad verkies kry, sal hulle baie meer plaaslike bestuursmagte kry. Hul skole is ook sedert verlede maand amptelik skole en nie „Bantoeskole” nie en hul bier net bier en nie meer Bantobier nie.

En soos almal met groot waardering die laaste weke opgemerk het, is Soweto se polisie baie beter toegerus om onluste met 'n minimum van geweld te beheer.

Maar die verbeteringe bly onbenullig teenoor die groter probleem van ekonomiese opheffing.

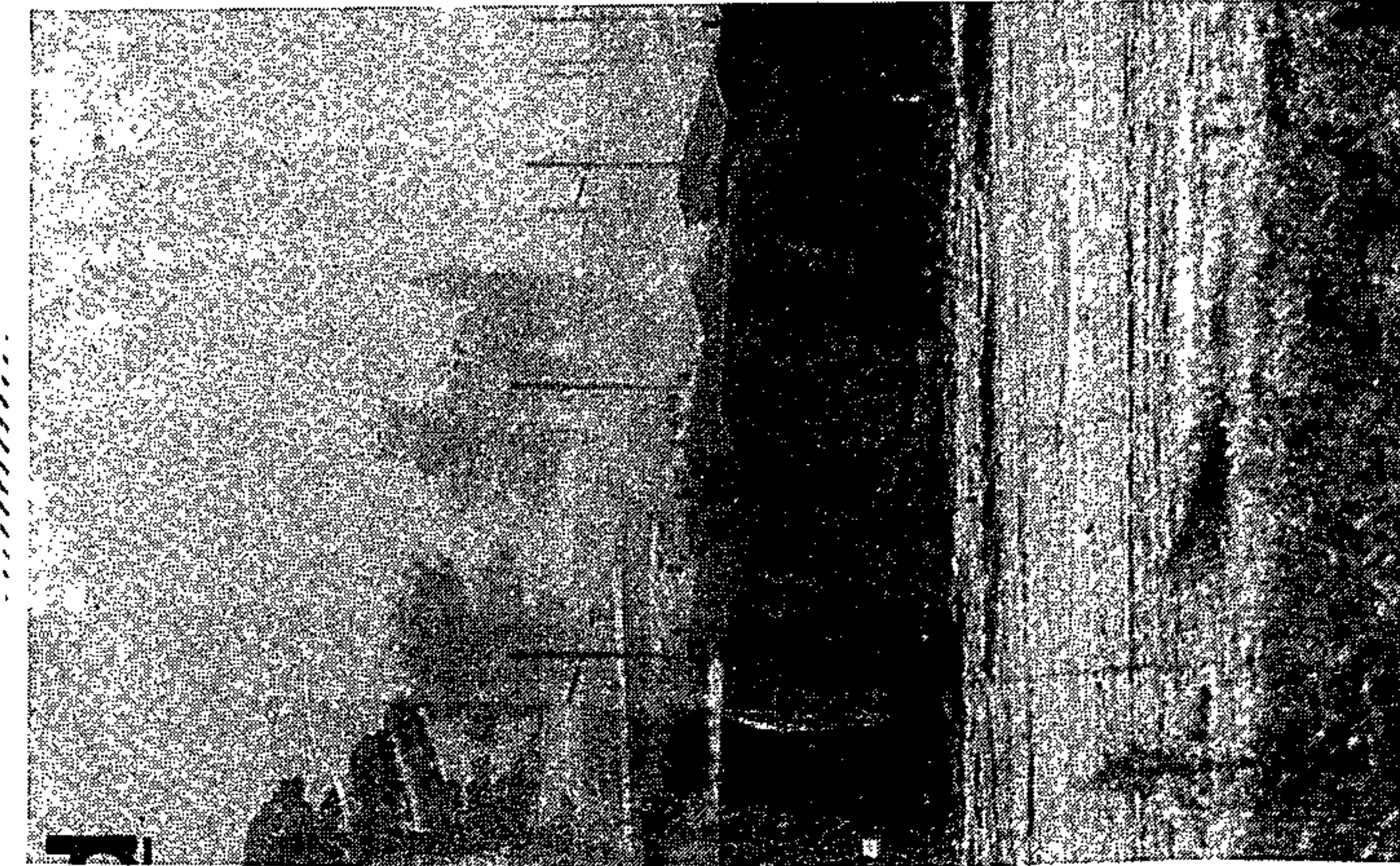
Ses maande al sit 'n span top-ingenieurs en bestuursmanne van die ingenieursreus Siemens, LTA en Roberts Construction en wag om voort te gaan met die elektrifiseringsplan wat hulle op eie inisiatief voorgestel het, sê mnr. Basie Bagg van die konsortium Power Construction.

„Algemeen word aanvaar dat beligting 'n groot afname in misdaad in die land se grootste swart stad sal meebring. Vir die gewone inwoners sal

## Dink Weer

Onder redaksie van  
Rykje van Reenen en  
Andries van Wyk





wees, wil niemand sê nie. „Die banke het die finansieringsaspek behandel,” sê die ingenieurs dié week. „Ons het ons nie daarvoor bekommer nie — die Regering sal borg teken,” was ’n bankwoordvoerder se antwoord.

Terwyl almal sit en wag vir die uitvoering van die plan wat so ’n groot bydrae tot rus en vrede in Soweto kan lewer, is daar sprake dat die Stedelike Stigting ’n reddingsplan gaan aanpak. Maar mnr. Clive Mennell sê op sy beurt dat die Stigting aan al die voorlopige samersprekinge deelgeneem het en eintlik net op hierdie vlak ’n bydrae sal kan lewer. Geld in hierdie klas, sê hy, het die Stigting eenvoudig nie.

Die direkteur van behuising by die Wes-Randse Raad, mnr. M. Wilsenach, bevestig dat dit met behuising in Soweto swaargaan. Waar hy in Desember gesê het dat 13 000 huise in Soweto reeds ingevolge die nuwe plan verkoop is, sê hy nou dat daar in der waarheid skaars 500 of so verkoop of gebou is. Die groot werkgewers wat in Desember vir die koop van 10 000 huise vir hul werknemers onderhandel het, „onderhandel” nou nog. Toe die plan verlede jaar

vir elke lening ’n soortgelyke bedrag vir vyf jaar by die vereniging bele. Die bouvereniging leen dan die geld aan die Wes-Randse Bantoe Administrasie, wat op sy beurt die geld aan die betrokke swart werknemer leen. Op dié manier word die bouvereniging se lening deur die Raad geborg omdat die swartman nie ’n verband op sy huis kan laat registreer nie.

Voorts sal die raad vanjaar R1,2 miljoen aan gewone huurhuise bestee — dit is ’n skenking van die Johannesburgse stadsraad — en hoop hy om nog half-miljoen rand by die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou te leen. Maar die hoop is maar skraal.

Die finansiële knou wat die raad in die onluste opge-

elektrisiteit in hul huise die grootste enkele faktor wees in die verbetering van hul lewensomstandighede — dit is die hoofrede waarom ons die plan voorgestel het,” het mnr. Ragg gesê.

Die grootste rede vir die gesloer by geld. Suid-Afrika se vier grootste banke sal ’n lening van R59 miljoen beskikbaar stel. Maar by voltooiing sal die plan na skatting R77 miljoen kos. Daarvoor sal die Regering moet instaan. Die banke vra nagenoeg 13 persent rente per jaar en die lening moet binne vyf

jaar ná voltooiing van die skema terugbetaal word. Angesiens dit lank sal duur voordat al Soweto se inwoners ten volle na elektrisiteit oorskakel — 65 000 stowe en 58 000 koelkaste sal na skatting gekoop moet word — sal dit tot 25 jaar verg om die oorspronklike koste van die inwoners te verhaal. Die Regering moet vir die banke leningsborg teken. Hy sal dus bereid moet wees om die volle finansiering plus moontlike opgehoopte rente oor te neem.

Hoe groot die Regering se verpligting inderdaad sal

doen het, word goed weerspieël in sy winste uit drankverkope. Verlede jaar het hy begroot vir ’n wins van R4,9 miljoen uit biervkope en R3 miljoen uit gewone drankverkope. Weens die onluste was die onder-skeie winste maar R2,7 miljoen en R2 592.

Met baie van die drankwinkels nog verwoes, word vanjaar begroot vir ’n totale wins van R2,7 uit drankverkope.

Dagvaardings is vandeemaand aan die raad se verskerkers bestel vir die R7 miljoen skade wat die raad gedurende die onluste gely het. Die eis sluit nie verlies aan winste in nie. Wanneer die saak afgehandel sal word en of die verskerkers aanspreeklik bevind sal word, bly onseker.

— MARTIN WELZ

aangekondig is, was die hoop dat die bouverenigings nou groot bedrae vir swart behuising beskikbaar sou stel. Maar sedertdien het op een na almal of stilgebly of reguit gesê dat tot tyd en wyl swartmense werklik eienaars van hul erf kan word, hulle nie kan help nie.

Selfs die lening van halfmiljoen rand van die Natal-Bouvereniging vir huise in Soweto bly grotendeels ’n aanbod op papier. Dit blyk nou dat die bouvereniging se aanbod onderhewig was daaraan dat werkgewers

RAPPORT

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# Tsietsi

## back in

SA

twice

exiles

By IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Tsietsi Mashinini, the exiled Soweto student leader, has returned secretly to Johannesburg twice in the past eleven months.

Mashinini's companions in exile in London said yesterday he had returned twice since leaving in October last year, and had told them: "I'm ready to go back any time I am needed."

A close colleague added: "Mashinini is fiercely determined. He realises the great danger he faces but is unafraid."

Two other Soweto Students Representative Council leaders who fled with Mashinini after the Soweto riots last year, Barney Mokhatle and Selby Semela, have also visited South Africa secretly, it was claimed. This was confirmed by Semela.

They use a secret route, now well-worn by political escapees, between Botswana and Johannesburg.

Mashinini recently had a political flirtation with the extreme Leftwing movement led by the actress Vanessa Redgrave, the Workers' Revolutionary Party, but claims that he has joined them are incorrect. He is merely building up a wide base of Leftwing political support.

And in an interview yesterday, black American tennis star, Arthur Ashe said he was humiliated by Mashinini during a secret meeting in November last year. "Mashinini and I have one thing in common — the liberation of the black man in South Africa," he added emphatically.

"I spent 17 years in our segregationists southern states being denied basic rights and scorned. Nobody should underestimate my determination. They can go on calling me a white man's lackey. If Tsietsie wants to sacrifice lives then he can go ahead. I want peace," he said.

Mashinini turned his back on Ashe, called him an Uncle Tom, a white man in a black skin and told him to keep out of Soweto.

Sure, the kid scorned me and shot down every argument I put for having an interest in Soweto, but after what he has been through with the rest of the Soweto kids, they have every right to tell the likes of me to go to hell," Ashe said.

"South Africa needs revolutionaries like Mashinini."

But Ashe said the way he was totally rejected by Mashinini at their meeting in London had not put him off his passionate interest in peace in South Africa.

"The problem is not going to go away," he said. Mashinini is currently visiting an unknown African country according to his

fellow-exiles.

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# UBC is alive and well says Wrab official

## STAFF REPORTER

THE Soweto Urban Bantu Council is alive and well and will be meeting on Thursday, according to the West Rand Administration Board — despite an announcement on June 3 by the chairman that all the councillors had resigned.

A Wrab spokesman said yesterday that notices of Thursday's meeting, to be held at the UBC chambers in Jabulani, had been sent to all councillors who had not given in letters of resignation, as they were still regarded as UBC members.

He refused to say how many had not done so, and said he did not know how many would attend the meeting.

Since June 16 last year, criticism of the UBC has been increasing. On June 3, after a call by the Soweto Students' Representative Council, the UBC chairman, Mr David Thebehale, announced that all the councillors had resigned.

Mr T J Makhaya a former councillor, said yesterday: "We resigned and instructed our chairman to tell the Wrab officials of our resignations."

He said there had been no time to send letters to the board, but whatever happens, we are no longer members of the UBC."

Mr Makhaya said he did not know about Thursday's meeting and had not received any notice of a meeting.

Another former UBC member Mr Letsatsi Radebe, said he submitted a letter of resignation and therefore did not expect to receive any Wrab notice.

Mr Sipho Motha, who also submitted his resignation letter, said: "I am sure the board has sent notices to councillors who resigned verbally."



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UDM 28/6/77

## We'll end Bantu Education — Sono

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the Soweto Students' Representative Council Mr Trofomo Sono said yesterday: "We still maintain that our aim is not to overthrow the Government but to see Bantu Education driven to hell."

Mr Sono, whose name in Tsonga means "we will be free," said the students planned last Thursday's march into Johannesburg. He said it "successfully

drove the point home in our attempt to secure the release of our detained fellow students."

He was speaking in an interview at the Rand Daily Mail offices.

Mr Sono, 20, a Form Four pupil at Madibane High School, Diepkloof, said "Black Consciousness does not come from America. It is a feeling that has been with us since birth and is probably showing its bloom now."

He said people who said

Black Consciousness was brought to the blacks in South Africa by men like Mr Andrew Young, the US Ambassador to the UN, despised the integrity of the country's blacks.

He said the students did not meet Mr Young during his visit. The reason was that "Mr Young's mission was the same as that of Dr Kissinger, the peacemaker," he said.

As long as the blacks in the country were oppressed, there would be little

peace, if any. He said the students were "merely trying to do what should have been done by our fathers and mothers."

Mr Sono stressed that the students' message has always been non-violence.

About the power struggle in Soweto since the collapse of the UBC, he said: "There has never been a vacuum in Soweto. It is just that leaders have not been given a chance to express the views of their people."

On 17.10.60 Senate ratified the following recommendation of the Board of the Faculty of Arts:-

"On the recommendation of the board of approval of the heads of the department may grant a student who has completed university, exemption from and/or credit in any full year's work if he has passed a whole; and (ii) any individual course a pass mark of at least 50%; save that not be given for more than three courses attendance at another university for a total number of courses for which exemption may not exceed four".

This policy formula was in operation until I recommended the discontinuation of (i) above proved satisfactory in practice. The Board

(i) On the recommendation of the board of

of the heads of the departments concerned to a student exemption from and/or credit by examinations at another university; credit may not be given for more than attendance at another university for a total number of courses for which exemption may not exceed four.

(ii) Exemption from a course for the purpose course in the same subject may only be Department concerned certifies that he to the equivalence of the course.

The above revised policy was approved by Senate

It is not clear from the minutes of previous reason was for limiting a student to 3 credit Mr. Rioridan, Faculty Officer at that time, said only 9 were required and this meant that the was lighter than at U.C.T.

If Mr. Rioridan's supposition is accurate, it may be in the interests of transferring students for the Board to review its policy. The B.A. degree at most Universities now requires 10 courses which brings the weighting of individual courses closer to our own.

## Clash over new black committee

The West Rand Administration Board does not recognise the new civic committee formed in Soweto on Monday.

A WRAB spokesman told The Star the board has not been approached by the new group, and that its associate body in Soweto — the UBC — will be meeting as scheduled tomorrow despite mass resignations.

The new committee was established to fill the vacuum left by resignations from Soweto UBC.

Despite the Government's intention to eventually do away with the urban councils and replace them with ethnically-based community development councils, Soweto leaders here said they want to manage their own affairs.

Committee members have already said they will not deal with WRAB.

The committee's chairman is Dr Harrison Motlana.

Other members include headmasters, businessmen and social workers.

Representatives of the Black People's Convention, the Soweto Students' Representative Council, and the South African Students' Organisation, attended the meeting on Monday where the new committee was formed.

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# Qualified men at WRAB

STAR 29/6/77 336

I wish to refer to "Abandon these impotent boards" (editorial, June 22).

I am not too well informed about other Bantu administration boards, but would like to comment on the points of criticism levelled at our board.

In regard to what you term the "key jobs" given to men "quite lacking in the experience and administrative skills," I imagine you also had in mind the offices of chairman and vice chairman.

● The chairman of my board, Mr H P P Mulder has been a town councillor of Roodepoort since 1953, has been a member of its management committee since 1962 and has been chairman of that committee since 1972. Mr Mulder has also been a member of the Transvaal Municipal Association since 1956 and has twice been elected president of that association. For the past 16 years he has served on the United Municipal Executive. He was chairman of the Bantu Advisory Boards of Roodepoort for six years.

● Mr C P Venter, the vice chairman, has been a member of the Johannesburg City Council since 1962 and is at present vice chairman of its management committee. Mr Venter has had many years experience of non-European affairs adminis-

tration before his appointment as vice chairman of the board.

It must be evident that the experience gained by Mr Mulder and Mr Venter over such a long period in local administration must give them excellent qualifications to occupy the positions which they have held on my board with such distinction since its inception.

● The other members of the board were nominated to their positions by the constituent local authorities in respect of the administration of matters affecting the black population in their areas, and also by organised commerce, industry and agriculture. One would hardly expect these responsible bodies to nominate any but their best men.

● Housing funds and the salaries of officials are unrelated items. My board like all major local authorities in this country, depends on advances from the Department of Community Development for its housing projects. Your criticism would have carried weight if you had found that this board never bothered to apply for funds.

● I must express surprise at the comment that the board is dragging its feet in respect of the removal of the accumulated refuse in Soweto.

Reporters from your newspaper were among representatives of the Press who were invited by my board to tour Soweto to give them an opportunity of seeing for themselves what has been done and what remains to be done in this major operation, and you commented not unfavourably on the matter in your issue of June 14 and showed pictures of the work.

It was made clear in a Press release of which you had a copy that the board was unable to conduct proper cleansing operations in Soweto from the date when the riots broke out on June 16 last year until October 21 because of: 1. The necessity to recruit suitable labour; 2. The intimidation of the workers by agitators, and 3. The destruction of essential vehicles and equipment by rioters.

You have adequate evidence of the determination of the board to surmount this problem at the earliest possible moment and your criticism is unfair.

I must add that negotiations are in progress regarding the continued development of the housing schemes, and for the electrification of Soweto.

A H Stander  
Chief Director, West Rand  
Administration Board  
Johannesburg.

On 17.10.60 Senate ratified the following recommendation of the Board of the Faculty of Arts:-

"On the recommendation of the board of the faculty, after

approval of the heads of the departments concerned, the Senate

may grant a student who has completed examinations at another

university, exemption from and/or credit for (i) any course

in any full year's work if he has passed that year's work as

FACULTY OF ARTS

RECOGNITION OF COURSES TAKEN AT OTHER UNIVERSITIES

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 income
4. Both 1. and 2.
5. Can never work

New black

47. According to Edwin food shortage is due to

1. The failure in coastal.
2. World economic demand for meat
3. The burning of
4. World population
5. Deliberate cutting of wheat.

civic body

rejected

by Wrab

Staff Reporters

THE GOVERNMENT will not recognise a new civic body formed by community leaders in Soweto.

The new informal civic association was formed at a meeting on Monday night. It has received support from a wide range of Soweto organisations.

Yesterday the West Rand Bantu Administration Board's public relations officer, Dr W Cohen, said no law existed which provided for a self-appointed body purporting to operate in the interests of the people of Soweto.

On Monday Wrab said it would continue to regard Soweto's Urban Bantu Council as the sole representative body of Soweto residents.

Wrab's announcement which was echoed by officials in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development — comes in the wake of the formation on Monday of an interim committee of 10 members.

48. The primary cause of African economy is

1. Black workers
2. Employers do not
3. The economy is
4. The pursuit of (b) Creation of African Blacks
5. It happens ever

49. In a simple two count commodity, the effect on the country would be to

1. Benefit producer
2. Harm both producer and consumer
3. Benefit both producer and consumer
4. Benefit both producer and consumer
5. Increase exports

50. If you won't have to do a particular thing, the opportunity cost is -

1. Zero.
2. Not measurable.
3. Variable.
4. Infinite.
5. None of the above.

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# Mum given son's jaw, court told

By CAROL STEYN

A MOTHER told the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday that she was handed her son's jaw soon after she had been told he was dead.

Mrs Emily Ngwenya was giving evidence at an inquest into the deaths of her son Amon, 19, and Mr Paul Sekhukhunu, 21, who were shot by police during last year's Soweto riots.

Mrs Ngwenya said that on the evening of September 6 her son left the house and said he was going to visit friends. This was the last time she saw him alive.

Mrs Ngwenya told the court she heard shots outside later that evening. Because of the unrest she

was worried about her son and at 10 pm decided to go to the house where the shots were fired.

When she got there she saw blood near the gate in the yard and was told her son had been shot, she said.

The next morning at six o'clock she went to the Orlando Police Station. She was told to go to the hospital and if she could not find her son there, to go to the mortuary. Mrs Ngwenya told the court.

She was told at Baragwanath Hospital that her son was dead.

Mrs Ngwenya said she went home. As she passed the house of Mrs Martha Mkuthu, a woman called her and told her to wash away her son's bloodstains in the yard.

A girl in the yard next to Mrs Mkuthu's gave her Amon's jaw, she said.

Mrs Alinah Motaung said her yard adjoined Mrs Mkuthu's and on September 6 she was awakened by gunshots.

The next morning while sweeping she found a lot of blood in her yard and a piece of flesh. She picked she told the court.

Mrs Motaung said she it up and saw it was a jaw, thought it might be Amon's because she had heard his name shouted after the shooting.

At a previous hearing Mrs Mkuthu told the court that on that night she watched through her window as four policemen followed Amon and Mr Sekhukhunu into Mrs Motaung's yard.

A shot was fired, she said, and one of the policemen held Mr Sekhukhunu by the arm saying: "I'm going to shoot you."

Another policeman said "leave him, otherwise who will carry the body into the van," Mrs Mkuthu said.

She said she saw Mr Sekhukhunu getting into a police van and dragging a body with him. The van then drove off.

Police evidence was that the two men had been shot near Mzimhlope Station where they formed part of a crowd which attacked the four policemen.

The hearing was postponed to September 19.

Mr G Bizos, instructed by Bowman, Gilfillen and Blacklock appeared for the families of the deceased, Mr P C Oosthuizen, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the police and Mr N J van Vuuren, led the evidence.

if it started with no stock

1. The government scheme would be self financing.
2. The government's scheme depending on whether output is equal to crop shortfall would be self financing.
3. The government would incur losses if output is less than crop shortfall.
4. It is theoretically impossible to have no stock and no losses.
5. None of the above.

40. In the diagram below (where DD is the demand schedule and OB, would require the government to have a bad year, where output is less than demand, and OB, would require the government to have a surplus, where output is more than demand)

1. Sell JI wheat.
2. Sell LM = EC wheat.
3. Buy LM = EC wheat.
4. Buy GF = CB wheat.
5. Sell GF = CB wheat.

41. Given the diagram shown above, if it started with no stock, the government would have a surplus in a bad year, where output is less than demand, and OB, would require the government to have a surplus, where output is more than demand

1. The government scheme would be self-financing.
2. The government would incur losses if output is less than demand.
3. The government's scheme depending on crop fluctuations would be self-financing.
4. The scheme whilst stabilised by consumers more unstable.
5. None of the above.

## 'Shot as he tried to firebomb police'

Staff Reporter

THE Protea Inquest Court heard yesterday how a Soweto man was shot in last year's riots after attempting to throw a petrol bomb into a police van.

At an inquest into the deaths of 114 people during the unrest Sergeant Charles Zeelie said that on June 16 last year he was driving with another policeman to the Moroka Bottle Store when he saw a man throwing a petrol bomb into a bus, and shot him.

Near the bottle store, he said, another man tried to throw a petrol bomb into the back of the police van and he shot him. There were policemen at the back of the van which was locked from the outside, he said.

Police did not stop, but went to the bottle store, he said. On their way back they passed the spot where the man had fallen. He was no longer there.

Constable Lodowyk Muller told the court he was in the group assigned to check on Moroka Bottle Store and shops in Klipspruit.

He said he saw many people carrying liquor from the bottle store.

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page 9. / .....

Group No. 38 - Arts - Room B115  
(Tutor M. Coles)  
RECOGNITION OF COURSES TAKEN AT OTHER UNIVERSITIES  
N. Eason

C. Zoeller  
M.J. Haddad  
H. Eason  
B. Behr  
F. van der Merwe  
A.D. Dryden  
W. Werner  
S. Cartwright  
B. Baskin  
F. van Zyl  
N. Sloome  
Group No. 38 - Arts - Room B115

On the recommendation of the board of the faculty, after approval of the heads of the departments concerned, the Senate may grant a student who has completed examinations at another university, exemption from and/or credit for (i) any course in any full year's work if he has passed that year's work as a whole; and (ii) any individual course in which he has obtained a pass mark of at least 50%; save that exemption and credit may be granted for three courses in respect of

(Tutor B. Steadman)  
total number of courses for which exemption and credit is given, may not exceed four".  
C.R. Harris  
S. Hillis  
C. Jacobs  
D. Venter  
R.J. Swart  
J. Anstey  
B. Gerys  
S.O. Razzak  
J. Levitt

(ii) Exemption from a course in the same department concerned to the equivalence of the above revised policy was not clear from the m. It is not clear from the m. reason was for limiting a Mr. Riordan, Faculty Office been that at some University only 9 were required and th was lighter than at U.C.T. If Mr. Riordan's supposition transferring students for the Board to review its policy. The B.A. degree at most Universities now requires 10 courses which brings the weighting of individual courses closer to our own.

# Bantu council system folds

what the idy, but i may have U.C.T. iting

The Urban Bantu Council system has collapsed in both Soweto and Dobsonville.

Today's monthly general meeting of the Soweto UBC has been cancelled by the West Rand Administration Board. Officials declined to give reasons, but it is thought the mass resignations of members a month ago would not give the council a quorum.

Mr P Bosman, WRAB's public relations officer, told The Star that as far as the Board was concerned the Soweto UBC "is not functioning."

The Dobsonville UBC's monthly meeting was also cancelled yesterday. The one councillor who did show up said he was not surprised at the lack of attendance. "We can't effectively form a quorum any more and I doubt there will be any more meetings," he said.

Members of both UBCs were forced to resign by student pressure earlier this month.

September 1967 when the Board as this provision had not formulated its policy as follows: faculty, after approval, the Senate may grant for courses completed provided that exemption and ee courses in respect of year only, and that the on and credit is given, proceeded to a subsequent nted if the Head of the satisfied himself in regard

STAK 30/6/77 (336)  
The Urban Bantu Council system has collapsed in both Soweto and Dobsonville.



1/2/77 N/MERCURY

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## COURT TOLD OF PLUNGE

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A prisoner who was taken to his flat by two policemen to show them where he kept drugs, jumped over the balcony wall after his handcuffs had been removed, an inquest court was told here yesterday.

The Magistrate, Mr. M. A. T. Meiring, was unable to find whether the death of Mr. Harry Knox Whitehead (46) was an accident or suicide.

The Court heard that Mr. Whitehead had been arrested on February 3.

The next day he asked to go to his flat to point out more evidence.

When he arrived at the 14th floor flat in a building in Braamfontein the handcuffs were removed.

Mr. Whitehead had then opened the door, bolted into the flat and run straight for the balcony.

Before they could reach him, he jumped, Sergeant P. Warrington told the Court. — (Sapa.)

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# Pretoria's black <sup>Sunday Times</sup> townships get R1m

Sunday Times Reporter

MORE than R1-million is to be spent on sports grounds, buildings and other facilities in the black townships around Pretoria.

Mr C. H. Kotzee, chief director of the Bantu Administration Board for the Central Transvaal, said yesterday the 1977/78 budget provided for:

- More than R200 000 to be spent in the Atteridgeville-Saulsville township on a new post office and additional sports facilities.
- New sports facilities for Mamelodi, hostel accommodation for 7 000 men at a cost of R500 000, a R10 000 clinic and R80 000 for rebuilding a shopping complex burnt during the unrest.



Rapport 3/7/77

# Los tog dié saamhok!

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EEN van die mees plofbare toestande in Suid-Afrika word nou in die Johannesburgse swart woonbuurt Alexandra geskep deur die gebied te sloop en 30 000 trekarbeiders as „werkeenhede” in hostels te vestig.

Dit mag nie gebeur nie, sê mnr. Toni Lamont, beplanningsosioloog by die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika. Hy beskryf die saamhok van hierdie mense — die oorspronklike plan het voorsiening gemaak vir 80 000 hostelgangers — as uiters onbevredigend en gevaarlik.

Wat hy in die nuwe Alexandra sien kom, het hy dié week in Swaziland by die jaarlikse kongres van Suider-Afrikaanse sosioloë uitgespel in 'n referaat onder die opskrif 30 000 Angry Young Men.

Los die hostels. Bou 'n swart modelldorpie, omsom met groen stroke, waarin die werkers en hul gesinne as 'n volwaardige stedelike gemeenskap kan saamwoon, het hy gepleit.

Alexandra lê noordoos van Johannesburg, dig teen die nywerheidsgebiede Wynberg en Kew en klipgooi-afstand van die blanke woonbuurt Wendywood. Die gebied word sedert die begin deur swartes bewoon en hul eiendom en persele word nou onteien om plek te maak vir die hostelle en die arbeiders waarsonder die omliggende nywerhede en blanke woonbuurte nie kan klaarkom nie.

