

URBAN AFRICANS

TRANSVAAL

1977

Power for Soweto Ten, if...

336

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Political Reporter

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is the sum

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of Brunner-Meltzer.

The interest rates to be
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$$MB = R + NDA$$

$$R = R_0$$

$$NDA = a \left(\frac{BC_s}{R} \right)$$

$$BC_d = P_{BC} + G_{BC}$$

$$G_{BC} = G - T - OB + LC$$

$$P_{BC} = b(i_o, i_{CD}, i_f, P^*)$$

$$BC_s = c(i_o, i_{BA}, P, rr)$$

The Government is prepared to transfer "real power" to the Committee of Ten in Soweto if it proves to comprise the true leaders of the community in a democratic election, the chairman of the Bantu Affairs Committee in the National Party, Mr P.T.G. du Plessis, MP, said today.

"The Government is open to negotiation even on the question of autonomy and Soweto forming a municipality, but we must be sure who the real leaders are," he said in an interview today.

The only way this could be done was by holding an election — "a truly democratic election," he said.

Mr du Plessis's call for an election comes after a weekend invitation by the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana, for the Government to stage such an election.

SHIFT

The move by Mr du Plessis is the first indication that the Government may be prepared to shift ground from plans contained in the Community Councils Act, passed in Parliament earlier this year, to meet the demands for real autonomy by black leaders.

Mr du Plessis said the Government was eager to begin negotiations with urban black leaders to work out a plan which would be acceptable to both the Government and the blacks.

But he said, it was no use if the Government started negotiations with the committee only to find later on that it was not the real leaders.

DISAPPEARED

He said this was what happened last year. The Government had held many meetings with black "leaders" and found that they "disappeared because they were not the real leaders."

He could not see any objection to Soweto moving towards a "municipal set up" from the Government envisaged Community Council, because he thought there were "not too many differences" in the two concepts.

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plans
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1/8/72

a laboratory and centres for woodwork and domestic science at Tsakane, Brakpan.

A R60 000 creche will be constructed at Thokoza, in Alberton where R65 000 will be spent on extensions to the electricity network.

R10 000 has also been allocated for street lights in Thokoza.

Vosloorus is to get a R46 000 library.

732

non cor-
rid opera-
ter. 3. fe-
mi pater
m. 13.

Si quid enim effunditur, aut rapinum, aut si alius fuerit, actio ex hoc capite constituitur; quam quam potestas sola rupti appellatio in omnes istas causas sufficere. Rapinum enim intelligitur, quod quoque modo corruptum est. Unde non solum furtiva, aut effusa, sed etiam scissa & collisa, & effusa, & quoque modo percussa atque decurtata scissa, hoc verbo continentur. Denique responsum est, si quis in alienum vinum aut oleum id infunderet, quo naturalis bonitas vini aut olei corrumperebatur, ex hac parte legis Aquilae cum teneri.

*Etum filiozani. l. 7. cod. l. cum de iur. §. 2. §. fecimus.
l. 6. pro f. Cuius. l. c. d. n. l. h. or. 3. introd. c. 34.
Moribus hanc regionem eadem dolorum & d. mor-
tationis corporis, si quando id petitur, animatio fit.
quoniam propitius hoc pecunia fieri non possunt, ne-
que juri Romano id conveniat. l. ult. de his qui dejec.
l. 3. si quis. p. amp. Grot. d. loc.*

C O M M E N T A R I U S.

1. Caput tertium legis Aquiliæ declaratur variis exemplis.
2. Quid juris, si liber homo vulneratus: & quid eo casu l. l. lic.

Rectum intelligitur, quod quoque modo corruptum.]
Verbum rumpi est omnes veteres sic intellexerunt,
corrupt. Idcirco rupti appellatione continentur &
ista & facta, & scissa & collisa & effusa & quoquo mo-
do vitata, detorsione facta, aut perempta. Neque ob-
stat, quod lex distinctim hæc tria exprimit, *ussit, fre-*
gerit, ruperit. Nam, ut Celsus dicebat, non est no-
vum, ut lex specialiter quibusdam enumeratis genera-
le subijciat verbum, quo specialia complectatur. *d.l. se-*
ferunt. 27. §. inquit. 13. cum 2 §§. si pp.

¶ 4. Illud patenter est, sicut ex primo capite de-
mum quisque tenetur, si dolo aut culpa ejus homo
aut quadrupes occisus occisus fuerit, n. ex hoc
capite, de dolo aut culpa, & de cetero damno
quemque tenet: ex hoc tamen capite, non quanti
in anno, sed quanti in diebus triginta proximis,
res fuerit, oblatetur is, qui damnum dederit.

Caput secundum legis Aethiopiae in 1. 2. 3. 4.

C O M M E N T A R I U S.

[I solo aut culpa] In hac quoque actione, quæ ex
hecce capitulo oritur, tam culpa, quam dolus, pun-
tur. Ideoque, si quis in stipulam suam vel ipsam,
comburendæ ejus causâ, ignem intulerit, & ulterius
evagatus & progressus ignis alienam si gerem vel vi-
neam læserit, requiramus, num impericia ejus aut
negligentia id accidit. Nam si die ventoso id fecit,
culpæ reus est. Nam & qui occasionem præstat, da-
mnum fecisse videtur. In eodem crimine est & qui non
observavit, ne ignis longius procederet. At si omnia,
quæ oportet, observavit, & subita vis venti ignem
longius produxit, caret culpa. *l. qui occidit. 30. §. 2. m-
hoc tit.*

Capite tertio dicitur: certo tunc
si quis sciret, vel sciret, vel sciret
in manu ejus, vel in manu ejus, vel in manu ejus
in, que perit in manu non est, vel in manu

est. In summa, hoc capite fervorum & pecudum vulnera, reliquorum animalium vel vulnera, vel carceres, omnium denique rerum in uniuersum corruptiones, & in iudicium vocantur. Liber homo valuerat directus: ex hoc capite actionem non habet: quoniam dominus membrorum suorum nemo videtur. Sed ta-

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A STORM is threatening to break out in the Vaal Triangle town of Vereeniging between town councillors and the Bantu Affairs Board over the proposed transfer of Sharpeville residents to Sebokeng.

Early in June this year

a Vereeniging newspaper said Sharpeville residents would not be moved and this prompted the Vereeniging Town Council to ask the Bantu Affairs Board for an explanation.

Mr J J Coetzee, the clerk of the council, said the fact that the transfer might not take place was very disturbing.

"Sharpeville is in the wrong place. We want con-

firmation that Sharpeville residents will be moved," he said.

Sharpeville is right next to Vereeniging while Sebokeng township is 12 km northeast of the town.

Mr J C Knoetze, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle, said it would be impossible to move all the people within the next 20 years.

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12.

• **1994**

et gravius, id est, ex crede datum pertinet.
nr. Occisio hominis libero non agitur ex le-
 ha; quia liberi corporis nulla est aestimatio;
 Cornel. de leuensi, si dolo occisus: si culpa,
l. i. §. 3. de furt. Ceterum, si de da-
 cendo civiliter disciprimur, tenetur is, qui
 occidit, solvere impensas funeris, & si que fa-
 ctu medicos, illique, quos occisus alere ex ob-
 bruta, puta, liberis, nam parentibus, dare tan-
 tumum illasque alimentorum, ratione habita
 occisi, valebit. *Grot. lib. 2. introd. c. 33.* Sic
 legitur Iphiti a se occisi liberis multam pe-
 , quo fictius expiaretur, atque ita censuit
 Dolanum apud *Fam. Grov. de dec. 25. §. 2. Carli.*
l. 3. deo. 270. Sed & Cujac. *l. 4. c. 4. ex-*
l. d. i. n. i. Const. Porphyrogenonem probat,
 esse, ut pars bonorum addicatur occisi
 vel patri vel uxori, maxime si perpetrare pre-
 , quare is ex dote citra dolum facit, in iustitia
 Michael Ephraim ad *7. Nemo. Arist.* scribit,
 n, qui celsus est, quodammodo ex opere, quae
 liberatur cognatus bonis hominibus se ferunt.
 Gallia obtinere, usque ad modum lucis famulii,
Dofit. ad l. 3. si quid. l. i. sup. de. d. l. Gomez.
l. 3. n. 37. Grot. 2. de iur. belli. l. 7. n. 12. & seq.
ut. §. esp. 3. Christm. vol. 2. de iur. 35. n. 10.
 homine uoluerat aut inuicem quid juris sit,
l. i. §. 8. de iur. iur.

pecunia numero sit] Ita quoque Gaius in
2. *hæc*. quum breui recte mihi admonere
testimonius in principio d. l. 2. unde se le-
gitur *testis vel pater*; legandum enim esse;
unde pecuniam.

in plurima. Primo legis capite qui homi-
cudum injuria occidit, quanti ea res eo an-
sit, damatur. *Id. l. 2. in pr.* de quo plura
autem.

quod autem non præcise de quadrupede,
tantum, quæ secundum nomen est, cave-
rtur, ut neque de feris bestijs, neque
cautum esse intelligamus; sed de istius-
modi gregatim præcipue pasci dicuntur, qua-
equi, muli, asini, oves, boves, capre. De
ceteris idem placuit. Nam & fures quoque
secundum

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*Aspidot is subus, quoniam ex magnis in regis
Pacture, ad Cornu, su. um, totamque Arcibus*

1. Cpr distribution de *Junco*, en particulier *numero sent.*

Psecundum numero esse eo animalis proprie intelliguntur, quæ gregatim pascuntur, id est, in greges pastoris imperio subiecto; ut, equi, ani, muli, boves, oves, capræ. Itaque cuncti in secundum numero non sunt, multoque minus feræ bestiæ, veluti ursi, leones, pantheræ. Immo vero cuncti et elephantæ, licet feræ naturæ sint, ad primum tamen caput pertinent, propterea quod iumentorum operam præstant. *d.d. 2. 62.*

De fabris idem placuit] An fues pecudum ap-
pelle- rione contineantur, dubitatum fuit. Dubitandi quia
caufa fuerit, haud facile dixerim. Hottomannus hac
affert, quod fues non, ut reliquæ beftiæ, gramine & vi-
ridibus pabulis commode alantur, fed (ut Varro &
Columella tradunt) maxime faba, hordeo, glande, &
cetero frumento indigent; & fi ture fuit, tamen ca-
dicis à borum bacis, & effolis lamblicis & radice-
lis petius, quam gramine, veltantur. Aliis probabi-
lius videretur, ideo de fabris dubitatum, quoniam fue
neque operari hominibus præstant, puta, gelftando, a-
zando, ut equi, muli, aſina, boves; neque lacte aut lan-
profuit, ut vacca, oves, capræ. Ut ut fit, placuit et-
iam fues pecudum numero haberi. quia & ipſi gregem
ſub imperio paſtoris paſcuntur. d. l. 2. §. 2. *hec ut
legatis. c. 5. §. pecoribus. a. de leg. 3.* Ubi Marci-
anus juſtiſconſultus auctoritate Homeri hanc ſententiam con-
firmat. Locus eſt apud Poëtam *Odyſſ. l. 13.* ubi Minerva
Ulyſſem in patriam ex longo errore reductum mon-
net, ut non rectè domum ad uxorem & procos intro-
eat: ſed prius ad Eumæum ſubulcum adeat, à quo de
rebus omnibus interea edoceatur, dum ipſa Telema-
chum filium reducat. Quo eodem loco leguntur ver-
ſus, quos poſt Marci-
anum hic citat Juſtinianus.

2. *Injuria autem occidere intelligitur, qui nullo jure occidit. Itaque qui latronem infiduciarum occidit, non tenetur: utique, si aliter periculum effugere non potest.*

Quod si quis in die noctuque proximo
operetur, non quoniam modum circa iniuriam
adhibuit, contumeliam quendam, sed quod non jure
factum est, seu damnum culpae facientis datum. *l. c. §.*
1. l. c. tit. & non tam quodcumque praevideri potuit,
nec provellum est. *l. f. parator. 31. cod.* Ex quo intelli-
gitur, cum, qui occidit, aut alias damnum dedit, hac
lege teneri, etiam si animum nocendi non habuit. *d. l.*
§. 3. 1. Deinde teneri hac lege omnes, quorum cul-
pa vel levissime damnum datum esse arguitur. *l. in le-*
g. c. 4. cod. Postremo non teneri eos, qui vel culpa
capaces non sunt. quali. si furiosus, infans & impu-
ber infantiae proximus. *d. l. c. §. 2.* vel quorum factum
à culpa abiit, veluti, si non fuit in potestate epus, qui
damnum dedit, non facere; puta, si ab alio impulsus
damnum dederit. *l. 7. §. 3. l. si ex pligis. §. 2. l. c. cod.* vel
si jure suo id fecit; puta, furem nocturnum aut diur-
num telo se defendentem, vel aggressorem, aut ten-
tum irruentem occiderit. *hoc text. l. 4. d. l. c. cod.* aut,
si quis casu alium laedit, quem divinare non potuit, aut,
si in eo, qui laesus est, culpa sit, cur sit laesus. *ut. v. §.*
§. 4. & §. Plerique putant, nec culpam, quae in omi-
tendo seu negligendo consistit, ad legem Aquilianam
pertinere, quoniam lex factum exigit. *Cor. arr. de s. v. s.*
part. 2. c. 6. §. 8. n. 13. Donez. 16. comm. c. 7. Alii pu-
tant, hoc nomine utilem solum actionem competere.
l. 8. l. si ferens. 27. §. si formicarius. 9. & ibi Bay. hoc it.
quod verum est, si negligentia circa factum ali-
quod antecedens causam damni praebuit. Ita opiniones con-
ciliat D. Tuldener *hic c. 7.*

Qui latronem insidiantem? Adversus periculum naturalis ratio permittit se defendere. *d. l. 4. hoc tit.* & quod quis ob tutelam corporis sui fecit, jure fecisse existimatur, *l. 6. de just. & jur.* Quamobrem si servum aggressorem aut latronem insidiantem mihi occidero, securus ero; sed & si alium quemcumque ferro se peccentem quis occiderit, non videtur injuria occidisse. *d. l. 4. §. l. 5. eod.*

Si aliter periculum effugere] Vim nobis illatam vi repellere licet: ceterum ita, si aliter periculum vitari non potest. *l. sciuntur. 45. §. pen. cod.* Itaque si quis, cum posset intentantem periculum apprehendere, occidere maluit, injuria fecisse videtur. *l. l. 5.* Nec ultio permitta, sed defentio, quæ ita excusata est, si in defendendo servata sit moderatio inculpatæ tutelæ. *l. 1. C. unde vi.* Cuncta exequi, quæ ad materiam defentionis pertinent, non est hujus loci.

3. *Ac ne is quidem hac lege tenetur, qui casu*

Government may talk to Soweto 'Ten'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Government is prepared to transfer 'real power' to the Committee of Ten in Soweto if it proves its members to be the true leaders of the community by winning a democratic election, the chairman of the Bantu Affairs Committee in the National Party, Mr P. T. C. du Plessis, MP, said today.

'The Government is open to negotiation — even on the question of autonomy and Soweto forming a municipality — but we must be sure who the real leaders are,' he said in an interview today.

The only way this could be done was by holding an election — 'a truly democratic election,' he said.

Mr du Plessis's call for an election follows the weekend invitation by the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana, for the Government to stage such an election.

SHIFT GROUND

The move by Mr du Plessis is the first indication that the Government may be prepared to shift ground contained in the Community Councils Act, passed in Parliament earlier this year, to meet the demands for real autonomy by black leaders.

Mr du Plessis said the Government was eager to begin negotiations with urban black leaders to work out a plan which would be acceptable to both the Government and the blacks.

But, he said, it was no use if the government started negotiations with the committee only to find later on that committee members were not the real leaders.

He said this was what happened last year. The government had held many meetings with black leaders and found that

they 'disappeared because they were not the real leaders.'

NO OBJECTION

He could not see any objection to Soweto moving towards a 'municipal set-up' from the Government envisaged community council, because he thought there were 'not too many differences' in the two concepts.

The move by Mr du Plessis follows strong criticism of the Government refusal to talk to the Committee of Ten by verligte Nationalist MP Mr Louis Nel.

He said today that the Government had a heavy responsibility to seek out moderate opinion, such as that expressed by the Soweto Committee of Ten, and that by failing to talk to these moderates it was failing in its responsibility.

Mr Nel pleaded for a 'new style' of dealing with race relations by the Government, and expressed anger that the government was rebuffing a group which appeared to have popular support.

Several other Nationalist verligte MPs have expressed support for Mr Nel's views, but have so far declined to be named.

PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, declined today to make any comment on proposals by Soweto's Committee of Ten, who are advocating full autonomy for Johannesburg's black city.

But Mr Vorster pointed out when approached through his office today that he had so far had no request from the Committee of Ten to see him.

Motlana—a man for a just peace

BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

A fear that blacks and whites are increasingly becoming strangers to each other in their own land is something which deeply concerns Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

A concern for widening gulfs between the races, a desire to uplift his people and a habit of speaking candidly are a few of the elements which go to make up this man who has emerged in the past week as a persuasive spokesman for a better deal for Soweto.

Add to this a keen sense of humour — and of the ridiculous — and you are beginning to get a picture of him. At a time when there

are increasingly student voices coming from within the black community, the proposals his committee have put forward for municipal government in Soweto are unashamedly moderate. Nationalist newspapers have described them as such.

YOUTH LEADER

But he betrays a certain pride in talking about the days when he was an African National Congress youth leader, who worked alongside such people as Robben Island prisoners Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu.

Recalling those days, he laughs. "But please. I don't want to scare anybody."

He was born outside

Pretoria and was a brilliant student at school. It was at the University of Fort Hare that he came into contact with African Nationalist politics. He was secretary of the ANC youth league and took part in its campaign of defiance.

He was arrested, stood trial, received a suspended sentence and was banned from political activity.

Since that time he has focused much of his attention on community work. He played a leading role in getting a group of black doctors together to

help improve health services in the townships and to raise scholarship funds for black medical students.

He has been concerned about the status of black doctors for a long time and was the leader of a walkout by 18 black doctors at Baragwanath Hospital about 20 years ago in a protest against wage discrimination.