Mnr. Lamont, wat al die afgelope twaalf jaar gemoeid is met die probleme van hierdie swart woonbuurt, waarsku dat die huidige plan 'n totaal ongebalanseerde gemeenskap tot gevolg gaan hê. Die behoud van gesinseenhede is onontbeerlik vir die voortbestaan van 'n gesonde gemeenskap — en in die ou en nuwe Alexandra ontbreek dit heeltemal, sê hy.

Die gesinne is verbrokkel omdat die kinders nie by hul moeders mag grootword nie en aan familie en vriende in die tuislande en elders uitgedeel moet word. Twee-derdes van alle swart stedelike geboortes is reeds buite-egtelik omdat die trekarbeiders nie by die vroue mag woon nie, en die uitgedeelde kinders mag net as trekarbeiders terugkeer na die stad en die stedelike ouers wat hulle nooit geken het nie.

Twee van die mees belangrike elemente wat 'n huis die mens bied, is sekuriteit en privaatheid. Die sterkste vorm van hierdie sekuriteit lê in die wete dat jy vanaand kan teruggaan na die huis wat jy vanoggend verlaat het.

Dit sal in die hostel-stad Alexandra nie bestaan nie. Die inwoners word almal as werkeenhede beskou. Jy kan net terugkeer en aanbly solank jy werk het.

Hierdie „harde en onmenslike omstandighede” tref veral die ou mense en die vroue. Op hul oudag, wanneer hulle juis ekonomiese probleme het en nie vir

hulself kan sorg nie, word hulle uitgelewer aan 'n huislose en gesinslose swerwersbestaan, sê mnr. Lamont.

Geen hostels mag in stedelike gebiede vir kinders gebou word nie, en die vaderlose gesinne kom nie in aanmerking vir die beskikbare behuising nie. Die onstabiele lewe van die kinders kan maar net nadelige gevolge hê.

Die mense wat nou uit Alexandra moet padgee nadat hulle geslagte lank daar eiendom besit het, moet in Soweto hervestig word — en daar is nie vir hulle huise nie. Dit wek vyandigheid by mense wat al jare in Soweto se oorbewoonde huise sit en wag vir 'n huis van hul eie.

Die lewe in die bestaande hostels bied niks meer as ure van ledigheid nie. Feitlik al tydverdrijf is sokker (3 velde vir 106 spanne) en alkoholisme wat spruit uit die ure wat in biersale deurgebring word.

Die teenwoordigheid van duisende enkellopende hostelmans kan maar net lei tot 'n toename in prostitusie en ander euwels.

Onluste, wat reeds in Alexandra voorgekom het, ontstaan makliker wanneer daar stremming binne 'n gemeenskap bestaan. Een manier om die stremming te verlig, is om die swartman in staat te stel om so baie van sy eie te bekom dat dit nie werd is om alles te verwoes nie. In hierdie verband is 'n stukkie grond, 'n huis en 'n gesin seker die belangrikste, sê mnr. Lamont.

Los die hostels. Moenie 30 000 ontstoke jongmans as „ekonomiese werkeenhede” saamhok nie.

Behou die gesinseenhede. Gee terug die grond wat al soveel geslagte in swart besit is. Laat daar kinders wees, pasgetroudes, ouers, bejaardes. Vleg tussen hulle in die onderwysers, die predikante, die maatskaplike werkers, die poli-siemanne en verpleegsters, die sake-manne, dokters en prokureurs. Moenie hulle van buite af inbring om net 'n paar uur per dag 'n rol te speel nie.

Laat die elite deel vorm van die gemeenskap. Dit is nog al die jare 'n leemte in Suid-Afrika se swart woongebiede.

In die plek van 30 000 saamgehoekte mense dien hy 'n ander plan in: Groepies huise vir duisend of so mense, nie hoër as vier verdiepings nie, en omring deur groen stroke of parke.

Gebruik die bestaande hostels vir ongehu-de moeders. Ryg duplex-wooneenhede tussen die ander in, breek weg van die eentonige, kleurlose, ingerygde patroon wat Soweto en ander swart woongebiede kenmerk.

Bou huise vir die ryker mense, en tehuise vir die bejaardes. Bou kleuterskole, bewaarskole, skole en 'n stadsentrum wat met winkels, kliniek, teaters, restaurants, klaskamers en sale as siel van die gemeenskap kan dien.

Want wat julle aan die beplan is, is heeltemal ontoereikend vir gemeenskapslewe. Dit kan net lei tot toenemende frustrasie, sê mnr. Lamont.

Vignot de Saito Souza, C.F.  
B. Dury  
M.S. Aitken

A. Falconer  
G.S. Walker  
R. Shave  
S.M. Jaffe  
M.J. Podesta

D. Gough  
S. Nisbet  
L. Freeze  
P. Ridge  
J. Grinton  
A. McGowan  
A. Boardman  
C. Albertyn  
A. Blyk  
D. Neeson  
A. Marles  
D. Craig  
C.A. Ramm  
M. Durr

and the knowledge that, if possible, I can call upon, and will receive their full co-operation.

To Rt. Wor. Bro. A. van Niekerk, P.G.M. (S.D.), I express my thanks for his unfailing support in accepting the fact that correspondence relative to our Supreme Grand Chapter is conducted from the P.G.M.

...assistant has. in the main

2 The Natal Mercury, Monday, July 4, 1977.

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Mercury Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG — A Greek businessman and Fine Arts graduate of the University of Athens, Mr. Garthakes Sotiris, is determined to bring "refined and cultural" dancing by nubile young women to Pretoria.

But his plans had their first setback when police visited his first performance on Friday night.

Three girls between the ages of 16 and 20 are to appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court today as a result of the visit.

# 'Exotic' dancing will carry on

They were questioned and warned to appear in spite of a last minute decision not to let them do a striptease dance because of the presence of Pretoria Vice and Gambling Squad men in the audience.

Mr. Sotiris, known as Terry Garsot, said he was not too worried about the setback.

He planned to keep within the law, but at the same time he hoped to be able to bring the city "exotic" dancing

acts of a cultural nature.

But Brig. J. Grobelaar, Divisional CID officer for the Northern Transvaal, said action had been taken against the girls under the old Transvaal Act of 1909 on offensive or indecent dress in a public place.

It is believed that police action followed complaints from church-orientated bodies in Pretoria when it became known that the hotel was selling tickets for the show on a "closed" basis and promising a strip.

who we are fortunate to have served as Pro First Prince and to have received the benefit of your advices over the past 2 1/2 years. I am confident that, by this time next year, the steps taken during the past 12 months, plus the action planned for the next 6 months, will have been fully justified by the results attained.

Please accept our sincere thanks for finding the time to be present with us this afternoon.

I trust that you and the companions who have journeyed some distance to be with us today, will all return safely to your homes.

J. Penderis  
(Tutor J. Matheson)  
Group 19 - Tues. 9.25 - Room B21

Group 15 - Mon. 11.15 - Room B20  
(Tutor G. Ratne)

G. Sheer  
H. Solomon  
A.S. Ruch  
G.J.D. Wragg  
N. Currin  
D.A. Boswell  
A.C. Broadley  
B. Katz  
K. van Velden  
G.W. Norval  
K. Maggs  
D. O'Connor  
D.F. Saunders  
H. Haefel  
(Tutor B. Robb)  
Group 18 - Tues. 9.25 - Room A213

Mon. 11.15 - Room A207  
(Brodie)



## Politics

# Saso backs Soweto over UBC collapse

RDM  
5/7/77  
(336)

ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE South African Students' Organisation (Saso) yesterday congratulated the people of Soweto on the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council.

The move came at Saso's ninth general council conference in Hammanskraal. Delegates from black universities and schools are meeting on the theme: "Towards practical manifestation of Black Consciousness."

In one of a number of major resolutions yesterday students pledged solidarity with "progressive forces" which contributed to the downfall of the UBC.

They also rejected the proposed Community Council system.

Mr Jake Selibi, Saso's Transvaal regional secretary, said: "This is nothing else but the UBC by another name".

He urged that all Government created platforms

should be rejected and other centres in the country be encouraged to follow Soweto's lead.

The conference also strongly criticised the participation by black sporting bodies in multiracial and multinational meetings.

"We strongly condemn any sporting bodies fraternising with whites at any level at this stage in so-called multinational and multiracial meetings."

In its report, the Saso executive noted that many of its members had been arrested or banned. Many had left the country.

The permanent organiser, Mr Silumko Sokupa was detained on July 22, a few days after last year's conference. Other members of the executive were arrested in August and early September.

On the detentions, the conference reaffirmed a 1975 resolution that "detentions and harassments

are part of the regime's strategy to destroy our movement.

"The Vorster regime has tried unsuccessfully to crush the Black Consciousness movement."

It paid tribute to "the courage and dedication that has been displayed by our members on the road toward total liberation of Azania."

A report from Saso's head office says the theme of the congress is in line with recent signs of "enlightenment" among the ruling class which had the ability to accommodate internal pressures in those areas not crucial to the basic pattern of domination.

"It is clear to us that change in this country will necessitate redistribution of the country's resources. Let us, black people march forward to the day when racism and neo-colonialism and imperialism are horrors of the past," the report concludes.

STAR 6/7/77

# SSRC call defied by board

The Batswana school board in Soweto has refused to bow to an ultimatum by the Soweto Students' Representative Council to resign.

An executive member said the board had received the ultimatum last week calling for its dissolution by Monday.

An emergency meeting was held and it was decided to challenge the pupils' demand.

In an open letter to the SSRC the board asked why it should have to resign.

Asked a member: "If the school boards do resign, who is going to replace them?"

## ACCUSES

The ultimatum accuses school boards of ethnic "tribalism" and promoting "the abominable system of Bantu Education."

The secretary of the African Teachers' Association, Mr H H Dlamlenze, said today that his association had long been campaigning for the abolition of the school boards.

In April this year, the association sent a strongly-worded memorandum to the Bantu Education Department calling for ethnic school boards to be scrapped and replaced by a professional body made up of professional people.

The memorandum criticised the power that the school boards had over the teachers.

## PROFESSIONALS

"It is the opinion of the association that careers of professional people should be decided by professional persons, that is, those who are engaged in education.

"To expose teachers to unprofessional people, or people not engaged in education, to decide the future of the profession is unsound and lowers the

status of the teaching profession."

Mr Dlamlenze said if the ethnic school boards resigned following the ultimatum of the students, his association would like them to be replaced by a professional board and that the Teachers' Association should also be represented in this body.

In response to the memorandum the Bantu Education Department sent a questionnaire but no decision has been taken.

T.W. BENNETT  
DEPT. OF LAW  
& CUSTOMS



# Most late-night workers depend on them

The most shadowy form of public transport for Soweto commuters is provided by pirate, or illegal, taxis.

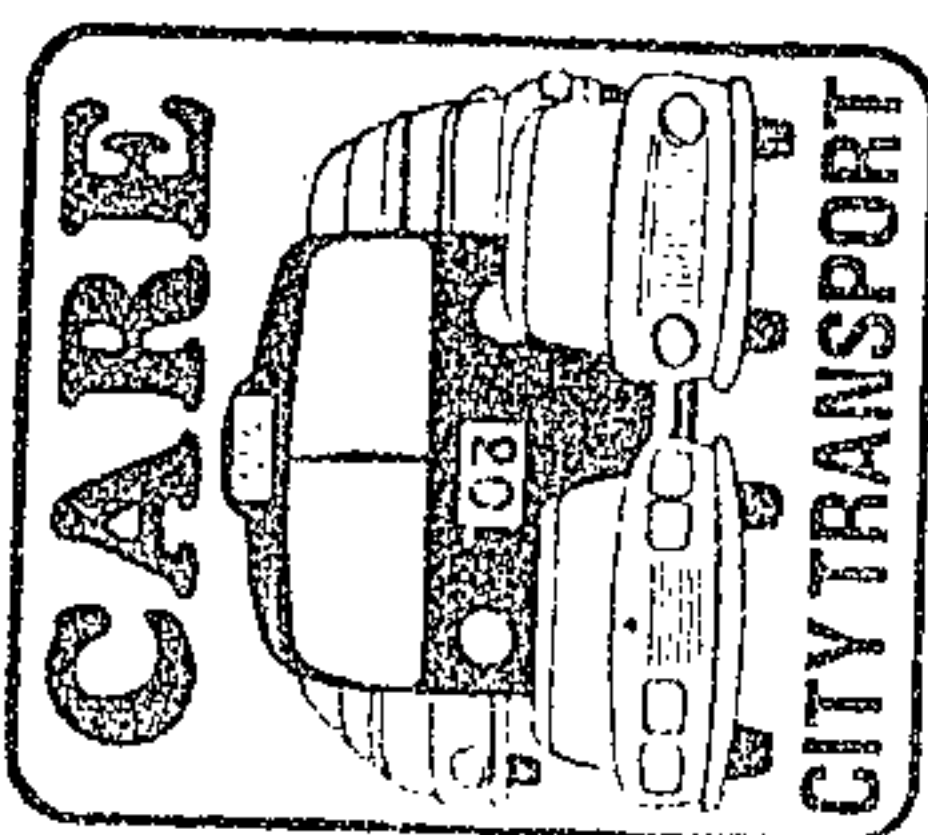
No one knows exactly how many there are, although the Traffic Department's overload squad guesses there is one pirate taxi for every three with licences.

Pirates use both cars and kombis. That they are able to charge the same fare as legal taxis, even though passengers are not usually covered by third party insurance, illustrates the pressure on black transport.

## Late-night services

They often provide services not offered by legal taxis. Most late-night workers in Hillbrow's hotels, restaurants and clubs depend on pirates for transport home to Soweto. One pirate said night work meant less trouble with police and traffic officers.

"I just want to help my brothers," he said. At R1.30 a person from Hillbrow to Soweto.



Although no accurate figures are available it is estimated that there is one pirate taxi for every three with licences.

Another article by MIKE COTTEE in CARE's big debate on city transport.

## Pirates of

STAR 7/7/77

## the Soweto road



MRS MARTHA TAYLOR — a new name for her club and a continuing fight for its legal recognition.

Some of the 1100 taxis licensed to operate only within Soweto pirate outside their designated area and the Traffic Department has found some owners of authorised taxis operating pirate taxis as well.

In one recent case an operator was found to be running six identical Valiants. He had all the necessary documents for three and forged duplicates for the other three.

Pirates, they say, are those who illegally make a fulltime business out of transporting people, where as they have fulltime jobs in the city and make only two trips daily — to work in the morning and home in the evening.

They charge their regular passengers about 50c a trip to cover

The applications were vigorously opposed by Puto and South African Railways who argued that if Kombi services were legalised they might lose patronage and have to curtail services. Black bus and train services are heavily subsidised — the former by employer levies and the Government and the latter by higher tariffs for other services.

## Service in limbo

The minibus service is in a limbo at present. Many members have third party passenger insurance required by public carriers, and as long as they confine themselves to one return trip daily they are rarely in trouble with Soweto police or traffic officers.

Commuters who use the Kombis speak up strongly in defence of the way they travel. They give the advantages as comfort, safety, reliability and, with the virtual front door-to-factory door service, big time savings.

The drivers point out they are only on the roads in peak hours when transport is strained to the limit and needs to be augmented and that they save petrol by avoiding

petrol and other expenses.

About 1000 Kombi owners belong to the organisation. About 600 live in Soweto and the rest in near East Rand townships.

The body was formed in 1974 by Mrs Martha Taylor, an ebullient mother of five and a leading light in the Garment Workers' Union. She has been striving to get legal recognition for members ever since, so far without success.

She was prompted to start the club one Friday evening when the Kombis in the

been done on in his anthology last fifteen years.

Kombi in which she was travelling and many others were stopped by taxi drivers and police on the Soweto Highway.

Passengers were unceremoniously off-loaded.

"I was incensed. Shopping parcels were teating and groceries falling out. Many of the people, tired after a long day's work, had to walk home in the dark."

## Name a minibus

The name has been changed because "lift club" was a misnomer. And every Kombi in the organisation will now have to display a "Soweto minibus" sticker to help disprove claims that members have been making more than one return trip a day.

This is the

Work on the definitive anthology of South African poetry when was



# SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



RESEARCH DIVISION,  
I. OF ECONOMICS,  
EATTIE BUILDING,  
OF CAPE TOWN,  
RONDEBOSCH.  
7700.

TELEF

bill at home with a shovel after all these years.

## Average income of black homes up 13 pc — survey 1977.

Staff Reporter

THE average income of black households on the East and West Rand during the five years to 1975 rose by 13,4% a year, says an income and expenditure survey carried out by the Market and Research Bureau of the University of South Africa.

The average household income rose from R1 078 in 1970 to R2 025 in 1975.

In Johannesburg the average income for 1975 was R2 272.

In the five-year period the per capita income of East and West Rand blacks more than doubled from

R183 to R395 — giving an annual increase rate of 16,65%.

The total consumer market for blacks on the East and West Rand was estimated to be in the region of R129-million in 1975.

Cash expenditure was highest on food — R45-million. Clothing and footwear totalled R16-million, furniture and household equipment R13-million and transport R11-million.

Annual contributions to insurance schemes increased from R8 to R78 per household.

Real expenditure on

food dropped, particularly on rice, mealie meal, fresh milk and eggs. It increased considerably on poultry, 653%, cheese, 100%, and on fats, oils and margarine 98%.

The 1975 figures show a statistically significant drop in average household size from 5,9 people in 1970 to 5,1 in 1975.

The number of illiterates — excluding children under 7 — dropped from 21,5% in 1970 to 10,4% in 1975.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Alister Sparks and Chris Jay; newsbills by Trevor Bisseker; headlines and sub-editing by Patrick Carfax; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Yours sincerely,

*Francis Wilson*

FRANCIS WILSON

N.3. !



Natal Mercury 11/7/77

# Soweto boards resign

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JOHANNESBURG —  
Three Soweto school  
boards — Xhosa West,  
Orlando Sotho and Mea-  
dowlands Botswana —  
resigned on Saturday,  
according to a Weekend  
World report.

In addition, several  
members of other school  
boards resigned indivi-  
dually following an ulti-  
matum by the Soweto  
Students' Representative  
Council, the newspaper  
said.

The Meadowlands  
School Board members  
said they resigned  
because "our children are  
being contaminated by  
Bantu education."

The Xhosa West School  
Board members,  
however, said their  
reason was fear.

Board members said  
they did not agree with  
student demands and  
issued a strongly worded  
statement defending the  
function of the boards.

The mass resignation  
of the Xhosa West board  
came after students had  
visited the homes of the  
leading members.

The chairman, Mr. A.  
Gunundu afterwards  
called an emergency  
meeting which decided  
that "because of the  
urgency of the matter  
and the threats to the  
lives of members, the  
members of the Xhosa  
West School Board are  
compelled, much against  
their convictions, to  
resign en bloc." —  
(Sapa.)

# FRESH BID TO RAISE RENTS IN SOWETO

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Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The West Rand Administration Board has made "serious representations" to the Minister of Bantu Administration for permission to implement the proposed new rent increases in Soweto.

The rent increases were to have come into effect on May 1, but were postponed after representations against them had been made to the Minister, Mr. M. C. Botha, by Soweto leaders.

The response of Mr. Botha to the board request has not been disclosed, but Dr. Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the newly created Soweto Committee of 10, is strongly opposed to it.

Dr. Motlana said: "Soweto is the product of White desires and it is their duty to balance its accounts."

At a news conference yesterday the board chairman, Mr. Manie Mulder, said the board faced a deficit of R9 000 000 on its housing account alone and had no option but to press for the increases.

The proposed site rent increases were from an average of R6,25 a month to R11,50 an average increase of R5,25, or 84 percent.

But, added Mr. Mulder, the present rent was subsidised from board revenue by nearly 27 percent, or R80 a year for every household.

Dr. Motlana said: "You can use statistics to prove anything. I have been in Soweto for 20 years now and I know that the average person there is faced with grinding poverty."

Dr. Motlana described Soweto as a "monstrosity" without a business or industrial area on which rates could be levied and populated by people who were denied the rate-for-the-job.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP, said: "It is asking for trouble to put rents up now. Inflation has hit Africans really hard."

"It is pointless to spend money on defence if Black urban areas are to become cauldrons of discontent."



RDM 12/7/77

336

# Seven school board members quit

Staff Reporter

SEVEN members of a Soweto school board, which administers the affairs of eleven schools and is in charge of about 130 teachers, have resigned at the request of the SSRC.

Mr Alpheus Mashila, vice-chairman of the Bavenda School Board, said the decision was taken at a meeting on Saturday. The

meeting was held in the absence of the chairman, Mr Andries Ravele, who left for Vendaland in October, and another member, Mr Liphosa Matodzi, who is in the United States, he said.

He said the letter of resignation has been posted to the circuit inspector.

"Let the community know through the 'Mail'

that we have disbanded," Mr Mashila said.

The Bavenda board controls schools in Chiawelo, Meadowlands and Diepkloof.

"The teachers whom we were in charge of are now the responsibility of the Department," he said. He would not comment on the school funds.

Mr Mashila said he was approached last Thursday by four youths who said they represented the SSRC. They said they had been sent to inform him that he had to disband his board immediately because the board was an agent of Bantu Education.

On Saturday, they unanimously decided to disband.

CAPE TIMES 12/7/77

# WRAB to ask <sup>336</sup> for increase in Soweto rentals

JOHANNESBURG. — The West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) is to make representations again to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M.C. Botha, for the increase of site rentals in Soweto and other townships under its jurisdiction, according to a press statement here yesterday by the board's chairman, Mr H.P.P. Mulder.

WRAB applied for an increase of site rentals in March this year.

Mr Mulder said WRAB would approach the Minister for a decision on whether to implement an 84 percent increase, from an average site rental of R6,25 to R11,50 a month, or to find additional sources of revenue.

The board had to find R80 a year for every household from other sources in order to balance its housing account. About 90 percent of all the board's property in Soweto, such as office furniture, office machines, vehicles for cleansing services, administration offices and liquor outlets, was destroyed by fire during the disturbances last year.

## "No longer possible"

"The board's income has accordingly also dropped drastically, resulting in serious financial difficulties," Mr Mulder said.

"It is no longer possible for the site rental of residents to be subsidized without the board incurring a deficit of R9-million on housing alone.

"Before the decision was taken to review site rentals, due cognizance was taken of the circumstances of residents of the board's townships.

"It is generally accepted that families are able to pay 25 percent of their income in

respect of rental. The proposed increase will bring the combined monthly house and site rental to between R15 and R17 in the case of all houses, with the exception of a few special houses.

Mr Mulder said informal surveys available to the board indicated that the average family income in Johannesburg was R1 848 a year, or R154 a month. On July 7 the Bureau for Market Research gave the latest income figures for families on the West Rand as R2 025.

Comparing the income figure of R1 848 with that of the University of South Africa's bureau of market research, the monthly expenditure of Soweto families was R115,66 for a family of five persons, R132,90 for six persons and R118,19 for families of between two and eight persons.

"If a person's full rental is R17, this is in fact only 11 percent of his income or 14,4 percent of the average expenditure. Even after implementation of the proposed increase in rentals, the board will still have to bear a deficit of R2m in respect of its housing account.

"In view of the foregoing, the board is compelled to approach the Minister with the request that rentals be increased in terms of the April proposals," Mr Mulder said. — Sapa

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SALDRU

School of Economics, University of Cape Town.



SEPTEMBER 1976

Paper No. 22

Farm Labour in the Citrusdal Valley

Jan Theron

SALDRU

CAPE TIMES 12/7/77

## Vandalism — Putco may withdraw buses

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Putco will withdraw its transport service to the townships at the weekends if there is any more hijacking and damaging of its buses.

"We cannot tolerate such vandalism by the minority at the expense of the majority," said Mr F Archibald, Putco's public relations officer.

He said that at the weekend 200 bus windows were damaged, 10 bus drivers were robbed, one was seriously injured and a Putco traffic car was damaged.

"We cannot endanger the lives of our drivers. Their lives cannot be priced," he said.

Those responsible for such vandalism were not students but tsotsis. He appealed to students and other leaders to bring it under control.

He said that for three weekends in succession buses had been damaged in Soweto. The damage amounted to R280 000 since June this year.

S12-  
16/7/77

# 'Students told when to shoot'

Pretoria Bureau

An African National Congress official told members of the Soweto Students Representative Council last year that arms should not be used indiscriminately, the terror-trial court heard yesterday.

During cross-examination by defence in Pretoria's Old Synagogue, State witness Mr T N A Mthenjane agreed that one of the accused, Mr Naledi Tsiki, told three members of the SSRC that arms should not be used indiscriminately but in a disciplined manner.

Mr Tsiki said weapons should only be used when orders had been received to do so.

Mr Tsiki is one of the 12 facing charges of conspiring — with the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and Spear of the Nation — to overthrow the Government.

Questioned by Mr Justice Davison on the use of the words "disciplined use of arms," the witness agreed that Mr Tsiki had told them that they should do as he said as he was teaching them. Mr Tsiki did not tell them what to do if confronted by the police.

## MACHINE GUN

In earlier evidence, Mr Mthenjane said that the president of the SSRC, Mr Khots'o Seatholo, had disagreed with suggestions by Mr Tsiki that the student body should work under or co-operate with the ANC.

Mr Tsiki then demonstrated the functioning of a scorpion machine gun

and a hand grenade but the three SSRC members declined to become members of the ANC on the grounds that they were still members of the student body.

Mr A Chaskelson, SC, was assisted by Mr D Kuny and Mr J G Bowman. Instructed by Mr R Tucker, appeared for the defence. Mr N Gey van Pittius and Mr M Downen appeared for the State.

(Proceedings)



RDM  
Board <sup>(336)</sup>  
16/7/77  
bows to  
SSRC  
call to  
disband

Staff Reporter

THE Meadowlands Zulu School Board has decided to disband.

After a demand by the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) that the ethnically-based boards disband, the Meadowlands board decided on Thursday night to submit their written resignations to the Department of Bantu Education on Monday.

The board had 15 schools under its control. Its chairman was Mr B C Nkomo.

Meanwhile, a vital meeting of the secretaries of Soweto's 16 school boards to discuss the school board crisis was yesterday postponed to July 19 — the day before schools reopen.

Only nine of the secretaries turned up for the meeting with Mr H H Dlamlenze, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) and Mr L M Mathabatha, principal of Morris Isaacson High School.

Mr Dlamlenze said the meeting, at Vulamazibuko Higher Primary School in Diepkloof, was to discuss the SSRC's demand that all boards disband.

An informed source said the meeting called after Mr Josiah Khumalo, who recently resigned as chairman of the Zulu West School Board, threatened to lock out teachers and students when schools reopened on July 20.

Mr Khumalo said he would order his secretary to collect the keys of all 20 schools that were under his board and send them to the Department of Bantu Education.

There are 16 ethnically-based school boards in Soweto.

So far, the Xhosa East and Bavenda School Boards have disbanded.

Mr Joe Peele, chairman of the Meadowlands Batswana School Board said. "We sympathise with the SSRC and are prepared to heed their call that we should disband."

He said his board would do so if a suitable substitute outside the "system" was found.

# Nuwe naam vir wet bluf nie

rapport 17/7/77

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SWART gemoedere in Soweto is opnuut aan die opvlam oor wetgewing wat veronderstel is om beter skakeling met die Regering te bewerkstellig en die inwoners van die swart stad groter seggenskap oor hul eie sake te gee.

Selvs gematigde swart leiers voorspel 'n ramp as die Regering sou voortgaan met sy planne om Soweto deur middel van swart gemeenskapsrade te administreer.

Die gemeenskapsrade kom in die plek van die Stedelike Bantoe-rade (UBC's) wat weens hul gebrek aan seggenskap en onvermoë om iets aan die griewe van die inwoners te doen, onder die swartes bekend gestaan het as Useless Boys' Clubs.

Die nuwe gemeenskapsrade is nog meer nutteloos, sê die inwoners. En met reg, meen mnr. Hannes Mentz, senior lektor in ontwikkelingsadministrasie aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, wat 'n besondere studie maak van swart plaaslike bestuur.

„Die UBC's was erg genoeg, 'n belediging vir swart verteenwoordiging. Dit was 'n magtelose liggaam wat net kon raad gee oor sake wat die gewone daaglikse lewe van die inwoners raak en geen besluit kon neem nie. Die Wetsontwerp op Gemeenskapsrade is nog erger,” sê dr. Nthato Motlana, leier van die tussentydse organisasie wat gestig is om te veg vir selfbestuur in Soweto. Sy leierskap is gebore uit die griewe en besware wat uiteindelik tydens die onluste oorgekook en tot die geweld bygedra het. Hy verteenwoordig die nuwe swart elite wat met die

oorweldigende steun van die swart inwoners niks meer van „goedgekeurde” leiers wil weet nie en hul eie potjie in Soweto wil krap.

So diep strek die verwerping dat dr. Motlana en sy organisasie nie eens bereid is om met die Wes-Randse Bantoe-administrasieraad te onderhandel oor groter selfbestuursmagte vir Soweto nie. Hulle wil regstreeks met min. M. C. Botha en sy departement skakel oor die griewe waaraan oor 'n tydperk van soveel jare niks gedoen is nie, sê hy.

Die probleem — en die gevaar — lê in die amptelike houding teenoor dr. Motlana en sy organisasie. Die Wes-Randse Bantoe-administrasieraad het reeds duidelik te kenne gegee dat hulle niks met hulle te doen wil hê nie.

Oor wat die gevolge gaan wees as die Regering sonder skakeling met hierdie mense sou voortgaan met die instelling van die gemeenskapsrade, het mnr. Tolika Makhaya, gewese „burgemeester” van Soweto net een antwoord: „'n Absolute ramp.”

Mnr. Makhaya was voorsitter van Soweto se UBC wie lede onder beskuldigings van tandeloosheid soos een man bedank het. Hy is 'n gematigde, 'n man wat jare lank met die Wes-Randse Bantoe-administrasieraad saamgewerk het.

Dis nie net hy wat ernstige bedenkinge het oor die gemeenskapsrade-wetsontwerp nie. Een van

die Afrikaanse akademici wat openlik kommer daaroor lug, is mnr. Hannes Mentz.

„Op 'n tydstip dat dit so dringend noodsaaklik geword het dat die griewe van hierdie mense uit die weg geruim moet word en hulle groter seggenskap oor hul eie sake gegun moet word, kom daar opnuut wetgewing wat alle wesenlike seggenskap oor plaaslike bestuursake in die hande van die blanke plaas”, sê hy. „Dit was die probleem met die ou Adviserende Bantoe-komitees en dit was die probleem met die Stedelike Bantoe-rade en dis na 25 jaar nog steeds die probleem met die nuwe gemeenskapsrade.

Die bepaling dat die lede van die raad wat die verskillende kategorieë kiesers moet verteenwoordig, verkies moet word op 'n grondslag wat deur die Minister bepaal word, is 'n „onhoudbare beperking” wat onder meer nie deur die swartes aanvaar sal word nie. 'n Plaaslike liggaam word deur die inwoners van die gebied verkies en dis al, sê mnr. Mentz.

Die wetsontwerp wemel van sake waaroor die gemeenskapsrade net by die Minister aanbevelinge kan maak.

Soweto se plaaslike bestuur kan aanbevelinge maak oor onderwys-aangeleenthede. Hy kan aanbevelinge maak oor vervoerdienste, oor die uitvaardiging en toepas-

sing van regulasies, hy kan met goedkeuring personeel aanstel en hy kan met goedkeuring heffings vir bepaalde dienste of doeleindes opleë, en so meer.

„Hoewel dit bepaal word dat die gemeenskapsraad al die regte, bevoegdhede, werksaamhede, pligte en verpligtinge van 'n stedelike plaaslike bestuur het, is dit uit al die beperkende bepalinge duidelik dat hierdie wet weinig voorsiening maak vir selfstandige optrede as plaaslike regeringsliggaam,” sê mnr. Mentz.

Daar word nie verwag dat die gemeenskapsrade volkome outonoom moet wees nie. Geen soewereine staat kan so iets duld nie. Aan die anderkant word 'n plaaslike bestuur 'n blote agent van die regering as al sy besluitnemingsmagte deur die regering oorreëls word.

'n Ewewig tussen beheer en onafhanklikheid en vennootskap en skeiding is nodig.

„Daar is van hierdie ewewig weinig sprake in die nuwe wetsontwerp. 'n Mens wil byna wanhoop as jy kyk na die geskiedenis van die aandeel wat aan die swartman in die hantering van sy eie sake gegun is,” sê hy.

Dit begin in 1923 met die eerste Naturellen Stadsgebieden Wet en sy Adviserende Bantoe-komitees wat uit magteloosheid beswyk het. Daarna het die Stedelike Bantoe-rade gekom — en aan dieselfde kwaal beswyk. En nou is daar die swart gemeenskapsrade, sê mnr. Mentz.

Die name het verander, sê Soweto se inwoners. Maar hierdie keer laat hulle hulle nie bluf nie.



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RDM  
18/7/77

# hate it

The chairman of the Meadowlands School Board, Mr H Pele, reportedly gave "contamination" of black youths by Bantu Education as the reason for the resignation of his board. But a quoted statement from the Xhosa West Board spoke of compulsion to resign in face of "decided threats to (our) lives".

Ironically, the campaign against the school boards came at a time when the Department of Bantu Education was trying to democratise them to give the black community a greater say in the education of their children.

The department used to nominate a majority of the board members, but in terms of new regulations, all but one of the nine to 15 members (the size depends on the number of schools it controls) are elected.

Board members are elected by the school committees attached to individual schools. The committees are now entirely elected.

But, with one or two exceptions, school boards are still organised on an ethnic basis. That was one of the reasons cited by the student leader, Mr Trofomo Sono,

for the resignation demand.

One of the functions of the boards is to appoint and dismiss headmasters and teachers — a sore point for the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, which resents "laymen" controlling the destinies of teachers.

It is common knowledge in Soweto that the campaign will not end with the resignation of all school boards. Mr T W Kambule, headmaster of Orlando High, has already expressed fears that teachers are next in line.

After teachers and headmasters there are several potential targets, with black policemen reportedly ranking high on the "anti-collaboration" list of priorities.

The "anti-collaboration" strategy is not new. It was the main plank in the policy of the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM), which came into existence in 1943 as an alliance between the Anti-Coloured Affairs Department Movement (Anti-CAD) and the All African Convention (AAC).

As an AAC newsletter put it: "The AAC, after years on the wrong path, turned to the New Road of NON-COLLABORATION. That

was in the years 1943-44, when we combined with the Anti-CAD to form the Non-European Unity Movement on the basis of the 10-point programme."

Although the newsletter is now a historical document, it is relevant to the situation in Soweto because it articulates many of the assumptions underlying the student campaign.

It abounds with phrases like "quislings", "puppets" and "parrots", whom it accuses of "collaborating in their own oppression".

It rejects totally the view that blacks should serve on special separate institutions in order to fight for a better deal.

It states that serving on these bodies merely results in the "oppressed looking for exemptions or special treatment" by means of backdoor deals.

Perhaps significantly it names as "quislings" those who serve on urban advisory boards (the forerunners of the urban Bantu councils) and "Bantu school boards and committees".

But that does not mean that the students studied and imitated the NEUM anti-collaboration policy, but rather that it proved to be a

more hopeful — and certainly safer — policy than street demos and confrontation with the police.

The Soweto students, however, have added one new element: instead of merely condemning "collaborators" and pressing for their resignations, they have sought to convert them to the black consciousness movement.

It is still too early to predict whether the students will succeed in even a limited way. But already there are signs of resistance.

Not all Soweto UBC members resigned, the Dobsonville UBC is still functioning and only two letters of resignation from school board members have been sent to the Johannesburg office of the Department of Bantu Education.

For Soweto the "crunch" will come when the new Community Councils, which have limited powers of self-government, are set up together with the proposed community guards.

Already the Makgotla movement, whose Makgotla or tribal courts will be legalised under the Community Councils Act, has indicated its willingness to work within the new system.





Soweto students on the march on April 27 to protest against proposed rent increases. Their target was the Urban Bantu Council, where they wanted to confront the councillors for allegedly agreeing to the increase. Within a month the councillors had resigned and the anti-collaborationist movement was in full swing.



# Why the kids

For decades black people have been confronted with the dilemma of whether to serve in separate "apartheid" institutions. The response has varied but it has always sparked controversy. The African National Congress, now a banned organisation, allowed its members to serve in the old Native Representative Council of 1936-1946. Today, however, blacks who serve in similar institutions are condemned as "collaborators" by Soweto students. PATRICK LAURENCE looks at the anti-collaboration campaign being waged by students against school boards in Soweto.

THE FORCED resignations of members of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council and then members of Soweto school boards marks the opening of a new phase in the political struggle which started on June 16 last year. At first sight it would appear that the students pressing for resignations from these organisations have drunk deeply from the well of anarchism, that by destroying these institutions they are deliberately creating a state of anarchy in Soweto.

The students see the separate or apartheid institutions as part of the "oppressive" system and the blacks serving on them as "collaborators". The underlying idea is simple: separate development cannot function without the cooperation of blacks and if blacks can be persuaded or coerced to withdraw from them the system will disintegrate in toto. The premise is not without validity. Consider:

- The black clerks who help process the documents which control the lives of blacks from cradle to grave.
- The black policemen who help enforce the pass laws.
- The black teachers who teach under Bantu Education.

- The homeland leaders who work from the "apartheid" platforms created by the Bantu Authorities Act, the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act and so on.

The anti-collaboration campaign opened with student pressure, including reported physical threats, on members of the UBC to resign. By early June the UBC dissolved with the resignation of its chairman, Mr David Thebehali, and several of his top councillors.

Flushed with success in spite of the detention of its executive, the Soweto Students' Representative Council turned its attention to the 26 school boards in Soweto. The first reported ultimatum to a school board to resign was the one delivered to the chairman of the Tsonga School Board, Mr Benjamin Mdaka, at the end of June.

The campaign spread in the first two weeks of July, as reports came in of resignations from several school boards.

Among them were the Xhosa West and East School Boards, the Zulu West School Board, the Meadowlands Zulu School Board, the Orlando Sotho School Board, the Meadowlands Batswana School Board and the Bavenda School Board. A combination of sympathy with, and fear of, the students prompted the resignations.

RDM 19/7/77 (236)

# School crisis talks today

## Staff Reporter

TWO meetings dealing with the Soweto school board crisis will be held today to prepare for the reopening of schools tomorrow.

Mr Josiah Khumalo, former chairman of the Zulu West School Board, said he will meet the headmasters of the 20 schools that were under his board.

They will discuss the

threat he made shortly after resigning to lock out the teachers and pupils at the 20 schools.

He said he would hand the schools' keys to the Department of Bantu Education as this was the only alternative after his board disbanded.

Mr Khumalo said a number of principals had pleaded with him not to lock them out. He said a

final decision would be made after having discussed the matter with them.

Mr Khumalo said he resigned after being approached by youths who said they were representing the Soweto Students Representative Council.

The secretaries of all the school boards will also meet to decide their fate. Their meeting was postponed last week.



336 RDM 20/1/77

# No Soweto school crisis, say officials

## Political Staff

BANTU Education Department officials are treating the situation in Soweto schools as "absolutely normal" — in spite of reported resignations from at least nine school boards during the school holidays.

About 150 000 students are expected to return to Soweto schools today.

Over the past two weeks the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) has run an intensive campaign to persuade or coerce members of the 26 school boards to resign.

Their purpose has been to remove one of the cornerstones of Bantu Education — the school boards which appoint and dismiss teachers and headmasters at the schools.

The Secretary of Bantu Education, Mr G J Rousseau, said yesterday: "I am not aware of a single resignation. The schools will open as normal."

And Mr Jaap Strydom, Johannesburg regional director of Bantu Education, said yesterday: "I regard the situation as absolutely normal. I am personally

aware of two letters of resignation."

He said the resignation letters came from individual members of the boards and not from the entire membership of two boards.

Yesterday Mr Josiah Khumalo, former chairman of the Zulu West Board, backed down from his previous tough stand. He had threatened to lock the 20 schools under his control and prevent them from reopening.

But yesterday he instructed the board secretary, Mr J C Tshabalala, to hand the keys to the principals and leave them with the decision of whether to "continue under the Bantu Education system."

Mr Strydom refused to say how he would respond if the boards had really collapsed in spite of no formal letters of resignation.

Only two options are open to the department if the boards have collapsed:

- To take over directly and appoint and dismiss teaching staff.

- Hold elections for both school committees and boards.

Mr Strydom said: "Whatever I do I will consult with the school committees."

There is one school committee for every school. School committees fall under school boards which are composed of delegates from the committees.

The present committee and boards in Soweto were set up under old regulations, which provided for nomination of about half of their members, including the chairmen and vice-chairmen.

The new regulations provide for fully elected committees and for election by the committees of at least two-thirds of the boards.

Secretaries to school boards in Soweto held a meeting behind closed doors yesterday. There was no official statement.

But Mr Hamilton Dlamlenze, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, confirmed that the resignation issue had been discussed.

It is understood some kind of emergency plan was agreed to until further discussions are held.



## SOWETO ELECTRICITY Hastening slowly

**Latest episode** in the Soweto electrification saga (negotiations with government began last August) is that the long-awaited report of the firm of consulting engineers commissioned by the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) will soon be finalised and a decision taken "within weeks".

The report examines both economic viability and technical aspects of the original Powercon consortium's proposals. The former centres on two points: recovery of the estimated R60m capital outlay; and recovery of actual running costs of the service.

At Stander, chief director of the Wrab, says that experience from other Reef townships indicates that break-even on servicing costs occurs when 70% of houses are connected. Recovery of the capital outlay is more problematic, especially since the people of Soweto are hardly in a position to pay premium electricity tariffs, as has been suggested in some quarters. Government is hoist on

its own petard here, since one of the standard methods of recovering municipal service infrastructure costs is from land rates. Until government grants land tenure to urban blacks it denies itself this method of financing.

Bob Aldworth, MD of Barclays, which is leading the banking consortium which offered to make the funds available, says that the basic terms of the loan have been agreed, and that the banks are now awaiting drafting of the final agreement. The terms are: R59,3m is to be drawn over three to four years, repayable over five years with interest at the prime rate, currently 13% per annum. The loan will be with the Wrab, but guaranteed by government, presumably the Department of Community Development. Indications are that for the Wrab's budgeting purposes the interest rate will be 9% per annum, with government footing the interest differential.

Apart from turning Soweto from a medieval candle city into one with modern lighting and heating, the spinoffs of the electrification project are enormous. Spencer Whiting, deputy MD of LTA, one of the contracting companies, estimates that it would provide jobs directly for some 2 000 skilled and unskilled black workers. Extensive training programmes for all aspects of the project, including its continuing maintenance

of appliances in Soweto over a five year period indicate sales of 58 000 stoves, 54 000 fridges, 67 000 irons, 38 000 heaters and approximately 13 000 washing machines, with obvious black employment demand in the appliance industry.

Aldworth also sees a possibility that, once the scheme is underway, foreign capital may be raised for this and similar black township infrastructure schemes. Since foreign five-year rates are substantially lower than in SA, around 9%-10%), the net cost of borrowing for the scheme could be lowered and capital inflow encouraged.

In the original feasibility study for the project, cost escalations of R11m were projected over the installation period. For every month that government delays its decision, the cost rises by R300 000. Meanwhile the only heat in Soweto is the simmer of political discontent.

## HOME OWNERSHIP Township tangle

The Johannesburg paper, *The World*, has headlined the fact that a recent survey revealed that "at least 95 000" black families are without adequate housing in the PWV area. The backlog in Soweto alone is 22 000 houses.

The lack of land tenure was one of the major grievances listed by blacks after last June's riots, and the Urban Founda-

would have to incorporate features such as security of tenure, free transferability, and mortgageability by either private or public sectors.

Quite what form such interim tenure should take is not clear, though precedent exists for the conversion of types of tenure, and a 99-year lease would be a starting point. Any shorter period would seriously affect the mortgageability and therefore marketability of the houses, even with changes in building society charters to lend against leases.

The very right of blacks to live in urban areas is still controlled by numerous laws including the infamous Section 10 of the Bantu Urban Areas Act, which provides among other things for the summary eviction of any township resident who in the opinion of the supervisor "ceases to be a fit and proper person" to reside in the residential area.

Since the extreme tenuousness of blacks' rights to reside in urban areas, whatever the form of land tenure, seriously affects their acceptability as borrowers to traditional lenders such as the building societies, the abolition of these laws is also a necessary prerequisite to any real involvement by the private sector in black housing, quite apart from the iniquity of the laws themselves.

Land tenure and permanence of residence are at the centre of black discontent in the townships. For any proposals to work they must therefore be discussed fully in advance by genuinely representative black opinion.



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Hudson, 1938). The grass cover having been weakened, usually with the

*Heteropogon contortus* - *Setaria flabellata* type by biotic factors (Staples &

of the general grass cover of an *Eragrostis chloromeles* - *Elionurus argenteus* -

possibly represents a retrogressive stage in the succession following a weakening

This, physiognomically, is a grassed dwarf shrubland community, which

as characterised by plot 148.

*Elionurus argenteus* co-dominant grassed dwarf shrubland community,

5.2.1 (iv) *Aster filifolius* - *Eragrostis chloromeles* - *Heteropogon contortus* -

as it is not readily accessible to stock.

*chloromeles* - *Elionurus argenteus* - *Heteropogon contortus* grassland community

Sandstone and is somewhat poor in species though it is classed in the *Eragrostis*

This sample was similar to plot 216 which also occupies a fallen block of Cave

the high cover value of *Eragrostis lehmanniana* with other species excluded.

This community is biotically induced by heavy grazing as expressed in

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nance, are envisaged.

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this area, but appears to prefer the hea

Aster filifolius is not prone to general invasion of all the clay soils of

become established and tend to increase in cover.

and Setaria flabellata while Trichoneura grandiglumis and Aristida congesta

Elionurus argenteus as well as the accompanying species Brachiaria serrata

resulting in a decrease of the dominant species Heteropogon contortus and

allows Aster filifolius encroachment which in turn shades out more grass

loss of such accompanying species as Harporchloa falx and Tristachya leucothrix,

Hudson, 1938). The grass cover having been weakened, usually with the

Heteropogon contortus - Setaria flabellata type by biotic factors (Staples &

of the general grass cover of an Eragrostis chloromeles - Elionurus argenteus -

possibly represents a retrogressive stage in the succession following a weakening

This, physiognomically, is a grassed dwarf shrubland community, which

as characterised by plot 148.

Elionurus argenteus co-dominant grassed dwarf shrubland community,

5.2.1 (iv) Aster filifolius - Eragrostis chloromeles - Heteropogon contortus -

as it is not readily accessible to stock.

chloromeles - Elionurus argenteus - Heteropogon contortus grassland community

Sandstone and is somewhat poor in species though it is classed in the Eragrostis

This sample was similar to plot 216 which also occupies a fallen block of Cave

the high cover value of Eragrostis lehmanniana with other species excluded.

This community is biotically induced by heavy grazing as expressed in



**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE  
EN -ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 1390

22 Julie 1977

**BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-TRANSVAALGEBIED. — REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE ADMINISTRASIE, INSTANDHOUDING, SANITASIE EN GESONDHEID VAN DIE NOODKAMPE VIR BANTOES GELEË TE ELLISRAS EN VAALWATER, LANDDROSDISTRIK WATERBERG, TRANSVAAL**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, vaardig hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by 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), die regulasies uit wat in Bylae 3 hiervan vervat is en verklaar dat genoemde regulasies van toepassing is in die noodkampe soos omskryf in Bylaes 1 en 2 hiervan, wat opgerig is vir die huisvesting van daklose Bantoes.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-Minister van Bantoesake.  
(Lêer A6/5/2/E10)

**BYLAE 1****ELLISRAS NOODKAMP**

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 387,63 hektaar, synde Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Vogelstruisfontein 472 geleë in die Registrasieafdeling LQ, distrik Waterberg, binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied te Ellisras, soos getoon op Plan 516 wat in die kantore van die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, Pretoria, en die Hoofdirekteur van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied te Pietersburg bewaar word, en as volg omskryf:

Begin by punt A van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Vogelstruisfontein 472 (Grondbrief 136 van 14 April 1971) geleë in die distrik Waterberg, Transvaal, te Ellisras; daarvandaan langs die noordelike tot noord-oostelike grens tot by punt B; daarvandaan in 'n suidelike tot suidoostelike rigting tot by punt C; daarvandaan in 'n westelike tot suidwestelike rigting tot by punt D; daarvandaan in 'n algemene westelike rigting tot by punt E; daarvandaan in 'n noordelike rigting tot by punt F; daarvandaan in 'n westelike rigting tot by punt G; daarvandaan in 'n noordelike rigting tot by die beginpunt A, sodat die geheel van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Vogelstruisfontein 472 ingesluit word.

**BYLAE 2****VAALWATER NOODKAMP**

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot plus-minus 17,1 hektaar, synde 'n gedeelte van die plaas Vaalwater 137, geleë in die Registrasieafdeling KR, distrik Waterberg, binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied te Vaalwater, soos getoon op Plan 505 wat in die kantore van die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, Pretoria, en die Hoofdirekteur van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied te Pietersburg bewaar word, en as volg omskryf:

Begin by punt A van die plaas Vaalwater 137, geleë in die distrik Waterberg, Transvaal te Vaalwater; daarvandaan in 'n suidelike rigting tot by punt B; daarvandaan in 'n westelike tot suidwestelike rigting tot by punt C; daarvandaan in 'n noordelike rigting tot by punt D; daarvandaan verder in 'n noordelike rigting tot by punt

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 1390

22 July 1977

**BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN TRANSVAAL AREA.—REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION, MAINTENANCE, SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE EMERGENCY CAMPS FOR BANTU SITUATE AT ELLISRAS AND VAALWATER, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF WATERBERG, TRANSVAAL**

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs hereby make on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by 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), the regulations contained in Schedule 3 hereto and declare that the said regulations shall apply in the emergency camps as defined in Schedules 1 and 2 hereto, which have been established for the accommodation of homeless Bantu.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.  
(File A6/5/2/E10)

**SCHEDULE 1****ELLISRAS EMERGENCY CAMP**

A certain area of land, 387,63 hectares in extent, being Portion 1 of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 472, situate in the Registration Division LQ, District of Waterberg, within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area at Ellisras, as shown on Plan 516, which is filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area at Pietersburg, and defined as follows:

Beginning at Point A of Portion 1 of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 472 (Title Deed 136, dated 14 April 1971) situate in the District of Waterberg, Transvaal, at Ellisras, thence along the northern to north-eastern boundary to point B; thence in a southerly to south-easterly direction to point C; thence in a westerly to south-westerly direction to point D; thence in a general westerly direction to point E; thence in a northerly direction to point F; thence in a westerly direction to point G; thence in a northerly direction to A; the point of beginning, so as to include the whole of Portion 1 of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 472.

**SCHEDULE 2****VAALWATER EMERGENCY CAMP**

A certain area of land, plus-minus 17,1 hectares in extent, being portion of the farm Vaalwater 137, situate in the Registration Division KR, District of Waterberg, within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area at Vaalwater, as shown on Plan 505, which is filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area at Pietersburg, and defined as follows:

Beginning at Point A of the farm Vaalwater 137, situate in the District of Waterberg, Transvaal, at Vaalwater; thence in a southerly direction to point B; thence in a westerly to south-westerly direction to point C; thence in a northerly direction to point D; thence further in a



E; daarvandaan in 'n oostelike tot noordoostelike rigting tot by die beginpunt A, sodat 'n gebied van plus-minus 17,1 hektaar ingesluit word.

### BYLAE 3

#### HOOFSTUK 1

##### *Woordomskrywing*

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy strydig met die sinsverband, beteken—

“Administrasieraad” die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied;

“Bantoe” 'n Bantoe soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet.

“Bantoesakekommissaris” die Bantoesakekommissaris met regsbevoegdheid;

“geregistreerde bewoner” enige persoon aan wie 'n perseel- of loseerderspermit wat nie ingetrek is nie, ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies uitgereik is;

“gemagtigde beampte” 'n gemagtigde beampte soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet;

“gesin” met betrekking tot 'n geregistreerde bewoner—

(a) die vrou en alle ongetroude seuns onder die ouderdom van 18 jaar van sodanige bewoner;

(b) alle ongetroude of weduweedogters van sodanige bewoner en hul kinders onder die ouderdom van 18 jaar, wat by sodanige bewoner woon; en

(c) enige ouer of grootouer van sodanige bewoner of van die vrou van sodanige bewoner wat weens hoë ouderdom, swakheid of enige ander ongeskiktheid, van sodanige bewoner afhanklik is;

“kamp” of “noodkamp” die gebiede omskryf in Bylaes 1 en 2;

“loseerder” enige persoon aan wie 'n loseerderspermit wat nie ingetrek is nie, ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies uitgereik is;

“loseerderspermit” 'n permit ingevolge regulasie 5A van Hoofstuk 2 uitgereik;

“mediese beampte” die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of die gesondheidsinspekteur van die stedelike plaaslike besture van Ellisras en Vaalwater, na gelang van die geval;

“perseelpermit” 'n permit ingevolge regulasie 5 van Hoofstuk 2 uitgereik;

“stadsgebiede van Ellisras en Vaalwater” die gebiede onder die regsbevoegdheid van die Administrasieraad;

“superintendent” die beampte wat deur die Administrasieraad vir die bestuur van die kamp aangestel is;

“Wet” die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945).

#### HOOFSTUK 2

##### NOODKAMPREGULASIES

##### *Aanstelling en pligte van superintendent*

1. (1) Die Administrasieraad stel 'n superintendent aan om die kamp te bestuur.

(2) Die superintendent is verantwoordelik vir die bestuur en administrasie van die kamp soos by hierdie regulasies vereis word, en ooreenkomstig sodanige wettige voorskrifte as wat hy van tyd tot tyd van die Administrasieraad ontvang.

(3) Die superintendent moet op 'n plek woon wat deur die Administrasieraad goedgekeur is en moet alle klagtes, vertoe of aanbevelings wat van tyd tot tyd deur die bewoners van die kamp tot hom gerig word, ontvang en, waar nodig, sodanige klagtes, vertoe of aanbevelings aan die Administrasieraad voorleë.

northerly direction to point E; thence in an easterly to north-easterly direction to A, the point of beginning, so as to include an area of plus-minus 17,1 hectares.

### SCHEDULE 3

#### CHAPTER 1

##### *Definitions*

1. In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context—

“Act” means the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945);

“Administration Board” means the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area;

“Authorized officer” means an authorized officer as defined in section 1 of the Act;

“Bantu” means a Bantu as defined in section 1 of the Act;

“Bantu Affairs Commissioner” means the Bantu Affairs Commissioner having jurisdiction;

“camp” or “emergency camp” means the areas defined in Schedules 1 and 2;

“family” in relation to a registered occupier means—

(a) the wife and all unmarried sons under the age of 18 years of such occupier;

(b) all unmarried or widowed daughters of such occupier, and their children under the age of 18 years, residing with such occupier; and

(c) any parent or grandparent of such occupier or of the wife of such occupier who by reason of old age, infirmity or any other disability is dependent on such occupier;

“lodger” means any person to whom a lodger's permit has been issued in terms of these regulations and which has not been cancelled;

“lodger's permit” means a permit issued in terms of regulation 5A of Chapter 2;

“medical officer” means the medical officer of health or the health inspector of the urban local authorities of Ellisras and Vaalwater, as the case may be;

“registered occupier” means any person to whom a site or lodger's permit, which has not been cancelled, has been issued in accordance with these regulations;

“site permit” means a permit issued in terms of regulation 5 of Chapter 2;

“superintendent” means the officer appointed by the Administration Board for the management of the camp;

“urban areas of Ellisras and Vaalwater” means the areas under the jurisdiction of the Administration Board;

#### CHAPTER 2

##### EMERGENCY CAMP REGULATIONS

##### *Appointment and duties of superintendent*

1. (1) The Administration Board shall appoint a superintendent to manage the camp.

(2) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the management and administration of the camp as required by these regulations and in accordance with such lawful instruction as he may from time to time receive from the Administration Board.

(3) The superintendent shall reside at a place approved by the Administration Board and shall receive all complaints, representations or recommendations that may from time to time be made to him by the residents of the camp and shall, where necessary, lay such complaints, representations or recommendations before the Administration Board.



*Die superintendent se verslag*

2. Minstens een maal elke drie maande, of wanneer die Administrasieraad dit verlang, moet die superintendent aan die Administrasieraad skriftelik verslag doen betreffende die toestande, gesondheid en bestuur van die kamp. Sodanige verslae moet vir 'n beamppte wat kragtens artikel 22 (3) van die Wet aangestel is ter insae beskikbaar wees.

*Aanplak van regulasies*

3. Die superintendent moet vir die inligting van die bewoners van die kamp 'n afskrif van hierdie regulasies in Afrikaans en Engels en in die Bantoetaal wat deur die bewoners van die kamp of deur 'n aansienlike gedeelte van hulle gepraat word, op 'n ooglopende plek by sy kantoor laat vertoon en in stand hou.

*Die mediese beamppte se verslag*

4. Die mediese beamppte moet jaarliks op 1 Julie skriftelik verslag doen aan die Bantoesake-administrasieraad oor die gesondheids- en sanitêre toestande van die kamp. Na oorweging moet afskrifte van elke sodanige verslag, tesame met die Bantoesake-administrasieraad se opmerkings daaroor, aan die Administrateur van die provinsie Transvaal en aan die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling gestuur word.