CONFIDENT

At the basis of much of his thinking is a belief that the Government will listen to a reasonable offer. "Maybe I'm being naive, but I refuse to believe the

Government will reject us," he says of the overtures his committee has made to the authorities.

He says he is confident the Government will discuss with the committee some of the proposals it has made — even if just to point out some points which are impractical.

RACES

He is deeply concerned about an increasing polarisation of the races and says this is the result not of the activities of organisations such as the Black Parents Association, but of Government policy.

"Today we are strangers to each other" he said. Children saw a white man in the streets and they were automatically hostile. "We are back in Din-gaan's days. Unless we change, and change quickly, the races are going to drift away from each other."

He feels that there

should be more contact between the races because this would give people the understanding that they are all basically the same, with the same needs, desires and fears.

He talks of his son, a scholar at Waterford School in Swaziland, who goes on hikes and camps along with other black and white youngsters.

It is clear that he enjoys and values the contact he has had in the past week with young Afrikaners journalists. He is intrigued by their background of white nationalism.

"You whites need permits to enter Soweto. I have never been able to understand this. The idea that Soweto is a zoo filled with wild animals feeds on itself until people really believe that you are taking your life into your own hands to go in there."



Dr Ntatho Motlana — concern over a widening gulf.

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etiam, si modo culpa
aliqua non invenitur, dol
facit, et tenetur.

C O M M E

N On minus ex deo, q
cere voluit, non in
occidentem tunc, non
sanctus verbum tra
re, deus, et deus
8. deus, et deus
tunc, et deus, et deus.

T E X

a. Inge, si quid, a
dicitur, tunc, et infor
gum. non, si id, et in
q. dicitur, et infor
tunc, et infor, et infor
q. dicitur, et infor, et infor
q. dicitur, et infor, et infor
q. dicitur, et infor, et infor.

5. Item, si pueror
viam tunc, et infor
blum, et infor, et infor
ma, et infor, et infor
pocum, et infor, et infor
pam, et infor, et infor
v. Inge, si quid, a
dicitur, tunc, et infor
gum. non, si id, et in
q. dicitur, et infor
tunc, et infor, et infor
q. dicitur, et infor, et infor
q. dicitur, et infor, et infor.

6. Inge, si quid, a
dicitur, tunc, et infor
gum. non, si id, et in
q. dicitur, et infor
tunc, et infor, et infor
q. dicitur, et infor, et infor
q. dicitur, et infor, et infor.

7. Inge, si quid, a
dicitur, tunc, et infor
gum. non, si id, et in
q. dicitur, et infor
tunc, et infor, et infor
q. dicitur, et infor, et infor
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8. Inge, si quid, a
dicitur, tunc, et infor
gum. non, si id, et in
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q. dicitur, et infor, et infor.

Policemen on murder charge

JOHANNESBURG — Two police constables attached to the Orlando police station in Soweto pleaded not guilty at the criminal sessions here yesterday to a charge of murdering a 19-year-old youth in Orlando East, Soweto.

The appearance of Const Harold Mokoena, 24, and Const Klaas Sibanyoni, 24, follows an inquest into the death of Mr Percy Khumalo, 19, who died on May 31, 1975, after being shot twice in the chest.

Miss Geraldine Borchers, prosecuting, said evidence would be led that on the night of May 30, 1975, Const Mokoena and Const Sibanyoni were on duty at Orlando police station when they received a report of a fatal stabbing incident at a party. The policemen went to a house in search of Mr Khumalo, who had reportedly been involved in the stabbing.

Miss Borchers said the State would show that without an exchange of words, Const Mokoena fired a shot at Mr

Khumalo, who jumped through the open window.

Const Sibanyoni came to the scene and advised Const Mokoena to shoot Mr Khumalo again, while he was lying on the ground. Const Mokoena then shot Mr Khumalo, who died soon afterwards.

Mr J. Strydom, appearing for the accused, said the defence contention would be that Const Mokoena broke a bedroom window and climbed through into the bedroom, where he confronted Mr Khumalo.

Mr Khumalo then allegedly fled through the open window and ran through the front gate. A shot was fired from a bedroom. When Mr Khumalo continued running and turned left into the street, Const Mokoena fired a second shot.

Dr V. D. Kemp, chief district surgeon of Johannesburg, said either the State's or the defence version of events would be consistent with his findings.

The hearing continues today. — SAPA.

Competition

Unemployment

Growth of E

Growth of N

Growth of I

Introductions

Motlana replies to press challenge

D.O.

3/8/77

JOHANNESBURG — To demand that the Committee of 10 prove its authority by curbing unrest in Soweto was putting the cart before the horse, the committee chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said yesterday.

Introdu The function of the committee had been to draw up a blueprint for a freely-elected, and autonomous Soweto municipality and to obtain a mandate from the people for it, he said.

Growth "We are not saying we are the leaders of Soweto. We are not saying we control Soweto. We want the people of Soweto to elect their own city council."

Unemploy Dr Motlana was responding to a challenge in the Afrikaans press that

Competition for Labour? ...

he and his committee prove their leadership by bringing the unrest to an end and by persuading students to return to their classrooms.

He asked, why a similar challenge had not been issued to the 13 "known and prominent" Soweto people appointed by the West Rand Administration Board as representatives of the township.

Dr Motlana declined to comment on the get-tough policy announced by the police, except to say: it is to be regretted that when the children say "get rid of bantu education" there is that kind of response.

Dr David Welsh, senior lecturer in African government at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday: "Police reinforcements and the get-tough policy are likely to exacerbate rather than solve the problem."

While it might bring about a temporary lull in the unrest, it would add in the long run to the ferment responsible for the unrest in the first place, he said.

He urged the authorities to negotiate with the Committee of 10 on its plans for a fully-fledged Soweto Municipality. "A time will come when blacks will simply say we are not interested in talking." — DDC

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Kruger warns: we'll get tough

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PRETORIA — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, has warned that the Government will not tolerate further anarchy and violence in Soweto.

In an interview he said: "We are going to get tough."

The Minister said schoolchildren were busy with senseless resistance and rebellion against school authority. Such rebelliousness occurred sporadically when something happened which, according to them, gave them the opportunity to put pressure on the Government.

"In this case it is now the so-called Group of 10 who want to rule Soweto," he said. "We are not im-

pressed by the Group of 10, and especially not with their affiliations.

"The vast majority of them belong to organisations such as the IFA, BCP, ANC, Saso and Black Women's Federation, which are all part of the black power movement."

Mr Kruger said most people in Soweto wanted to maintain law and order and live in peace.

"We will help them to free themselves from the lawlessness of the Isotisis. The schoolchildren will have to go to school. If school attendance becomes completely inadequate, new measures will have to be considered."

Mr Kruger's warning was a further indication that the Cabinet, which met here yesterday for the first time since the parliamentary recess, is to adopt a tougher line on Soweto.

It underlined an earlier announcement by Gen Dawid Kriel, chief of the riot police, that police would meet violence with violence.

Another sign of hardening attitudes in pro-Government circles came from comment in Afrikaans newspapers.

Modifying its initial welcome of the Committee of 10, Beeld commented yesterday that the committee identified itself with "the pernicious stand of organisations like the Black People's Convention and Saso that all white-inspired institutions should be done away with."

Beeld said Mr Kruger should know that police action would be supported by the majority of people in South Africa.

The identification of the committee with the black consciousness movement was also referred to in an article yesterday in Die Transvaler, official newspaper of the National Party in the Transvaal.

The Prime Minister has not yet commented on the Committee of 10, which wants to obtain a mandate from a mass meeting to approach him about its plans for an autonomous Soweto.

An Afrikaans press report speculated yesterday that its projected meeting on Sunday would be banned but it is understood that the Security Police have not yet decided whether to apply to have the meeting banned.

— DDC-SAPA.

Hold elections in Soweto — Schwarz



MRS SCHWARZ... replace pass book system.

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville last night called on the Government to hold an election in Soweto.

Speaking at a report-back meeting, Mr. Schwarz said "No one can claim the Committee of 10 has the support of Soweto people until there is a free election. The committee says it wants an election. The Government must hold an election to

replace the pass book system with black people's own system of control.

Mr. Schwarz said the Government of South Africa is not serious about the situation in Soweto. He said the Government must take steps to replace the pass book system with a system of control by black people.

Mr. Schwarz said the Government must take steps to replace the pass book system with a system of control by black people. He said the Government must take steps to replace the pass book system with a system of control by black people. He said the Government must take steps to replace the pass book system with a system of control by black people.

Extend black bus services, says Putco

STAR 3/8/77.

There should be bus-stops for black commuters within Johannesburg's central business district (CBD) and an inner city "straight-up-and-down" service should be started, says a Putco official.

Putco's operating executive, Mr Colin Bailey, told CARE that most blacks working in the CBD had to walk about two kilometres from the terminus on the outskirts of the city to their work.

Mr Bailey said:

● A terminal was

needed in the south-eastern side of the city.

● A bus rank at some central point in the CBD should be established.

● A service running back and forth across the central city with regular stops should be introduced.

He added there should be bus stops at least every kilometre on existing Putco routes around the CBD. At the moment Putco off-load only their 70 000 daily passengers at their terminals.

"These measures would encourage more blacks to use the buses, stop the increase in pirate taxis, and reduce many people's travelling expenses," said Mr Bailey.

He also suggested that bus lanes should be opened on the freeways and malls and busways established in central Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the municipality said they were looking at ways of improving facilities for black commuters in the CBD.

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ad manum occidit; non est
"demonstrationem facientiam",
"debet debere, quo etiam con-

T E X T U S.

. Iherum autem est ei, ut
 & ex iudicio privato l. p. 1.
 i, & capitalis criminis con-

COMMENTS

de feruus occisus fit, non ratur
legis Aquilia dominus egre-
giorum Cornelia de iniuria. l.
1. §. 1. de tit. l. 3. C. de. p. m.
aut ex p. conditionis homo oc-
tus. l. 1. de fer. Addit Ulp. l. 1. de
l. 1. p. Aquilia dominus egre-
giorum Cornelia: sed
privato iudicio p. m. ratur. l. 1.
de. p. m. q. ant. act. civ. ratur.
l. 1. de p. m. iud. dicit, in c. ratur
que privatis iudiciis, in c. ratur
evenire interdum, ut p. m. iud.
et, nimirum non sic, ut egre-
giorum probationem delicti que-
ratur, ante finitum, urgeat a-
ctione criminis.

...alis criminis reum facere.] Ma-
lo homo occidit sit. Nam
autem p. o. facto accipitur, ut
redolo habetur. Item dicitur G.
Singularia. n. l. i. q. r. g. m.
hemine occidit, sic dicitur
pr. lujus sit.

TEXTUS.

Capit. secundum legis A.

C O M M E N T A R

etiam hujus legis capitulum
 jurisprudentia in delictum
 Ulpianus in *l. si Crimen* 27.
 hoc capite constant sunt
 ut de *l. si non erant* et
l. si non Quoties abducat, et
 Suspecto videtur periculum
 statem quidem - res esse

T E X T U S.

Capite tertio de omni rebus et de omni rebus
si quis fuerit, et de omni rebus et de omni rebus
in numero 4, et de omni rebus et de omni rebus
in numero 4, et de omni rebus et de omni rebus

By PATRICK LAURENCE

TO demand that the Committee of 10 prove its authority by curbing unrest in Soweto was putting the cart before the horse, the committee chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said yesterday.

The function of the committee was to draw up a blueprint for a freely-elected and autonomous Soweto municipality and to obtain a mandate from the people for it, he said.

"We are not saying we are the leaders of Soweto. We want the people of Soweto to elect their own city council."

Only after the election of a city council would it be reasonable to expect the elected leaders to exercise authority," he said.

Dr Motlana was responding to a challenge in the Afrikaans Press that he and his committee prove their leadership by bringing the unrest to an end.

CHALLENGE

He asked why a similar challenge had not been issued to the 13 prominent Soweto people appointed by the West Rand Administration Board as representatives of the township.

Dr Motlana declined to comment on the get-tough policy announced by the police except to say: "It is to be regretted that when the children say: 'Get rid of Bantu Education', there is that kind of response."

Dr David Welsh, senior lecturer in African government at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday: "Police reinforcements and the get-tough policy are likely to exacerbate rather than solve the problem."

While it might bring about a temporary lull in the unrest, it would contribute in the long run to the ferment responsible for the unrest in the first place, he said.

Every bullet fired, every injury inflicted by police baton or police dog, would add to the cauldron of resentment and anger, Dr Welsh added.

FAILED

Referring to the apparent intention by the authorities to proceed with the proposed community councils, he said: "They have failed to learn the lesson that you can't impose leaders on articulate communities in conflict situations."

He urged the authorities to negotiate with the Committee of 10 on its plans for a Soweto municipality.

Dr Welsh said of the committee: "Its platform is — dare one say it — astonishingly moderate. The authorities would be plumb crazy not to negotiate. A time will come when blacks will simply say we are not interested in talking."

● See Page 4

rit dicendum. *1. quoniam* *quidam* 29. §. *hac affine* 6. §. *est*. In summa hoc capite ferorum & peculium vulnere, reliquorum animalium vel vulnera. vel cordes omnium denique rerum humanitarum corruptiones. in iudicium vocantur. Liber homo vulnerum dictum ex hoc capite actionem non habet quoniam dominus membrorum suorum penio videtur. Sed tu-

Summi in diebus triginta] Hoc capitulo, quanti res fuerit triginta diebus proximis, tanti his affligatur. *Id. si fuerit. 6. tertio. 5. eod.* qui exceilus presentis afflictionis hic propinquant: quæ levior in hoc capite, quam in primo, tanquam in delicto leviore.

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Te:

EDITORIAL OPINION

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Democracy for Soweto?

The official way appears to have been paved for democracy to penetrate to Soweto. The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said yesterday there should be a properly elected body in Soweto for liaison and negotiation with the Government and that the election should be held as soon as possible. At last some sense has come out of the BAD laager.

There are, however, several stumbling blocks before an election can be held. One is Mr Botha's prerequisite that law and order must be restored first: an idealistic statement that in any other context but that of Soweto would pass without comment. Unfortunately in the context of Soweto today, this will be perceived as a threat: law and order first and then we will graciously allow you to hold an election. This may not be the way Mr Botha meant the statement, but that is how it is interpreted.

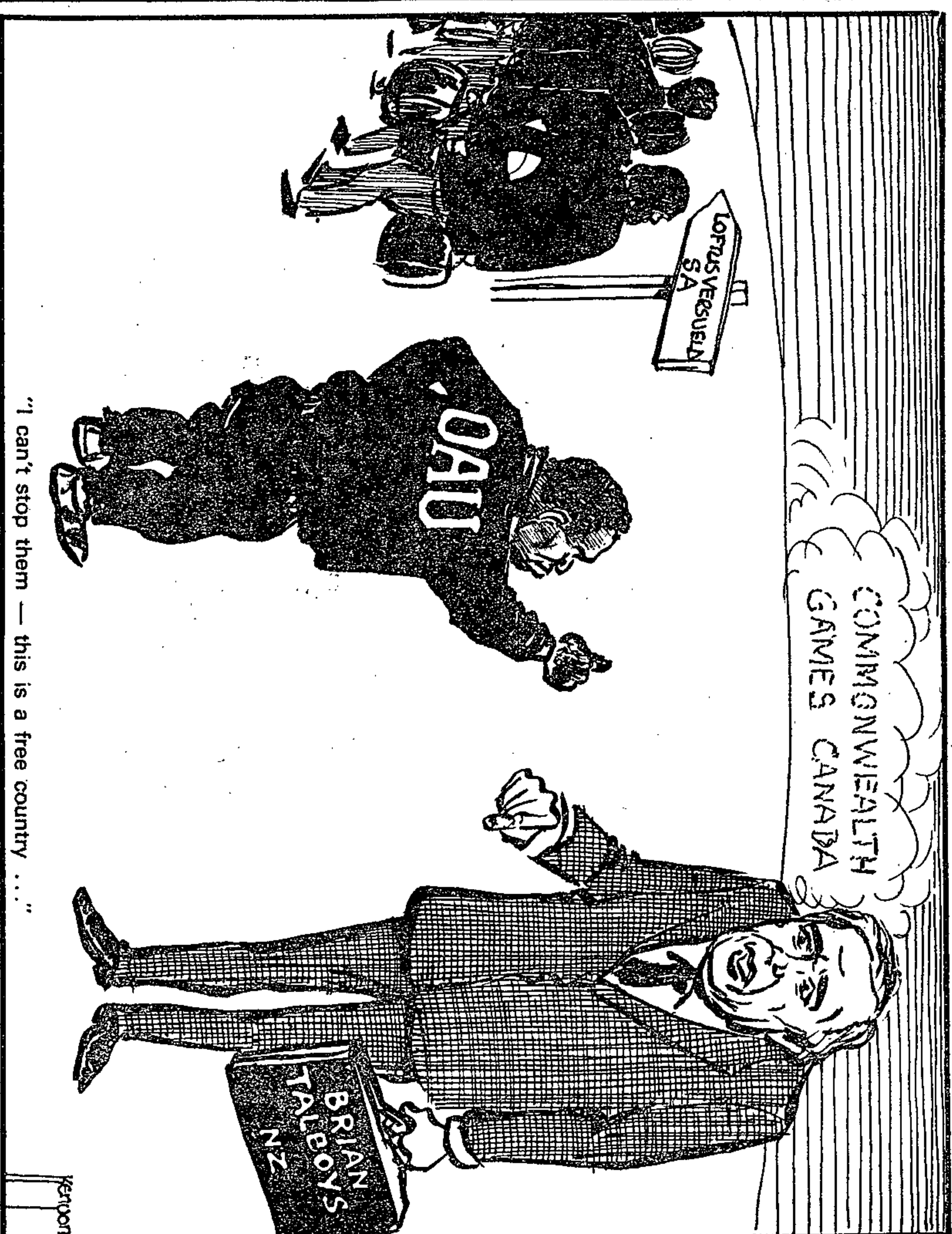
The cold, brutal fact of the matter is that nobody can enforce law and order unless the majority of Soweto citizens want it — not the police, not the Committee of 10, not the makgotla movement. The best way to arrive at law and order is to implement democracy unconditionally so that the majority feels it has a real stake.