*Perseelpermitte*

5. (1) Elke manlike Bantoe wat 'n gesinshoof is en wat hom in die kamp wil vestig tesame met die lede van sy gesin en 'n perseel daarin wil verkry, moet persoonlik by die superintendent aansoek doen om 'n perseelpermit.

(2) As die superintendent daarvan oortuig is dat die applikant—

(a) 'n geskikte en bevoegde persoon is om in die noodkamp te woon; en

(b) bona fide in diens binne die regsgebied van die Administrasieraad is of 'n wettige ambag of beroep daarin uitoefen; en/of

(c) 'n perseel in die noodkamp verkry het wat goedgekeur is; en

(d) indien hy daarvoor aanspreeklik is, die gelde wat in regulasie 35 voorgeskryf word, vooruitbetaal het; en

(e) nie geweier het om huisvesting in 'n woning of ander huisvesting deur die Administrasieraad verskaf en aan hom aangebied, aan te neem nie; en

(f) nie aan 'n besmetlike of aansteeklike siekte ly nie; en

(g) bevoeg is om kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet, soos gewysig, in die stadsgebied te bly;

kan hy, as 'n perseel beskikbaar is aan sodanige applikant 'n perseelpermit uitreik en sodanige perseel aan hom toeken: Met dien verstande dat die onus om te bewys dat hy sodanige kwalifikasie besit in elk geval uitsluitlik op die applikant rus.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings vervat in subregulasie (1), kan die superintendent, mits die applikant voldoen aan die voorwaardes wat in subregulasie (2) (a) tot en met (g) uiteengesit is, 'n perseelpermit uitreik aan 'n volwasse vrou wat afhanklikes het om te onderhou, of aan 'n manlike persoon onder 21 jaar wat afhanklikes het om te onderhou: Met dien verstande dat wanneer 'n perseelpermit aan 'n minderjarige toegeken word dit op naam van die voog van sodanige minderjarige in trust vir sodanige minderjarige gedurende die tydperk van die minderjarigheid uitgereik moet word.

(4) Elke perseelpermit ooreenkomstig subregulasie (2) of (3) uitgereik, moet bepaal watter geboue, strukture of omheinings op die betrokke perseel opgerig mag word en geen ander gebou, struktuur, omheining of buitegebou mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent op sodanige perseel opgerig word nie.

*Superintendent's report*

2. The Superintendent shall, not less than once in every three months or when otherwise required by the Administration Board, report in writing to the Administration Board in regard to the conditions, health and management of the camp. Such reports shall be available for inspection by an officer appointed under section 22 (3) of the Act.

*Posting of regulations*

3. The superintendent shall cause a copy of these regulations in English and Afrikaans and in the Bantu language used by the residents of the camp or by any considerable number of them to be exhibited and maintained in a prominent place at his office for the information of the residents of the camp.

*The medical officer's report*

4. The medical officer shall annually on 1 July report in writing to the Administration Board on the health and sanitary conditions of the camp. Copies of every such report shall be forwarded after consideration and with the Administration Board's comments thereon to the Administrator of the Province of the Transvaal and to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development.

*Site permits*

5. (1) Every Bantu male person who is the head of a family and wishes to take up residence in the camp together with members of his family and to acquire a site therein shall apply in person to the superintendent for a site permit.

(2) The superintendent, on being satisfied that the applicant—

(a) is a fit and proper person to reside in the emergency camp;

(b) is bona fide employed within the area under the Administration Board's jurisdiction or is carrying on therein some lawful calling or occupation; and/or

(c) has obtained an approved site in the emergency camp; and

(d) if liable therefore, has paid in advance the fees prescribed in regulation 35; and

(e) has not refused to accept accommodation in a dwelling or other accommodation supplied by the Administration Board and offered to him; and

(f) is free from any infectious or contagious disease; and

(g) is qualified to remain in the urban area in terms of section 10 of the Act, as amended, may, if a site is available, issue to such applicant a site permit and allot him such site: Provided that the onus of proving the possession of such qualification shall in each case be entirely upon the applicant.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions contained in subregulation (1) the superintendent may, subject to the conditions set out in subregulations (2) (a) to (g), inclusive, issue a site permit to an adult female who has dependants to support or to a male person under 21 years of age who has dependants to support: Provided that when a site permit is granted to a minor it shall be issued in the name of the guardian of the minor in trust for such minor during the period of minority.

(4) Every site permit issued in terms of subregulation (2) or (3) shall specify what buildings, structures or fences may be erected on the relative site and no other building, structure, fence or outhouse shall be erected on such site without the written permission of the superintendent.



(5) Geen perseel wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies aan 'n persoon toegeken word, mag kleiner as 9 meter by 9 meter wees nie en elke perseel moet op behoorlike en doeltreffende wyse deur die superintendent afgebaken word.

(6) Die superintendent mag nie meer as een perseel aan een persoon toeken nie. Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasie word 'n manlike volwassene en 'n vroulike volwassene wat as man en vrou saamwoon, geag een persoon te wees.

(7) Geen perseel mag aan kinders wat by hul ouers of voogde woon, toegeken word nie.

#### *Loseerderspermitte*

5A. (1) Geen persoon (uitgesonderd die houer van 'n perseelpermit of die gesin van sodanige houer wie se name op sodanige perseelpermit voorkom) mag in die noodkamp woon nie, tensy hy eers 'n loseerderspermit verkry het.

(2) Indien die superintendent oortuig is dat die applikant—

(a) 'n geskikte en bevoegde persoon is om in die noodkamp te woon; en

(b) bona fide in diens binne die regsgebied van die Administrasieraad is of 'n wettige ambag of beroep daarin uitoefen; en/of

(c) wettiglik toegelaat is om binne die regsgebied van die Administrasieraad te kom, te wees en te bly as bona fide-gas van 'n houer van 'n perseelpermit vir 'n tydperk van 72 uur of langer; en

(d) huisvesting in die noodkamp verkry het wat goedgekeur is; en

(e) indien hy daarvoor aanspreeklik is, die gelde wat in regulasie 35 voorgeskryf word, vooruitbetaal het; en

(f) nie geweier het om huisvesting in 'n woning of ander huisvesting deur die Administrasieraad verskaf en aan hom aangebied, aan te neem nie; en

(g) nie aan 'n besmetlike of aansteeklike siekte ly nie; en

(h) bevoeg is om kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet, soos gewysig, in die stadsgebied te bly;

moet hy aan sodanige applikant 'n loseerderspermit uitreik: Met dien verstande dat in 'n spesiale geval waar die applikant weens hoë ouderdom, swakheid of dergelyke onbekwaamheid nie aan die vereistes van paragraaf (b) of (c) van hierdie subregulasie kan voldoen nie, die superintendent na goeë dunde die uitreiking of hernuwing van 'n loseerderspermit kan magtig asof die vereistes van genoemde paragrawe wel nagekom is.

(3) Elke loseerderspermit wat ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van regulasie 5A (2) uitgereik is, verval op die laaste dag van die maand waarvoor dit uitgereik is.

(4) Elke loseerderspermit kan hernuwe word as daar binne drie dae na die vervaldatum aansoek gedoen word by die superintendent, wat, as hy daarvan oortuig is dat die applikant voldoen aan die voorwaardes wat in regulasie 5A (2) (a) tot en met (h) van hierdie regulasies uiteengesit is en die geld in regulasie 35 voorgeskryf, betaal het, sodanige loseerderspermit moet hernuwe. 'n Permit aldus hernuwe, verval op die laaste dag van die maand waarvoor dit uitgereik is.

(5) Elke loseerderspermit moet die naam van die houer vermeld, die naam van die houer van die perseelpermit wat gemagtig is om die houer van sodanige loseerderspermit te huisves, en die nommer van die perseel of woning waar die houer van sodanige loseerderspermit gehuisves word. Geen houer van 'n loseerderspermit mag op enige ander perseel of in enige ander woning woon nie as dié wat in sy loseerderspermit aangedui word.

(5) No site allotted to any person in terms of these regulations shall be less than 9 metres by 9 metres in size and each site shall be properly and adequately demarcated by the superintendent.

(6) The superintendent shall not allot more than one site to one person. For the purposes of this regulation an adult male and an adult female living together as husband and wife shall be deemed to be one person.

(7) No site shall be allotted to any children living with their parents or guardians.

#### *Lodgers' permits*

5A. (1) No person (other than the holder of a site permit or the family of such holder, whose names appear on such site permit) shall reside in the emergency camp unless he shall first have obtained a lodger's permit.

(2) The superintendent, on being satisfied that the applicant—

(a) is a fit and proper person to reside in the emergency camp; and

(b) is bona fide employed within the area under the Administration Board's jurisdiction or is carrying on therein some lawful calling or occupation; and/or

(c) is lawfully permitted to enter, be and remain in the area under the Administration Board's jurisdiction as a bona fide guest of the holder of a site permit for a period of 72 hours or longer; and

(d) has obtained approved accommodation in the emergency camp; and

(e) if liable therefore, has paid in advance the fees prescribed in regulation 35; and

(f) has not refused to accept accommodation in a dwelling or other accommodation supplied by the urban local authority and offered to him; and

(g) is free from any infectious or contagious disease; and

(h) is qualified to remain in the urban area in terms of section 10 of the Act, as amended, shall issue to such applicant a lodger's permit: Provided that in any special case where the applicant, by reason of old age, infirmity or similar incapacity is unable to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (b) or (e) of this subregulation, the superintendent may in his discretion authorise the issue or renewal of a lodger's permit as if the requirements of the said paragraphs had been satisfied.

(3) Every lodger's permit issued in accordance with the provisions of regulation 5A (2) shall expire on the last day of the month for which it was issued.

(4) Every lodger's permit may be renewed on application within three days of the date of expiry to the superintendent who, if he is satisfied that the applicant fulfils the conditions set out in regulation 5A (2) (a) up to and including (h) of these regulations, and has made payment of the fee prescribed in regulation 35, shall renew such lodger's permit. Any permit so renewed shall expire on the last day of the month for which it was issued.

(5) Every lodger's permit shall show therein the name of the holder, the name of the site permit holder authorised to accommodate the holder of such lodger's permit and the number of the site or dwelling where the holder of a lodger's permit shall reside at any site. No holder of a lodger's permit shall reside at any site or dwelling other than that shown in his lodger's permit.



(6) 'n Loseerderspermit is nie oordraagbaar nie en verval en word *ipso facto* ingetrek as die houer daarvan verander van woonplek soos in sodanige permit vermeld of by intrekking, vervalling of beëindiging van die betrokke perseelpermit (as daar is).

(7) Die superintendent mag nie 'n loseerderspermit uitreik nie, tensy—

(a) die houer van die perseelpermit wat betrekking het op die woning ten opsigte waarvan die loseerderspermit uitgereik gaan word tot die uitreiking daarvan ingestem het; of

(b) die eienaar van die woning ten opsigte waarvan die loseerderspermit uitgereik gaan word tot die uitreiking daarvan ingestem het.

(8) Die houer van 'n perseelpermit ten opsigte van wie se perseel 'n loseerderspermit uitgereik is, moet onmiddellik aan die superintendent rapporteer wanneer die loseerder nie meer in sy woning of op sy perseel woon nie.

(9) Geen persoon mag in die noodkamp 'n persoon wat nie in besit is van 'n geldige loseerderspermit uitgereik ten opsigte van sy perseel, in 'n woning of plek onder sy beheer huisves of toelaat om daar te woon nie, tensy sodanige persoon andersins ingevolge hierdie regulasies gemagtig is om daarin te woon.

(10) Elke houer van 'n loseerderspermit ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie regulasie uitgereik, moet die bedrag voorgeskryf in regulasie 35 aan die Administrasieraad vooruitbetaal.

#### *Oprigting van geboue, wonings, omheinings of ander strukture*

6. (1) Van tyd tot tyd moet die Administrasieraad aan die superintendent skriftelike voorskrifte uitreik aangaande die boumetode of boumateriale wat gebruik moet word vir die bou van enige gebou, woning, omheining of ander struktuur in die kamp of vir die herstel of verandering daarvan.

(2) Geen persoon mag by die bou van enige gebou, woning, omheining of ander struktuur enige boumateriaal gebruik wat nie eers deur die superintendent goedgekeur is nie, en laasgenoemde moet slegs boumateriaal wat nog nie tevore gebruik is nie, of wat, as hulle gebruik is, van goeie gehalte en in 'n goeie toestand is, goedkeur.

#### *Kennisgewing aangaande voltooiing van geboue*

7. (1) Elke geregistreerde bewoner of persoon deur die Administrasieraad gemagtig om enkelkwartiere vir sy werknemers op te rig, moet die superintendent daarvan in kennis stel sodra 'n nuwe woning of gebou deur hom opgerig of die verandering of herbouing daarvan of aanbouing daarvan voltooi is, en geen sodanige gebou of woning mag bewoon of gebruik word voordat dit deur die superintendent geïnspekteer en goedgekeur is nie.

(2) Enige woning, gebou, verandering daarvan of aanbouing daaraan wat nie deur die superintendent goedgekeur is nie, is 'n ongemagtigde struktuur en die superintendent kan gelas dat dit onmiddellik gesloop word en, ingeval sodanige bevel nie gehoorsaam word nie, kan hy dit self sloop of laat sloop.

#### *Onderverhuur of oordrag van wonings of die woon van ongemagtigde persone daarin*

8. (1) Geen woning of deel daarvan mag onderverhuur word nie tensy skriftelike toestemming vooraf van die superintendent verkry is.

(2) Geen perseelpermit mag oorgedra word nie tensy skriftelike toestemming vooraf van die superintendent verkry is: Met dien verstande dat geen sodanige toestemming verleen word nie tensy die persoon aan wie oorgedra word, voldoen aan die voorwaardes uiteengesit in regulasie 5 en die voorgeskrewe gelde betaal, en die persone van wie

(6) A lodger's permit shall not be transferable and shall lapse and be *ipso facto* cancelled if the holder thereof changes his residence as specified in such permit or on the cancellation, expiry or termination of the relative site permit (if any).

(7) The superintendent shall not issue a lodger's permit unless—

(a) the holder of the site permit relating to the dwelling in respect of which the lodger's permit is to be issued has consented to the issue thereof; or

(b) the owner of the dwelling in respect of which the lodger's permit is to be issued has consented to the issue thereof.

(8) The holder of a site permit in respect of whose site a lodger's permit has been issued shall forthwith report to the superintendent when the lodger ceases to reside in his dwelling or on his site.

(9) No person shall in the emergency camp accommodate or permit to reside in any dwelling or place under his control any person not in possession of a current lodger's permit issued in respect of his site except when such person is otherwise authorised in terms of these regulations to reside therein.

(10) Every holder of a lodger's permit issued in terms of this regulation shall pay in advance to the Administration Board the amount prescribed in regulation 35.

#### *Erection of buildings, fences or other structures*

6. (1) The Administration Board shall, from time to time, issue to the superintendent written instructions regarding the method of construction and building materials to be used in the construction of any building, dwelling, fence or other structure in the camp or in the repair or alteration thereof.

(2) No person shall incorporate in any building, dwelling, fence or other structure any building material which has not received the prior approval of the superintendent who shall approve only such material as has not already been used or, having been used, is of good quality and in good condition.

#### *Notification of completion of buildings*

7. (1) Every registered occupier or person authorised by the Administration Board to construct single quarters for his employees shall give notice to the superintendent of the completion of any new dwelling or building erected by him or of the alteration or rebuilding thereof or addition thereto and no such dwelling or building shall be occupied or used until it has been inspected and approved by the superintendent.

(2) Any dwelling, building, alteration thereof or addition thereto which has not been approved by the superintendent shall be an unauthorised structure and the superintendent may order its immediate demolition and should such order not be obeyed, may demolish it himself or cause it to be demolished.

#### *Subletting or transfer of dwellings or residence of unauthorised persons therein*

8. (1) No dwelling or portion thereof shall be sublet without the prior written permission of the superintendent.

(2) No site permit shall be transferred without the prior written permission of the superintendent: Provided that no such permission shall be granted unless the transferee



oorgedra word nie agterstallig is met die betaling van enige huur wat ten opsigte van daardie perseel betaalbaar is nie.

(3) Die houer van 'n perseelpermit mag geen persoon op die perseel aan hom toegeken, huisves, wat nie ingevolge hierdie regulasies geregtig is om op sodanige perseel te woon nie.

#### *Woon in die kamp*

9. Geen persoon, uitgesonderd 'n geregistreerde bewoner of die gesin van sodanige bewoner mag in die kamp woon nie, tensy hy eers 'n loseerderspermit verkry het.

#### *Binnegaan van en teenwoordigheid in kamp*

10. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 9 moet iedere persoon, uitgesonderd 'n Bantoe, wat die noodkamp wil binnegaan vooraf of by aankoms by die kantoor van die superintendent, sy assistent of sodanige ander amptenaar van die Administrasieraad, as wat deur die superintendent aangewys is, aansoek doen om 'n toegangspermit.

(2) Iedere Bantoe, nie wettiglik woonagtig in die noodkamp ingevolge hierdie regulasies nie, wat die noodkamp wil binnegaan en langer as twee-en-sewentig uur daarin wil bly, moet by die kantoor van die superintendent, sy assistent of sodanige ander amptenaar van die Administrasieraad, wat deur die superintendent aangewys is, aansoek doen om 'n loseerderspermit.

(3) Indien die superintendent of sodanige ander amptenaar van die Administrasieraad as wat deur die superintendent aangewys is, van mening is dat 'n applikant soos in subregulasies (1) en (2) van hierdie regulasie vermeld, 'n geskikte en bevoegde persoon is om in die noodkamp te wees, kan hy aan sodanige applikant die betrokke permit uitreik teen betaling van sodanige gelde as wat voorgeskryf mag wees, en sodanige permit is geldig vir sodanige tydperk as wat die superintendent of ander amptenaar van die Administrasieraad wat deur die superintendent aangewys is, goed mag ag: Met dien verstande dat sodanige permit te eniger tyd volgens die goedgekeurde van die superintendent deur hom ingetrek kan word sonder verstrekking van redes vir sodanige intrekking.

(4) 'n Persoon wat in die noodkamp gevind word sonder die magtiging ingevolge hierdie regulasies om daarin te wees, kan deur die superintendent of iemand deur hom daartoe gemagtig, hetsy in die algemeen of in die besonder, gelas word om die noodkamp onverwyld te verlaat.

(5) Die volgende persone is vrygestel van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie:

(a) Werknemers van die Administrasieraad in die uitvoering van hul pligte;

(b) Iede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweg- en Hawepolisie in die uitvoering van hul pligte;

(c) predikante, geregistreerde geneeshere, verpleegsters en vroedvroue in die wettige uitoefening van hul beroep of amp en sendelinge wat huweliksbevestigers is; en

(d) staatsamptenare, balju's en bodes van die hof en hul behoorlik gemagtigde plaasvervangers in die uitvoering van hul pligte.

#### *Binnekoms of uitgang slegs op gemagtigde wyse*

11. Geen persoon mag die kamp op 'n ander manier as deur 'n ingang of uitgang wat deur die Administrasieraad vir die doel aangebring is, binnegaan of verlaat nie.

#### *Intrek van perseelpermitte*

12. (1) 'n Perseelpermit kan, nadat die superintendent die houer daarvan minstens een maand skriftelike kennis van sy voorneme gegee het, deur die superintendent ingetrek word as sodanige houer—

(a) vir 'n ononderbroke tydperk van meer as een maand voor die uitreiking van sodanige kennisgewing

fulfils the conditions set out in regulation 5 and pays the fees prescribed and the transferor is not in arrear with the payment of any rent in respect of such site.

(3) The holder of a site permit shall not accommodate on the site allotted to him any person not entitled to reside upon such site in terms of these regulations.

#### *Residence in camp*

9. No person other than a registered occupier or the family of such occupier shall reside in the camp, unless he has first obtained a lodger's permit.

#### *Entry into and presence in camp*

10. (1) Except as provided in regulation 9 any person, other than a Bantu, desirous of entering the emergency camp, shall prior to or on arrival apply for an entry permit at the office of the superintendent, his assistant or such other officer of the Administration Board as the superintendent may designate.

(2) Any Bantu, not lawfully resident in the emergency camp in terms of these regulations, who desires to enter and remain in the emergency camp for longer than seventy-two hours shall apply for a lodger's permit to the superintendent, his assistant or such other officer of the Administration Board as the superintendent may designate.

(3) If the superintendent or such other officer of the Administration Board as the superintendent may designate, is of the opinion that any applicant referred to in subregulations (1) and (2) of this regulation is a fit and proper person to be in the emergency camp, he may issue the relevant permit to such applicant on payment of such fees as may be prescribed. Such permit shall be valid for such period as the superintendent, or such other officer of the Administration Board as the superintendent may designate, may deem fit: Provided that such permit may in the discretion of the superintendent at any time be withdrawn by him without furnishing reasons for such withdrawal.

(4) Any person found in the emergency camp without the authority to be therein in terms of these regulations, may be ordered by the superintendent or any person authorised by him either specifically or generally to remove from the emergency camp forthwith.

(5) The following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of this regulation:

(a) Employees of the Administration Board in the discharge of their duties;

(b) members of the South African Police and the South African Railways and Harbours Police in the discharge of their duties;

(c) ministers of religion, registered medical practitioners, nurses and midwives in the lawful following of their profession or calling and missionaries who are marriage officers; and

(d) Public servants, sheriffs and messengers of the court and their duly authorised deputies in the discharge of their duties.

#### *Entry or exit by authorised means only*

11. No person shall enter or leave the camp other than by any entrance or exit provided by the Administration Board for such purpose.

#### *Cancellation of site permits*

12. (1) Any site permit may, on the superintendent's giving the holder thereof not less than one month's notice in writing of his intention to do so, be cancelled by the superintendent on such holder's—

(a) being, for a continuous period of more than one month before the issue of such notice, unemployed



werkloos was of nie 'n wettige ambag of beroep binne die stadsgebied uitgeoefen het nie; of

(b) vir 'n tydperk van meer as een maand sonder die toestemming van die superintendent buite die stadsgebied in diens was; of

(c) sonder gegronde rede versuim om binne die tydperk wat deur die superintendent bepaal is enige gebou, struktuur of omheining op die betrokke perseel te voltooi; of

(d) nadat hy skriftelike kennisgewing van die Administrasieraad, handelende volgens die skriftelike verslag van die mediese beampte, ontvang het om 'n woning, gebou, buitegebou, omheining of ander struktuur te herstel, te verander, te herbou of te sloop, binne drie maande na die datum waarop sodanige kennisgewing ontvang is en sonder gegronde rede versuim, weier of nalaat om sodanige voorskrifte uit te voer; of

(e) die perseel ten opsigte waarvan die perseelpermit uitgereik is, vir 'n tydperk van meer as een maand sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent verlaat of ontruim; of

(f) te eniger tyd onbevoeg blyk te wees of word om 'n bewoner van die kamp ingevolge regulasie 5 te wees; of

(g) wanneer hy daartoe gelas word deur die superintendent, versuim of weier om na enige lokasie of Bantodorp soos bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê kragtens onderskeidelik artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van die Wet, te verhuis, of na sodanige ander plek buite die stadsgebied waar hy wettiglik gehuisves mag word; of

(h) ingevolge artikel 10 van die Wet die stadsgebied moet verlaat; of

(i) sodanige permit verkry het deur 'n valse, onjuiste of misleidende verklaring te doen wat wesenlik die uitreiking van sodanige permit raak, wetende dat dit vals, onjuis of misleidend is; of

(j) se teenwoordigheid in die kamp volgens die uitsluitlike en onbepaalde diskresie van die Administrasieraad onwenslik is: Met dien verstande dat die Administrasieraad nie verplig is om enige rede te verstrek vir sy beslissing nie, en by sodanige intrekking van die perseelpermit moet die houer daarvan en sy gesin die kamp onverwyld verlaat; of

(k) skuldig bevind word aan die oortredings van onwettige brou of verkoop van Bantoebier, drank of enige brousel genoem in die Drankwet, 1928.

(2) 'n Persoon wat die houer was van 'n perseelpermit ingetrek kragtens subregulasie (1) en wat enige verbeterings op die perseel in sodanige permit vermeld, aangebring het of 'n belang by sodanige verbeterings verkry het, het die reg om voor die datum waarop die intrekking van sodanige permit in werking tree, sodanige verbeterings van die perseel te verwyder, of sy belang by sodanige verbeterings aan 'n koper wat deur die Administrasieraad goedgekeur is, te verkoop.

(3) As die houer van 'n perseelpermit wat ingetrek is, versuim, nalaat of weier om gebruik te maak van die reg wat in subregulasie (2) uiteengesit word, kan die Administrasieraad sodanige verbeterings sloop of die belang van sodanige houer by sodanige verbeterings verkoop teen 'n prys wat in ooreenstemming met die Bantoesakekommissaris vasgestel moet word en nadat gelde wat verskuldig is en koste wat aangegaan is, afgetrek is, moet die Administrasieraad die saldo aan sodanige houer betaal of aan die Bantoesakekommissaris vir betaling aan sodanige houer: Met dien verstande dat as die Administrasieraad en die Bantoesakekommissaris nie kan ooreenkom aangaande die prys waarvan in hierdie subregulasie melding gemaak word nie, die Administrasieraad sodanige belang per openbare veiling moet verkoop.

or not following within the urban area some lawful occupation or calling; or

(b) being employed without the permission of the superintendent for a period of more than one month outside the urban area; or

(c) failing without reasonable cause to complete any building, structure or fence on the relative site within the period stipulated by the superintendent; or

(d) having received written notice from the Administration Board, acting upon the written report of the medical officer, to repair, alter, rebuild or demolish any dwelling, building, outhouse, fence or other structure, failing, refusing or neglecting within three months of the date of receipt of such notice and without reasonable cause to carry out such instructions; or

(e) leaving or vacating for a period of more than one month, without the written permission of the superintendent, the site in respect of which the site permit was issued; or

(f) at any time proving to be or becoming ineligible to qualify as a resident in the camp in terms of regulation 5; or

(g) failing or refusing to move to any location or Bantu township defined, set apart and laid out in terms of section 2 (1) (a) and (b), respectively, of the Act when required to do so by the superintendent, or to such other place outside the urban area where he may lawfully be accommodated; or

(h) being required in terms of section 10 of the Act to leave the urban area; or

(i) having acquired such permit by making a false, incorrect or misleading statement material to the issue of such permit, knowing such statement to be false, incorrect or misleading; or

(j) presence in the camp being undesirable in the sole and absolute discretion of the Administration Board: Provided that the Administration Board shall not be obliged to furnish any reason for its decision and on such cancellation of the site permit the holder thereof and his family shall forthwith leave the camp; or

(k) being found guilty of the offences of illicit brewing or selling of Bantu beer, liquor or any concoction mentioned in the Liquor Act, 1928.

(2) Any person who has held any site permit which has been cancelled in terms of subregulation (1) and who has erected on the site referred to in that permit shall have the right, before the date of the coming into operation of the cancellation of such permit, to remove such improvements from the site or to dispose of his interest in such improvements to a purchaser approved by the Administration Board.

(3) Should the holder of any site permit which has been cancelled fail, neglect or refuse to avail himself of the right set out in subregulation (2), the Administration Board may demolish such improvements or may dispose of such holder's interest in such improvements at a price to be fixed in consultation with the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, and after deducting the amount of any fees due and any expenses incurred the Administration Board shall pay the balance to such holder or to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner to be held for payment to such holder: Provided that should the Administration Board and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner be unable to come to an agreement in regard to the price referred to in this subregulation, the Administration Board shall dispose of such interest by public auction.



(4) As 'n permithouer sterf, het die persoon wat by wet daarop geregtig is om die boedel van sodanige houer te bereedder dieselfde regte ingevolge subregulasie (2) of (3) ten opsigte van die verwydering of verkoop van verbeterings as sodanige houer.

(5) Geen bewoner van die kamp het die reg om of by die ontbinding van die kamp of te eniger tyd 'n eis vir vergoeding ten opsigte van enige verbeterings wat hy op enige perseel aangebring het, teen die Administrasieraad in te stel nie: Met dien verstande dat sodanige bewoner alle materiaal van die perseel kan verwyder wat aldus verwyder kan word sonder om die grond te beskadig.

#### *Intrekking van perseelpermitte en uitsetting by wanbetaling*

13. (1) As 'n persoon versuim om enige bedrag waarvoor hy ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Hoofstuk aanspreeklik is, binne een maand na die datum waarop sodanige bedrag verskuldig en betaalbaar is, te betaal, kan die superintendent nadat hy sodanige persoon een maand skriftelik kennis van sy voorneme gegee het enige permit wat aan sodanige persoon uitgereik is en wat hom magtig om in die kamp te wees of te woon, intrek met ingang van die datum in sodanige kennisgewing genoem.

(2) As 'n perseelpermit kragtens die bepalings van subregulasie (1) ingetrek is, het die Administrasieraad die reg om enige verbeterings of eiendom op die perseel in sodanige permit vermeld, van die hand te sit, en nadat die bedrag wat deur die persoon wie se perseelpermit aldus ingetrek is, verskuldig is, en redelike koste afgetrek is van die bedrag wat deur die verkoop opgebring is, moet die saldo, as daar is, aan sodanige persoon oorhandig word: Met dien verstande dat die Administrasieraad minstens 14 dae kennis moet gee van sy voorneme om hierdie reg uit te oefen deur sodanige kennisgewing aan sodanige persoon te laat beteken of, as sy verblyfplek nie bekend is nie, deur 'n afskrif van die kennisgewing aan die hoofdeur van die woning of kamer wat deur hom bewoon is, te laat aanplak.

#### *Register van bewoners*

14. (1) Die superintendent moet 'n register hou, hieronder 'n register van bewoners genoem.

(2) Die superintendent moet in die register van bewoners die naam en volledige besonderhede aanteken van elke persoon aan wie 'n perseelpermit of loseerderspermit ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies uitgereik is, asook die name van al die ander persone wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies toegelaat word om kragtens enige perseelpermit of loseerderspermit in die kamp te woon asook besonderhede van die betaling van tariefgelde deur alle sodanige persone. Die aantekening van 'n persoon se naam in die register van bewoners is *prima facie*-bewys van die reg wat sodanige persoon het om in die kamp te woon en te bly.

#### *Opgawe van bevolking*

15. 'n Opgawe van die bevolking van die kamp moet by sodanige tussenpose as wat die Administrasieraad bepaal, deur die superintendent by die Administrasieraad ingedien word.

#### *Aantekening van geweierde aansoeke*

16. Die superintendent moet aantekening hou van die name van persone wie se aansoek om 'n perseelpermit of 'n loseerderspermit geweier is, asook die redes vir elke sodanige weiering en moet, wanneer deur die Administrasieraad daartoe gelas, 'n afskrif van sodanige aantekening aan die Administrasieraad voorleë.

(4) In the event of the death of any permit holder, the person entitled by law to administer the estate of such holder shall have the same rights under subregulation (2) or (3) in respect of the removal, or disposal or improvements as such holder.

(5) No resident of the camp shall, either on the disestablishment of the camp or at any time, have any claim against the Administration Board for compensation in respect of any improvements made by him to any site: Provided that such resident may remove from the site materials which can be so removed without damaging the land.

#### *Cancellation of site permits and ejectment for default*

13. (1) If any person fails to pay any sum for which he is liable in terms of the provisions of this Chapter within one month of the date on which such sum becomes due and payable, the superintendent may, in giving such person one month's notice in writing of his intention to do so, cancel any permit issued to such person to be or reside in the camp with effect from the date set out in such notice.

(2) If any site permit is cancelled in terms of the provisions of subregulation (1), the Administration Board shall be entitled to dispose of any improvements or property on the site referred to in such permit, and after the amount owing by the person whose site permit has been cancelled and reasonable costs have been deducted from any amount realised by such disposal, the balance, if any shall be handed to such person: Provided that the Administration Board shall give at least 14 days' notice of its intention to exercise this right by serving such notice on such person, or, if his whereabouts are unknown, by affixing a copy thereof to the main door of the dwelling or room which has been occupied by him.

#### *Register of occupiers*

14. (1) The superintendent shall keep a register, hereinafter called a register of occupiers.

(2) The superintendent shall enter in the register of occupiers the name and full particulars of every person to whom a site permit or lodger's permit has been issued in accordance with these regulations and also the names of every other person who in terms of these regulations is permitted by virtue of any site permit or lodger's permit to reside in the camp as well as particulars of the payment of tariff fees by all such persons. The entry of any person's name in the register of occupiers shall be *prima facie* proof of such person's right to reside and remain in the camp.

#### *Population return*

15. A return showing the population of the camp shall be submitted by the superintendent to the Administration Board at such intervals as may be decided upon by the Administration Board.

#### *Record of refusals*

16. The superintendent shall keep a record of the names of the persons whose applications for a site permit or a lodger's-permit have been refused and the reasons for each such refusal and shall submit a copy of such record to the Administration Board when required to do so by the Administration Board.



*Wonings en persele moet genommer word*

17. (1) Die superintendent moet 'n nommer aan elke perseel in die kamp toeken en moet die nommer wat aan elke perseel toegeken is, duidelik leesbaar aan die buitekant van die hoofdeur van die woning wat op sodanige perseel opgerig is, laat verf of opskryf of aanheg. Die superintendent moet sodanige nommer op alle tye in 'n leesbare toestand hou.

(2) Die Administrasieraad moet alle materiaal wat nodig is om nommers aan die wonings aan te bring en in 'n leesbare toestand te hou, aan die superintendent verskaf.

*Persele, wonings en geboue moet sindelik gehou word*

18. Elke geregistreerde bewoner moet enige woning en gebou op sy perseel in 'n goeie toestand en orde hou. Geen persoon mag vuilgoed, mis, vullis, afval, uitskot of rommel op enige perseel hou, vergaar of stort, of laat hou, vergaar of stort, of toelaat dat dit gehou, vergaar of gestort word op so 'n wyse dat dit 'n oorlas, of nadeling of gevaarlik vir die gesondheid is nie. Verder moet die geregistreerde bewoner sy perseel op alle tye van onkruid en rommel skoon hou.

*Vullisbakke*

19. (1) Die Administrasieraad moet 'n voldoende aantal gemeenskaplike vullisbakke in die kamp verskaf waarin alle rommel, vuilgoed of afval, van watter aard ook al, geplaas moet word.

(2) Geen persoon mag enige rommel, vuilgoed of afval, van watter aard ook al op enige ander plek as in 'n vullisbak wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) verskaf word, plaas of laat plaas of toelaat dat dit aldus geplaas word nie.

(3) Die Administrasieraad moet alle rommel, vuilgoed of ander afval wat geplaas word in die vullisbakke wat ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie verskaf is, by gereelde tussenpose, soos deur die mediese beampte voorgeskryf, van die kamp laat verwyder en op sodanige plek of plekke as wat deur die mediese beampte goedgekeur word, laat stort.

*Klerewasgeriewe*

20. Die Administrasieraad kan 'n plek in die kamp afsonder en daar geskikte geriewe verskaf waar die bewoners klere kan was, en die superintendent moet van tyd tot tyd voorskrifte uitreik waarby die gebruik van sodanige wasgeriewe geregleer word.

*Watervoorsiening en sanitasie*

21. (1) Die Administrasieraad moet 'n genoegsame voorraad skoon water verskaf op gerieflike plekke binne die kamp.

(2) Die Administrasieraad moet voldoende en bevredigende gemeenskaplike sanitêre geriewe van 'n soort deur die mediese beampte goedgekeur, vir die afsonderlike gebruik deur die twee geslagte van persone wat in die kamp woon, verskaf, en moet sodanige geriewe in 'n skoon en higiëniese toestand hou.

*Aangee van aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte*

22. Indien 'n persoon in die kamp aan 'n aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly, moet die geregistreerde bewoner van die perseel waarop sodanige persoon woon of aange-tref word, of in geval van sy dood of ongeskiktheid, die oudste volwasse bewoner op sodanige perseel, dadelik die naam van sodanige persoon en alle ander feite ten opsigte van sodanige persoon waarvan hy kennis dra, by die superintendent aangee.

*Mediese beampte of assistent kan perseel betree*

23. Die mediese beampte of sy gemagtigde assistent kan te eniger tyd enige hut of woning of gebou in die kamp binnegaan en alle persone daarbinne wat vermoedelik aan 'n aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly of aan

*Dwellings and sites to be numbered*

17. (1) The superintendent shall allot a number to each site in the camp and shall cause the number allotted to each site to be legibly painted or inscribed on or affixed to the outside of the main door of the dwelling erected on such site. The superintendent shall at all times keep such numbers in a legible condition.

(2) The Administration Board shall supply the superintendent with all material necessary for the numbering of dwellings and for maintaining such numbers in a legible condition.

*Sites, dwellings and buildings to be kept clean*

18. Every registered occupier shall keep any dwelling and building on his site in good condition and order. No person shall keep, accumulate or deposit or cause or suffer to be kept, accumulated or deposited on any site any filth, manure, dirt, refuse, garbage or rubbish so as to be a nuisance, or injurious or dangerous to health and the registered occupier shall further keep his site free from weeds and rubbish at all times.

*Refuse receptacles*

19. (1) The Administration Board shall provide an adequate number of communal refuse receptacles in the camp into which all rubbish, filth or litter of any kind shall be deposited.

(2) No person shall deposit or cause or suffer to be deposited in any place other than in a receptacle provided in terms of subregulation (1) any rubbish, filth or litter of any description.

(3) The Administration Board shall cause all rubbish, filth or other litter deposited in receptacles provided in accordance with this regulation, to be removed from the camp at regular intervals prescribed by the medical officer and deposited at such site or sites as may be approved by him.

*Washing facilities*

20. The Administration Board may set apart a place in the camp and provide thereat suitable clothes-washing facilities where residents may wash clothes, and the superintendent shall from time to time issue instructions regulating the use of such washing facilities.

*Water supply and sanitation*

21. (1) The Administration Board shall provide a sufficient supply of pure water at convenient places within the camp.

(2) The Administration Board shall provide in the camp sufficient and satisfactory communal sanitary facilities of a type approved by the medical officer for the separate use of the members of each sex of persons residing in the camp, and shall maintain such facilities in a clean and hygienic condition.

*Reporting infectious or contagious diseases*

22. If any person in the camp suffers from any infectious or contagious disease, the registered occupier of the site on which such person resides or is found or, in the case of his death or incapacity, the eldest adult resident on such site shall immediately report to the superintendent the name of an all other facts known in respect of such person.

*Entering of premises by medical officer or assistant*

23. The medical officer or his authorised assistant may at any time enter any hut or dwelling or building in the camp and examine all persons therein suspected of suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or of having



sodanige aansteeking of besmetting blootgestel was, ondersoek, en enige persoon wat by die mediese beampte of sy gemagtigde assistent die indruk wek dat hy aan enige aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly of aan die besmetting daarvan blootgestel was, kan op las van die mediese beampte verwyder word na sodanige plek binne of buite die kamp as wat die Administrasieraad aanwys vir die opnemings van sodanige persone, en kan deur 'n soortgelyke bevel daar aangehou word totdat hy volgens die oordeel van die mediese beampte vry van besmetting is.

*Superintendent en ander beamptes het reg op toegang*

24. Die superintendent en enige beampte wat kragtens artikel 22 (3) van die Wet aangestel is, kan op enige redelike tyd, met inagneming van die gerief van die bewoners, enige woning of perseel in die kamp vir inspeksiedoeleindes binnegaan.

*Geboortes en sterfgevalle moet aangegee word*

25. Die geregistreerde bewoner van 'n perseel waarop 'n geboorte of sterfgeval plaasvind, of in geval van sy dood of ongeskiktheid, die oudste volwasse bewoner op sodanige perseel, moet dadelik sodanige geboorte of sodanige sterfgeval by die superintendent aangee en aan hom alle besonderhede verstrek wat nodig is vir die behoorlike invul van die register van bewoners.

*Inligting moet verstrek word*

26. Ten einde die superintendent in staat te stel om die register van bewoners te hou, is dit die plig van elke bewoner van die kamp om aan die superintendent sodanige inligting te verstrek as wat hy verlang.

*Openbare vergaderings, byeenkomste en vermaaklikhede*

27. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van enige ander Wet, moet 'n persoon wat voornemens is om 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkoms in die kamp te belê of toe te spreek, die superintendent minstens 72 uur vooraf in kennis stel van die reëlings wat vir sodanige vergadering of byeenkoms getref is. Met dien verstande dat die superintendent na goeë dunde korter kennisgewing kan aanvaar.

(2) Geen openbare vergadering of vermaaklikheid in die kamp mag later as 23h00 sonder die goedkeuring van die superintendent voortgesit word nie; ook mag geen openbare vergadering of vermaaklikheid in die kamp later as die verlengde tyd wat deur die superintendent goedgekeur is, voortgesit word nie.

(3) Geen persoon mag, sonder dat die skriftelike goedkeuring van die superintendent vooraf verkry is, by die persone wat op 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkoms in die kamp aanwesig is, geld, uitgesonderd vir bona fide kerkdoeleindes, kollekteer nie.

(4) Indien daar redelike gronde bestaan om te vermoed dat die hou van 'n vergadering of byeenkoms in die kamp 'n rusverstoring kan veroorsaak of daartoe kan lei, kan sodanige vergadering of byeenkoms met die spesiale goedkeuring van die plaaslike landdros, nadat hy oorleg gepleeg het met die plaaslike polisiebeampte, verbied word.

(5) Geen bepaling van hierdie regulasie is op 'n vergadering of byeenkoms vir bona fide-bruilofs, -begrafnisse en -kerkdoeleindes van toepassing nie.

*Belemmering van werk van beamptes*

28. Geen persoon mag die superintendent of 'n ander werknemer van die Administrasieraad of 'n beampte ingevolge artikel 22 (3) van die Wet aangestel in die uitvoering van sy plig hinder nie.

been exposed to such infection or contagion, and any person who appears to the medical officer or to his authorised assistant to be suffering from or to have been exposed to infection by any infectious or contagious disease may, by order of the medical officer, be removed to such place either within or beyond the camp as the Administration Board may appoint for receiving such persons and may by a like order be therein detained until such time as, in the opinion of the medical officer, he shall be free from infection.

*Right of entry by superintendent and other officers*

24. The superintendent and any officer appointed in terms of section 22 (3) of the Act, may, at any reasonable time, having regard to the convenience of the residents, enter any dwelling or site in the camp for inspection purposes.

*Reporting of births and deaths*

25. The registered occupier of any site on which a birth or death occurs or, in the case of his death or incapacity, the eldest adult resident on such site shall forthwith report such birth or death to the superintendent and furnish him with all particulars required for the proper completion of the register of occupiers.

*Information to be supplied*

26. For the purpose of enabling the superintendent to keep the register of occupiers, it shall be the duty of every resident of the camp to give the superintendent such information as he may require.

*Public meetings, assemblies and entertainments*

27. (1) Subject to the provisions of any other law, any person who proposes to convene or address a public meeting or assembly of persons in the camp shall notify the superintendent at least 72 hours beforehand of the arrangements made for such meeting or assembly: Provided that the superintendent may in his discretion accept shorter notice.

(2) No public meeting or entertainment in the camp shall be continued later than 23h00 without the approval of the superintendent, nor shall any public meeting or entertainment in the camp be continued later than any extended time approved by the superintendent.

(3) No person shall, without the prior written approval of the superintendent, collect any money for purposes other than bona fide church purposes from the persons present at any public meeting or assembly in the camp.

(4) If there be reasonable ground for believing that the holding of any meeting or assembly in the camp might provoke or lead to a breach of the peace, such meeting or assembly may, with the special approval of the local magistrate given after reference to the local police officer, be prohibited.

(5) Nothing in this regulation contained shall apply to any meeting or assembly for bona fide wedding, funeral and church purposes.

*Obstruction of officers*

28. No person shall obstruct the superintendent or other employee of the Administration Board or any officer appointed in terms of section 22 (3) of the Act in the execution of his duty.



*Aanhou van diere*

29. Geen persoon mag 'n hond, perd, koei, muil, donkie, bok, vark, pluimvee of enige ander lewende hawe in die kamp aanhou nie, uitgesonderd met die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent wat enige aansoek om sodanige toestemming kan toestaan of weier.

*Belemmering van verkeer en persone*

30. Geen persoon mag in 'n straat, pad of openbare plek binne die kamp sit, lê, staan, drentel of vergader of op 'n ander wyse sodanige straat, pad of openbare plek versper sodat verkeer belemmer word of teen 'n persoon wat van sodanige straat, pad of openbare plek wettiglik gebruik maak, stamp of sodanige persoon andersins lastig val nie.

*Beskadiging van omheinings*

31. Geen persoon mag, tensy hy behoorlik deur die Administrasieraad daartoe gemagtig is, oor of deur 'n omheining, muur of hek wat die kamp inkamp, klim of dit moedswillig beskadig of daaraan peuter nie.

*Openbare rusverstoring*

32. Geen persoon mag op 'n straat, pad of openbare plek of in 'n private woning of perseel binne die kamp die openbare rus verstoer deur te skreeu, rusie te maak, te twis, te vloek of vuil, beledigende, dreigende of skeldtaal te gebruik of deur onbetaamlike, wanordelike of geweldadige gedrag nie.

*Ontlasting of urinering in strate*

33. Geen persoon mag hom ontlast of urineer in 'n straat, pad, deurgang, sypaadje, voetpad, oop ruimte of openbare plek in die kamp op 'n ander plek as die behoorlike plek wat vir die doel verskaf is in 'n latrine of urinoir nie.

*Verstoring van die oppervlakte van die grond*

34. Geen persoon mag op enige wyse in die oppervlakte van die grond in die kamp grawe, dit verwyder of verstoer nie behalwe in die gebiede deur die superintendent aangewys.

*Tarief*

35. (1) Die volgende gelde moet maandeliks deur die persoon wat daarvoor aanspreeklik is by die kantoor van die superintendent aan die Administrasieraad vooruitbetaal word en wel voor of op die sewende dag van iedere maand:

(a) Per maand of gedeelte daarvan deur die houer van 'n perseelpermit of 'n persoon wat die houer van sodanige permit moet wees:

- (i) Ellisraskamp: R4.
- (ii) Vaalwaterkamp: R5.

(b) Ellisras en Vaalwaterkampe: Deur die houer van 'n loseerderspermit of 'n persoon wat die houer van sodanige permit moet wees:

- (i) eenlopende, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1,50;
- (ii) getroude persoon by wie 'n kind woon: R2 per maand of gedeelte daarvan.

*Appel*

36. (1) Enige Bantoe wie se aansoek om 'n perseelpermit of loseerderspermit deur die superintendent geweier is en elke bewoner van die kamp wat veronreg voel oor enige optrede of besluit van die superintendent of ander beampte van die Administrasieraad aan wie die administrasie van hierdie regulasies opgedra is, kan binne 14 dae na die datum van sodanige weiering, optrede of besluit teen sodanige weiering, optrede of besluit na die Bantoesake-kommissaris appelleer. Nadat behoorlike ondersoek inge-

*Keeping of animals*

29. No person shall keep any dog, horse, cow, mule, donkey, goat, pig, poultry or other form of livestock in the camp save with the written permission of the superintendent who may grant or refuse any application for such permission.

*Obstruction of traffic and persons*

30. No person shall sit, lie, stand, loiter or congregate in, or in any other manner encumber, any street, road or public place within the camp so as to obstruct traffic or jostle or otherwise interfere with any person lawfully using such street, road or public place.

*Damage to fences*

31. No person shall, unless authorised thereto by the Administration Board, climb over or through any fence, wall or gate enclosing the camp or wilfully damage such fence, wall or gate, or interfere therewith.

*Disturbance of the public peace*

32. No person shall disturb the peace by shouting, wrangling, quarrelling, swearing or by using obscene, abusive, insulting or threatening language or by unseemly, disorderly or violent behaviour in the street, road or public place or in any private dwelling or premises within the camp.

*Defecating or urinating in streets*

33. No person shall defecate or urinate in any street, road, lane, sidewalk, footpath, open space or public place in the camp, other than in the proper place provided for the purpose in a lavatory or urinal.

*Disturbance of surface of soil*

34. No person shall in any way dig into or remove or disturb the surface of the soil in the camp except in such areas as may be designated by the superintendent.

*Tariff*

35. (1) The following fees shall be payable to the Administration Board monthly in advance at the office of the superintendent before or on the seventh day of each month by the person liable therefore:

(a) Monthly or part thereof by the holder of a site permit or any person required to be the holder of such permit:

- (i) Ellisras Camp: R4.
- (ii) Vaalwater Camp: R5.

(b) Ellisras and Vaalwater Camps: By the holder of a lodger's permit or any person required to be the holder of such permit:

- (i) Single person, per month or part thereof: R1,50;
- (ii) married person who has a child resident with him: R2 per month or part thereof.

*Appeal*

36. (1) Any Bantu who has been refused a site permit or lodger's permit by the superintendent and any resident of the camp aggrieved by any action or decision of the superintendent or other officer of the Administration Board charged with the administration of these regulations, may within 14 days of the date of such refusal, action or decision appeal to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner against such refusal, action or decision. After due inquiry, at which the superintendent or other officer



stel is, waarby die superintendent of ander beampte van die Administrasieraad geregtig is om sy optrede te regverdig, kan die Bantoesakekommissaris—

(i) sodanige superintendent of ander beampte gelas om geriewe ingevolge hierdie regulasies toe te staan, as dit blyk dat sodanige geriewe sonder goeie rede geweier is; of

(ii) 'n ander bevel na goeie dunnke uitreik.

(2) Daar kan ook verder by wyse van 'n beëdigde verklaring geappelleer word na die Hoofbantoesakekommissaris met regsbevoegdheid, wie se beslissing finaal is: Met dien verstande dat sodanige appèl binne 14 dae na die besluit van die Bantoesakekommissaris aangeteken word.

### HOOFSTUK 3

#### HANDEL DRYF

##### *Woordomskrywing*

1. In hierdie Hoofstuk, tensy strydig met die sinsverband, beteken—

“advertensie” enige sirkulêre, stroobiljet, pamflet, boekie, aanplakbiljet, plakkaat, reklamekaart, reklamebord, hetsy met die hand geskryf, gedruk, geskilder, gegraveer of gebosseleer of enige ander middel wat daarop bereken is om belangstelling in en die verkoop van enige produkte, goedere of handelsware of die dienste van enige fabrikant, handelaar of onderneming te stimuleer;

“handelaar” 'n persoon wat handel dryf;

“handel dryf” om enige handel of besigheid te dryf of enige beroep uit te oefen om wins daaruit te verkry;

“onderneming” enige handel, besigheid of beroep deur 'n handelaar gedryf of uitgeoefen.

##### *Handeldryf verbode*

2. (1) Geen perseelpermit ingevolge regulasie 5 van Hoofstuk 2 uitgereik, verleen aan die houer daarvan of aan enige lid van sy gesin die reg om in die kamp handel te dryf nie.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 5, mag geen persoon wie ook al, hetsy 'n geregistreerde bewoner al dan nie, enige handel in die kamp dryf of enigiets doen om die handel van enige onderneming te bevorder nie.

(3) Geen perseel ten opsigte waarvan 'n perseelpermit uitgereik is of enige ander perseel mag gebruik word as 'n depot vir die opberging, vertoning of verspreiding van die produkte, goedere of handelsware van enige fabrikant, handelaar of onderneming hoegenaamd nie.

##### *Advertensies*

3. Geen advertensies van enige aard hoegenaamd mag in die kamp in enige vorm versprei of vertoon word nie sonder die skriftelike toestemming vooraf van die superintendent verkry is.

##### *Smousery en ventery*

4. (1) Geen persoon mag as 'n smous of venter in die kamp optree of handel dryf of sy ware in enigeen van hierdie hoedanighede in die kamp uitstal nie.

(2) Geen persoon mag binne die kamp, sonder die voorafgaande goedkeuring van die superintendent, vir enige onderneming bestellings werf of opneem nie.

5. Die bepalings van hierdie Hoofstuk is nie op die Administrasieraad van toepassing nie.

of the Administration Board shall be entitled to be heard in support of his action, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner may—

(i) order such superintendent or other officer of the Administration Board to grant the appellant facilities under these regulations if it appears that such facilities have been unreasonably withheld; or

(ii) make such other order as may be deemed fit.

(2) A further right of appeal shall lie by way of affidavit to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner having jurisdiction whose decision shall be final: Provided that such appeal shall be noted within 14 days of the decision of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

### CHAPTER 3

#### TRADING

##### *Definitions*

1. In this Chapter, unless inconsistent with the context—

“advertisement” means any circular, leaflet, pamphlet, booklet, poster, placard, showcard, signboard, whether handwritten, printed, painted, engraved or embossed, or any other device calculated to stimulate interest in and to promote the sale of the products, wares, merchandise or services of any manufacturer, trader or undertaking;

“trader” means any person engaged in trading;

“trading” means engaging in any trade, business or occupation for gain;

“undertaking” means any trade, business or occupation carried on by a trader.

##### *Trading not allowed*

2. (1) No site permit issued in accordance with regulation 5 of Chapter 2 shall confer on the holder thereof or any member of his family the right to engage in trading within the camp.

(2) Subject to the provisions of regulation 5, no person whomsoever, whether a registered occupier or otherwise, shall engage in trading in the camp or do any thing in furtherance of the trading of any undertaking.

(3) No site in respect of which a site permit has been issued or any other site shall be used as a depot for the storage, display or distribution of the products, wares or merchandise of any manufacturer, trader or undertaking whatsoever.

##### *Advertising*

3. No advertisement of any nature whatsoever shall be distributed or displayed within the camp in any form without the prior approval in writing of the superintendent.

##### *Hawking and peddling*

4. (1) No person shall act as a hawker or pedlar or trade or exhibit his wares in either capacity in the camp.

(2) No person shall, without the prior approval of the superintendent, canvass or solicit orders within the camp for any undertaking.

5. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the Administration Board.



#### HOOFSTUK 4

##### ALGEMEEN

Nieteenstaande enige teenstrydige bepaling in hierdie regulasies vervat, kan die Administrasieraad en enige persoon, maatskappy, korporasie of instelling, met die voorafgaande goedkeuring van die Administrasieraad en behoudens sodanige bepalings en voorwaardes as wat die Administrasieraad mag stel, enige geboue of strukture op sodanige perseel of persele deur die Administrasieraad vir sodanige doel goedgekeur, oprig vir die huisvesting van alleenlopende arbeiders wat bona fide binne die stadsgebied in diens is. Die geld ten opsigte van 'n arbeider aldus gehuisves, word deur sodanige arbeider betaal of by gebreke daarvan deur die werkgever van sodanige arbeider teen die tarief in regulasie 35 van Hoofstuk 2 bepaal ten opsigte van losceiderspermitte, of teen sodanige ander tarief as wat die Administrasieraad hef. Met dien verstande egter dat waar die Administrasieraad die oprigting van huisvesting vir 'n bepaalde getal arbeiders gemagtig het, hy op die persoon, maatskappy, korporasie of instelling wat sodanige huisvesting verskaf die gelde kan verhaal ten opsigte van sodanige bepaalde getal arbeiders ongeag die werklike getal arbeiders op enige tydstip aldus gehuisves.

#### HOOFSTUK 5

##### MISDRYWE EN STRAFBEPALINGS

###### 1. (1) 'n Persoon wat—

(a) die bepalings van regulasie 5A (1), (5), (8) of (9) of regulasie 6 (2) of regulasie 7 (1) of regulasie 8 (1) of (3) of regulasie 9 of regulasie 10 (1) of (2) of regulasie 11 of 18 of regulasie 19 (2) of regulasie 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 of 34 van Hoofstuk 2 oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen; of

(b) opsetlik en sonder die magtiging van die Administrasieraad enige regulasies wat vertoon en in stand gehou word soos bepaal in regulasie 3 van Hoofstuk 2, ontsier of daaraan peuter; of

(c) materiaal wat nie eers deur die superintendent goedgekeur is soos bepaal in regulasie 6 (2) van Hoofstuk 2 nie, vir 'n woning, gebou, omheining of ander struktuur in die kamp gebruik; of

(d) die houer van 'n perseelpermit of 'n lid van die gesin van sodanige houer was en versuim om die kamp onverwyld te verlaat na intrekking van sodanige permit ingevolge die bepalings van regulasie 12 (1) van Hoofstuk 2 of wat, nadat hy die kamp verlaat het, dit weer binnekom of daarin gevind word terwyl hy nie ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies gemagtig is om dit weer binne te kom of om daarin te wees nie; of

(e) enige nommer wat toegeken en gevef, opgeskryf of aangeheg is soos bepaal in regulasie 17 (1) van Hoofstuk 2, opsetlik skend, uitwis of vernietig; of

(f) opsetlik die binnegaan van 'n woning of perseel in die kamp deur die mediese beampte, superintendent of ander beampte ingevolge regulasie 23 of 24 van Hoofstuk 2 belemmer; of

(g) nadat hy deur die superintendent versoek is om sodanige inligting as wat die superintendent nodig het vir die hou van 'n register vereis by hierdie regulasies en soos bepaal in regulasie 26 van Hoofstuk 2 of wanneer

#### CHAPTER 4

##### GENERAL

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, the Administration Board and any person, company, corporation or institution, with the prior approval of the Administration Board and subject to such terms and conditions as the Administration Board may stipulate, may erect any buildings or structures on such site or sites as have been approved by the Administration Board for such purpose, for the accommodation of single labourers who are bona fide employed within the urban area. The fee in respect of a labourer so accommodated shall be paid by such labourer or in default of which by the employer of such labourer at the rate provided for in regulation 35 for lodgers' permits or at such other rate as the Board may impose: Provided however, that where the Administration board has authorised the erection of accommodation for a specified number of labourers it may recover from the person, company, corporation or institution providing such accommodation, the fees in respect of such specified number of labourers irrespective of the actual number of labourers so accommodated at any time.