Another difficulty is the strong bias against black consciousness — which commands a large following in Soweto — held by people like the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger. Whatever his personal feelings, he should stop his campaign against the black consciousness movement. If the people of Soweto elect black consciousness leaders to positions of power that is their responsibility: to denigrate them at every opportunity will be to harm the democratic process in Soweto and probably constitutes improper interference.

A third difficulty is supervision of voting: a problem that is being encountered in South West Africa. But it should not be beyond the Government's ingenuity to devise a suitable method.

Speed is of the essence: the alternative is to let Soweto continue as a festering sore of discontent and violence. A constitution for a freely-elected body with effective powers should be drawn up in a matter of days — after all the Government has had plenty of experience in drawing up constitutions for a multitude of homelands.

From everybody's point of view democracy in Soweto has strong advantages. Let the exercise begin.



N. Mercury 4/8/77

Murder charge constable acquitted

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JOHANNESBURG —One of the two police constables charged with murdering a 19-year-old youth in Orlando East was yesterday found not guilty and acquitted by Mr. Justice H. H. Neatadt in the Rand Supreme Court.

The acquittal of Constable S. K. Sibanyoni (24) followed a concession by counsel for the State that there was insufficient evidence to press for a conviction.

Constable Sibanyoni and Constable Harold Mokoena (24) had pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering Mr. Percy Khumalo (19) outside a house in Orlando

East in May, 1975.

Judgment on Constable Mokoena will be given to-day.

Improbable

Miss G. Borchers, appearing for the State, said of the two State witnesses who were at the scene of the shooting:

"Their evidence had the seeds of inherent improbability. There was no motive for the shooting as they described it."

She said Mr. Khumalo was neither attacking the policemen nor resisting arrest.

The State would argue that Constable Mokoena was guilty of culpable homicide.

Under the new Criminal Procedures Act, the Court would have to decide on Constable Mokoena's own evidence whether he had acted properly and correctly.

Turning to the testimony of Mr. Patrick Khumalo, twin brother of the dead man, and Mr. Isaac Motsolo, Miss Borchers said their accounts of events did not tally with the medical report on the path of the two bullets.

Facing

Mr. Patrick Khumalo had said that his brother and Constable Mokoena had faced each other when the first shot was fired.

This was not possible according to medical evidence.

Mr. Motsolo had testified that Mr. Percy Khumalo was lying flat on his back with Constable Mokoena standing above him.

According to Dr. V. Kemp, Johannesburg chief district surgeon, the constable would have

had to crouch and fire in such a way that the bullet entered the left chest and ran parallel to the shoulders.

Miss Borchers said the two men's evidence also conflicted with what they had said at the inquest.

"Whether they are untruthful or their memories are clouded, I do not know, but one cannot place reliance on their evidence," she said.

She submitted that Constable Mokoena was guilty of culpable homicide. Shooting and killing was not the only way he could have made an arrest.

Mr. J. Strydom, appearing for the policemen, agreed that it would be "a waste of time" to go into the State witnesses' evidence.

However, he conceded that the warning shot should have been fired after a verbal warning had been given to Mr. Khumalo to stop — (Sapa).

Introduction

Growth of the Lab

Growth of Non-Far

Growth of Farm Em

Unemployment, Und

Competition for L

Conclusions

T E X T U S.

COMMENTARIES

*Alienum hominem alienamque quodammodo, quæ
pecudum numero} Primum legis caput animalia præ-
tioniora, hoc est, ad rationem rei familiaris magis
nilia ac fructuosa, complectitur. Servis exequens qua-
drupedes, quæ pecudum numero sunt; & tantum ad*

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Benjamin Pogrand and Trevor Bisseker; newsmills by...

In eo aucto plurimis. Primo legis capite qui hominem aut per eundem injuria occidit, quoniam ea res eo anno plurimi fuit, damnatur. *d. l. 2. in pr.* de quo plura *infra §. les autem.*

Τ Ε Χ Ν Η Σ.

1. Quod autem non precise de quadrupede, sed de ei instanti, quæ pecuniam numero est, caveatur, eo pertinet, ut neque de feris bestijs, neque de canibus canum esse intelligamus; sed de instanti, quæ gregatim proprie pasci dicuntur, quales sunt, equi, muli, asini, oves, boves, caprae. De subijs quoque idem placuit. Nam & suis quoque pecundis

C O M M E N T A R I U S.

1. *Car dubitatur de fidei, an p. con. ten. va.*

I *De Juncis nem. pastor*] An fies pecu-
dione continenter, dubitatum fuit. Dubi-
tanti fuerit, haud facile d. animi. Horom.
ait it, quod fies non, ut reliquis befidiar.
ridibus pabellis commode alantur, fed (
Columella tradunt) maxime fibra, bordeo,
cetero fumento indigere; & ficut fuit,
ducit orborum baccis, & effolis humbrici-
liis potius, quam gramine, vefcuntur. Alii
purs ridetur, ideo de fubius defuturum, quo
neque operam hominibus praefant, puta, ge-
rando, ut equi, muli, aini, boves; neque fu-
prohant, ut vaccae, oves, caprae. Utur fic-
tiam fies pecudum numero haberi, quia &
tim fib impeto pafforis pafcuntur. d. l. 2. §
Negatus. 63. §. pascibus. 4. de leg. 3. Ubi Mar-
rice confutius auctoritate Horum hanc fententia
firmat. Locus eft apud Poetam *Odyff. l. 3. v.*
va Ulyffem in patriam ex longo errore rede-
ner, ut non recta dumum ad uxorem & pro-
reus: fed prius ad Eumum fubuloem adve-
reus: omnibus interea edoceatur, dum ipfi-
chum fimum reducat. Quo eodem loco h. g.
fius, quos poft Marceianum hoc citat. *Iuftine*

T E X T U S.

2. *Injuria autem occidere intelligi nullo iure occidit. Itaque qui latronem remouet, non tenetur: atque, similiter, effugere non potest.*

DiD 4/8/77 336

Botha: Soweto election a must

JOHANNESBURG — It was essential and urgent that there should be a properly elected body in Soweto for liaison and negotiation with the Government, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, said here yesterday.

Mr Botha said an election should be held as soon as possible. There were two prerequisites for this.

The Minister said such a body had to be legally constituted. His department was busy working out the technical details and making the necessary preparations.

The work was being speeded up because of the circumstances in Soweto and a complete statement would be made soon.

The Committee of 10 and other organisations in Soweto were free to participate.

Secondly, law and order would first have to be

restored. An election could not indicate the real leaders in the present circumstances of unrest and intimidation.

Mr Botha confirmed a statement by his Deputy Minister, Mr W. Cruywagen, to disregard ethnicity in an election in Soweto. He said it was department policy. The decision arose from discussions held a few days ago.

He was not prepared, however, to negotiate with the "Committee of 10 or any other self-appointed body."

"One cannot negotiate with such bodies which are not legally elected representatives," the Minister said.

The department's latest decision was based on practice in the past. Not one of the about 30 Bantu boards for black townships in the country was an ethnic board. That was why Soweto had one Bantu Advisory Board and not eight. — SAPA.

Cuban ban lifted

WASHINGTON — Cuban diplomats at the UN in New York may now travel anywhere in the United States, the State Department said yesterday. They had previously been restricted to a 300-km radius of New York — DDC.

Southern Africa Lab

Botha sets vote time for Soweto

336

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, yesterday set October as the target date for the election of a Soweto community council — and implicitly rejected the Committee of 10's blueprint for an autonomous Soweto municipality.

But Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10, yesterday re-emphasised his opposition to community councils under any conditions. He said: "We are calling for non-ethnic elections for an autonomous Soweto city council."

Mr. Botha's statement came on the second day of the Cabinet meeting in Pretoria and therefore must have had the Cabinet's full backing.

It ended speculation that there might be several ethnically-based community councils in Soweto by stipulating that there would only be one community council.

The statement, however, did not rule out the possibility of the different ethnic groups electing their own representatives to the single community council.

This system operated under the defunct urban Bantu council.

The Community Councils Act does not lay down the rules for elections but the Department of Bantu Administration is doing everything possible to prepare regulations for a Soweto election.

LABOUR SUPPL

ECONOMY

Sald

11

Cape Town

June 1977

PAGE TWO

For the information
the Faculty Office

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A full minute of t
due course.

5 August 1977

Sunday EXPRESS

BREAK THIS VICIOUS CIRCLE

336

IT NEEDS a bold act to break the tragic chain of ill-will and hostility that is now being forged, link by link, between Black township dwellers and White authority.

Hardline attitudes are becoming increasingly evident on both sides. Students get rougher; police get tougher. Violence begets violence. Someone has to stop the sequence and only the Government can do so. We wonder whether it will find the courage and vision that are needed.

The first requirement is to face facts.

1. The simmering, spasmodic upheaval that the Government thought it could contain quickly in June is now in its second year. Nothing demonstrates more clearly the ineffectiveness of solutions attempted so far.

2. The tough police action promised for next week may be necessary to restore law and order — but it will not bring peace. A sense of deep grievance cannot be knocked out with a baton.

3. Closing schools is an admission of defeat, not a sign of strength. It will also play into the hands of any township lout looking for trouble.

4. This weekend's call by the Committee of Ten for a boycott of community council elections will be valueless as an exercise to identify the leaders of Soweto. Whoever is elected will not now have the backing of the committee, and hence of the best organised and most vocal groups in the township — the Black consciousness groups.

5. The Government may believe that community councils are an excellent answer; it doesn't matter because influential Sowetans reject the idea and the attitude that the Government knows best is unacceptable.

6. Like it or not, there are no easily identifiable leaders in Soweto. Government policy has seen to that. Its system of urban Bantu councils threw up leaders who had so little real power they were soon labelled stooges and now have been forced to resign. The township is officially "represented" by 13 faceless men who meet their White masters at WRAB but dare not have their names revealed. The authority of the Committee of Ten is untested.

What we have, then, is a dangerous deadlock.

Peace can only come through proper negotiation by reasonable men. The Government will not negotiate until it is satisfied that it is talking to the real leaders of Soweto. By persisting with community councils it is also ensuring that the real leaders cannot come up.

Is there a way out? Yes, if it is seized now.

In the absence of official leaders, the Government must talk to anyone with some demonstrable support — and a plan. This, at the present moment, means the Committee of Ten. It should open these talks immediately.

Then, we believe, the Government would be entitled to require of the Committee of Ten that it demonstrates its standing in Soweto by helping to end the rioting.

There is probably no other way to break the vicious circle.

n prepared by

TOTAL ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION	POINTS
7	99
9	106
5	87
5	163
4	88
0	143

members in

.H.R.E. PAAP
Faculty of Arts

Sun. Trib. 7/8/77

Cool it call

to students

Tribune Reporter

336

THE Committee of 10 is seeking a meeting with the Soweto Students' Representative Council in an attempt to persuade students to "cool it," according to Dr. Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the committee.

The move follows a week of sporadic unrest and shooting in the township and a threat by the Government to close schools unless the boycott of classes is ended.

SWART LIG KOM AAN

*Sake -
Rapport*
7/8/77
(336)

Deur DAVID MEADES

DIE Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasieraad se manne werk volstoom aan die uitvoerbaarheidstudie vir die elektrifisering van Soweto. Hy verwag om voor die einde van die maand oor 'n moontlike grondslag vir die plan aan die raad se uitvoerende bestuur verslag te doen.

Volgens die direkteur (tegnies) van die raad, mnr. Pierre du Plessis, geniet die studie die hoogste prioriteit. Maar die studie behels nie net die lewensvatbaarheid van die plan nie. Daar moet ook aan die tegniese aspekte aandag gegee word.

Intussen wag die konsortium banke wat hulself bereid verklaar het om die geld vir die projek beskikbaar te stel, ook net vir hierdie verslag. Die lening, wat tussen R60 miljoen en R80 miljoen kan wissel, sal eers daarna onderteken kan word.

Voorlopige studies dui daarop dat die inwoners van Soweto nie vir die elektrisiteit meer sal hoef te betaal as wat hul huidige uitgawes op brandstof vir stowe en beligting is nie.

Daar word geraam dat dit inwoners van Soweto op die

oomblik sowat R15 per maand kos en dat elektrisiteit ekonomies teen sowat dieselfde prys verskaf sal kan word.

Hy dink dat die meeste banke bereid sou wees om geld beskikbaar te stel wat gebruik kan word om sulke aankope te finansier. Mnr. Aldworth meen dat so 'n stelsel die uitbuiting van swartes tot groot hoogte sal uitskakel en hulle die geleentheid bied om toebehoore teen die laagste moontlike prys te kry.

Intussen lyk dit ook of die plan om Soweto te elektrifiseer besig is om aansteeklik op ander gebiede in Transvaal te werk. Die Bantoe-Administrasieraad van die gebied Vereeniging is besig om 'n soortgelyke plan vir die swart buurt Sharpville te oorweeg, het mnr. V. van Rooyen, voorsitter van die raad, aan Sake RAPPORT gesê.

Eskom is ook heeltemal voorberei om aanvullende groot hoeveelheid krag vir swart woonbuurte te kan verskaf. 'n Woordvoerder het aan Sake-RAPPORT gesê dat Eskom se beplanning tien jaar vooruit gedoen word. Wanneer Soweto die krag wil hê sal Eskom dit onmiddellik kan lewer.

Committee of 10 has pamphlet plan 7/8/77

336

Sunday Times Reporter

THE Committee of Ten will continue its activities in Soweto despite the Government's latest ban on its attempt to present its self-government blueprint to the people.

The committee intends broadening its base by forming a Soweto Civic Association.

The chairman, Dr. Nathato Motlana, said yesterday the association would establish committees to represent each of the 50 non-ethnic wards proposed in the blueprint.

Because of the latest ban on a public meeting — to have been held today — the committee will distribute pamphlets outlining its proposals.

Dr. Motlana said there would be no further attempt to call a public meeting. "It is clear the Government does not want the people of Soweto to hear our proposals."

"It is also clear that the Government intends forcing the community council system down the throats of the people."

"The coming elections under the community council system will be a golden opportunity for the people of Soweto to reject that system."

2336

CAPE TIMES 10/8/77

Building society hits at black home loan snag

It is of your and tutorial

cover of your

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A leading building society has expressed doubts about its home loan policy for Africans in the Southern Transvaal because it believes blacks do not like dealing with the West Rand Bantu Administration Board (WRAB).

In a strong call last night for a new deal for black home owners the deputy chairman of the Natal Building Society, Mr Gordon Chapman, announced that the NBS had already granted R1 750 000 to the Vaal Triangle Bantu Administration Board and WRAB.

would be used to build better types of houses. In many cases these were for nominated employees of companies which invested funds with the society.

with us as home-owners should," Mr Chapman said.

"The home building industry was in for a lean time and with an oversupply of offices and shops the whole industry looked like being under-employed for some time to come.

"Unfortunately I am not sure that we are doing the right thing, especially in Soweto, because our feedback is that the blacks do not want to deal with WRAB.

"Yet it need not be. The tragedy of our country is that while whites are over-housed all three non-white groups of our population, blacks, Indians and coloureds are crying out for homes.

"Surely we should feel ashamed that this situation has been allowed to develop," he said.

No secret

Speaking at the opening of the society's new Johannesburg headquarters MR Chapman said he made no secret of the fact that the society collected savings from blacks.

"We want to channel these funds into homes for blacks. Unfortunately this cannot be done in the traditional manner because in the black townships in white areas they do not enjoy freehold title," he said.

To overcome the obstacle, loans were granted to Bantu administration boards on the understanding that the money

vide into its morphemes the word

(4 marks)

ient diagram for the sentence: We drove sets.

(10 marks)

(d) In terms of first immediate-constituent division, explain the two meanings of *Je joins ma cotisation de 1977, 50 valables pour l'année civile 197...*

*Je suis étudiant inscrit à l'Université de (6 marks)
en vue du diplôme de et joins ma cotisation de R2,50 valable pour l'année civile 197... (Il est à noter que seuls les étudiants n'ayant pas encore dépassé le niveau du B.A. Honours pourront bénéficier de cette réduction.) (Total: 50 marks)

*Rayer la mention inutile.

PRIERE D'AJOUTER AU DOS DU CHEQUE OU DU MANDAT POSTAL LA MENTION "COTISATION AFSSA" SUIVIE DU NUMERO DE L'ANNEE POUR LAQUELLE EST EFFECTUE LE VERSEMENT (PAR EXEMPLE: "COTISATION AFSSA 1977").
MERCI.

DATE: SIGNATURE:

N. Mercury
10/8/77
**Court
told of
shirt
blast**

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The accused in a terrorism trial put dynamite down a man's shirt and when an explosion followed, a witness said yesterday, he was sure the man had died.

This evidence was given in the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday by Mr. Jonas Mhlanga at the trial of Mr. Paul Langa (28), who is appearing on two charges under the Terrorism Act and alternatives of sabotage, abduction and attempted murder.

He had pleaded not guilty before Mr. Justice F. S. Steyn and two assessors.

Mr. Mhlanga said during September and October last year he had been the manager of the Royal Swazi Discotheque in Soweto when he saw the accused and a number of men looking for members of the South African Freedom Organisation.

He said he went with the accused and three Safo members, first to a house in Rockville and then later to a school.

House

At the house one of the men, Mr. Mickey Tsagae, said that one of the Safo members should be blown up.

The man was taken by another man, known as "Prof," into a toilet. Later the two came out and "Prof" said the man did not want to tell the truth and that he was going to hang him in the toilet. Mr. Mhlanga said that too many Blacks had already died in the riots.

The men later met at the school and according to Mr. Mhlanga, Mr. Langa took a stick of dynamite and put it into the shirt of one of the Safo members on the insistence of Mr. Tsagae.

Mr. Mhlanga said the man started crying. "Mickey said it was the end. It was his last day."

336

He said Mr. Langa came back towards him and he then heard a loud bang which forced them all to the ground.

Running

He thought the Safo member was dead and then Mr. Langa came running back to the car with the man.