#### CHAPTER 5

##### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

###### 1. (1) Any person who—

(a) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of regulation 5A (1), (5) (8) or (9) or regulation 6 (2) or regulation 7 (1) or regulation 8 (1) or (3) or regulation 9 or regulation 10 (1) or (2) or regulation 11 or 18 or regulation 19 (2) of regulation 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 or 34 of Chapter 2; or

(b) wilfully and without the authority of the Administration Board defaces or tampers with any regulations exhibited and maintained as provided in regulation 3 of Chapter 2; or

(c) incorporates in any dwelling, building, fence or other structure in the camp any material which has not received the prior approval of the superintendent as provided in regulation 6 (2) of Chapter 2; or

(d) having been the holder of a site permit, or a member of the family of such holder, fails to leave the camp forthwith on the cancellation of such permit in terms of the provisions of regulation 12 (1) of Chapter 2 or, having left the camp, re-enters it or is found therein not being authorised in terms of these regulations to re-enter it or be therein; or

(e) wilfully defaces, obliterates or destroys any a number allotted and painted, inscribed or affixed as provided in regulation 17 (1) of Chapter 2; or

(f) wilfully obstructs the entry into any dwelling or site in the camp of the medical officer, superintendent or other officer in terms of regulation 23 or 24 of Chapter 2; or

(g) on being requested by the superintendent to give such information as may be required by the superintendent for the keeping of any register required by these regulations and as provided in regulation 26 of



sodanige inligting nodig is vir die doeltreffende administrasie van hierdie regulasies, sonder gegronde redes versuim, nalaat of weier om sodanige inligting te verstrek of inligting verstrek wat vals, onjuis of misleidend is, wetende dat dit vals, onjuis of misleidend is; of

(h) 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkoms ten opsigte waarvan die superintendent nie vooraf in kennis gestel is nie soos bepaal in regulasie 27 (1) van Hoofstuk 2 in die kamp belê, hou of toespreek; of

(i) nadat hy 'n openbare vergadering of vermaaklikheid in die kamp belê of georganiseer het, toelaat dat sodanige vergadering of vermaaklikheid later as 23h00 voortgesit word sonder die goedkeuring van die superintendent of later as die verlengde tyd wat deur die superintendent goedgekeur is kragtens regulasie 27 (2) van Hoofstuk 2; of

(j) sonder dat die skriftelike goedkeuring van die superintendent vooraf verkry is, by die persone wat op 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkoms in die kamp aanwesig is geld, uitgesonderd vir bona fide-kerkdoeleindes, kollekteer; of

(k) 'n vergadering of byeenkoms wat verbied is soos bepaal in regulasie 27 (4) van Hoofstuk 2 hou, toespreek of bywoon; of

(l) die bepalinge van regulasie 2 (2) of (3), regulasie 3 of regulasie 4 (1) of (2) van Hoofstuk 3 oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen; of

(m) versuim om 'n bedrag waarvoor hy ingevolge die bepalinge van hierdie regulasies aanspreeklik is, te betaal binne 'n maand na die datum waarop dit verskuldig en betaalbaar word;

begaan 'n misdryf;

2. 'n Manspersoon wat gebruik maak van sanitêre geriewe wat uitsluitlik vir die gebruik van vrouspersone verskaf is en 'n vrouspersoon wat gebruik maak van sanitêre geriewe wat uitsluitlik vir die gebruik van manspersone verskaf is en iemand wat gemeenskaplike sanitêre geriewe gebruik op 'n wyse wat die plek vuil en onhygiënies kan maak, begaan 'n misdryf.

3. 'n Persoon wat aan 'n misdryf kragtens hierdie regulasies skuldig bevind word, is strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R50 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande of met sowel sodanige boete as sodanige gevangenisstraf: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) 'n persoon wat aan 'n misdryf vermeld in subregulasie 1 (d) skuldig bevind word, benewens enige ander straf wat opgelê kan word, uit die kamp uitgesit kan word;

(ii) 'n persoon wat aan 'n misdryf vermeld in subregulasie 1 (m) skuldig bevind word, benewens enige ander straf wat opgelê kan word, deur die hof gelas kan word om die bedrag wat, na bevind word, deur hom verskuldig is, binne sodanige tydperk as wat in die bevel genoem word, te betaal of, by wanbetaling binne sodanige tydperk, tot gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een maand gevonnissen kan word: Met dien verstande dat geen sodanige gevangenisstraf wat uitgedien is tot gevolg het dat sodanige persoon van sy aanspreeklikheid vir die verskuldigde bedrag onthef word nie of dat 'n geding vir die invordering daarvan nie meer ingestel kan word nie: Voorts met dien verstande dat geen persoon ten opsigte van versuim om dieselfde skuld te betaal 'n tweede keer gestraf mag word nie.

Chapter 2, or, when such information of these regulations, fails, neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to give such information, or gives information which is false, incorrect or misleading, knowing it to be false, incorrect or misleading; or

(h) convenes, holds or addresses a public meeting or assembly of persons in the camp in respect of which public meeting or assembly of persons the superintendent has not been notified beforehand as provided in regulation 27 (1) of Chapter 2; or

(i) having convened or organised a public meeting for entertainment in the camp, allows such public meeting or entertainment to continue later than 23h00 without the approval of the superintendent or later than the extended time approved by the superintendent in terms of regulation 27 (2) of Chapter 2; or

(j) without the prior written approval of the superintendent, collects money for purposes other than bona fide church purposes from the persons present at any meeting or assembly of persons in the camp; or

(k) holds, addresses or attends a meeting or assembly which has been prohibited as provided in regulation 27 (4) of Chapter 2; or

(l) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of regulation 2 (2) or (3), regulation 3 or regulation 4 (1) or (2) of Chapter 3; or

(m) fails to pay any sum for which he is liable in terms of the provisions of these regulations within one month of the date on which it becomes due and payable;

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any male person using any sanitary facilities provided for the exclusive use of female persons and any female person using any sanitary facilities provided for the exclusive use of male persons and, any person using any communal facilities in any manner calculated to render the facilities unclean and unhygienic shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Any person convicted of any offence under these regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R50 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment: Provided that—

(i) any person convicted of an offence mentioned in subregulation (1) (d) may, in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed, be ejected from the camp;

(ii) any person convicted of an offence mentioned in subregulation (1) (m) may, in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed, be ordered by the court to pay, within such period as the order may specify, the amount which is found to be owing by such person or, in default of payment within such period, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month: Provided that no such imprisonment undergone shall have the effect of cancelling the liability or barring an action for recovery of the amount due by such person: Provided further that no person shall be punished a second time in respect of failure to pay the same debt.



# Don't resign, school board officials told

Staff Reporter

SOWETO school board secretaries were yesterday urged not to resign when they met at the department of Bantu Education offices in Johannesburg.

The regional director of Bantu Education, Mr Jaap Strydom, said the meeting was to clarify the position after some secretaries had been asked to resign.

"The secretaries act as a link between the schools and the circuit. We must not allow the education system to grind to a halt," he said.

"Even if all school boards resigned, the resignations of secretaries did not become automatic because they have different obligations."

He said none of the school board members in Soweto had officially resigned and as far as the Department of Bantu Education was concerned they still existed.

He believed that if the various school boards in Soweto decided to hold a meeting it would be well attended.

Table 2. Denomination

tional adherents.

another denomination,

in which the majority

The following is a breakdown of the number of homesteads

Household and Denomination

school.

Possibly this was associated with his attendance at an LEC mission

lived, suggested quietly that he was now a member of the LEC.

although his mother's mother, in whose house he and his siblings

But her 18 year old eldest son had opted out of Church membership,

mother of six children, her five younger children were all Anglican.

following their mother. In another case of an unmarried Anglican

of his own, and their young children were Anglican members,

himself married an Anglican woman. He had no particular preferences

the son of an unmarried woman of the Roman Catholic Church had

for their denominational allegiance. There was one case where

father. Descendants of unmarried mothers are, however, interesting

an unmarried mother, they join the Church of their mother's

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# 'Quit' cal

## Soweto's 'Com demand tota

By IVOR WILKINS

SOWETO'S most powerful black pressure group, the Committee of Ten, has drawn up a blueprint demanding total autonomy for the city — which it hopes to present to the Prime Minister.

The committee — its official title is the Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee — was formed at a recent meeting of prominent Soweto residents.

Although the most widely-supported group in Soweto it is not yet recognised by the Government. The committee's chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana refused to disclose details of the plan, completed on Friday night, but I understand key features include:

- Total autonomy for Soweto.
- City council status.
- Responsibility direct to Parliament.
- The West Rand Administration Board must be disbanded.
- Control of education.
- Control of the police force.
- Power to raise taxes.
- Machinery for municipal elections.

It is understood that under the "total autonomy" heading are proposals for major changes in Government policy.

For example, influx control would possibly be scrapped or fall under the administration of the Soweto local authority.

Trading rights in the city, presently restricted



# l to black

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## mittee of Ten' al autonomy

by Government policy, would be reviewed and controlled by the new city council.

On Tuesday the committee will present its blueprint to the body of leading Soweto residents who elected it.

On Sunday it will be laid before the people of Soweto at a public meeting in the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

If it is approved, the committee will seek a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to negotiate for Government acceptance of the plan.

Dr Motlana has said that the Government's proposed community council system is totally unacceptable.

Soweto has wallowed without leaders or administrative structures since

students pressured the Urban Bantu Council to disband in June.

Other official structures are crumbling under student pressure. School boards have resigned and it is reported that the campaign has spread to include pressure on black policemen.

The Committee of Ten, which consists of moderate adult leaders, appears to have student support.

Representatives of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) were present at its inaugural meeting along with members of the South African Students' Association (Saso) and the Black People's Convention (BPC).

This backing will give the Committee of Ten considerable bargaining power in negotiations.

By ENOCH DUMA

**COLONEL P. J. ("Tony") Visser, the CID chief in Soweto, says he has uncovered a plot by militant students to force black policemen to resign.**

In addition, students have ordered teachers to resign in September after collecting their annual bonus cheques.

It is feared that all children in Soweto might be asked to stop going to school after September.

At one school — Thesele Secondary — classes came to a halt this week after members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council addressed students and asked them what education they wanted.

They all replied: "National!"

A teacher said: "Several of us have been told to prepare to resign after September." He and several others said they would do as the students told them.

Col Visser said: "I know the Soweto students are working on a plan to intimidate black police in Soweto into resigning.

"I am prepared to maintain law and order at all cost for the sake of the peace-loving majority. My advice to the dissidents is to hold a lawful meeting to iron out their grievances.

"Trying to force individuals to resign or organisations to disband is utterly wrong.

"Nothing good will be achieved by intimidation. It's a futile exercise which can only produce ill feelings."

Members of the SSRC said they knew nothing of the alleged plot.

"It's new to us," said one student leader. "True, we brought about the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council and we have asked members of school boards to disband, but we have had nothing to do with black police."

### 'Persuasion'

So far students are winning their psychological warfare by "persuading" people working within the framework of Government policy to resign.

Some have been branded as "collaborators", "traitors" and "stooges".

Mr Jaap Strydom, Regional Director of Bantu Education, said: "Board members must take their own decisions. I cannot stop people from resigning.

"If the boards disband, school secretaries will provide a link between the schools and my department.

"After all, the secretaries are doing a full time job as employees of the department. They cannot simply resign. In terms of our regulations they must give three months' notice.

"There is no cause for panic. Things are normal. So far I have received two

## Teachers also told to go

resignations from members of school boards.

"I cannot imagine pupils cutting off their own education by sending their teachers away. That sounds incredible," said Mr Strydom.

A total of 159 458 students in 302 schools will be affected if Soweto's 4 000 teachers resign. The teachers are answerable to 19 school boards, with powers of hiring and dismissing, and eight committee boards.

### Attack

Mr M. B. Mdaka, chairman of the Machangana School Board, resigned this week after his family was allegedly threatened by two young men who claimed to be acting on behalf of the SSRC.

In another incident, eight pupils were arrested at Naledi High School on Thursday after a traffic officer was attacked with pangas in his house and then dragged to the school.

In the Pretoria township of Mamelodi, nine school and committee boards have been told by student militants they must resign by midnight tonight. A letter warned them "something will happen" if you don't comply.

Mr A. N. P. Lubbe, inspector of schools in the Pretoria East Circuit, yesterday denied holding a meeting with members of school boards to discuss the ultimatum.

He said the meeting was called to discuss classroom building projects and admission of pupils next year.

## police

# 'Homes for blacks' drive started

(2) 336

## Labour Reporter

An industry drive to start "unleashing the enormous potential of black home ownership" has begun in the Vaal Triangle.

To provide the benefits of home ownership for their own senior em-

ployees and for the black community at large, a group of three Vereeniging employers has:

● Town-planned an open section of Sebokeng township into an elite suburb of 306 stands of attractive cluster housing, for homes

priced about R7 000 each.

● Started to canvas sponsorship among other employers for a total of about 11 show houses of various designs, to be completed by the end of this year.

● Invited all other Vaal Triangle employers to join the project, pointing out that loans to black home buyers are no problem.

● Announced plans for full consultation with and participation of black workers in the design phase, which starts now.

"We also see this project as a means of promoting black skill, workmanship and enterprise at all levels — design, construction and servicing," said Mr Ben Venter, one of the originators of the idea.

## LOAN SCHEME

He said the project would have been impossible without the loan scheme offered by the Vaal Triangle Administration Board with building society co-operation.

Black buyers needed only a 10 percent deposit and could borrow the rest from the board on building society terms.

The new suburb was designed for blacks earning more than R250 a month, Mr Venter said.

Mr Venter, personnel manager of Nordberg Manufacturing Company (phone 838-4751, Johannesburg), has two associates in the initiative.

They are Mr Dave Thompson, industrial relations director of Massey-Ferguson (phone 45022, Vereeniging); and Mr Kalie Buhr, group non-white affairs manager of Stewarts and Lloyds (phone 22-2221, Vereeniging).



# Blacks told to be 'evolutionary'

STAR 25/7/77

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**Political Correspondent**  
The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Cruywagen, advised urban blacks today to take transfer of more powers in an evolutionary way, rather than make sweeping demands.

Reacting to plans by Soweto's Committee of Ten to demand total autonomy for Johannesburg's black areas, Mr. Cruywagen said blacks should make use of the avenues being offered them so

they would be ready to take further powers.

He claimed the Committee of 4Ten had submitted no proposals to the Government concerning autonomy, nor had it requested any interviews with him to discuss the position.

He claimed the West Rand Administration Board was handling the administration of Soweto smoothly and the Government was working on

introducing the proposed community councils, and soon as regulations under the Act had been drafted these regulations were being implemented as soon as possible.

The Community Council system would be implemented in areas where consensus could be reached, thereby replacing advisory committees or Urban Bantu Councils "there will be no unnecessary delay from our side," he promised.

Questioned on the transfer of powers to Community Councils, he made it clear this was aimed only at giving urban blacks the powers to handle their own intimate affairs in the same way local authorities did.

It did not give them the right to prescribe to the Government what it should do, because community Councils were not political bodies.

The Government, he said, could make certain mistakes on the issue of transferring power. One such mistake would be to withhold power from people ready to tackle things themselves.

But another mistake would be to damage whole communities and their well-being, by handing over authority to people not sufficiently experienced in the field of administration.

336 20M 25/1/77

## Where to now, ask Katlehong students

Staff Reporter

A SHADOW of doubt was cast over the future of the Katlehong Students' Representative Council at the weekend after the president, Mr Josias Tholo, resigned and a special meeting called to elect a new executive committee ended in deadlock.

Mr Tholo, 19, said he thought it better to resign after receiving anonymous letters that called him "a shame to the black nation" because of his

alignment with the East Rand Administration Board.

Mr Tholo earlier said that his council worked hand in glove with ERAB because it believed that it was only through such an alliance that its aims could be achieved.

The 400 students from all the primary and high schools in Katlehong who gathered in the D H Williams Hall at the weekend failed to reach any decision on the next step.



AD 25/7/77

## Gunmen raid depot

JOHANNESBURG — The acting commander of the Soweto police said yesterday that he had no knowledge of a raid by three armed men — one with a gun similar to those used in the Goch Street shootout — on a Putco ticket depot in Soweto on Saturday.

Brig J. Gerber said the Moroka police station had no knowledge of the attack and he had not heard of it.

However, Putco's operating services

manager, Mr C. T. Bailey, yesterday confirmed the attack had taken place.

Three men approached a ticket seller in an office. One of them was armed with a machine pistol and the others with revolvers. They demanded money.

The ticket seller, Mr Isaac Twala, was in a bullet proof cubicle and did not answer the men. They panicked and fled.

Mr Twala then reported the incident to the Moroka police station, Mr Bailey said. — DDC.

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Homelands join as . . .

# Black 'united front' shapes up



Mr M C Botha . . . absolutely out of the question in Parliament.



Mr Leonard Mosala . . . the ultimate goal is full representation.

Tom Duff

Some of the homeland leaders may form a united front with Soweto leaders. This was predicted today by Mr Leonard Mosala of the Soweto Committee of Ten. The Committee of Ten is drawing up a blueprint for Soweto's future.

Mr Mosala said today it was his personal opinion that "people should not be surprised if they soon discovered that certain homeland leaders and Soweto had formed a united front."

He felt this was essential if divisions in black society were to be broken

down. It was vital that a united front of South African blacks should be formed, he said.

Mr Mosala told a gathering at the Institute of Race Relations yesterday that blacks were tired of having decisions taken for them.

The ultimate goal they aimed for was full representation in the white parliament in Cape Town.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said it was absolutely out of the question that blacks should get representation in Parliament, writes The Star's Political Correspondent, John Patten.

Though Mr Botha rejected these aspirations outright, they found favour with Opposition expert on black affairs, Professor Nic Olivier, MP.

"Obviously we cannot go on without giving all our people full participation in our political structure. While Parliament is the ultimate manifestation of political power, it is perfectly a justifiable aspiration for blacks to seek representation there," Professor Olivier said.

The committee will present a blueprint it has compiled on Soweto's future to prominent Soweto residents this evening. Among the proposals

are believed to be calls for:

- City council status for Soweto;
- Power for the council to raise taxes;
- Control of education and police.

Mrs Helen Suzman has urged the Government to take the committee's proposals very seriously — or face the consequences.

She said urban blacks would have to be given the autonomy they were seeking and capable of holding. If this was not done, increasing violence and anarchy could result.

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, Parliamentary leader of the New Republic Party, said today that the Committee of Ten's proposals for greater autonomy and real power were a step in the right direction and should be given urgent consideration by the Government.

"I have always taken the view that all sections of the population must be represented at all levels of government which affect them," Mr Cadman said.

"Once this principle has been established we can argue about the details later."

Mr Botha is meeting a deputation from the Association of Members of Commerce (Assocom) today to discuss his ruling against black managers in white areas.

## PRETORIA UNREST

In Pretoria, the Town Clerk, Mr Syd Kinsley said Bantu Administration Boards should never have taken over urban black townships from city councils.

Lack of communication between Pretoria's black community leaders and the Central Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board was a major cause of recent unrest in local townships, he added.

He had been told this by black community leaders in Pretoria.

"They have told me they no longer have any communication with senior white officials of the board and have complained of being able to speak to only junior officials."



O. METCALF  
Arts Faculty Officer  
for REGISTRAR

# Traffic officers DD: defy students 26/7/77

JOHANNESBURG — Black traffic policemen manned their positions in Soweto yesterday without any move by militant students to act on their ultimatum warning them to stay away.

All black traffic officers were on duty in Soweto as normal, Mr J. Pierce, senior superintendent of the Johannesburg traffic department, said yesterday.

Although the ultimatum to traffic officers was part of the black consciousness movement campaign against blacks serving in Government positions, it was triggered by the arrest of 10 Naledi High School students last Thursday for allegedly assaulting a black traffic officer. The students demanded that traffic officers refuse to work until the students were freed.

The 10 appeared in court yesterday, but the charges against them were withdrawn.

In a new development, thousands of students in Atteridgeville and Saulsville, near Pretoria, walked out of classes yesterday and pledged not to return until Bantu education was scrapped.

The students defined their demand as the formal integration of black education into the Department of National Education under Dr Koornhof.

The decision to boycott

classes was taken at the weekend at a meeting of secondary school students.

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, refused to comment and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. Cruywagen, advised urban blacks last night to seek evolutionary change by using the channels offered to them.—DDC.

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Yours sincerely,

1. Non-white and alien students coming to register at this University, you official matriculation in August 1978.
2. Although you have been

Notes:

Your student number, as quoted in the above referred to in all communications in connection with your application to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, and the letter, as well as the envelope showing "Admissions-1978"

Acceptance to a course of study does not imply an residence. If you have applied for admission to will be informed of the result of your application.

The University offers a mandatory "Pre-University first year Arts Faculty students. This course prior to the commencement of the first term. A course will be charged to your fee account this course and will be forwarded to you at a later stage.

The University's academic year commences on 27 February. New students will take place during the preceding Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Luyt, will welcome the Jameson Hall at 8.45 a.m. on Monday 20th February. Registration will be announced on this occasion.

Thank you for your application for admission to the University of Cape Town in 1978 to study for the above course (see Ref.) please to accept you for this course of study a this offer you must return the attached slip immediately, which will be deducted from your fee deposit, which is not refundable except in very special cases submitted in the form of a crossed cheque made payable to the University of Cape Town.

Dear

Ref. 3/Student No.

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N. Mercury 26/7/77

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# PUPILS DESERT 'BANTU' SCHOOLS

**PRETORIA—** Schools in Atteridgeville / Saulsville were deserted yesterday after classes were disrupted and thousands of pupils were forced to leave, according to reports.

Township streets were teeming with pupils as they criss-crossed in various directions, apparently on their way home. Teachers at various schools stood chatting idly in front of the deserted classrooms.

Pupils at the F. J. Mareka Secondary School were the last to leave. Several youths in a mini-bus came to the school about 9 a.m. and moved from class to class, telling the pupils to leave as the principal and other staff members stood watching.

According to pupils, the reason for the school

boycott is to force the authorities to scrap Bantu Education. "Much has been said about doing away with the system of education, but nothing seems to be done," said one pupil.

"The student leaders feel that the only way to get some reaction from the authorities is to stop going to school until the system changes."

The decision to boycott school yesterday was

apparently taken at a meeting of students in the township.

All was peaceful as pupils streamed away from the schools and police in unmarked cars and Land-Rovers patrolled the streets.

The chairman of the joint Atteridgeville/Saulsville school boards, Mr. C. T. D. Marivate, said he had no knowledge of an ultimatum calling for the resignation of school boards in the townships.

According to the principal of the high school in Mamelodi, all was normal at schools in the township yesterday.

Meanwhile, a senior police officer reported that pupils at the Kgabo primary school in Atteridgeville stoned the roof of the building, breaking four windows.

The incident happened about 8.50 a.m. and police were at the scene soon afterwards. No arrests were made. — (Sapa.)



ARGUS 27/7/77 (336)  
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee (Slaic) plans to divide Soweto into 50 non-ethnic constituencies as part of a drive for the control of the area even before the Government approves.

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Of Marriage Forms

## Alexandra's schools deserted

The Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG.

Alexandra schools were deserted this morning, and the situation was calm, but tense, as groups of youths stood at street corners while police patrolled the township.

Several youths stood wearily in yards, watching the situation but fearing to venture into the streets. All approaching cars were viewed suspiciously.

Alexandra erupted into demonstrations yesterday morning following the detention of two students. Last night the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Major General W. H. Kotze, said several people had been arrested in connection with the demonstrations, but could not give the exact number.

He said no body was injured, and the police fired into the air.

The committee, in its blueprint for the future envisages the spending of R5 000-million over a five-year period to create a modern city for blacks.

The decision was taken last night when Slaic presented a comprehensive document outlining plans it has for running the proposed City Council of Soweto.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the 10-member committee, said Soweto residents had decided the time had come for them to manage their own affairs.

Their aim is to put this proposal to the Government.

According to the committee's blueprint for the new municipality — which will have no dealings with the West Rand Administration Board — 50 members will be elected from the constituencies to form the Soweto Local Authority.

The committee of 10 envisages attracting industrialists to establish factories in and around Soweto for generating revenue for the city council and for creating jobs for Soweto's inhabitants.

### Assistance

Dr Motlana emphasised that the bulk of the revenue would have to come in the form of grants from the Government because it was the Government which had created the 'monstrosity' called Soweto.

International organisations, like the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation of African Unity as well as African Government would be approached for assistance.

The committee of Ten presented a document spelling out the five-year programme toward achieving its aims.

### Policy maker

The council would be essentially a policy-making body which would authorise a management committee to appoint various officials.

Members of the council would be adults over 25 who had lived in Soweto for at least five years.

The management committee would have powers to: pass legislation by enacting ordinances or by-laws; budget; approve proposals submitted by its various departments; delegate powers to a town clerk and heads of departments.

The committee also proposed the appointment of a Mayor and Deputy Mayor who would be elected annually.

The committee suggested that a feasibility study be conducted by a 10-man team for six months to produce a dossier on the needs of Soweto.

Once this had been completed the next phase would be the financing of the necessary projects.

Dr Motlana told last night's meeting that the blueprint would be presented to all the people of Soweto at a meeting to be held on Sunday.

R99 000

for

school

electricity

THE Urban Foundation has provided R99 000 to install electricity at 17 Soweto schools, the foundation's executive director, Mr Justice Jan Steyn announced in Johannesburg today.

The installations would begin as soon as formal approval for the structural work was granted by the West Rand Administration Board.

Soweto school principals have indicated their wholehearted approval for the project, and the scheme has received the nod from the Bantu Education Department.

Electricity at the schools would make them available for use by all age groups in the late afternoons and evenings.

### EVENING STUDIES

The foundation's Transvaal regional co-ordinator, Mr Pat Dempster, said the electrification of the schools would alleviate after-school study problems of senior pupils.

'Candles in a crowded house are a poor substitute for electric light,' he said.

Special evening study classes for students are envisaged.

'Education and training, particularly for adults, is one of the foundation's priority areas,' Mr Dempster said.

The installation work would include high-voltage and ordinary service connections, internal wiring, light fittings and plugs.



# Bantu affairs men hit at blueprint

## Soweto city plan rejected as 'unrealistic'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Soweto's new so-called Committee of Ten's plan to create an autonomous city for the township complex was 'extremely immature and unrealistic,' said Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board last night.

### Mass meeting

Commenting on reports that the committee's proposals will be put to a mass meeting in Soweto on Sunday, Mr Mulder said: 'Anything could happen.'

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, said on SABC-TV last night he was not worried about the community councils which were rejected by the Committee of Ten. They would continue to operate, he said.

'I don't think we have heard the real voice of the people of Soweto, the ones who want to live peacefully,' he said.

'I would like to see the community councils succeed and I would like people to give them at least a try, but if they are not prepared to do so, we will have to make some other plan. We cannot treat the whole country according to the demands of Soweto and we are going to proceed with community councils,' he said.



Mr Manie Mulder



Mr W. A. Cruywagen

### Negotiate

Asked with whom he was prepared to negotiate about matters concerning Soweto, Mr Cruywagen said: 'It is difficult to say but negotiations are not done by me. Actually the liaison is done by the Bantu Administration Board of the West Rand and even now they are proceeding to render community services without any liaison.'

'As far as I know they do have contact with leaders who have proved themselves. I do not think they have public meetings but there is liaison with leader groups in Soweto.'

Mr Mulder dismissed as unrealistic the committee's blueprint for the future that envisaged spending R5 000-million over a five-year period to create a modern city for blacks.

The Committee of Ten, (also known as the Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee) represents all major groups in Soweto.

Mr Mulder said total revenue in Soweto was R68-million a year. Over five years this would total R340-million.

'Now how can R5 000 million realistically be raised over this period?'

He said the Committee of Ten, had no status, standing nor any responsibilities.

### Five-year

If Soweto had 150 000 families they would each have to contribute R6 666 a year towards the upkeep of the complex to raise the R5 000-million over the five-year period.

'This is an idealistic proposal,' he said. 'The Committee of Ten is not an accepted body and cannot stand on its own feet, nor can it be taken seriously.'

Urban Bantu Councils in Soweto had resigned and were on their way out.

Mr Mulder said community boards could give democratic power to the people. Leaders could be elected who would have both advisory and executive powers.

'I am convinced that community boards are the solution,' he said. 'This approach could be developed into proper local government for the complex.'



# Wrab tries secret group to win Soweto's support

335 28/1/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) is negotiating with a secret "Committee of 13" with the aim of winning support in Soweto for the proposed community councils.

The committee was appointed by the board for the "purpose of consultation until such time as the community councils are elected," according to a circular distributed by Wrab.

The Committee of 13 di-

rectly opposes the Committee of 10, now known as the Soweto Local Authority, which hopes to win full municipal status for Soweto through direct negotiations with the Prime Minister.

The Soweto Local Authority (SLA) has rejected community councils as totally inadequate to meet the needs of Soweto and the aspirations of its people.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, yes-

terday reaffirmed his commitment to the planned community councils. His portfolio includes responsibility for administration boards.

The Government would not allow itself to be threatened out of its planned course, Mr Cruywagen said.

Mr Cruywagen attributed the opposition to the councils to "agitation" which might create problems which even the agitators did not anticipate.

Mr M P Wilsnach, depu-

ty chief director of the Wrab, yesterday confirmed the existence of an appointed committee of "prominent and known" Soweto leaders.

Declining to identify them, he said: "Not a chance. Do you want these people intimidated? We are getting wonderful co-operation from them. We went one better than the Committee of Ten. We got 13."

Asked whether the 13 supported community councils he said: "Had the Committee of 10 been wise they would have got themselves a solid, legal platform by accepting the councils."

In Soweto yesterday Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the SLA, emphatically denied he or his committee had set themselves on a Black Power confrontation course with the Government.

"It is a move by the people of Soweto to control their own affairs," he said.

In seeking a meeting with the Prime Minister, the aim was to present a "balanced package he cannot refuse."

No move had been made to arrange a meeting with the Prime Minister because the plan would first have to be endorsed by the people of Soweto at a public meeting on Sunday.

Dr Motlana was adamant that the SLA rejected community councils.

Of the appointed 13-strong committee, he said: "The operative word is appointed. In 1977 I cannot accept that an appointed body can be representative."

● See Page 2

# WRAB appoints 13 Streicher to oppose the 10 favours township autonomy

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The West Rand Administration Board is negotiating with an undefined "committee of 13" to win backing in Soweto for the proposed community councils.

The committee was appointed by the board for the "purpose of consultation until such time as the community councils are elected," according to a circular being distributed by the board.

The Committee of 13 is in opposition to the Committee of 10, now known as the Soweto Local Authority, which is seeking full municipal status for Soweto through negotiations with the Prime Minister.

The Soweto Local Authority (SLA) has rejected the proposed community councils as totally inadequate to meet the needs of Soweto and the aspirations of its people.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, yesterday reaffirmed his commitment to

establish the proposed community councils in townships.

The government would not allow itself to be threatened out of its planned course of action for townships, Mr Cruywagen said.

Mr Cruywagen attributed the opposition to the proposed community councils to agitation which might create problems which even the agitators did not anticipate.

The Community Councils Act provides for limited powers of local self-government in townships, although those powers are subject to the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration.

Mr Cruywagen, however, compared the veto powers of the minister to those exercised in theory by the State

President over parliament. They did not constitute a valid reason for rejecting the councils, he said.

Mr M P Wilsnach, deputy chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, yesterday confirmed the existence of an appointed committee of Soweto leaders.

Declining to identify them by name, he said: "Not a chance. Do you want these people intimidated."

Asked whether the 13 favoured the community council's plan, he said that had the committee of 10 been wise they would have found themselves a solid legal platform by accepting the councils.

In Soweto yesterday Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the SLA denied that he or his committee had set themselves on a black power confrontation course with the government. "It is a move by the people of Soweto to control their own affairs," he said.

The intention of meeting with the Prime Minister was to sell him a package which he could not refuse.

No move had been made to arrange a meeting with the Prime Minister because it would first have to be endorsed by the people of Soweto at a public meeting on Sunday.

Political Staff

WITH black leaders demanding "home-rule" for Soweto, Mr Myburgh Streicher, leader of the South African Party last night came out strongly in favour of increased black rights in urban townships.

Speaking at a party conference in Cape Town less than 24 hours after the Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee announced it would seek government approval to divide South Africa's largest black city into 50 constituencies and to run it as a fully-fledged municipality, Mr Streicher said black people would have to have greater responsibility over their own areas.

"Steps are therefore urgently needed that will ensure the permanency of the black man as an inhabitant of his own parallel city," said Mr Streicher.

Steps would also have to be taken to provide equal opportunity for the people in the form of freehold rights for those who want them and better residential areas for the advanced professional and businessman.

There would also have to be greater responsibility and autonomy for administering these black cities. Coloured and Indian people would also have to have more powers.

Mr Streicher said he had been bewildered by the Progressive Reform Party's support for greater autonomy for Soweto because this was in fact approval of separate amenities, which the PRP opposed.



# SOWETO CITY PLAN HAILED

A PROPOSAL that Soweto should be made an autonomous city with its own council of 50 members received wide support from representatives of opposition political parties yesterday.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. William Cruywagen, rejected the idea, however, saying the Government would not allow itself to be threatened by the so-called Group of Ten in Soweto.

A "blueprint" put out by the Committee of Ten

reported to be representative of all major groups in the city, envisages spending R500 million over a five-year period to create a modern city for Blacks.

Professor Nic Olivier, MP, spokesman for the Basson group on Black affairs, said he sup-

ported fully the "general principles and trust" expressed by the committee and urged the Government to open talks with the committee "for the sake of peace."

Mr. Alf Widman, leader of the PRP in the Johannesburg City Council, said the Government would have to make a direct financial subsidy for the operation of the proposed city council.

Mr. Radclyffe Cadman, parliamentary leader of the New Republic Party, accepted the principles set out by the committee and urged the Government to consider the blueprint seriously.

Mr. Myburgh Streicher, leader of the South African Party, said Blacks would have to have greater responsibility over their own areas. The Government was slowly realising this, he said.

Mr. Cruywagen said it seemed that no committee existed any more with which negotiations could be held. The West Rand Bantu Administration Board would, however, continue with the administration of Soweto as before. Rubbish had to be removed and other services provided as in the past. — (Mercury Correspondents and Sapa.)

# Minister's warning on Soweto blueprint

Star 28/7/77

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Deputy-Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Cruywagen, said today he was not looking for confrontation with Soweto over the granting of municipal powers.

"In our present economic situation can most of it come from the Government?" he asked.

The Government gave assistance where possible. In the field of housing, for instance, funds were provided by the Department of Community Development.

"If the Government had more money, it would have provided the Department of Community Development with more so we could do more, but if the Government has not got more money, for what good reason would it withhold funds?" he asked.

While not commenting in detail on the Committee of Ten's plans, Mr Cruywagen said people should be careful before starting grandiose schemes.

It would be far better to start with the transfer of municipal power at a lower level and then progress. Further advancement could then be discussed. Mr Cruywagen made it clear he was speaking only of advancement in the sphere of municipal government.

"I may differ with them, but it is not a question of being in a fighting mood," he said in an interview.

But he claimed the best way for Soweto's Committee of Ten to have its plans discussed with the Government would be through the "starting point" of the proposed Community Councils.

"In the Community Councils Act all the functions of these councils are listed. Many of these functions are undertaken by local authorities," Mr Cruywagen said.

"Is that not a fair starting point? Once a start is made, many of these things can be considered at that level, because they will then have a representative platform from which to work."

## UNFAIR

The Deputy-Minister said it was unfair that he should be asked whether the Committee of Ten's plan to raise R5 000-million over five years was realistic. It was their plan and they should be asked how this could be done and who would repay the loans and at what interest rate.



Thursday,  
July 28, 1977

# DAILY

D.D. 28/7/77

Minister: We

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# won't bow to threats

**JOHANNESBURG —** The Government would not allow itself to be threatened by the so-called Committee of Ten in Soweto, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said here yesterday.

The Committee of Ten proposed on Tuesday night that an autonomous city be created for Soweto with a council comprising 50 elected members. The committee's blueprint for the future envisages spending R5 000 million over a five-year period to create a modern city for

those powers are subject to the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration.

A senior official of the West Rand Administration Board, confirmed yesterday that the board was involved in negotiations with an undefined "committee of 13"

D.D. 28/1/77

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The committee is reported to be representative of all major groups in Soweto.

Its chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said the proposal would be presented to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, after it had been put to the people of Soweto on Sunday.

Under the proposal the entire administration of Soweto would be in the hands of its residents.

Mr Cruywagen said yesterday it seemed that no committee existed any longer with which negotiations could be made. The West Rand Administration Board would, however, continue with the administration of Soweto as before. Rubbish had to be removed and other services provided as in the past.

Mr Cruywagen said there was a definite pattern to be seen in the different ways opposition to authority emerged in Soweto and other places. The Government would not scrap the Community Councils Act merely because the Committee of Ten did not want to accept it.

Mr Cruywagen attributed the opposition to the proposed community councils to agitation which might create problems which even the agitators did not anticipate.

The Community Councils Act provides for limited powers of local self-government in townships, although even

ing backing in Soweto for the community councils.

Mr M. P. Wilsnach, deputy chief director of the board, declined to identify the committee members, saying they would be intimidated. "We are getting wonderful co-operation from them," he added.

Meanwhile, the main opposition parties have expressed support for the blueprint drawn up by the Committee of Ten.

Mr Nic Olivier, spokesman for the Basson group on black affairs, said he fully supported the general principles expressed by the committee and urged the Government to open talks with the committee "for the sake of peace."

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, parliamentary leader of the New Republican Party, accepted the principles set out by the committee and urged the Government to consider the blueprint seriously.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PRP, said the principles expressed by the committee were "absolutely right" and blacks would not be prepared to accept anything less. — SAPA-DDC



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E.D.M.  
24/7/77

Comment.

III.

12.

• **Attorneys:**

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in medicis, illique, cum occisus  
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is, valeret. *Gr. lib. a. intrat*  
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Deleam. apud *for. iudic. de off. p. 2.*  
*l. 3. de. 270. Sed & Cujac. l. 4. de. 4. ex-*  
*tr. in ad & Const. Porphyry generatim vocat,*  
*pacifice, ut pars bonorum adferretur ecclesi-*  
*vel parti vel uxori, nunciat & partem re pre-*  
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*Michael Ephesus ad §. *Proem. Arg.* scribit,*  
*ut qui celus est, quod immundo capere, que*  
*liberetur eo quod ex bonis & male de ferunt.*  
*Nulla obtinere, ut que ad modum lucis amissi,*  
*de *ful. ad l. 3. §. quod arg. de p. de. ad. Gomez.**  
*l. n. 37. Gr. l. 2. de jur. de. l. n. 12. de p. §. 1.*  
*l. n. 5. de p. 3. *Christen. de l. 2. de off. 35. n. 10.**  
*omne vulnerato. aut nunciat quid juris sit,*  
*de *l. 5. de re l. 10.**

pecuniam numerat] Ita quoque Calus in  
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trapedem vel pecuniam; leg. redunt cum esse;  
tunc et pecuniam.

de plurim.] Primo legis capite qui homi-  
cidam injuria occidit, quatuor res con-  
tinet, damatur. d. l. 2. *in pr.* de quo plura  
statem.

**T E X T U S.**

quod autem non præcise de quadrupede,  
utrum, quæ pecudum nomen est, cave-  
runt, ut neque de fœris bubus, ne pec-  
cudum esse intelligamus, sed de istius-  
modi gregatium proprie passu dicuntur, qui-  
bus, muli, asini, oves, boves, capre. De  
æque idem placuit. Nam & fœris quoque  
pecudum

THERE were isolated outbreaks of violence and nearly two hundred students were arrested as the boycott of black schools in the Transvaal spluttered on.

In Atteridgeville and Mamelodi, Pretoria, police yesterday arrested 183 pupils who were not at school as the Atteridgeville school boycott entered its fourth day.

But in Mamelodi the stay-away fizzled out.

Major-General Dawid Kriel said last night that police will detain the 183 students arrested in the Pretoria townships until investigations under the Children's Act reach a stage when they can be released.

He said investigations were being made into truancy and into whether the students are sufficiently controlled by their parents.

A Rand Daily Mail reporter saw

police in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi chase and arrest pupils in the streets. In Mamelodi they arrested pupils in school uniform.

In Mamelodi students again forced pupils out of their classrooms yesterday. Police were called after the group stormed the Mamelodi High School and forced primary school pupils out of their classrooms.

Mr J S Lekala, the principal of the school said there were "strange faces" among the pupils who were using force.

In Springs yesterday teachers were stoned and 55 windowpanes smashed at the Tlakula Secondary School, Kwa Thema. The incident started after the principal, Mr D T Ncokazi prevented students from establishing a students' representative council. No one was injured.

There were sporadic disturbances in Soweto yesterday.

And in the neighbouring township of Dobsonville, students and tsotsis clashed.

Meadowlands, which adjoins Dobsonville, was the main scene of the incidents in Soweto, Brigadier J. J. Gerber, acting police chief in Soweto, said yesterday.

In separate incidents in Meadowlands about 150 "loafers" tried to prevent children from attending school, youths tried to loot a soft drink lorry and stones were thrown at vehicles.

In each case the youths fled from the police, said Brig Gerber.

He said the clash in Dobsonville was between students and loafers. His account was confirmed by eyewitnesses who used the word "thugs".

An assault on a girl student is reported to have triggered the clash. One student was stabbed in the fight, Brig Gerber said.

Dobsonville was also the scene of a sit-in strike against Bantu Education by students of George Khoxa Secondary School.

Attendance at Meadowlands senior secondary schools was good yesterday, but poor at junior secondary schools.

natura sunt, ad primum tamen capere pertinent, pro-  
pter a consuetudinem operum partium. *Id. l. 3. 2.*  
1 *Desubactio plerumque* An fides eadem ap-  
pellatione continetur, dubitatum est. Debitumque  
causa fuerit, hoc facile dixerim. Porro natus hanc  
affert, quod fides non, ut a hunc bafine, granis & vi-  
ridibus patulis commode datur, sed (ut Varro &  
Coluella tradunt) maxime sub hordeo, glan-  
de, & cetero fumento indigent; & si tunc sit, tamen ca-  
ducis arborum bacis, & cistosis lambricis & ceteris  
potius, quam gramine, & ceteris. Aliis probi-  
lius videtur, ideo desubactio debitorum, quoniam fides  
neque operum bonis, nec rebus, puta, gaudendo, a-  
rando, ut equi, muli, alii, boves; & quicquid aliud  
profuit, ut vaccae, oves, caprae. Unus fit, plerumque  
etiam fides eadem numero haberi, quia & ipsi grega-  
tini sub capite possunt, plerumque. *Id. l. 3. 2. l. 3. 2. l. 3. 2.*  
*Legatis & legibus delegatis* Ubi Marcianus  
iurisconsultus auctoritate Pomponii hanc sententiam con-  
firmat. Locus est apud Fodiam *Id. l. 3. 2.* ubi Minerva  
Ulyssim in patriam ex hoc genere reducere mon-  
net, ut non recta domum, ad uxorem & procos intro-  
eat; sed prius ad Eumachum iuribonem accedat, a quo de  
rebus omnibus inter se doceatur, dum ipsi Telamachum  
filium doceat. Quo eadem loco leguntur ver-  
sus, quos post Marcianum hic citat Paulianus.

**T E X T U S .**

2. *Injuria autem occidere intelligitur, qui nullo iure occidit. Itaque qui in remem infidelitorem occidit, non tenetur: nunquam, si dicitur periculum effugere non potest.*

735

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FM 29/7/77

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# Soweto speaks

... questions and answers

In an historic meeting to be held this Sunday at Regina Mundi, the recently constituted Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee (Slaic) is to present its blueprint for the future of Soweto to its people for their endorsement before opening negotiations directly with the Prime Minister for a Soweto City Council to be set up. Backed by the Black Parents' Association (BPA), the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), the Black Peoples' Convention BPC), the South African Students Organisation (SASO), the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), as well as various church and black women's organisations, Slaic, or the Committee of Ten, is the most powerful and broadly based representative civic body ever to emerge in Soweto.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Slaic, spoke to the *FM* on the future of Soweto, and the possible role of business.

**What do you see as the role of the Committee of Ten?**

We were given a clear mandate by the people of Soweto on June 27 to prepare for them to take control of their own affairs.

**Do you see the possibility of a coalition with representative bodies in other urban areas?**

That is what we are looking forward to. We see ourselves as a possible catalyst for the development of similar bodies in local authorities throughout the country.

**You seem to have a broad basis of support. Has this happened before in Soweto's history?**

No. As Leonard Mosala put it, "in the story of Soweto there has never been such a beautiful mix".

**Will you bring in Bantustan leaders?**

We will have nothing to do with anyone who works in that kind of situation. We think the homelands are a fraud, a subterfuge by the government to mislead the people.

**Will you confine yourselves to local rather than national affairs?**

The Committee of Ten is not a political organisation. Of course, you have to take cognisance of politics on every issue in South Africa because you can't even play sport without being harassed by political hacks. The Committee of Ten is going to concentrate on local civic affairs. If you want to join a national black political party, there is the BPC.

**How do you see the City Council as being funded?**

Soweto is a monster, an abnormal outgrowth on the body politic of SA. Soweto should never have been. We are part of Johannesburg. Whites wanted the

convenience of not seeing blacks around them, now they must pay for it. You moved Soweto 20 miles outside of town for your convenience; it's your baby; you finance it. There is no way in which the people of Soweto can finance it by themselves. First of all, the people are in that kind of income bracket where they just cannot; they don't pay rates; there is no central business district; there are no industries. So we say that the revenues of the council must come from a direct grant from the central government. Following that, it will be rates and taxes — the usual sources of revenue for any city council.



Slaic chairman Nthato Mollana  
... a prayer for tomorrow

**Assuming that these proposals are accepted at Regina Mundi, do you then see M C Botha?**

No no no — Mr Vorster himself, direct. We do not want intermediaries.

**What will you do if Mr Vorster refuses to see your deputation?**

I think he will agree. The few reports that I have read in *Beeld* and *Die Transvaler* are actually supporting us. The government is in trouble because there is no way in which it is going to control Soweto. People of Soweto are no longer pliant *Ja-my-baas kaffers*. They want a place in the sun and the children won't allow the government to control Soweto. There was a student at our meeting on

Tuesday night who said to us: defy the government. He just gave his speech and walked out, but he brought the support from the students. Their attitude is they won't take no from the government. We in the Committee of Ten will have problems if we take no from the government. **What about the proposed community councils?**

We have been saying to Cruywagen over and over again: forget them.

**What role do you see for business and the Urban Foundation in the affairs of Soweto and of urban blacks generally?**

We don't really know much about the Urban Foundation. The little that we do know doesn't impress us at all. We don't really see the Urban Foundation as able to do much because of the size of the problems. All the whites must be taxed, and taxed sufficiently to make the provision of services and so on in Soweto possible. There is no way in which grants of a million or half a million from Oppenheimer or Ackerman can really improve the quality of life in Soweto. We need millions to be ploughed in to provide homes and electricity and streets and amenities.

I see no way in which a voluntary body, filled with goodwill as they are, can make a meaningful contribution to the affairs of Soweto. Certainly we will encourage big business to come in and do their bit, but the primary responsibility remains that of the central government and they must not be allowed to escape it.

**How do you think business could be most effective then?**

By acting as a pressure group. The Urban Foundation, which seems to represent a wide section of business interests with different political opinions ranging from the Nationalists to the PRP, can get government to amend the laws.

Our biggest problem is land tenure. The people are determined that there shall be freehold ownership, and the Urban Foundation can use its energies together with other white organisations to get the government to change its mind. We are worried, however, because we have heard that the Urban Foundation is considering ways of financing black housing without freehold. If they do that type of thing they will make enemies of the black people.

We do not want the Urban Foundation to try and find a way around some of these problems. They know that the answer is to grant freehold land tenure. All other solutions are simply palliatives. We are looking for solutions.

**What is your response to the Natal**



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The Graduate School of Business

G-BD&A/G/SB64

**Building Society, which unlike other building societies, has lent money to Wrab for housing loans to blacks?**

We think that they are absolutely and completely wrong. We feel that they should have presented a united front with the other building societies, which have consistently refused to give any loans to blacks unless blacks are given freehold. By loaning money to Wrab, who then build homes and "sell" them to blacks who are contracted to Wrab and not the building societies, they allow Wrab to do its usual thing and kick people out of their homes and put in somebody else, so that the house does not belong to the black man who started paying.

**Do you think that business now recognises the seriousness of the situation in Soweto?**

I am not that sure. You will find that there will be people who do recognise the seriousness of the situation and who are willing to make meaningful changes, but businessmen are primarily interested in their profits, and will do anything to maximise those profits. Very often that includes, to put it very crudely, cheating the black man. We are aware of the thousands of blacks who are doing skilled jobs but being paid only labourers' wages.

Having said that, one must agree that there are a few enlightened industrialists and employers who see the need for change, especially in education issues. The educational system must be amended. We would like to see the Urban Foundation and other business organisations come out in favour of free compulsory education, and to work for its implementation at the earliest time.

**How do you envisage the future relationships of business and the new Soweto City Council?**

I hope that white opinion will exert all the pressure they can get to the government to accept it, because I think it can be the solution to their problems. A lot of organisations have come out saying that at last we have a truly representative body. If government feels that this type of urban local authority is supported by a wide enough spectrum of white opinion they will recognise us.

**Concerning the establishment of urban trading rights, and the development of a CBD in Soweto, what role, if any, do you see for white capital?**

Certainly we see a role: that of advancing capital to black businessmen to establish their own businesses. Although we do not believe in apartheid and the polarisation and division of races, because of South Africa's historical situation wherein the white man grabbed the best for himself and did not allow the black man to develop, it is idle and dishonest for anyone to pretend that there should be open competition between white capital and black businessmen in

the urban black trading areas — at least initially.

There is no way that a black man can compete with a white man after he has grown up in an environment like this. **Under your city council system who will have control of the schools?**

Some kind of a relationship will have to be agreed upon with the central government. The students tell us that Bantu Education will be dead by the end of the year. They are hoping to fall under the Department of National Education, and when that happens we shall come to some working arrangement between ourselves and this department. We wouldn't like to be involved in the running of the schools, but we would like to be involved in the provision of schools.

**Once your city council is established, how do you envisage that Soweto will be policed?**

There are functions which must remain the responsibility of the central government. Any criminologist or sociologist knows that the provision of services, amenities, sports grounds, housing, etc, is the real way to tackle crime. Not the provision of more police. Give the people of Soweto something to do, give them cinemas, gyms, clubs, don't chase them down the street with Hippos. The role of the city council is to improve the quality of life by attention to all these areas and thereby lessen crime, not to control the police force any more than Johannesburg does.

**What relationship would you have with the Johannesburg City Council?**

We are interested in participating in some form of metropolitan board for greater Johannesburg, in which there is planning around the provision of major projects and shared services, transport, sewage, etc; these services to be shared between Randburg, Sandton, Ennerdale (the new coloured township), and possibly Germiston and Lenasia.

Speaking as an individual, I was not in favour of a Soweto City Council. Soweto is part of Johannesburg and I believe that our fight should always be for direct representation on the Johannesburg City Council. But I am told that the whites are too scared of us and our numbers. So we have adopted second best.

**Once Soweto has autonomy, do you see it becoming a city-state within some sort of "Swiss Canton" or confederal system?**

No. We are not interested in tricks, intended to block us from going to the central government and Parliament. Absolutely uninterested. Parliament is the centre from which all power emanates, and that's where we want to be. But that's a different fight, a straightforward political fight. That is a fight for the BPC. Of course, we can play a meaningful role as an organised power bloc in Soweto because we will have a lot of influence once we are duly constituted.



# Soweto only area to reject Govt's community council

Political Correspondent

SOWETO is the only one of about 300 urban black residential areas in South Africa where the government's proposed community council scheme has not been received positively, a senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration claimed yesterday.

The spokesman, who declined to be named, said the government appeared determined to push ahead with establishing a community council for Soweto in spite of opposition to the move in the township.

He said plans put forward by a committee of ten, calling itself the Soweto Local Authority, had not reached the department for consideration. However the committee had no official standing, he said.

It could only achieve government recognition if its members won election to the community council envisaged by the government.

The committee, which claims to represent the people of Soweto, has rejected the

proposed community councils as totally inadequate to meet the needs of the township and the aspirations of its people.

Earlier this week, the committee announced it would seek the approval of the Prime Minister to divide Soweto into 50 non-ethnic constituencies and run it as a fully-fledged municipality.

It also released a blueprint for developing Soweto into a modern city for blacks with funds totalling R5 000 million which it hopes to obtain from the government, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) over a five-year period.

Although the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and the

chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder, have dismissed the proposal as "impractical and unrealistic", it is believed it could be given future consideration if it should come from a recognized community council.

The departmental spokesman said yesterday that the allegation that the community councils to be set up by the government were unacceptable to the majority of urban blacks was incorrect. This had so far only been the case in Soweto, he said.

The community councils will provide limited powers of local government in townships, subject to the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration.



N. Mercury 29/7/77

# Schoolboys 'in need of care' held

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PRETORIA — Police detained 183 Black youths in the Atteridgeville and Mamelodi townships yesterday, according to Brigadier H. L. Abbott, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Northern Transvaal.

The townships, to the west and east of Pretoria, have been the centre of school boycotts for the past four days, although pupils at most schools in Mamelodi were reported back in their classrooms yesterday.

Brig. Abbott said the youths, all under 18, were picked up mainly in the township streets and taken to Mamelodi, and Atteridgeville police stations.

They were detained under the Children's Act because they fell under the definition of a child in need of care, he said.

Investigations were under way to determine whether they were in fact in need of care. If so, they would be referred to welfare officers, Brig. Abbott said.

The situation was still quiet but tense in Soweto yesterday after earlier sporadic stone-throwing by youths, according to a police spokesman.

Attendance at schools was low.

At Witsieshoek the Mampoti High School has been closed and all 800 pupils sent home after the stoning of two teachers. Seven pupils were detained after the incident. — (Sapa.)

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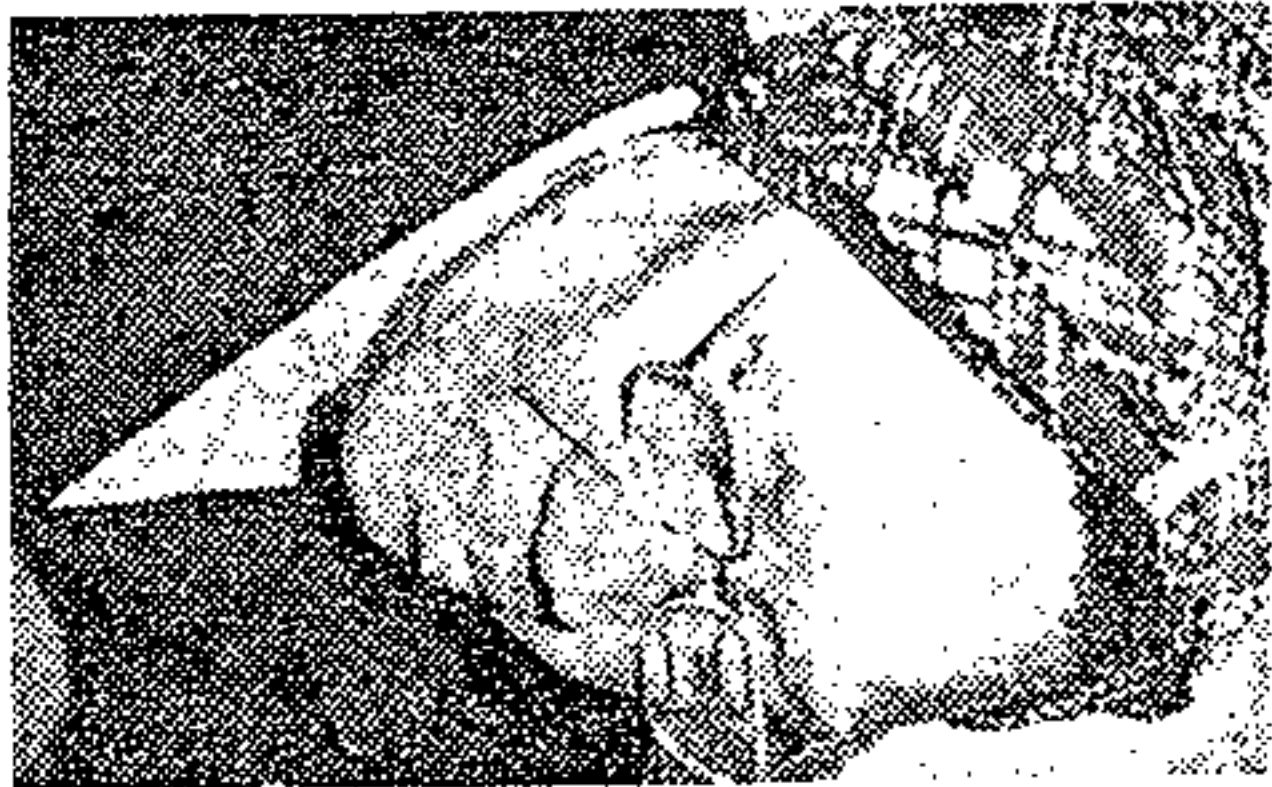
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# People behind Soweto's new voice



Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo

THE Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee (SLAIC) came into existence to act as a catalyst for the political and social aspirations of township residents.