Under cross-examination Mr. Mhlanga said he was arrested last Friday. He had attended Mr. Langa's trial until then because he had been a friend of the accused.

The trial continues today.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEVINGS**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING**

No. 1545

12 Augustus 1977

**BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
OOS-TRANSSVAALGEBIED. — AFSCAFFING VAN
DIE BANTOEWOONGEBIED EN BANTOETEHUIS
GELEË TE NELSPRUIT**

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 Bantoewoongebied en Bantotetehuis geleë te Nelspruit, binne die regsgebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Oos-Transvaal-gebied, en afgesonder ingevolge Goewermenskennisgewing 675 van 27 April 1973, kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.

Goewermenskennisgewing 675 van 27 April 1973 word hierby ingetrek.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A6/5/2/N9)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 1545

12 August 1977

**BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL AREA.—ABOLITION
OF THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA AND BANTU
HOSTEL SITUATE AT NELSPRUIT**

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 and Bantu hostel situate at Nelspruit, within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Eastern Transvaal Area and set apart in terms of Government Notice 675, dated 27 April 1973, has been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act.

Government Notice 675, dated 27 April 1973, is hereby withdrawn.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A6/5/2/N9)

AIDE-MEMOIRE POUR

DISCOURS

Committee of 10 slammed by Chief Kaiser

IRECT

336

On répète les paroles
personne qui parle.

1. CHARLES: "Marie, ou
2. CHARLES: "Je suis
3. CHARLES: "Mon déje
Qu'est-ce qui se pa
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Le discours direct
deux points et pla
La question se ter
d'interrogation.

II. le pronon

Sont a diverse per

Temps présent et

Charles: "Ceci n
représenter: soy

1. Impératif
2. simple déclaratio
3. question

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief K.D. Matanzima, accused the Soweto Committee of Ten of trying to make Soweto an apartheid offspring in a speech in Willowvale at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima, who raised his hand in a black power salute before he started speaking, was making his first official visit to Willowvale since independence.

He said Soweto was part of the city of Johannesburg and belonged to all people who lived in its municipal boundaries.

"We encourage the black people of Johannesburg to reject the kind of compromise the Committee of Ten is trying to reach. How can Soweto have its own town council when it is an inseparable part of Johannesburg?"

"Johannesburg belongs to Johannesburgers whether they are in Braamfontein, Hillbrow, Soweto or Joubert Park."

Chief Matanzima advised the South African government to put right her social system.

"It is her responsibility as a government to ensure racial harmony among all races in South Africa."

"Let there be a fair partition of land. The black people must enjoy full rights in land ownership and inalienable human right of free franchise as rightful citizens of the country in which they live," Chief Kaiser said.

He called for removal of all discrimination, citing wages and salaries and also said the "dompas" should be scrapped as no white persons had to carry it.

The countries of the world, Chief Kaiser said, were dubious of Transkei's freedom because of South Africa's "obstructionism".

"But we implore them to study our constitution

which is clear evidence of our sovereignty," said the Transkei leader.

He advised the people to ignore the "obnoxious propaganda" of the SABC which always associated Transkei with the South African homelands.

"We are not a homeland and were never one for that matter. On October 26, 1976 we took our freedom after decades of oppression."

"White South Africa does not respect our freedom. It is a surprise and a shock for them to find a black man who does not say 'baas' to them," said Chief Kaiser.

He cited two incidents, one that involved him in King William's Town and another that involved a senior Transkei diplomat in East London, which he said were blatant indications that whites still regarded themselves as "Transkei's baas".

"This maltreatment and discrimination against our people who work in South Africa displays hatred and animosity against the black man," he said.

He reiterated previous claims to land in the areas of Kokstad, Matatiele, Elliot and Maclear saying there could never be peace with South Africa until this land was handed over.

Top Transkei government sources said Chief Matanzima's speech could be interpreted as further evidence that the basis for friendship as neighbours between South Africa and Transkei was fast diminishing.

Last week, after the eviction of thousands of squatters from the Modderdam area, many of whom were Transkeians, the Transkei Foreign Minister said in Cape Town: "Even the justification for continued diplomatic ties is increasingly becoming more and more questionable."

— DDR

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336
room 17/8/77

Vaal UBC supports community councils

Staff Reporter

THE advisory boards and the one Urban Bantu Council in the Vaal Triangle have given the nod to the system of community councils.

And in Witbank the proposed councils have been accepted "in principle" but residents will have the chance to accept or reject them at a public meeting before the end of the week.

A joint meeting of the Vereeniging and Sebokeng boards on Monday night decided to accept the councils "as platforms from which we can express our views," the Sharpeville UBC deputy chairman, Mr S Kolisang, said.

Sharpeville residents will be informed of the move at a meeting at the social centre next Thursday.

In Witbank, a spokesman for the UBC, Mr Peter Mbonane, said the proposed councils were accepted in principle after a meeting attended by top officials of the Bantu Administration Department.

"We unanimously agreed that the graduation from advisory boards to the UBC and ultimately to community councils is a giant step indeed," he said.

He welcomed the decision which allows councils to be elected without taking ethnicity into consideration.

D.D. 18/8/77

Full rights demanded

336

JOHANNESBURG — Blacks in urban areas want full South African citizenship and rights in a society free of discrimination, a national delegation of 14 black business leaders told the Government yesterday.

They warned that to create a sound business climate in South Africa it would be necessary to eliminate all grievances causing the current unrest and to accept the co-operation of recognised black leaders such as the Committee of 10 in Soweto.

The delegation from the National Federated Chambers of Commerce,

led by its president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, was received by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen.

Mr Motsuenyane said last night the two main discussions at the three-hour meeting related to the current business situation, especially that facing black businessmen, and discrimination against blacks in various fields.

"We emphasised the economy cannot be broken down into ethnic components and that if in a free enterprise system, South Africa is to be a

common market for all races, there must be free flow of manpower.

"If you don't allow the free play of economic forces, the system tends to protect whites at the expense of blacks." — DDC.

D.D. 23/8/77
Cadman: blacks must be included

DURBAN — The next eruption in Soweto would be worse than the last and constitutional changes which ignored the Sowetos of South Africa solved only part of the problem, Mr Radclyff Cadman, Leader of the Opposition, said last night.

Mr Cadman, officially opening the New Republic Party's first provincial congress, also pleaded with all who wanted a united opposition to support the Natal Turnhalle move.

He hoped progress would be made with it and that the NRP would be the first opposition party to make meaningful strides in building a structure which would have the support of all races and which would meet the needs of a multiracial society, including the blacks.

On the Government's new constitutional plans, he attacked Mr M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration, for failing to deal with Soweto's committee of 10.

Soweto was rapidly becoming ungovernable. Until a proper investigation had been made into the needs of the non-homeland blacks, he believed they should be allowed the maximum degree of autonomy consistent with their economic and geographic positions.

The Committee of 10 represented a cross section of the people and appeared to have the support of the more militant

elements as well.

Mr Cadman said he would like to see a united opposition that would win seats from the Government, instead of four weak fragments.

"I seek and insist upon one thing — and that is that a coming together of opposition forces should broaden the base of opposition and not narrow it — that will enable us to win seats from the Government and so eventually defeat it."

The NRP and Progressive Reform Party had been unable to agree because the NRP believed that in any future dispensation minority groups should have a political power base that could offer them the real protection that a Bill of Rights alone could not do.

The NRP was opposed to forced integration. People should be free to choose whether they wanted to live in a multiracial society.

Meanwhile, Mr Vause Raw, was defeated for the top Natal job of the party by Mr Warwick Webber, MP for Pietermaritzburg South.

The leadership battle took a surprising turn yesterday when Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, withdrew leaving the field open for a straight fight between Mr Raw, MP for Point, and Mr Webber. — DDC-SAPA.

236

1. Impératif
2. simple déclaration
3. question

Charles: "Ceci ne doit pas être représenté: soyez à temps présent et prox"

III.
Sont a diverse person
II. Le pronom p

Le discours direct est
deux points et placé
La question se termine
d'interrogation.

1. CHARLES: "Marie, ouvrez la porte."
2. CHARLES: "Je suis prêt"
3. CHARLES: "Mon déjeuner qu'est-ce qui se passe-tes-vous en retard?"

DISCOURS DIRECT

DISCOURS INDIRECT

COURS DE LANGUE

AIDE-MÉMOIRE POUR LA TRANSCRIPTION D'UN TEXTE EN DISCOURS INDIRECT

FRANÇAIS I

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(note...) qu'il

CHARLES dit (demande, ordonne) à Marie
d'ouvrir la porte.

On rapporte à une autre personne ce
que quelqu'un dit ou demande.

The realities of Soweto

D.D. 26/8/77
336

Just how far removed white South Africans are from the realities of the black areas near their homes was brought out to me a fortnight ago when I worked in Johannesburg.

I had read of the troubles in Soweto but for four days I lived a short distance from South Africa's major trouble spot without getting an inkling of what could be happening there.

I sneaked into Soweto one evening and it was all quiet and with the bad lighting in the township, it was difficult to see much.

I had made up my mind my visit to Johannesburg would not be worthwhile if I did not spend a day or two in Soweto.

On the fifth day I telephoned for a taxi to pick me up and take me to the township. My host would be at Mzimhlophe, a stone's throw from the hostel in which journalists hid to see policemen give instructions to migrant labourers to beat up all residents who interfered with people who went to work following a call for a stay-at-home in August last year.

I did not remember seeing a policeman in

The
Leslie
Xinwa
column



camouflage uniform in Johannesburg during the time I spent there but as we drove out of town on the road that led into Soweto from the Noordgesig end, we came up to a road block.

A black policeman was clutching a sten gun while his white colleague was checking the registration discs of the passing vehicles.

There were only two of us in the car and the "checker" (as the taxi driver called him after we had passed) glanced at the disc and came to fiddle the ignition key before letting us off.

The taximan told me the incident was more the rule than the exception on the road to Soweto these days.

"If only they could realise this is not going to make these children stop what they are doing," he muttered.

I was in Soweto for an hour when I was told about the battles of August last year between residents and migrant workers from the nearby hostel.

My host told me both the migrant workers and the residents had not been aware of the manoeuvres of a third party who was the cause of deaths of several people and he claimed he actually saw an official give instructions to some men in front of his house.

The same afternoon I went to newspaper offices in Industria and was greeted by the arrival of a reporter who had just got out of a police van after he and two colleagues had been arrested at a funeral procession because they failed to identify themselves when asked by police.

His colleagues spent the weekend in police cells and could not submit their reports of the funeral of a police shooting victim.

On Sunday there were police in many parts of Soweto, either grim and instructing people to

move on or playing soccer on open spaces near police stations, waiting for trouble to start.

But the residents still believe there will be a solution to the Soweto problem and it will come from the people of Soweto.

They hold the students who are the strongest force in the township may not be well guided in what they are doing but at least after all the confusion, the message will have gone to those in authority to realise the need for improvement.

Nobody I spoke to seemed to know where the solution lay but the appearance of the Committee of Ten which the government is barring from holding meetings, would probably pave the way to a representative body born of desire from residents to run the place the way they thought best.

I was surprised the following day to learn of the Transkei Chief Minister's attack on the Committee of Ten. I wondered if he was as removed from the realities of Soweto as the white residents of Johannesburg.

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N. M. 26/8/77

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40 SOWETO SCHOOLS AXED

PRETORIA — The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, yesterday announced that registrations of 40 Soweto schools would be cancelled and said they would be replaced by Government schools.

All pupils would thus be given the opportunity of continuing their studies, and teachers would be offered equivalent posts at the new Government schools, he said in a statement.

No date has yet been set for the cancellation of the registration of the secondary community schools, the same 40 whose boards were asked to show by August 25 why they should retain their Department of Bantu Education subsidies.

No such representations were received, Mr. Botha said. His decision follows a meeting of the Bantu Affairs Commission this week under Mr. P. T. C. du Plessis, National Party M.P. for Lydenburg, to investigate the desirability of the schools continuing under existing circumstances.

Mr. Botha said the commission's report showed there had been no semblance of continued education at the schools except in the case of senior matriculants at Meadowlands Senior Secondary School.

"The school boards, as representatives of the community, have lost complete control over the pupils, with the result that the pupils' behaviour has become absolutely riotous," Mr. Botha said. "Unfortunately this also applies to the boards' control of teachers. Besides this, there is evidence that certain school boards no longer fulfil their proper functions.

"From evidence it appears clearly that a large section of the community, parents and pupils, are anxious that the situation at the schools returns to normal, so that pupils can continue to receive education, and further that peace and calm may be restored in the townships.

"It is clear that the present situation at the schools is not conducive to a regulated society, and is detrimental to the efficient education of pupils who are eager to continue their studies.

"The schools are therefore not utilised for the purpose for which they were registered," Mr. Botha said.

Steps would also be taken to abolish school boards made defunct by the deregistration.

Mr. Botha said that all pupils would have to apply for readmission to the new Government schools, but matriculants at the Meadowlands Senior Secondary School who had not interrupted their studies were exempt from this.

"Should it become evident that enrolment at any of the Government schools to be instituted is so low that continuation of the school or the number of teaching posts cannot be justified, the department will be compelled to consider re-organisation," Mr. Botha said. — (Sapa.)

vorder, ons... klagtes aangehoor en alles gedoen wat nodig is om die stad aan die gang te hou.

Daar is geen telefone nie. Alles is afgebrand, die poskantore, die sentrales, die telefoonhokkies op straat. Al verbinding met die buitewêreld is 'n draagbare militêre radio. Dit staan eenkant op 'n kabinet.

Die tweerigtingradio's is die lewenspolis van elke kantoor. Week ná week word die knoppie gedruk en krakerige noodseine uitgestuur: „Stuur hulp. Ons word aangeval.”

Dan dreun die gepantserde polisievoertuie deur die stad om die skares te verwilder.

Die radio-toerusting, soos soveel ander, is oud en uitgedien. Daar is nie geld vir nuwes nie. Niemand weet wanneer die nuwe geboue opgerig gaan word en dit weer beter sal gaan nie. Die biersale is plat, die inkomste daaruit is druppeltjies, en die versekeringsmaatskappye weier om te betaal vir die geboue en toerusting wat verwoes is.

Die kantortjie waar ons was, is net die vorige dag vir die soveelste keer aangeval. Die hoof, mnr. Clem Bourbon, weet nie die hoeveelste keer dit was nie. „Seker so die vierde of vyfde,” sê hy gelate.

Die inwoners sukkel saam met die mense wat die stad moet administreer. Daar is geen blanke wel-synwerkers meer in die gebied nie. Die arbeidsburo's, so noodsaaklik in die lewe van die swartman, is uitgeskuif na New Canada en Albertsville. Elke probleem, elke navraag, kos vir die swartman 'n rit stad toe.

Waar elke woonbuurtbestuurder voorheen 'n volle personeel gehad het om te sorg vir skakeling met die inwoners, die oplossing van hul persoonlike en arbeidsprobleme, die oprigting van geboue, waterverskaffing en al die ander dienste en klagtes oor dienste, is daar nou net 'n handjievol mense in tydelike kantore oor.

Hulle verrig net die noodsaaklikste take. Net dinge wat breek, word vervang. L a n g t e r m y n -onderhoudswerk waarvolgens elke huis in 'n periode van vyf tot ses jaar van bo tot onder nagegaan en geverf is, word nie meer gedoen nie.

Daar is nie meer geld nie. Daar is nie meer genoeg mense vir sulke weeldes nie.

Op vier of vyf na, word geen blanke vroue meer in die gebied toegelaat nie. 'n Blanke vel is die grootste las van elke werker, 'n uitnodiging tot geweld.

„As 'n blanke tydens 'n opstootjie buite betrap moet word, kan hy sy lewe nie seker wees nie,” sê mnr. Nico Malan, direkteur van behuising.

Daarom ry niemand meer alleen deur Soweto nie. Daar is altyd twee of drie amptenare per motor, elkeen gewapen, elkeen gereed om by die geringste teken van 'n samedromming om te spring en weg te jaag.

Waar moontlik, bly jy op kantoor. Dit, en die feit dat dit twee of drie man

Soweto se Wit benede

HOE bly Soweto aan die gang? Is dit hoegenaamd nog moontlik om die swart stad te administreer as die blote teenwoordigheid van 'n blanke vel genoeg is om 'n klippereën te ontken?

Ons bars, sê die amptenare van die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasieraad. „Maar onderkrysal hulle ons nouit nie.

Van die 29 ten volle bemande kantore wat tot voor 16 Junie verlede jaar gebruik is om die swart metropool te administreer, is net drie oor.

Die personeel is weens die tekort aan kantoorruimte en ander probleme met 40 persent gesny. Die res sit saamgepooi — baas langs klerk, wit langs swart — in tien tydelike kantore wat voorheen as gemeenskapsale gedien het.

Die dokumente en meublement is verwoes. In een van hierdie kantore, voorheen 'n konsertsaal, staan swartgeblinde laaie in 'n ry op die verhoog. Hier, soms in Babelse verwarring, word huur elde ge-

kos wanneer jy die slag uitgaan, mors tyd en bellemmer behoortlike skakeling met die inwoners. Maar dit kan nie anders nie, sê mnr. Malan.

Die daas-en-boordjemanne gebruik meestal hul eie voertuie. Die WBR betaal maar die skade en hospitaalkoste as die klippe begin val. Daar is nie geld vir dinge soos pantiervoertuie nie.

Die amptelike voertuie, die

kers het.

Die probleem in Soweto is dat jy nooit weet wanneer en waar jy aangeval gaan word nie. „Die een oomblik ry jy in 'n straat af en is alles stil en rustig. Wanneer jy terugkom, is die hel mistken los,” sê mnr. Stefaans Cronjé, wat in Soweto in bevel staan van tegense sake.

Jy leer om daarmee saam te leef. Jy moet. As jy nie die werk doen nie, wie an-

datum moontlik geag het nie,” sê hy.

Ons ry met 'n kombi deur die stad terwyl hy gesels. Die radio lê voor mnr. Malan se voete gereed. Hy het die oggend by die polisie seker gemaak dat die roete veilig is.

Ons vermy Orlando-Wes. Daar weet jy nooit wat kan gebeur nie. Dis waar die meeste moeilikheid begin.

„Ondanks die lewensgevaarlike omstandighede bly die moreel onder die blankes hoog. Dit klink verhewe, maar dis so asof elkeen besef dat jy vir meer as net die WBR werk. Die filosofie is: Dis jou werk, of jy die kereel is wat die hamer slaan of die rioolgat graaf of die man wat op kantoor sit. Hier bly ons tot die einde,” sê hy.

Die trapspuutjie-manier help. Jy hou een oog op die werk. Met die ander kyk jy uit vir gevaar. Wanneer daar die dag algemene onluste uitbreek,

word al die blankes teruggeroep na die depots en kantore. Elkeen word 'n fort, met sy eie veiligheidsmaatreëls.

Wanneer daar op hierdie dae uitgegaan moet word, is dit twee of drie gewapende man per voertuig. Op ooreengekomde tye moet hulle per radio te rugrapporteer.

Saans ry almal in 'n begeleide konvoi huis toe. Die swartes ken die roetes waarmee die blankes saans huis toe moet ry. Hulle is al by geleentheid voorgele.

Saans bewaak die blankes die geboue waar hulle bledags hul brood en botter verdien. Daar is nie genoeg polisie-manne vir die taak nie.

Soms sit jy alleen in die gebou. Jy is in die middel van Soweto. Enigstels kan gebeur. Jy kan geen lig of radio aanskakel nie. Dis te gevaarlik. Dan weet

hulle jy's daar.

Dit vat aan 'n mens se siel, sê mnr. Malan.

In normale tydperke — dis nou wanneer daar net sporadiese onluste en klippogelery is — is daar saans geen konvoele nie.

Jou dagtaak begin deur 'n radio-oproep na die polisie om vas te stel in watter gebiede daar probleme is.

Dan word die werkspanne gestuur na die stiller gebiede. As daar ook probleme ontstaan, hoop jy maar net jy kan vinnig genoeë weggom. Anders ontbied jy polsiehulp en word jy ontsel. Laasgenoemde gebeur gereeld.

Sid Waterford is net verlede week op hierdie manier gered. Hy is oorval terwyl hy besig was om 'n gimnasium en 'n biblioteek by 'n skool te bou. Mnr. Karel Lee is aangeval terwyl hy met sy Bedford in Roodepoortweg opgeery het. Toe hy weer sien, is

hulle op hom en word hy uitgepluk. Terwyl hy met een hand aan die stuurwiel vaskou, het hy peritrol getrap en homself met masjenkrag uit hul hande geskeur.

Hy het darem die depot gehaal. Die vragnmotor was flenters van die klippe.

Mnr. Koos Badenhorst, padbouer, word nou nog verpleeg. Sy arm is met 'n klip afgegooi terwyl hy in 'n konvoi op pad huis toe was.

Dis alles deel van die dagtaak in Soweto.

Ons ry verby die vroue wat rustig op die straathoëke netjies opgestapelde lemoene, hompe vleis en hoenderpote verkoop, verby 'n uitgebrande biersaal, verby Dube se verwoeste WRB-kantoor. Die gras en onkruid rank teen die swart muur uit. Eens was daar 'n pragtuin, uitgele deur die amptenare.

Mnr. Gilbert Briscoe, ook by ons in die kombi,

vertel van die stryd om Soweto skoon te hou. Hy is die WRB se direkteur vir parke en ontspanning. Altesame 120 000 asblikke moet twee keer per week skoongemaak word, anders keer die inwoners alles op die sypadjies om. Dis 4¼duisend ton vullis per dag.

Die trekkers en sleepwaens wat vir die taak gebruik word, kan nie vinnig ry nie. Die kinders spring maklik op en jaag die drywer weg. Dan word die bande stukgend gesny en die trekker aan die brand gestee.

Altesame 60 persent van die trekkervloot is al op hierdie manier verwoes. Daar lê sowat dertigduisend motorwreke langs die strate van Soweto. Dit word in 'n tempo van tweehonderd per dag saamgepers en verwyder. Die taak sal nog maande duur.

As daar onluste ontstaan en die ander werkers teruggeroep of na ander ge-

biede gestuur word, vra mnr. Briscoe dikwels sy manne om aan te bly en die klippe te verduur. Die skoonaaktaak mag nie onderbreek word nie. Dis die verskil tussen orde en chaos.

Ons hou stil by twee netjiese, splinternuwe huise, volk van kleur en met 'n eie styl. Dis gebou met swart hande — die eerste twee huise wat gebou is met geld wat 'n maatskappij aan een van sy swart werknemers voorgesit het.

Dis Anglo-Vaal wat die voortou gevat het. Die bouspanne staan gereed om IBM se bestelling uit te voer.

Mnr. Piet Eloff het toesig gehou oor die swart bouers. Gister nog het die polisie die skoolkinders oor die klippoppie langs die twee nuwe huise gejaag.

Dis Soweto. Dit skiet en gooi klippe dat dit bars. Maar 'n bende mense bou voort, maak skoon en hou hom aan die gang.

Dink Weer

Onder redakteur van
Rykse van Beheer en
Andries van Wyk

vragnmotors en bakkes, het draad voor die ventingradio, is al beskerming wat die blanke werkers, die padbouers, die rioleringsmense, die inspekteurs en die bouwer-

ders is daar om dit te doen? „Jy weet, die situasie, het ingrypend verander sedert 16 Junie. Die omstandighede waaronder ons vandag werk, is iets wat ons nie voor daardie

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New transport Act aids local authorities

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PRETORIA — South Africa enters a new transport era today in the major urban areas, the Secretary for Transport, Mr A. B. Eksteen, said here last night.

This follows the introduction of the Urban Transport Act.

Local authorities will now be able to impose levies on property and parking areas and on vehicles in city centres during peak traffic periods.

Staggered working hours is another facet of the overall plan to relieve urban transport congestion.

Mr Eksteen, chairman of the National Transport Commission, said urban transport problems had previously been regarded as the sole concern of local authorities.

The Act provided for the linking of all three levels of Government — central, Provincial and local — into a powerful organisation with the National Transport Commission as the co-

ordinating authority.

The organisation would promote the planning and provision of adequate transport facilities in declared metropolitan transport areas.

As a first step, Mr Eksteen said the commission would determine the boundaries of proposed metropolitan transport areas.

The commission would also have to establish an urban transport fund which would be dependent on Parliament for its funds.

The commission could make payments and grants to local authorities and public transport in Metropolitan areas for the improvement of facilities.

Mr Eksteen said the Minister of Transport would designate a core city for each metropolitan transport area.

Money would be paid into core city's accounts from the National Transport Commission's urban transport fund, as well as certain levies which could be imposed by the local

authorities on land, property, parking areas and on the movement of specified classes of motor vehicles in certain areas during peak traffic hours.

The levies could only come from transport plans approved by the commission and after being approved by the administrators concerned.

Mr Eksteen said the administrators would appoint metropolitan transport advisory boards for each declared metropolitan transport area.

These would be representative of the core cities and local authorities, the commission, the Railways, various State departments and organised commerce and industry.

"This set-up is indicative of the Government's concern in solving our country's urban transport problems — problems which are assuming ever greater proportions in the face of the rapid growth," he said. — DDC.

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do not have a greater or lesser number of women and children in them. The number of women seems to vary according to the kind of accommodation, ranging from a high proportion of women in the recently built employer dormitories in Section 2 Guguletu, to a low proportion of women in the Barracks in Langa. (Clearly there are also a number of other important factors which will determine the number of women in a particular area).

Women with permission to be in Cape Town are legally allowed to be in the single quarters during the day, but apparently not during the night.

The children in the single quarters do not necessarily belong to the women. The contract workers often bring some of their young children with them from the reserves, although these children will not qualify for permanent residence in the urban area in terms of Section 10(1) a) or b) unless they were actually born in the urban area.

Soweto's teachers told to stay on

STAR 2/9/77

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Tom Duff

As very few students arrived to register at Soweto secondary schools today, a Department of Education spokesman deplored calls on teachers to resign.

Meanwhile, the Atteridgeville, Pretoria, schools' boycott continued today.

Soweto teachers who have joined the new State schools in Soweto have been called on to resign by the Soweto Students Representative Council and told they will be looked after if they heed the call.

A Department of Bantu Education spokesman said today that this call was ridiculous. If heeded, it would have a tragic effect on the future of Soweto schoolchildren.

In addition, it would obviously be impossible for teachers to get adequate financial aid from students, the spokesman said.

The boycott of schools resulted in a decision by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, to place the senior schools in Soweto under the direction of his department.

Fewer than 100 of the 27 000 Soweto students who have to re-apply for admission to the new State secondary schools, arrived at schools with their parents yesterday.

Few appeared to be arriving at schools today.

Registration at the State schools continues today, tomorrow and on Monday. Students have to be accompanied by their parents, who have to sign a declaration that they will ensure their children go to school and that they will pay for damage their children cause to school property.

The spokesman said that on average, only about two or three students had registered yesterday at each of the 40 schools concerned.

He said a fairly large number of children had arrived at schools without their parents. Quite a few parents arrived without their children.

Soweto baton charge

7/9/77

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Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Riot police in Soweto yesterday baton charged a crowd of about 200 scholars who gathered at the Jabulani Junior Secondary School chanting verses and giving Black Power signs, Major General David Kriel chief of the South African Riot Police said last night.

Gen. Kriel said only seven of the scholars had been registered under the new school system. There were no injuries or arrests during the charge he said.

Arsonists in Mabopane, Pretoria yesterday started a fire at Wanda Furnishers by throwing a petrol bomb through a window. They caused R8 000 damage. Police extinguished the fire and are still investigating.

Another fire was started in Bloemfontein yesterday at the Thabanch Moroka High School where arsonists laid a burning cloth on the window sill of a laboratory and caused R30 damage.

Traders are fleecing the poor in Soweto

Sun. Trib.

4/9/77

Finance Reporter

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SOWETO residents are being fleeced by unscrupulous black traders since the Government's request to civil servants to keep out of Soweto because of the riots.

The poorest suffer the most as they buy small items daily. Price control covers coal, bread, cake flour, butter, cheese, sugar and yellow margarine, cool drinks and fruit juices. In each case the legally fixed price is the maximum that can be charged.

Coal is a tremendous burden to the poorer Soweto inhabitants who can seldom afford to pay R9.70 for five bags of 90 kg each — which is the minimum load a coal merchant will deliver to the area.

Most blacks go to the nearest trader for a bag once or twice a week. The controlled price is R1.94 for 90 kg. Traders are now selling half and three-quarters full bags for R2.00 and R2.20.

The price controller points out that both the retail and the wholesale price of coal are fixed. Coal is delivered to

Soweto traders by the lorry load, at a maximum price that allows them 50 cents profit per bag.

However, Heinrich Soinie of W. R. McPhail, coal merchants, points out that most wholesalers give substantial discounts to retailers in addition. The wholesalers will not reveal what discounts are given. McPhail's do not supply traders with coal because they retail in the area.

A spokesman for the Department of Weights and Measures says that his department has now been given the go-ahead to inspect Soweto again and they have the authority to ask for police protection.

He asks that employers should question staff on overcharging in Soweto and contact the Department immediately with the names of the traders concerned.

"The poor ones get fleeced the most because they don't know about price control and you can't shop around for a bag of coal — it's too heavy to carry," he points out.

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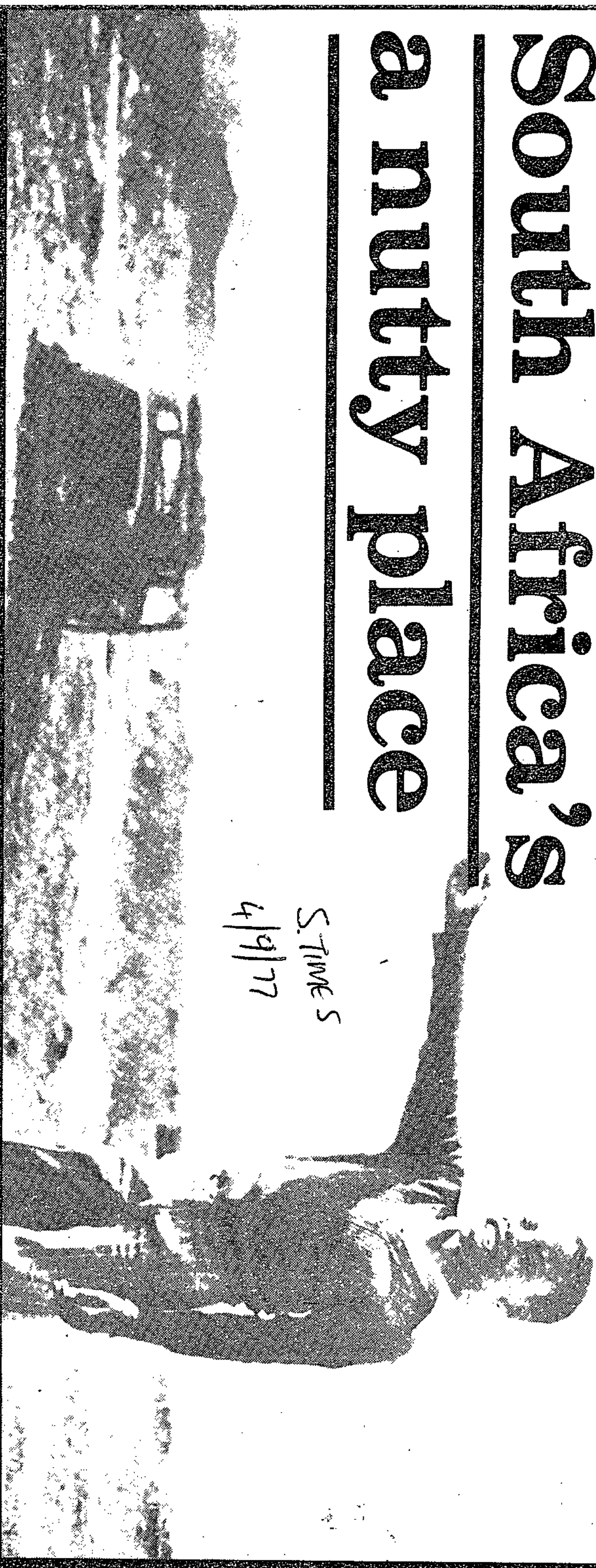
Once the rural economy begins to move into a labour-scarce situation, it is not difficult to enlarge holdings and to help farmers (via credit etc.) to acquire the equipment to farm it.

Large-scale farming also makes heavy demands on technical and managerial skills. The progression from small to large-scale farms gives farmers time to learn the necessary skills, both on the job and from extension officers.

Even then, however, it remains true, that small farms still have higher output per acre. In Ludhiana in India (where farmers now have irrigation,

South Africa's a nutty place

S. TIMES
4/9/77



HE boarded a plane with his mother in London — a little black Pommy kid with a family date in Soweto.

He understood just one word of Xhosa, "Kanjani". His mother remembered Soweto as it was 13 years ago. He wasn't even born then.

And that one word was all he had to prepare himself for two of the strangest weeks in his life.

Imagine it: Ike Nwagwe, born and bred to respect Her Majesty The Queen, standing in his best British clothes on the threshold of an Orlando East store.

And watch as the shopkeeper addresses him in fast-running Zulu, and the child looks desperately at the woman with him.

"The boy does not speak Zulu," she says at last.

"Then where is he from?" "London!"

The shopkeeper turns in surprise. And how did the boy like Soweto?

"You've a nice little shop," says Ike — hissing a round East End accent that makes the shopkeeper laugh incredulously.

Ike — pronounced eekay — was a unique foreign visitor.

His father is a London-based Nigerian, his mother a former Johannesburg domestic servant who was taken to London by an eye specialist and his family 13 years ago.

There Judith Nwagwe found her feet and married

..SAYS IKE THE LONDONER

BY JOHN TUFFIN

HE WAS A nine-year-old Londoner, and he was black. But for all it helped him in Orlando East he could just as easily have been a Red Indian — or a white kid from Johannesburg's northern suburbs. Ike Ngagwe — the English umfaan in sunny Soweto — reports back.

— returning only recently with Ike to visit her long lost family.

For her it was a strange yet satisfying experience.

But for the boy from Leyton, E10, South Africa was a bewildering and "distinctly nutty" place.

The following are his impressions. Anecdotes that he told us with childhood simplicity — concentrating as much on the small issues as the large in a way that only children can.

Customs

And, thanks to our ever-vigilant customs men, the tale starts at Jan Smuts Airport.

"I was very worried when we got off the plane because they took a magazine away from Mummy.

"It was a Cosmopolitan. I kept asking her why they took it. Then the man said it was only for white people, and we went through into the big hall.

"I couldn't understand that, and I still can't. They just took it away.

"The family were waiting for us in the big hall. I didn't know them then, but one of them was my uncle, Malixole.

"He picked me up to kiss me. I thought he was funny, and I thought he hadn't shaved.

"They were speaking English at first, but then they began to speak Xhosa and I thought: 'Oh dear, I'm not going to be able to understand anything here!'

"I knew it was Xhosa because I heard Mummy saying 'kanjani' and all that stuff on the phone in London, but it still made me feel funny."

Ike stopped talking for a moment, and looked pensively at his fingers. Kanjani was the only word of Xhosa he understands and the fact troubled him a little.

"I knew there were lots of whites in Johannesburg. I knew that the people were split up, but when we drove into town I thought, 'Well, this looks alright!'

"Then later I saw the sign that said 'Soweto'. Until then I hadn't thought we would stay in Soweto. I don't

know why, but I thought we were going to be near Cape Town.

"To me Soweto looked like it was down in the dumps, and I thought there would be riots — like we saw on TV.

"I didn't want to be in any riots, and I didn't know then that there were some places in Soweto where there were no riots.

Potholes

"The roads were awful and bouncy. My father complains about the potholes in London. He should try the ones in Soweto — all full of dust and stuff.

"Later, when I went to the shop with my friend, we had to put a blanket round us to stop the dust blowing in our eyes. It was a good idea. Blankets are much cheaper than overcoats, I'd say.