The 10-member committee grew out of the collapse of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council whose members resigned last month because of student pressure.

SLAIC members say they want nothing to do with any Government-

created institutions. In particular, they are staying clear of the West Rand Administration Board which ruled over the UBCs.

WRAB, in turn, has refused to recognise the new Soweto Committee.

SLAIC has also rejected the Government's new proposed community development councils, criticising the ethnic orientation.

Dr Harrison Motwana, the chairman of the new body, has the difficult

task of trying to unite the political voices of Soweto.

The committee is composed of prominent Soweto businessmen and professional people.

Dr Motwana is a medical practitioner in Dube township. He is an executive member of the Black Parents' Association which was formed following last year's disturbances.

Dr Motwana was secretary of the banned African National Congress Youth League and has been involved in several political trials.

Mr V. L. Kraai is president of the Soweto Traders' Association and was chairman of the Soweto Naledi and Dr Vilakazi school boards until

his resignation last weekend.

Mr Kraai has been critical of the decline of business enterprises in Soweto in the present economic climate.

The Reverend Mashobado Mayathula belonged to the militant South African Students' Organisation between 1970 and 1972.

Reverend Mayathula was among those who founded the Black Peoples' Convention seven years ago. He is also a member of the South African Independent Churches' Movement.

Mr L. M. Mathabathe is the headmaster at Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto, and also holds the position of chairman of the Soweto Principals' Union. He is on the executive committee of the Cripple Care Association.

## CONDUCTOR

Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo is a member of the Voluntary Social Services for Black People Organisation, Mrs Kuzwayo was a former long-term president of the Transvaal region of the YMCA, and is a professional social worker.

Mr Panisizwe Mazibuko is headmaster of the Ndoondo Higher Primary School in Moroka. He is a conductor of the Soweto Teachers' Choir.

Mr Leonard Mosala is a former member of the Soweto Urban Bantu Teachers' Association.



Dr Harrison Motwana

urban blacks forming a united front with some homeland leaders. was recently, but promptly rejected by other

to say that the Government's proposed community councils system (which the committee rejects) is inadequate and

# Soweto puts its case

JOHANNESBURG. — Proposals by the Soweto Committee of Ten for autonomous

Weekend Argus Bureau



W/E August 30/7/77

(330)

that the Government should change its legislation during the next session of Parliament after negotiations with the committee. However, Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, which administers Soweto, has made some disparaging remarks about the committee and its blueprint. He has indicated that his board does not want to negotiate with the committee, but instead is to continue consulting a group of 13 'known' and recognised Soweto leaders. But he refuses to name these leaders because he fears they will be intimidated.

committee members. The committee should be regarded as pragmatists. Indeed, they do have the endorsement of the Soweto Students Representative Council (which caused the collapse of the old Soweto Urban Bantu Council) and several other black power groups. The Afrikaans Press in the Transvaal has praised the blueprint and urged the government to negotiate with the committee. Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. H. Cruywagen, has indicated that the Government agrees with some of the points made by the committee.

Die Transvaler, mouthpiece of the National Party has gone so far as

tee reported back to them and gave details of its proposals. Two very important things emerge from the blueprint (and sympathise their Nationalist newspapers have been quick to point them out). The blueprint represents an important initiative from within the black community to improve the quality of life for the black community. The Committee of Ten is also not aiming at a confrontation. The proposals are framed in moderate language and concern only local government issues. Significantly, a committee member who spoke this week of an ultimate aim of gaining representation in Parliament and of

an autonomous city be created for Soweto. It envisages: ● Spending R5 000-million over a five year period to create a modern city for blacks. ● Having a management committee which could pass by-laws, draw up a budget, approve proposals put to it by various departments and delegate powers to a town clerk and heads of departments. ● Borrowing powers for the council. The committee has its origins in a meeting held last month at which representatives of various groups and organisations in Soweto decided to appoint a 10-man committee to draw up a blueprint for the township's future. This week the commit-

local government for the sprawling township could have profound impact on the future of other urban black communities in South Africa. Nationalist sources in the Transvaal have generally welcomed the proposals and urged the Government to take them seriously. 'What happens in Soweto today, spreads to other black townships tomorrow', says one senior party man, who believes the blueprint drawn up by the Committee of Ten is a historic document. In a nutshell, the committee has proposed that

former deputy of the Soweto Progressive Party in the UBC. He and fellow councillor, Mr Lennox Mlonzi, were expelled from the UBC by WRAB for alleged non-attendance. Mr D. Lolwane was one of the original organisers of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce. He is a teacher and at present employed by a Johannesburg publishing company. Mr T. Ramakgopa holds a physics degree from Fort Hare and is employed by an American firm in town. Mr Tom Marithata is a member of the Black People's Convention and has been detained a number of times.

# Cabinet split on city blacks

John Patten,

Political Correspondent

A major clash in approach is looming in the Government over the handling of urban black demands. Hardliners are threatening tough action, while others seek conciliation.

The extent to which Government spokesmen differ is clear from their latest statements.

The hardliners are represented by the Minis-

ter of Police, Mr Kruger, who said yesterday: "We are going to act severely" and made it clear the Government would not tolerate anarchy and violence in Soweto.

But a more placatory approach is being pushed by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Cruywagen, who said on television last night Soweto could have non-ethnic elections.

His attitude is directly

in line with the appeal of the Pretoria Nationalist MP, Mr Louis Nel, this week for people to lend a friendly ear to the proposals of the Committee of Ten.

## UNIMPRESSED

While Mr Nel is urging sympathetic consideration of the Committee of Ten's proposals, Mr Kruger has been quoted as saying: "We are not impressed with the Group of Ten, especially not by their affiliations."

Mr Kruger's firm line to confront black demonstrators to restore peace is in sharp contrast with Mr Nel's claim that "for the sake of South Africa we must use every opportunity to destroy our image of growing black-white confrontation."

While Mr Cruywagen is prepared to meet the nonethnic wishes of the Soweto people, he made it clear on TV yesterday that he would not meet the Committee of Ten before elections were held.

## CONSISTENT

This is consistent with his attitude that the Committee of Ten must prove it represents the people of Soweto before the Government can negotiate with it.

Meanwhile, the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr F J Wiese, has given black pupils an ultimatum: be back in the classrooms by Friday or be expelled.

● Motlana spells out message — Page 21.

## 'No election role for Soweto Ten'

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana, today made it clear that the committee would not involve itself in any election for community councils — even if they were held on non-ethnic lines.

Dr Motlana was reacting to a report by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr William Cruywagen, that he was willing to allow elections for these councils on a non-ethnic basis.

Mr Cruywagen said on television last night that if the ethnic basis for elections was a stumbling block, then this could be dropped for elections in Soweto.

Reacting to Mr Cruywagen's announcement

last night, Dr Motlana expressed some interest and said this was something his committee would obviously discuss. He would not commit himself fur-

## BLUEPRINT

However, in an interview today, he denied that the committee would rethink its case.

He said it was ridiculous to talk of elections when the body to which the people would be elected had not yet been defined. The councils had been rejected by the people and the same people had now to either accept the blueprint drawn up by the committee or the new nonethnic versions of the council.

Dr Motlana stressed that community councils had been rejected by Soweto people and would never be accepted in any form.



# Motlana spells out message (336)

In a question-and-answer session between Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of the Nationalist newspaper Die Transvaler, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Motlana has sent a "message of peace" to the Government.

Dr Motlana was reacting to questions put to him by Dr de Klerk.

The Soweto Committee of Ten leader said it had become evident there were serious doubts in Government circles as to the committee's motives.

In the light of this he had decided to give his "message of peace" to a Nationalist newspaper.

He summed up his views by saying: "We ask basically for a municipal election . . . I believe in my heart that it can be a solution for the fear and violence in Soweto."

In summary, these are Dr de Klerk's questions, followed by Dr Motlana's answers.

**Question:** Whom does the Committee of Ten represent? Are most members involved with black consciousness organisations? Do these organisations represent the majority in Soweto? How does the committee wish to show it enjoys majority support?

## Defined

Dr Motlana: The position affecting black people in South Africa is this: In fact every black person who matters at all, who takes any lead in community affairs, is a member, and a supporter of the black consciousness movement as it is defined by us — and not as it is defined by Mr Jimmy Kruger.

If you ask me what support we have, I want to say: The Committee of Ten is supported by the black consciousness organisations — and the vast majority of the people of Soweto in turn support these organisations.

If the Government needs further evidence about this, we ask for the opportunity to test the acceptability of the Committee of Ten's aims, in front of an open meeting of Soweto people.

Mr Jimmy Kruger sees black consciousness as a movement which will remove the white man — which wants to drive the white man into the sea.

We entirely disagree with this. We differ basically with Mr Kruger over this.

Basically black con-

sciousness means for us self-confidence, black pride and black self-realisation.

We tell ourselves that it is now time that we stand up and do things for ourselves. We are tired of receiving charity from our more advanced white neighbours.

For these reasons the Committee of Ten came with the initiative to obtain self-management for Soweto.

The Committee of Ten received a mandate at a

this: the proposals of the Committee of Ten represents a compromise. What we really should have done is to fight for seats in the Johannesburg City Council.

But we are prepared to meet the Government halfway and we expect the Government to be prepared to meet us halfway as well.

We don't want to use Soweto as a lever to get anything else. If only the Government would accept our bona fides.

bring that fact home, then nothing ever will.

**Question:** What is the Committee of Ten's exact attitude on the methods of terror being practised by students in Soweto?

Dr Motlana: Naturally we are very concerned and unhappy about it. My own son was very nearly shot dead by the police. People are losing their lives and their possessions. Nobody wants this.

But, and its does not help to ignore this, the

**Soweto is our only concern**

representative gathering of the people of Soweto to draw up a constitution for the appropriation of power and control over their own local matters.

It was never our intention to involve ourselves with anything more than Soweto matters.

We do not claim to be the leaders of Soweto. We are an interim committee, nothing more.

We do not see ourselves as the future councillors of the Soweto municipality. All we have done is to create an organisational basis so that the people of Soweto can achieve self-control over their own affairs.

## 50 wards

It is the Soweto city council, which will be chosen by the people of the 50 different wards, which will become the power body.

It is our hope that these people, democratically elected, under the leadership of the mayor of Soweto, will become the mouthpiece of the people of Soweto.

It is they who will try to defuse the disturbing situation in Soweto. It is they who will negotiate over Bantu education, on behalf of the students.

**Question:** Has the Committee of Ten shown all its cards? Is it not the aim of the organisations which the committee supports to upset the established order?

Dr Motlana: All our cards are on the table, very definitely. All that we want is a municipal status for Soweto. That is all.

I want to emphasise

**Question:** Has the Committee of Ten's plan been tested in reality, or is it a blatant propaganda-like ideal which is being put up to the people of Soweto to arouse false expectations?

Dr Motlana: All our proposals are within the bounds of possibility. Many of the proposals are aimed at making the people of Soweto think independently of the Government, and earnestly about the conditions of Soweto.

The Government and the people of Soweto are free to make alternative proposals within the broad framework of our principles.

It does not help to harp on the Government's plan for community councils. The fact is that this plan has been rejected by the people. It just cannot be sold to them. If the unrest in Soweto does not

actions of the students is a shout of anxiety. They want to be accepted as people. They want their voice to be heard. They want their ideas and ideals to be listened to. They want to be loved.

And nobody is actually listening to them. The Government's reaction is to shoot and to threaten with tougher restrictions.

## The basis

What the students need is a body such as a city council which can handle the problems of Soweto for them.

We ask basically for a municipal election. That is the basis of our proposals. We, the Committee of Ten, are there only to get these proposals off the ground.

I believe in my heart that it can be the solution to the anxiety and struggle in Soweto.



# 'The tl in Sow



Sun. Exp. 31/7/77

By  
**PERCY QOBOZA**

336

Editor of The World, who although not a member of the Committee of Ten, is closely involved with them. They hold meetings in his office.

**THE** establishment of the Soweto Committee of Ten, due to have been endorsed today by the people of the sprawling Black city, in itself represents a new era.

This is something from which the Nationalists should not be scuttling for shelter and pronouncing all types of horrors — as they are doing at the moment — but something they must regard as representing a new hope.

Hope that at last an accepted leadership is emerging in the Black community capable of controlling events and capable of helping us out of our present logjam.

Two major factors must immediately be borne in mind when assessing the future role of the committee and whatever body emerges from it:

- For the first time Blacks in Soweto have taken the initiative in establishing their brand of leadership outside the institutions of government, which have failed dismally in the past three decades;

- It is the first time in Soweto's history that the people themselves have spelled out exactly how they visualise Soweto in terms of their own values and interests outside the scope of the officially created bodies.

For this reason it is absolutely vital that the Government, particularly the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, and his deputy, Mr Cruywagen, stop damaging chances of meaningful dialogue by the statements they have been issuing on the subject.

They are letting a golden opportunity slip through their fingers. They are portraying themselves as the custodians of Black aspirations and not letting Blacks tell them what their aspirations are.

Add to this the childish attitudes of people such as the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder, and some of his officials who have also adopted a childish stance on the whole question of the Committee of Ten.

They are not helping to solve a problem. They are merely assisting the processes of increasing polarisation between them and the residents of Soweto who are becoming increasingly critical of people treating them like little children.

The Committee of Ten has an attractive advantage. It represents the interests of people outside the accepted Government sphere and, for this reason, will get a lot of goodwill among the majority of older people — and certainly the majority of our young people.

The committee can, in fact, unite Soweto in a way that Soweto has never been united before.

The committee's full objective is to gain absolute autonomy for the people of Soweto. Because of this, it has gone to considerable pains in avoiding saying or doing anything that may give people such as Mr M C Botha the excuse of accusing it of pandering to national or sectional politicians.

The committee has made its stand clear from the start. It is not espousing any political cause — such things are left to the national political movements.

The Committee of Ten is primarily concerned with local issues and the welfare and interests of the people of Soweto.

It would be naive to say

## QUOTE

**At the moment, S animals. As long as the people of Johar awake at night.**

gest that the committee would steer clear of political issues altogether. I can, for example, see how it would have to tackle such things as freehold rights — which is against Government policy.

I can also see how it would come against problems of developing industries in Soweto while the Government insists such projects must be undertaken in the Alice in Wonderland homelands.

The blueprint the committee drew up and made public this week was in itself another indication of the projections and hopes it holds for Soweto.

# st e'

Administration Board was boasting this week of having assembled.

All men of goodwill who are sincere in their efforts to see our country put back on a healthy footing and a new spirit of dialogue infused into our political scene should see to it that the Soweto plan gets off the ground.

It represents a dramatic departure from the politics of paternalism and injustice into a new era of co-operation where Black and White can set in motion real opportunities for a new political dispensation.

Soweto must belong to her people. They must work hard to make it what they want it to be. All along we have consistently said that it is not charity we want but assistance to help us assist ourselves.

For too long we have left the initiative to other people to do things for us with no real hope of us emerging from the sea of injustice with dignity.

The Government must talk to us — and "us" means the leadership that the people themselves can follow and defend at all times — and not one imposed by Government institutions.

Besides the Government, individuals and the business sector have a vital role to play in this Soweto experiment. For one thing organisations like the Urban Foundation can now engage in meaningful talking to Dr Motlane and his committee to find out what his dream of industries for Soweto entails, and how this can be achieved.

Those of us who can help must do something.

It helps. By our united efforts we may well still emerge from the ruins and destruction that are so much Soweto's hallmarks today into the great day when human beings can breathe in the townships.

At the moment Soweto is not fit for animals. As long as it remains like this, the people of Johannesburg will still remain awake at night.

The only body that can save us now is the Committee of Ten. And we dare not allow the Government to let us down.



# ing we need mc eto today is ho



● Young and old . . . hoping for hope. These pictures are from Soweto: Shadow City, by Paul C Venter (Perskor Publishers).

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nesburg will remain**

It is a costly exercise but one which will make a fantastic difference to the quality of life in the townships and instil a new spirit of hope in our people.

The greatest thing we need in Soweto today is hope. The Committee of Ten has the opportunity to provide that in meaningful ways.

One of the more serious accusations levelled against the committee is that it does not represent the Soweto people. This accusation does not come from Soweto itself, but from Pretoria and Roodepoort.

The committee itself has never made such claims.

This is why the blueprint contains elections to be held in Soweto.

The test of whether the committee represents the Soweto people will come through the ballot box.

What is certain, however, unlike the Government's own Urban Bantu Council, which only attracted 8% of voters in the last general election in 1974, the committee, one can safely project, can have a percentage poll of well over 85% — provided that it does not fight for the creation of an administrative body pulled together under regulations of the Department of Bantu Administration.

Which now brings me to the nitty-gritty of the whole situation: what happens if the Government refuses to hold discussions with the Committee of Ten and proceeds with its proposed community councils?

I have already said that such an eventuality could only be a tragedy.

Peace and stability in places such as Soweto can never be guaranteed under such things as community councils. In the final analysis, they represent what the White man thinks is good for the Black man.

This is a notion that I have long been pleading we get away from because once the community councils are established and the Committee of Ten rejected, then such councils will not enjoy the support of the vast majority of Black people in the townships.

The councils are doomed to failure, just like the Advisory Boards and the Urban Bantu Councils. No Black man in his right senses in Soweto today sees any future for himself and his people in any Government-created institution.

The community councils will still be subject to the whims and not so subtle manipulations of the West Rand Administration Boards — just like the UBCs were. It still leaves the vast majority of our people having their lives and destinies dictated by an array of White officials who have no inkling of our aspirations.

For this one reason we reject the councils.

I must put it quite bluntly that the Government must know that the future peaceful development in Soweto can only be guaranteed by talking to Dr Nathatho Motlane and his people at this stage.

They hold the key to normalising the situation and, in case of any real threat to law and order, are the people with the greatest chance of cooling things down.

They, not the mysterious men which the West Rand



Sun. Trib. 3/12/77

# Hobson's choice on Soweto

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## The Government must work a miracle or approve the Committee of Ten

By CAROLINE CLARK

**BLACK DEMANDS** for the autonomy of Soweto have confronted the Nationalist Government with its biggest political dilemma since taking office in 1948.

It boils down to Hobson's choice for the Government: either the Nationalists can attempt to force ahead plans to establish Government-controlled community councils to govern the townships, or they can agree to Sowetons governing themselves through the new local authority interim committee.

Neither option is as simple as it sounds.

Take the first option, the Government's commitment to establish community councils in terms of recent legislation. The hard fact is that in the eyes of the people of Soweto people appointed by the Government to govern them are stooges.

First they had the "stooges" of the Bantu advisory boards, succeeded by the "stooges" of the urban Bantu councils. The people got rid of the UBC by forcing it to resign.

The second hard fact is that the people of Soweto will not accept the new idea of community councils.

That leaves a third hard fact, the one that probably worries the Government the most: it is going to be difficult to find anyone in Soweto to serve on a community council. They fear for their lives and property.

For example, the West Rand Administration Board — WRAB — claims it has established a committee of 13 to get the community council concept off the ground in Soweto. However, WRAB says that for certain reasons these people cannot be named at this time.

Sources in Soweto say WRAB invited some people to a secret meeting at the Diepkloof Hotel. Among them were Dr M. S. Nyembezi, Mr Richard Maponya and Mr David Thebani and Mr Peter Lenge, former members of the UBC.

Many in Soweto refuse to believe WRAB has a committee of 13 because

nobody, including the four mentioned, would dare have anything to do with community councils.

The dilemma of the Government is that the strongarm of Soweto, the students and the activists, is against Government institutions.

Even the adults support the students because they realise the gymship revolutionaries have prevented the imposition of the latest proposed rent increases.

The Government will have pulled off a political miracle if it can impose community councils in Soweto.

If the Government approves the Soweto local authority interim committee, known as the Committee of Ten, it will make political history.

The members of the committee are not stooges. They oppose the Government and want fundamental change. They want freehold housing rights, improved amenities and education for their children. They want self-rule.

### White racism

In fact, they want almost every law on the statute books revised.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, which has the support of all the organised forces in Soweto, from the students to the churches and the YMCA, said this week:

"We insist on autonomy for Soweto, but not in the nature of a Bantustan concept. Soweto is a monstrosity and we have been forced to live here against our will.

"This being so, we want the right to run our own affairs and the Government that created this monster to appease white racism must pay for it."

The people of Soweto, he said, believed the boards that controlled them served the interests of whites, not blacks.

The committee wanted a direct relationship with the Government.

Dr Motlana spelled out what the committee wants:

- Freehold rights on property.
- More land for houses, business and industry.
- Amenities, sportsgrounds, schools and community centres, better roads and more electrification.
- Compulsory education.

He believes the Rand Afrikaans University and Wits could play an important part in planning the control and administration of a new Soweto.

Can Dr Motlana and his colleagues control and bring peace to Soweto?

"Many people have asked me this and there is no easy answer. But we believe our plan would go a long way towards eliminating the causes of crime and unrest.

"The people of Soweto can police themselves and there can be peace if conditions here are reasonable. With our guidance we hope that the Government will be able to avoid those pitfalls causing strife in our country."

Dr Motlana said he found it extraordinary that the Government had reacted negatively to the committee's proposals, even before they had been endorsed by the people of Soweto and presented to the authorities.

The Government has already signalled strong disapproval of the Committee of Ten through the director of WRAB, Mr A. H. Stander, and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruwagen, who both insist publicly on forging ahead with the community council programme.

A committee mass meeting in Soweto this weekend, which was expected to attract thousands of people, was banned.

But there are other pointers. Sources say Mr Cruwagen has privately indicated he is willing to meet Dr Motlana. And the committee has already had a cordial meeting with Anglo American representatives and with the Urban Foundation both powerful pressure groups in the search for a peaceful solution.



Chairman Nthato Motlana: Soweto is a monstrosity



# The new Wedge...

By IVOR WILKINS

AS SOWETO drifted closer towards administrative chaos this week, the Committee of Ten presented its blueprint for control of the city — and immediately drove a fresh wedge into the National Party.

While the Nationalist Press and academics described the "blueprint" as "reasonable", "moderate" and "positive", the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen, took a hard-line against the committee.

Verligte Minister of National Education, Dr. Piet Koorhof, said the Government should give special attention to finding a formula for the "burning question" of urban blacks.

Mr. Cruywagen said the Government had a formula — the community council system.

## Call to the Government

Party newspapers and academics urged the Government to listen to the proposals of the Committee of Ten.

Mr. Cruywagen said they must first be elected under the community council system — which they reject totally — before they could negotiate on behalf of the Soweto people.

From there the situation developed into farce.

Asked with whom he was prepared to negotiate about matters concerning Soweto, Mr. Cruywagen replied: "It is difficult to say. But negotiations are not done by me. Actually the liaison is done by the

## Committee of Ten's Soweto blueprint splits Nats

West Rand Administration Board.

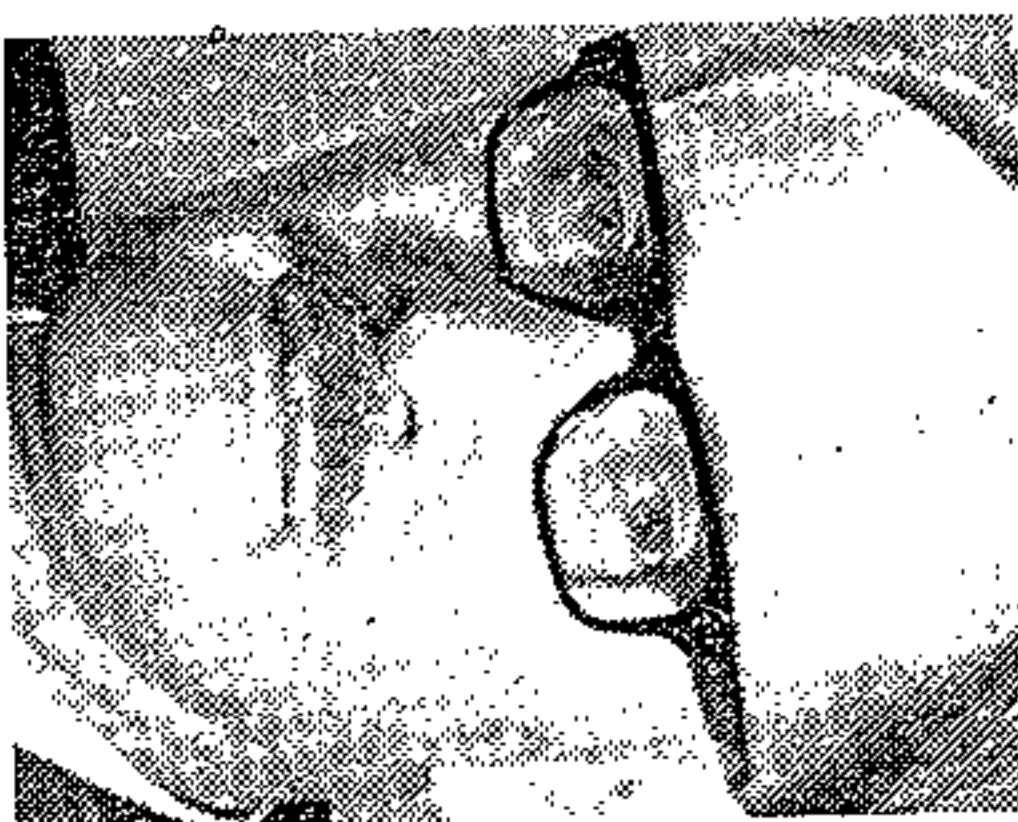
WRAB, which does not recognise the Committee of Ten, announced that it had gone "one better" and appointed a Committee of Thirteen.

So far WRAB is the only Organisation to recognise the Committee of Thirteen because its members are being kept secret. WRAB does not want to expose them to intimidation by the people of Soweto whom they presumably represent.

Mr. Cruywagen says the Committee of Ten—which includes representatives of major spheres of influence in the city and was elected by a body of Soweto residents—cannot claim to represent the people of Soweto.

Meanwhile, the situation in Soweto deteriorated to the point where Mr. A. J. Stander, chief director of WRAB, had to warn that unless problems in urban black townships were looked at quickly, there was a chance that things could get out of hand.

Against this background, the Committee of Ten published its proposals to turn Soweto into an autonomous city run by a city council elected by the people.



MR CRUYWAGEN  
A hard line.



MR QOBOZA  
Harmful tensions.

The Committee's blueprint includes development proposals for Soweto. It envisages spending R5 000-million over a five-year period to create a modern city from the present township.

Basic points are:

- A Soweto city council of 50 members, each representing a non-ethnic ward;
- All residents over 18 eligible to vote.

- The council would be a policy-making body with a management committee to legislate budget, approve proposals by its departments, and delegate powers to a town clerk and department heads.
- Revenue would come from Government sources.

ment programme.

"Black people want to start helping themselves," said Dr. Ntsho Moflana, the committee's chairman.

"Like the Afrikaner, we want to pull ourselves from a position of inferiority."

As Dr. Wimpe de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, wrote in an editorial:

"The structure envisaged in Soweto is not entirely beyond the bounds of current debate in National Party circles."

Enforcing the planned community councils could be a much weaker alternative than channeling the present restlessness positively and imaginatively.

Obvious questions arise: Can the Committee of Ten run Soweto? If it cannot, who can?

On its own admission, WRAB has lost control. The Urban Bantu Council system failed because it lost public credibility.

Something new is required. The Committee of Ten believes it can provide this.

Dr. Moflana said: "It is not really a question of whether we can run Soweto, but whether we can get the support of the people of Soweto."

"In the final analysis, it is not the committee that will run Soweto, but the

people. We are just an agency. I have no doubt that the people will support our proposals."

He does not envisage an immediate all-black affair.

"We want to deal with the Government. We feel we are offering them a reasonable way out of a difficult situation. We are confident that Mr. Vorster will see us."

"He has often said his door is always open. We want to avail ourselves of that invitation. After all, he is our Prime Minister as well."

But Mr. Percy Qoboza, editor of the World who was instrumental in the formation of the committee, commented: "If this fails, I am afraid nothing else will take its place. We will be involved in the kinds of tensions that are doing this country so much harm."

## Fear for future

There is a real fear in certain Soweto circles that the Government will reject the Committee of Ten's proposals and impose the community council system.

When the system "inevitably" fails, they fear the Government will then try to negotiate on the basis of the present proposal.

"But that will be a classic repetition of the Rhodesian situation. It will be too late," said one Soweto man.

"The people's attitude will have hardened; their aspirations will have moved on."

Whatever happens, the Committee of Ten seems destined to be a political force in Soweto.

## Loss of control

- Establishing the priorities of the people.

- Raising money — from the people, Government, private enterprise and international sources, for example, the Organisation of African Unity and the International Monetary Fund.

- Carrying out a development programme.