"I was scared at first, though. I saw the children playing in the roads, and the people going to the sheds in their back gardens. I thought they were going to fetch water. I didn't know they were going to the toilet!" For the first time since he

started talking, Ike smiled — a smile of reflection. For after the peace of a three-bedroomed London home, Soweto would be weird.

"The worst part of all was when we got to Malixole's house.

"First I couldn't find my bedroom. I didn't know I would have one. Then I couldn't find the bathroom — because there wasn't one. And when I wanted the toilet they told me it was in the back garden.

"It was a funny, cold toilet that wasted a lot of water flushing. You could flush it, and stand up, and walk out, and lock the door from the outside, and start talking to someone — and it would still be flushing.

Sad

"There were seven people in the house and there was only one bed — in Grandpa's room.

"I didn't know where I would sleep. There were strange patterns on the ceiling, and everyone was talking Xhosa. I asked Mummy if the other people would go

away before bedtime, but she didn't know, and I got very sad and started to cry."

We were drinking milkshakes at Carlton Panorama and the black waiters cruised past the table, trying to identify Ike's accent. They couldn't work it out, and when he told them — London — they asked how much a plane ticket cost.

"Arriving was the worst, but after I cried the neighbour's little boy, Nunu, came in with a pack of cards — torn in half but stuck together again with Cellolape.

"We played a game called 'katyi' and that cheered me up a bit. Then we played dominos, but do you know what the pieces were? Bottle-tops! Nunu gets them from the shebeens, and there's a special board that the brewerries give out.

"I slept on a divan that night — so I really needn't have worried so much during the day.

"I also spoke to Grandpa. Mummy worries about him because she feels the house lacks a woman's touch, but Grandpa seems quite happy

and won't let her fuss over him.

"He liked me a lot, even though he had to speak English for me. And he always asked me not to go out all day because he wanted to talk to me, but mostly I did go out, and he didn't seem to mind.

"He just keeps saying that I mustn't go out again tomorrow, and he doesn't want me to go out at night — but neither do I.

"The streets are very dark, and although there are a lot of light poles only one lamp works in our road.

"It's so dark that you can't see where the sort-of-pavement stops and the road begins. You could get knocked down easily because a lot of the cars don't have proper lights and some of the drivers are drunk."

Fascinating

The streets of Soweto must rate as one of the most fascinating phenomena Ike has ever encountered. They are used by soccer players, motorists, tennis players and the police.

"My uncle, Malixole, is scared of the police. I know, because when he drives past them he slows down. I think the police make everyone in Soweto frightened.

"One day we were going to play tennis in the road down the hill from the house but Nunu said that there were police there, and they would shoot us.

"I believed him, but I wasn't scared. I just wasn't going to go down there.

"We played soccer in the streets too: Headers and volleys. The Soweto children are very good at soccer. They're small for their age, but they're good."

"It's a pity they have to play in the street, but there's no place else. I saw a group playing near the dumps — and one of the boys hurt his foot on a stone."

Colour

There was a municipal bus with a non-European sign on it in Main Street when we left to tour white Johannesburg. Ike noticed it nonchalantly — already pro at spotting discrimination.

"You don't even have to look at the signs after a while. You just look to see what colour the people in the bus are and then you'll know. Oh, yes. That's a non-European bus."

"We went to the cinema at the Rio the other day. It was a very nice film and I didn't pay any attention to the audience until the interval."

"Then I looked round. And you know what? It was another of those non-European affairs."

"I think it's nutty. Distinctly nutty. In England people mix, and my white friend, Mark, wouldn't like it here at all. He'd take the next plane back. He likes to mix."

"But if he came here he'd only see the nice side. I mean, he wouldn't be able to stay in Soweto, would he? He'd just see the nice houses that the white people live in."

Admittedly they were Houghton houses, but even the tiny Norwood plots were "quite the opposite of Orlando East."

"You know, in Soweto some of the houses are falling down. They have iron walls and people are still living in them. Those houses should be fixed. And someone should clear those dumps up."

"If I had the money, that's what I'd do."

"And I know why the people are staring at us now. It's because we're Europeans and non-Europeans — in the same car. They're suspicious."

"And do you know that Europeans and non-Europeans can go to jail if they get married. Even if they kiss. It's really nutty."

Schools: Soweto parents scared

STAR 5/9/77
336

Soweto parents are afraid to be seen taking those wanting to register at the new State schools, a Soweto headmaster said today.

Over the weekend a flood of registrations was expected but the headmaster said there had been very few.

The principal said that, although there was no apparent intimidation of those wanting to register rumours were sweeping the township about possible reprisals.

One headmaster said a parent who came with her child to register was so worried in case she was seen going to the school that she disguised herself.

Another principal said he expected his students to turn up in large numbers when the school reopened tomorrow even though pupils had not registered.

By today only about 100 of the 27 000 Soweto students had registered.

The Department of Bantu Education has threatened to transfer all the teachers to rural areas if the school boycott continues.

Any teachers who resign could forfeit their annual bonus at the end of this month.

'Go back' plea by black teachers

RDM 6/9/77

336

Staff Reporter

BLACK teachers, planning to meet Government representatives, have urged pupils to return to school while attempts are made to persuade the authorities to scrap the Bantu Education system.

Checks at 21 of the 40 community schools taken over by the State showed yesterday—the last day for enrolment — that pupil registration was very low. At 12 of them, only 108 pupils had registered, and at nine others there had either been no registrations, or teachers were not present to give figures.

There are 27 000 pupils and 700 teachers in the schools affected.

The "go back" plea was issued by the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association after their annual conference at Zebediela, near Potgietersrus, at the weekend.

According to the conference, Bantu education was abhorrent to all Africans.

The teachers want to meet Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Education, to seek a statement that Bantu education would be phased out.

The conference also acknowledged that students had a right to a say in the type of education they received.

Some parents of Soweto students have said they were afraid to take their children for registration for fear of reprisals.

2 000 register at Soweto schools

386

JOHANNESBURG — More than 2 000 pupils had registered so far at the new State schools in Soweto, the regional director of Bantu Education for the townships, Mr J. Strydom, said here yesterday.

Conceding that the number of registrations to date was only a small percentage of the estimated 27 000 pupils in the 40 former community schools, Mr Strydom said intimidation was largely to blame.

Two leaflets, both purporting to have been compiled by the Soweto Students' Representative Council, were distributed

in Soweto yesterday calling on pupils not to register.

But Mr Strydom was optimistic more would enrol by the end of the week. He emphasised registration had not closed yet.

In Pretoria, the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G. J. Roussouw, is to meet the principals of Atteridgeville post primary schools and members of the school boards today to discuss the boycott.

Meanwhile, riot police in Soweto baton-charged 200 scholars who gathered chanting verses and giving black power signs. — DDC.

Police raid meeting of Soweto teachers

EDM 7/4/77

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Staff Reporter

A JOINT Soweto and Dobsonville teachers' meeting at the Jabavu Youth Centre yesterday, to discuss the students' call on them to resign, took a dramatic turn when a heavily-armed police contingent arrived, and held it up for more than five minutes.

The meeting was half-way through and Mr Daniel Mazibuko, a Soweto teacher, was speaking when the northern door was opened and two policemen in camouflage uniform walked in. Then two more policemen appeared from the southern door and one pointed out Mr Mazibuko as "the one who said something about arrests."

About four more policemen entered the hall, and discussions were held up

for about five minutes while the chairman, Mr L. M. Mathabathe, principal of Morris Isaacson, explained that the meeting was discussing the schools issue.

The police left and the meeting was resumed, with speakers criticising the police action.

One teacher said: "They harass us all the time as they think we are irresponsible people." The meeting formed a committee of six to investigate the position of teachers.

We aren't tools (336) RDM 8/9/77 of the Kremlin, says SSRC exile

By IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The South African Government's propaganda machine was trying to make Soweto students appear as tools of the Kremlin, an exiled executive of the Soweto Students' Representative Council said in London yesterday.

Mr Majakathata Makoe-na, 20, who reached Britain via Botswana last month, denied that students were controlled by Moscow.

"We don't want Moscow or London or Washington or anywhere to influence our fight for our rights.

"But we are not anti the Soviets, or London for that matter. We just want the world to know how determined we are to achieve a solution.

"If the Russians want to give us weapons that is fine, but we will never allow Moscow's imperialism and neo-colonialism to take over where London left off in Azania," he said.

Mr Makoena also denied reports that the exiled Soweto students — there are about 700 in Botswana and an unknown number in Nigeria, Syria, Algeria

and Libya — were split into different factions.

"One thing the white man does not understand is the great unity of the new young black leadership.

"The white propaganda machine can throw up different stories about so and so joining the Pan Africanist Congress, and so and so heading for the African National Congress, but they would be very stupid to believe any story that we are split," he said. The students had a single purpose — to fight for their rights, he said.

On the question of leadership, he said: "We regard Nelson Mandela as a great father, but our destiny is now in the hands of the students."

He confirmed that Nigeria was channelling the most funds into aiding Soweto refugees.

"We have already told our people still in Soweto to stay there unless it is a matter of life or death, because conditions in Botswana are terrible.

"But Nigeria is coming to our aid by taking more and more students for education and training," he said.

Committee of 10 willing to talk

RDM 8/9/77

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Staff Reporter

THE COMMITTEE of Ten was still willing to negotiate with the Government in an attempt to find "a peaceful solution for the dire emergency in Soweto". Dr Nthato Motlana, the committee's chairman, said yesterday.

Dr Motlana was commenting on the decision of Soweto teachers to resign in protest against the Bantu Education system — leaving Soweto's 42 State high schools with few pupils and virtually no teachers.

"When the dust has settled it will be clear that we are the only people the Government can negotiate with in an attempt to rebuild the

school system in Soweto," he said.

"Someone has to do the talking on behalf of Soweto and we are waiting in the wings for anyone in authority who is willing to discuss a peaceful solution with us."

The Secretary for Education, Mr G Rousseau, said he could not comment on Dr Motlana's call. Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Education, would not speak to the Press.

Meanwhile a white principal of a Bantu Education Department school in the Northern Transvaal has rejected claims that all children, irrespective of race, follow the same syllabuses and write the same exams.

Mr M J Barrette attack-

ed a statement to this effect by the Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder. The Minister, he said, was either trying to deceive people, or had, like many teachers, principals and even inspectors, been himself deceived by the Department of Bantu Education.

"It is not true to say that high school students, whether black or white, wrote the same examinations at the level of Standard Ten or Form Five. True enough, they have the same syllabuses but not the same examinations and not the same examiners and in some cases, not always the same moderators," Mr Barrette said.

He said the proof of his

claims could be seen in a comparison of the November 1976 Matric examination paper set by the Department of Bantu Education, and that set by the Department of National Education.

"You will notice that although the papers are written at the same time on the same day, they have a different reference number and their contents are different. This is the case for Afrikaans, History, Biology, Mathematics and Business Economics, to mention only a few.

"A change at the very heart of the structure is needed and I wish to join my voice to the many that want to have this change. It is needed now in order to make education to be credible in our beloved country.

"Let us stop deceiving ourselves, let us stop playing with details, let us stop an explosive situation. Rather let us sit down and build the future of our country on solid foundations: the black man in South Africa belongs to South Africa and should be treated thus."

In Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, yesterday more than 1 000 pupils were sent home after they were intimidated by a group of stone-throwing youths.

Window-panes were found smashed at Khokhelo School yesterday morning and tar had been stuffed into the key-holes of classroom doors to prevent them being opened.

The Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G J Rousseau said in Pretoria yesterday that no decisions had been taken about Atteridgeville's boycotting schools.

He was commenting on his meeting with school principals and chairmen of the local committee boards to discuss the position.

"We had a general discussion about the school problems. No decision was taken and we did not discuss the solution to the problem."

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FM 9/9/77

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SOWETO ELECTRIFICATION On again, off again?

"The Council has agreed to finance from its own resources a 10 year plan for the installation of electricity in all the houses in Soweto" - Johannesburg City Councilor Patrick Lewis, September 6 1966.

The executive committee of the West



e of the action for the private sector

Rand Administration Board (Wrab) meets next week to decide on the electrification of Soweto. The long-awaited report of its own consultants (who gave the continuing unrest in Soweto as the reason for the extended delay in finalising their work) is at last ready. The report deals with the design of the scheme, the materials and procedures to be used, and the likely consumption of electricity (see *Business Brief*).

This last point is the nub of the matter. Wrab seems determined that the scheme be economically viable from the outset. This means that it must recover from Soweto itself the capital and the actual consumption costs. Since capital recovery alone works out at R10 per household per month before a single switch is touched, the burden on township residents is likely to be insupportable. The only way that the capital cost could be recovered without undue strain is if average household consumption is sufficiently high.

Wrab estimates break-even on the scheme at around 550 units per household. Past experience in black townships with electricity indicates an average consumption of between 250-350 units per month. So clearly there is going to be a consumption shortfall, at least initially.

Does this mean that Wrab might decide not to go ahead with the scheme if its own investigations show that consumption is likely to be substantially below the break-even level? Incredibly, it appears so. Marie Mulder, chairman of Wrab, says: "The electrification of Soweto is purely an economic issue. There is only one consideration: can the blacks afford electricity? If our investigations show that they cannot, I think we should have the courage to say no." Mulder stresses that Wrab is "as keen as anyone" to see that Soweto is electrified, but stresses, equally, the funding of the scheme.

Soweto residents, not surprisingly, are incensed at the possibility of having to pay an outlay or unit loading of R10 per month for the recovery of infrastructural costs when the scheme eventually gets off the ground.

Says Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten: "It is outrageous to suggest that the 'temporary residents' of Soweto should have to meet the capital costs of the electrification project. Soweto is the monster creation of white prejudice. It is the whites who must foot the bill."

In white townships the burden of new infrastructural costs is spread over existing users and the cost thereby effectively subsidised for the new consumer. Since, in the case of Soweto, electrification requires installation of an entirely new system, the monthly repayments are disproportionately high.

There are a number of fairly obvious

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YEAR'S WORK:

PAPER I:

This respect for precedent, this clinging to this reverence for antiquity, which are set by conceited and superficial minds, and in contempt of the gentlemen who had no principles, appear to me to have their origin in knowledge of human nature and in a fine public affairs, and satisfactorily account for the present character of our liberties. Those great men who have periodically risen to guide the helm of the nation in times of tumultuous and stormy exigency, knew that a state is a complicated creation of refined art, handled it with all the delicacy the exquisite machinery requires. They knew that if once they admitted the abstract rights of subjects, they must inevitably advance to the abstract rights of men, and then the very foundations of the polity would sink. It is to this deference for what Lord Coke called reverend antiquity that I ascribe the duration of our commonwealth, and it is the spirit that has prevented even our revolutions from being destructive.

ORAL:

PAPER I:

Stylistique comparée

Thème

Commentaire de traduction

PAPER II:

Histoire de la langue

PAPER III:

Textes littéraires du moyen âge

Qn. 1: Contexte

Traduction

Commentaire

Qn. 2 - 5

PAPER IV:

Histoire de la littérature

PAPER V:

Auteur Moderne

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alternatives. The cost could be written off over 20 years, minimising the monthly outlay; part of it could be recovered by the freehold sale of houses; or government could simply subsidise the interest on the loan until consumption reaches break-even level.

The overriding requirement is that Wrag *must* take the decision to electrify. Even raising the possibility of *not* proceeding verges on the foolhardy. As Motlana points out: if a decision is taken not to electrify Soweto because of the difficulty of recovering the infrastructural costs, the already grave level of dissatisfaction might well become intolerable.

and frankly announced principles.

By this course the monarchs will fulfil the duties imposed upon them (30) Min who, by entrusting them with power, has charged them (30) watch over the maintenance of justice, and the rights of all, to avoid the paths of error, and tread firmly in the way of truth. Placed beyond the passions which agitate society, it is in days of trial chiefly that they are called upon to despoil realities of their false appearances, and to show themselves as they are, fathers invested with the authority belonging by right to the heads of families, to prove that, in days of mourning, they know how to be just, wise, and therefore strong, and that they will not abandon the people whom they ought to govern to be the sport of factions, error and its consequences, which must involve the loss of society. The moment in which we are putting our thoughts on paper is one of these critical moments. The crisis is great; it will be decisive according to the part we take or do not take.

There is a rule of conduct common to individuals and to States, established by the experience of centuries as by that of everyday life. This rule declares "that one must not dream of reformation while agitated by passion; wisdom directs that at such moments we should limit ourselves to maintaining."

Let the monarchs vigorously adopt this principle; let all their resolutions bear the impression of it. Let their actions, their measures, and even their words announce and prove to the world this determination — they will find allies everywhere. The Governments, in establishing the principle of *stability*, will in no wise exclude the development of what is good, for stability is not immobility. But it is for those who are burdened with the heavy task of government to augment the well-being of their people! It is for Governments to regulate it according to necessity and to suit the times. It is not by concessions, which the factious strive to force from legitimate power, and which they have neither the right to claim nor the faculty of keeping within just bounds, that wise reforms can be effected. That all the good possible should be done is our most ardent wish; but that which is not good must never be confounded with that which is, and even if good should be done only by those who unite to the right of authority the means of enforcing it. Such should be also the sincere wish of the people, who know by sad experience the value of certain phrases and the nature of certain caresses.

Respect for all that is; liberty for every Government to watch over the well-being of its own people; a league between all Governments against factions in all States; contempt for the meaningless words which have become the rallying cry of the factious; respect for the progressive development of institutions in lawful ways; refusal on the part of every monarch to aid or succour partisans under any mask whatever — such are happily the ideas of the great monarchs: the world will be saved if they bring them into action — it is lost if they do not.

Max.

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society can no longer be saved without actions on the part of the Governments still actions.

that this may yet be, if the Governments themselves from all illusion, if they join stand on a line of correct, unambiguous,

fulfil the duties imposed upon them who, by entrusting them with power, has charged them watch over the maintenance of justice, and the rights of

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Soweto's schools collapse

Bantu Education was on the verge of collapse in Soweto this week, as teachers took an in-principle decision to resign.

There's no reason to suppose that they won't put their decision into effect. They delayed doing so only until a six-man committee works out their contractual position.

There's no doubt that the teachers are bitterly angry — both about the inadequacy of the Bantu Education system

now and soon there won't be any teachers. What next?

Is it too much to hope, even at this late stage, that government will meet the situation constructively for once — by realising that Africans simply won't accept an education system about which they have never been consulted?

Soweto's Committee of Ten has declared itself willing to act as a mediator. Government would be well advised to take up its offer. Says chairman Nthatho Motlana: "Despite our rejection by government we still see ourselves as mediators, as a third force between government and the students."

"But there's little point in talking unless government is prepared to abandon *kragdadigheid* and move to get rid of discrimination in education."



Soweto headmaster and Committee of Ten member L M Mathabathe ... time to consult him

and about alleged police harassment of both them and their pupils.

Says one participant at this week's meeting: "The spirit was tremendous. Only five people voted against the resignation resolution — and they did so only because they wanted to resign immediately!"

So the teachers seem likely to stick to their guns.

Even if many were to back down, it is doubtful whether Bantu Education on the Reef could recover.

It didn't take a prophet to guess that few pupils would re-enroll last week in the 40 Soweto schools newly taken over by the State. But few observers guessed the extent of pupil rejection of the system when not many more than a few hundred enrolled.

Part of this refusal stemmed from the pupils' rejection of an education they see as inferior and discriminatory. But an equally significant factor, according to some of the pupils, was that they feared police action if they returned to school grounds.

So education in Soweto is dead for the moment. There are virtually no pupils

... to admit that the situation is not only a crisis for the Bantu Education system but also a crisis for the entire South African education system. The crisis is not only a crisis for the Bantu Education system but also a crisis for the entire South African education system. The crisis is not only a crisis for the Bantu Education system but also a crisis for the entire South African education system.

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INTENTIONS

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FROM THE ACTING RECTOR

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CONFIRMATION

For the benefit of the parents of

Warning shots fired

Staff Reporter

RIOT police in Soweto yesterday fired a warning shot when a crowd of about 100 youths pelted them with stones at the Tladi Secondary School.

General Dawid Kriel, Chief of the South African Riot Police, said last night that the youths had gathered on the premises of the school. None of the youths

was registered for study.

When police tried to disperse them they threw stones and a shot was fired from a service revolver.

At about 10.45 am 200 youths blocked a road near the Thutolo School in Meadowlands with a car wreck and gave Black Power salutes. Police again fired a warning shot.

● See Page 3

RDM 9/9/77

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DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 1797

9 September 1977

**BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
WESRANDGEBIED. — OMSKRYWING VAN
BANTOEWOONGEBIED GELEË TE DIEPKLOOF,
JOHANNESBURG**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, omskryf hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1)*bis* van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë binne die regsgebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Wesrandgebied te Diepkloof, Johannesburg, wat kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet as 'n Bantoewoongebied bepaal en afgesonder is.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.

(Lêer A6/5/2/J8/6)

BYLAE

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 106,935 7 hektaar, synde Gedeelte 39 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 2) van die plaas Diepkloof 319 IQ, geleë binne administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Wesrandgebied, te Diepkloof, Johannesburg, soos getoon op Kaart L.G. A415/76 wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1797

9 September 1977

**BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE WEST RAND AREA.—DESCRIPTION OF
BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA SITUATE AT DIEP-
KLOOF, JOHANNESBURG**

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby describe on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)*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 West Rand Area at Diepkloof, Johannesburg, which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area in terms of section 2 (1) (a) and (b) of the said Act.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File A6/5/2/J8/6)

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, 106,935 7 hectares in extent, being Portion 39 (a portion of Portion 2) of the farm Diepkloof 319 IQ, situate within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the West Rand Area at Diepkloof, Johannesburg, as shown on diagram S.G. A415/76 which has been approved by the Surveyor-General.

The lost year

Crisis point for thousands of pu

Star 13/9/77

(336)

Walk-out decision looms

Education in Soweto reached crisis point today as thousands of pupils at post-primary schools continued to ignore the deadline to register at the new State schools.

Pupils who fail to register face the prospect of losing a whole year's education.

They will be refused permission to return to school to write examinations.

So far, 3,000 pupils have registered according to official figures.

Tomorrow is the deadline for registration set by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. Q. J. J. J.

The situation is likely to worsen on Thursday as hundreds of post-primary school teachers meet in Soweto to make final plans for mass resignation.

A total of 27,000 pupils are involved.

The 40 State schools concerned were taken over by the Department of Bantu Education after a boycott in which demands were made for the scrapping of the Bantu Education system.

Decision

The boycott was followed by a meeting of 600 teachers at the schools last week at which a decision was taken that they should all resign.

A committee was established to investigate the implications of the mass resignation.

The committee will report back to the teachers on Thursday.

Yesterday, the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr. G. J. Rousseau, met the principals of the 40 schools and reiterated the department's stand on registration of pupils.

Lecture

Several principals approached afterwards said they had left the meeting "frustrated after being given a lecture."

Mr. Rousseau said in a television interview last night that those pupils who failed to register would lose a whole year's study.

He said: "Unfortunately, the department will have to take action. If pupils have failed to register by the 14th it would imply that they would have to apply for registration next year."

Mr. Rousseau said resignations would cause serious repercussions for teachers and education.

Mr. Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the teachers committee, replied: "There is nothing that can make the situation worse."

Yesterday, a group of about 200 pupils went on the rampage at Meadowlands High School smashing windows and beating up Form Five pupils. Five pupils were injured. One, Patrick Qalinge, was hit on the forehead with a bicycle chain. By the time the police arrived the attacking students had gone.

attend because of the late arrangements, I felt happy to feel that I was representing St. Mary's at the service. The climax of an Ordination Service, I feel, is when the Bishop lays his hands on the head of the Deacon and all the other clergy present lay their hands on his head, and the people join in the prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit. This is the moment when the Holy Spirit is invoked upon the candidate, and the people join in the prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit. This is the moment when the Holy Spirit is invoked upon the candidate, and the people join in the prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit.

13/9/77

JOHANNESBURG — Police in Soweto yesterday arrested one youth and fired several warring shots when about 200 youths stoned a high school and then stoned the police.

At the Sisiwe High School in Guguletu about 50 stonethrowers who covered their faces with woollen caps attacked the school causing R10 damage and then attacked Mkize High School causing R15 damage.

Cymbopogon p

Micky Palmer.

(a) The Infant Industry Argument (the most powerful case for protection).

(i) The environment is highly dynamic (not opposed to static) and intensive grazing and trampling results in a degraded state.

attend because of the late arrangements, I felt happy to feel that I was representing St. Mary's at the service. The climax of an Ordination Service, I feel, is when the Bishop lays his hands on the head of the Deacon and all the clergy present lay their hands on his head. It is a very solemn and beautiful ceremony. I feel that it is a very happy day for the Church of God. Our first evening class as a new class in this representation of his mind and happy priest and

(72)

School boycott continues

JOHANNESBURG — Soweto's 40 post-primary schools taken over by the State recently were empty yesterday as most of the 27 000 pupils continued their boycott of classes.

Yesterday was the last day parents could register their children. The deadline was extended last week by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha.

Education authorities say only about 3 000 pupils have so far been registered. Some schools have reported no registrations at all.

And the 700 teachers and 40 principals will decide today whether to resign or not.

The principal of one school said the teachers were divided over the issue.

Meanwhile, sporadic incidents of unrest were reported at several black schools throughout the country, Maj-Gen Kriel, chief of the South African riot police, said last night.

In Soweto at 11 am about 75 youths walked into the George Koza High School, tore up all registration forms signed by parents. By the time police arrived the youths had gone.

At Vuzikele Primary School about 100 youths stoned a bakery van. The youths forced the vehicle to a halt and four youths

then attacked the driver. Police came to his assistance and fired several shots. No one is known to have been injured. One man was arrested.

Rioters in Kwa Thema near Springs stoned schools and eventually scared the children of 30 different schools into going home. This affected about 15 000 pupils.

At the University of the North in Pietersburg on Tuesday night a petrol bomb was thrown through the window of the residential superintendent's home.

Yesterday at the same university a group of students who refused to attend classes were given

until 10 am to get off campus. About 200 students remained to attend classes yesterday.

Three staff members of The World newspaper have been detained after police accused them of inciting students at the university. — DDC-SAPA.

Article adopted

Financial Review,

noted in Grain

- 63/ Data in this section are extracted from the Agreement contained on the reverse of the contract form signed by each contractee. Additional perspectives came from Wenela propaganda handed to contractees (documents in the vernacular translated by Wilbert Garaba).
- 64/ Mine Labour Organisations (Wenela) Ltd., Reports and Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 1974, Johannesburg.
- 65/ Wenela representatives in Salisbury explained these reasons as: dislike of underground work, being 'trouble makers' and being 'disturbed' and 'unsettled'.
- 66/ G.M.E. Leistner and W.J. Breytenbach, The Black Worker of South Africa, Africa Institute No. 26, Pretoria, 1975, p.15, report a figure of 11 000 black Rhodesian workers as reported by the 1970 Census in South Africa. This is undoubtedly low. Dept. of Bantu Affairs figures are much higher. For example, see Rhodesia Herald, 3 April 1976.
- 67/ I am grateful to Nicholas Dziva who conducted the interviews in the vernacular.
- 68/ When starting operations, the Acting Manager of Wenela (Mr. N.D. Nicolle) conducted an on the spot review of unemployment in and around Salisbury. From this cursory investigation, he was well-satisfied as to the extensive evidence of urban unemployment in Salisbury. It is also worth reporting the comment of the President of the South African Chamber of Mines that an off-take of 20 000 contractees 'would not make a dent in the local labour market'.
- 69/ See Business Herald, 6 February 1976; and Financial Mail, 9 May 1975.
- 70/ I am grateful to Ian Phimister for pointing this out to me.
- 71/ It is an interesting point to be recorded that, according to the General Manager of Wenela in Rhodesia, the publication of political news indicating heightening of the local political crisis and/or possibility of change has brought about immediate fall-off in recruitment intake levels.

72/

Unrest at schools over a wide area

PRETORIA — There have been reports of sporadic unrest and poor attendance at a number of schools in the Republic from as far afield as Phalaborwa and Port Elizabeth, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of Riot Control, Major General Dawid Kriel, said here yesterday.

He said a group of about 75 youths entered the George Khoza High School in Soweto yesterday and tore up registration forms signed by parents and pupils.

They had disappeared when the police arrived.

In another incident in Soweto, a bakery van was forced to stop by youths who overpowered the driver and stole his overall.

General Kriel said police arrived and fired several shots with their service revolvers.

A youth over the age of 18 years was arrested.

Arsonists set fire to the principal's office at the Mzingisi Lower Primary School in Port Elizabeth's Mdantsane Township and caused damage estimated at R500.

Police were still investigating the incident yesterday.

Stoning

Youths in the Springs Transvaal, township of Kwathema went from school to school yesterday and threw stones on

the roofs of the 30 schools.

Damage estimated at about R255 was caused to windows.

A police vehicle was also damaged.

A pupil was struck in the eye by a stone.

Principals at the schools sent their 15 000 pupils home.

Pupils at the Mabalamakgolo High School in Phalaborwa boycotted classes in protest at the detention of seven students of the University of the North by police on Tuesday.

University students boycotted classes for the second day yesterday and authorities gave them until noon to either return or leave the campus.

Many had left before the deadline.

Registration

The regional director for Bantu Education in Soweto, Mr. Jaap Strydom, could not comment on attendance at the 40 post-primary schools whose deadline for registration expired yesterday.

He doubted whether the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, would again extend the registration date.

Only about 3 000 of the 27 000 pupils have

registered so far, according to Education authorities, while a number of schools have reported no registrations at all.

The secretary for Bantu Education, Mr. G. J. Rousseau, has warned that unregistered pupils will not be allowed to write examinations at the end of the year if they failed to register.

They would then have to reapply for admission at the beginning of next year.

Today the schools' 700 teachers and 40 principals here meet to decide whether to resign or not.

Confirmed

Gen. Kriel confirmed that seven students of the University of the north were detained by police on Tuesday following a banned student meeting the night before.

He said police were investigating complaints against them.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Pietersburg police said the three staff members of the World newspaper detained by police on the university campus had been released.

They were questioned at Mankweng police station, near Pietersburg. — (Sapa.)

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72/

16/9/77

336

Copy of the programme

These queens and James pass unnoticed. Greece is a nation
 of actors. Laugh, and they split their sides. At the sight
 of a friend's tears, they weep too - though quite unmoved.
 If you ask for a fire in winter, the Greek puts on his cloak;
 If you say "I'm hot", he starts sweating. So you see

SOWETO HOUSING *FIN MAIL* 16/9/77
Desperate shortage

Africans standing in Soweto's housing queue might have been heartened by a recent letter to a Johannesburg newspaper from Wraib chief director

336

At Stander.

In the letter Stander claimed that government had advanced R40m towards the cost of erecting 100 000 dwellings and hostels in Soweto. However, the R40m mentioned is the amount that has been spent since 1953, rather than planned expenditure for the future. This was confirmed to the *FM* by a Wraib spokesman. This crucial distinction was not made clear in Stander's letter.

In the current financial year, according to the spokesman, only 970 houses are planned, at a total cost of R2,5m.

The dimensions of Soweto's housing shortage grow more frightening by the day. At the last official count more than 22 000 families — about 100 000 people — were on the waiting list, which is growing by about 2 000 families a year. Assuming that there are one million people already living there, the population is growing by 29 000 a year. And that is without taking into account the influx from the Bantustans, which don't begin to provide enough jobs for their own increasing numbers of able-bodied people of working age.

The upshot is that this year 970 houses will be provided to meet demand from close on 25 000 families. So less than 4% of those currently homeless can look forward to getting their own homes for the next winter.

300 Soweto teachers agree to resign

STAR 16/9/77

More than 300 Soweto teachers agreed to resign yesterday and more are expected to do so today in a move which brings high school education in the townships close to a collapse.

...s Rhodesia, 9 April 1975. found: 'the availability future, has become much more ted Wencia to recruit

This decision, which could industry, was made without

This was a grave departure out I am assured that it inate consequences which operative attitude adopted

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roduction noted in Grain ury.

Agreement contained on each contractee. Additional nded to contractees (docu- rt Garaba).

ports and Financial Statements esburg.

65/ Fewer than 3 000 of the 27 000 secondary school students in Soweto have registered at schools recently taken over by the State.

66/ Teachers who resigned are to hand their resignations to the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr Jaap Strydom, on Monday, giving a three-month termination notice.

67/ I am executive member of the Teachers' Action Committee, said the decision was a painful one, but in view of the pressure from many quarters, there was no alternative.

68/ When Mr Strydom was busy conducting an effort to answer grievances and explain the reasons for the State takeover of secondary schools.

69/ See Bu Mr Nkondo said the main reason why teachers decided to quit was the demand by students and some parents for the scrapping of Bantu Education and the alleged continuing harassment and "degradation" by police. Police however deny that they have acted improperly.

70/ I am g Teachers who have resigned are to be assisted by the Teachers' Action Committee to find new employment in commerce and industry, Mr Nkondo said.

71/ It is : There was unanimity among teachers present at the meeting on the question of resignation, but the only issue we debated

n Salisbury explained these reasons as: work, being 'trouble makers' and being 'dis-

Breytenbach, The Black Worker of South Africa, Pretoria, 1975, p.15, report a figure of 11 000 as reported by the 1970 Census in South Africa. Dept. of Bantu Affairs figures are much e Rhodesia He April 1976.

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MEETINGS

He added: "We will come back to teaching when the students want us back and it will definitely not be under the system of Bantu Education," he said. Parents are being invited to meetings at schools on Saturday as the schools crisis continues.

There were indications that more students were returning to the troubled University of the North campus today. About 1 500 of the 1 800 students at the university left yesterday after being told to either attend classes or leave.

There were more than 500 students at lectures today.

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, 9 May 1975.

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336 FM 16/9/77

The school boycott in Soweto seems as solid as ever. And the death in detention this week of Steve Biko is likely to exacerbate tensions in the township.

With the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council and the admission by West Rand Administration Board chairman Manie Mulder that the so called Committee of 13 from whom Wrab had been getting "wonderful co operation" was nothing but "a joke, a big huge joke", the township has been entirely without officially recognised representatives.

This despite the existence of the Committee of Ten, which is the most broadly-based representative civic body in Soweto's history (*FM* July 29) and which has repeatedly offered to act as a mediator between government and the schoolchildren.

But while Wrab awaits action by government on the introduction of a Community Council, the Ten are starting to build the organisational infrastructure of a new municipality. Chairman Ntatho Motlana has announced the formation of a Soweto Civic Association (SCA) based on the blueprint proposals the Committee has twice tried to put before Soweto's citizenry and twice been frustrated in by the banning of its meetings.

Soweto is being demarcated into (non ethnic) wards. A convening meeting will be called in each ward and a committee elected. These committees will focus



Motlana . . . spelling out an action programme

on civic matters relevant to the wards, such as garbage removal, street lighting, and recreational facilities. Motlana estimates that by the end of the year all 50 convening committees will have been formed. Seven have already been elected. "The SCA will be a grassroots organisation concerned with grassroots issues," he says. "When the time comes for non-ethnic municipal elections there will at least be some organisational basis for them."

Motlana foresees the formation of similar civic associations in other black townships: "Soweto is the trailblazer for the whole country. The Urban Bantu Councils are dead and the Community Councils will be stillborn. It makes sense for the other townships to start developing genuinely representative civic organisations in the interim as a basis for future developments."

industries and in
cognise the full potentialities
of the country and gain from
them.

Private enterprise
has been proven.
The Government has
created countless examples
of it.

By the Government there are
many other things which are
not their
own business and successful
by the state
and the Imperial
Government.

Mr. Protectionist: That's easier said than done! If we possessed perfect knowledge and information, if all the capital markets were perfect and if there were no such thing as externalities, your objection would be fully justified. However, as you know, this is not the case!

Mr. Freeholder's argument is all very well, but obviously an economist of some calibre and timeliness of observation - the real world, but why should that necessitate state intervention and protection against the loss of life? Why should a socialist be the champion of the capitalist? And why should an infant grow up in the first few years of operation. Ultimately, if a new venture is not a financial success, the entrepreneur will make a profit and survive. Until then, let him pay for his own losses; if he lacks sufficient capital to endure a prolonged period of losses, let him borrow the capital! etc. etc.

Q. Now, are you saying that the solution is to get rid of the developed market.
A. Mr. Free Trader: The solution is to get rid of the developed market.
Q. Now, is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, is it possible that the developed market is the one that should try to improve and develop the local market? Is it possible, but even the most developed and sophisticated markets are likely to retain some of the biases listed above.

BLACK TRANSPORT The cost of ideology

One side-effect of government's resettlement programme and its stimulation of urbanisation in the Bantustans (see page 1064) is the strain that this is placing on the existing transport system.

Pretoria is a case in point. Government has frozen the building of family housing in the African townships of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi in favour of housing development in the Bophutha-Tswana towns of Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa. This has placed great strains on the transport network, mainly buses. United Transport, one of the major carriers on this route, estimates that passenger traffic has increased by 25% over the last three years.

An indicator of the seriousness of the situation is the appointment last week of a special commission of enquiry under the National Transport Commission to look into the entire question of black transport in the Pretoria area. A likely recommendation is the extension of the Pretoria rail-link, as the most appropriate bulk carrier, from Ga Rankuwa to Mabopane.

The problem is by no means limited to Pretoria, however. The number of passengers transported by buses under the



Commuting . . . a heavy burden
all round

control of the Economic Development Corporation (formerly the Bantu Investment Corporation) rose from about 34m in 1973 to some 110m a year by 1976. Subsidies on bus services for African workers increased by R8m in the five-year period 1971-1976. The increase in subsidies for rail transportation of Africans is even more dramatic — up R12m since 1975-76 to R38m.

elsewhere.

Hue colour, e.g. red, brown, green, etc.

Instrumentation as on aerial photo print - the information given on the print edge to show focal length of camera lens, flying

windows

The G. B. M. Light and Sound Commission, which is a body set up to advise the Government on the lighting of buildings and public places, has recommended that the Council should have the right to co-opt five councillors instead of four under the

Should this proposal be accepted the effect thereof will be that your Council will have the right to co-opt five councillors instead of four under the existing constitution. A completed aerial photo survey of the area, which is being carried out by the Council, will be available to the Council in the near future.

Mesa isolated flat topped hill with very steep slopes.

and the immediate past President. The Council has decided to have as its members not more than five other councillors. The Council has decided to have as its members not more than five other councillors. The Council has decided to have as its members not more than five other councillors.

This meeting was held on the following dates and times:-
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Illegal labour racket exposed in Pretoria

RDM 16/9/77

36

By CHRIS MARAIS
Pretoria Bureau

A WIDESPREAD illegal labour bureau racket in Pretoria, catering for thousands of jobless blacks, has been uncovered by the Department of Bantu Administration.

An official at the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's offices, in Pretoria, told the Rand Daily Mail that at least six illegal labour bureaux had been closed down and investigations into a major organisation supplying false documents to black job seekers would

be completed within a month.

Thousands of unemployed blacks streaming into the city from homelands and rural areas were sold forged documents at up to R60 a time, he said.

Investigations showed that the bureaux had established a wide network of runners who operated from privately owned white houses and from "agencies" in nearby BophuthaTswana.

"We are now investigating someone we believe to be the kingpin," the official said.

communities occurring
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Vegeta
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prevented by

The Cave Sandstone mesas have a general altitude between 1 700m and 1 800m and by definition have flat surfaces (Thornbury, 1965), though they have a micro-topography of rises and drainage lines. The inaccessibility of this surface due to the steep talus slopes has encouraged pastoral activities as against

5.2.1 Communities of the mesa surfaces

Transition (Ficksburg area)

5.2 Communities of the Highland Sourveld to Gymbopogon-Themeda Veld

co-dominant grassland community

(ii) Eragrostis chloromelas - Eragrostis lehmanniana - Eragrostis plana

grassland community

(i) Eragrostis chloromelas - Eragrostis capensis co-dominant

5.2.4 Communities of the river terraces (see p.79)

community

(xii) Eragrostis chloromelas - Eragrostis plana co-dominant grassland

grassland community

(xi) Eragrostis chloromelas - Eragrostis lehmanniana co-dominant

(x) Eragrostis chloromelas dominant grassland community

co-dominant grassed dwarf shrubland community

(ix) Aster filifolius - Eragrostis chloromelas - Heteropogon contortus

grassland community

(viii) Eragrostis chloromelas - Heteropogon contortus co-dominant

No. 1824

16 September 1977

BANTOESAKE - ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-RANDGEBIED.—HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE GELEË TE ALBERTON, BENONI, BOKSBURG, BRAKPAN, DEVON, GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG, KEMPTON PARK, NIGEL EN SPRINGS—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNIGEWING 127 VAN 30 JANUARIE 1976

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoeadministrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), wysig hierby Goewermenskennisgewing 127 van 30 Januarie 1976 as volg:

1. In paragraaf (a) voeg in "asook 11" na "met 9".
2. Voeg die volgende Bylae by na Bylae 10:

"Bylae 11

Vosloorus

Huurgeld per woonstel per maand of gedeelte daarvan: 2-kamer-woonstel: R12."

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A6/6/2/B53)

No. 1824

16 September 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EAST RAND AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT ALBERTON, BENONI, BOKSBURG, BRAKPAN, DEVON, GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG, KEMPTON PARK, NIGEL AND SPRINGS—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE 127, DATED 30 JANUARY 1976

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 section 22 (1) (b) read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), amend Government Notice 127, dated 30 January 1976, as follows:

1. In paragraph (a) insert "as well as 11" after "1 to 9".
2. Add the following Schedule after Schedule 10:

"Schedule 11

Vosloorus

Rental per flat per month or part thereof: 2-roomed flat: R12."

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A6/6/2/B53)

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING**

No. 1823

16 September 1977

**WES - TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE - ADMINI-
STRASIERAAD.—AFSKAFFING VAN DIE BANTOE-
WOONGEBIED GELEË TE LICHTENBURG**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-Minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, maak kragtens artikel 3 (4) van die Bantoe (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), hierby bekend dat die Bantoevoon gebied geleë te Lichtenburg, binne die regsgebied van die Wes-Transvaalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad, en afgesonder ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing 386 van 24 Maart 1932, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing 1392 van 17 Julie 1942, kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.

Goewermentskennisgewing 386 van 24 Maart 1932 en 1392 van 17 Julie 1942 word hierby ingetrek.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.

(Lêer A6/5/2/L24)

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 1823 GOV. GAZ 5739

16 September 1977

**WESTERN TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS
ADMINISTRATION BOARD.—ABOLITION OF THE
BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA SITUATE AT
LICHTENBURG**

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 Lichtenburg, within the area of jurisdiction of the Western Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board and set apart in terms of Government Notice 386, dated 24 March 1932, as amended by Government Notice 1392, dated 17 July 1942, has been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act.

Government Notice 386, dated 24 March 1932, and 1392, dated 17 July 1942, are hereby withdrawn.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File A6/5/2/L24)

JOHANNESBURG — The argument that four insurance companies had no defence to claims for R3 240 000, arising out of riot damage on the East Rand last year, was dismissed by Mr Justice Colman in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

In the application — brought by the East Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board against the Santam, Rondalia, Shield and President insurance companies — the court was asked to order the companies to pay seven claims.

The judge found the insurance companies had shown the court that they had had a valid defence.

• He said if the matter went to trial, the court would have to decide on the meaning of the Afrikaans word "volk."

Under the contract, the companies were excluded from liability arising from loss, destruction or damage in the event of a "volksopstand" or "volksoproer."

Mr Justice Colman said dictionaries defined "volk" as "black labourers" or "a nation."

"If volk was found to mean nation, then the court would have to decide whether there was a South African nation, and if so, what it was."

The judge said the court might then have to make a ruling as to how many members of the nation had to partake in the disturbance for it to be a national uprising.

The application for summary judgment was dismissed with costs. — SAPA.

GENERAL MEETING

HELD

T 6.30 P.M.

LWORTH.

Flowing amendments to the
High Free State on the North

South latitude 27° 30' and other Councillors
76 Km² in extent.

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of will be that your Co.
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case of the eighteenth century Nguni and Sotho-Tswana Bantu tribes in the Orange River valley, where the original Bushmen were displaced from the North and East by displacing the original Bushmen.

inhabitants (Arbūsiet & Duņas, 1963). These bāntu tribes settled in an area from experience gained in a similar area with their people and established agriculture.

In the 1830's the various tribes were consolidated into the Basuto nation

under the auspices of Meshesap, who announced establishment of mission stations

European settlers to provide the missionaries with adjacent photographs in the run

and established forms and a permanent agricultural production system.

Basle and European Central Bank: political and the continuous meeting

On 11/11/2018, at 11:11 AM, the following email was received from [redacted] on 11/11/2018:

[illegible]

2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 2364-2365, 2365-2366, 2366-2367, 2367-2368, 2368-2369, 2369-2370, 2370-2371, 2371-2372, 2372-2373, 2373-2374, 2374-2375, 2375-2376, 2376-2377, 2377-2378, 2378-2379, 2379-2380, 2380-2381, 2381-2382, 2382-2383, 2383-2384, 2384-2385, 2385-2386, 2386-2387, 2387-2388, 2388-2389, 2389-2390, 2390-2391, 2391-2392, 23

the "Conquerer Territory".

Collins (1965) incorporated into the Orange Free State.

have as its members, not more than five other Councilors.

Development of agriculture and present status

15. The study was predominantly involved men of the age group 18 to 25 years old.

vegetable ingredients. These trials were designed

...the most confused patchwork imaginable.

With European influence the plough replaced the *moguma*s" (hoe) (Ibid.).

[illegible]

Govt move would end school boycott - Buthelezi

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The worsening Soweto school boycott will be resolved the moment the government takes a decision to scrap "bantú education," Dr Manas Buthelezi, chairman of the Black Parents' Association (BPA) said yesterday.

A total of 27 000 pupils were affected when 40 secondary and high schools were taken over by the state about three weeks ago in an attempt to halt the boycott of lessons. The pupils were protesting against "bantú education."

Since the state takeover, not one of the affected pupils has attended school. The situation worsened when 600 teachers recently resolved to resign from their jobs.

So far, according to Mr Fanyana Masibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (STAC), 350 teachers have signed resignation forms. Another 200 resignation forms are still to be collected, he said yesterday.

"It is likely to take us a whole week to get around the 40 involved schools to collect these forms," said Mr Mazibuko.

"The current deadlock in the education of African children shall be resolved the moment politicians stop making education serve political goals."

Dr Buthelezi said the deadlock "will be resolved the moment the government takes a decision to scrap "bantú education" and invites the black people to suggest what kind of an educational system they want for their children."

Dr Buthelezi said the matter was not what the authorities assumed it to be — "failure on the part of both parents and teachers to discipline children."

"The government is forcing down our throats an educational system which is detested by student, parent and teacher," he said.

"Why continue with an

educational system that is nauseating to the black community?"

Mr Jaap Strydom, Johannesburg regional director of Bantu Education, said yesterday he had not received "a single resignation" from Soweto teachers.

The department will wait and see if they resign or not. "We will cross that bridge when we get to it," he said.

He did not know how many pupils had registered in the 40 affected schools nor how many parents attended meetings with principals of the affected schools at the weekend.

The Government, said Mr Botha at the Transvaal congress of the National Party, did not differentiate between the urban black and the homeland black. And that is the point which is causing the urban black so much frustration.

At a town planning symposium just held at the Witwatersrand University speaker after speaker emphasised that urban blacks had no ethnic bonds, had largely lost touch with rural life, and needed the same facilities as urban whites.

"Do not plan for us as black men, but think of us as men who need the same facilities as other communities," said architectural draughtsman and designer Mr J M Moikanga.

The greatest single factor hampering the urbanisation of blacks, and one that leads to violence, drunkenness and crime, is the policy of grouping blacks on ethnic grounds.

"The Government," said Mr M B Kumalo, a lecturer at Wits, "is trying to convince the outer world that blacks believe in ethnicity."

"This is not true. Once the emphasis has been taken away many — possibly all — of the problems in the townships will be wiped out."

He estimated that 60 percent of urban blacks are detribalised, but it was in the remaining 40 percent of semi-detribalised and migrant workers that violence manifested itself in the urban situation.

"In Soweto's 'Houghton,' where people of all tribes live harmoniously together there are few murders compared with ethnically grouped areas," pointed out Mr Kumalo.

But apart from the ethnic restrictions which — among other things — limit people's choice of residential area, townships are nothing more than "large industrial dormitories."

Although blacks now have the right to own their houses they do not have the right to own the site. They still feel, as Mr Kumalo put it, "strangers in a strange land."

"Not only have they got to cope with the Government's inhuman laws but they are forced into an impersonal environment where suburbs are referred to as Section A or Zone 1," he said.

Also townships like

The need of urban blacks

STAR 21/9/77

All blacks belong to an ethnic group and because of this should regard their homes as being in the homelands, said Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, last week. Nothing could be further from the urban black's mind.

MIKE NICOL of CARE reports.

Soweto, are planned to expand away from the white city: to prevent, said Mr B Mthonti, "unsightly Soweto emerging next to beautiful Johannesburg."

This policy has further aggravated the urban black's position by increasing his travelling time and expenses.

"Soweto cannot be administered by remote control," he argued. "People who live there must appoint their own leaders and pinpoint their problems. The urban black in Soweto needs a university, colleges, education centres, sport facilities, places

of entertainment, but none of this will come about until we have our own leaders."

South Africa's planners are faced with the totally new phenomenon of planning dual cities.

Many planners feel their hands are tied until the country's laws are changed, others have a sense of urgency which demands coming to terms with reality.

As Professor Nick Patrioticus said: "Planners should be action orientated. They should work within the existing framework, but at the same time try to change it."

Before I started on this great project, I just could not figure out about this fete business. I eventually had to ask Nathan (one of my junior officers) to help me. He said that the main thing was to get the fete started and then to get the money for the fete.

They said it was decided to boycott classes in protest against "the inferior education which the students of the University of the Western Cape are subjected to." — DDC-SAPA.

The trouble began after a mass meeting had been called by students to boycott classes.

No one was hurt and there were no arrests.

Meanwhile, police were called to the campus of the University of the Western Cape yesterday after students disrupted classes and stoned buildings.

In another incident at a memorial service in Meadowlands, four people were injured when police fired birdshot in the crowd outside the church.

Violet Dlamini of Jabulani was taken to hospital in a critical condition with multiple bullet wounds. Elizabeth Senkgwe was also taken to hospital with bullet wounds. Her condition is unknown.

Two schoolgirls were wounded when police opened fire on the mourners.

A police spokesman said the boy's body was found near a wall which had been riddled with bullets, apparently fired from a machine pistol — a weapon which had not been issued to riot police yesterday.

William Mdladlamba, 15, was shot in the head near St Matthew's Anglican Church, Emdeni, where hundreds of mourners, most of them students, were scattered in a police raid in the early afternoon.

JOHANNESBURG — A teenage boy was killed in a mystery shooting and several people were wounded by police gunfire at memorial services held in Soweto yesterday in honour of Mr Steve Biko.

**Mystery
death
in
Soweto**

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matters;

In the *Missal* and other rites, Sundays are reckoned after Trinity, and not after Pentecost as in the Roman rite.

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Stupid.

NOVEMBER

have any

Let me know

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Remarques

And to

• The Future

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Florida students, parents,
and teachers are united

Nkonde, Chairman of the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC), says that to a man, Soweto teachers reject Bantu education and that those teachers who have not resigned are concerned solely about feeding their families, not supporting the educational system.

The main cause given by TAC for the situation is the "brutal and arrogant attitude of the police". Most of the police entering the Soweto schools are white.

The meetings of parents called by the Department of Bantu Education last week end to explain its position, were also a dismal failure. Those parents who did attend - estimated at fewer than 250 for the entire school system - were incensed by the new application forms which parents are required to sign.

The forms include undertakings regarding payment of all costs incurred

for damage to the school by pupils, and agreement that "disciplinary action as set out in the rules and regulations for State schools may be taken against any child should it be deemed necessary by the authorities concerned." Methods used even school principals had seen the regulations.

Reports that 3 000 of the 27 000 high school pupils are registered for the State schools are indicated by both the Soweto Students' Representative Council and the T.A.C., who put the figure closer to 200.

The future of the 133 000 primary school pupils and their 4 000 plus teachers is also in the balance. At present primary schooling is continuing, though evidently only because the teachers feel that it would be unwise to have their young charges roaming the streets. Nonetheless, the primary school teachers also reject Bantu Education and many have copies of their determinations to resign should the Department not meet the demands of UAC and the A.S.C. for its abolition.

Says Nkondor: "The students are with us, the teachers are with us, and the parents are with us. The Department does not seem to realise that the schools will not be open until Basic Education is abolished, and I do not intend to rest the name."

104688

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 1916

23 September 1977

**BEPAALING EN AFSONDERING VAN 'N DORP
BEKEND AS SIYABUSWA, DISTRIK GROBLERSDAL**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, bepaal en sonder hierby af, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid batoersien by regulasie 4 (1) (a) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoesake, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, onder die naam Siyabuswa, die grondgebied in die Bylae hieran beskryf, as 'n dorp vir die okkupasie, lewening en ander redelike behoeftes van Bantoes.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(File T60/4 1236/4)

BYLAE

Die grondgebied bestaande uit die volgende stukke grond, geleë op die plaas Valschfontein 33 JS, distrik Groblersdal, provinsie Transvaal, soos aangedui op ondergenoemde planne en kaarte wat deur die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling goedgekeur is, en in sy kantoor bewaar word en waarvan daar afskrifte beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die superintendent van die betrokke dorp:

- (a) 158,528 0 hektaar groot, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA107/1975;
- (b) 144,607 6 hektaar groot, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA99/1975;
- (c) reedeelte (padverbreding) groot 1,441 5 hektaar, 1,004 6 hektaar en 8 297 vierkante meter, aangedui op Kaart BA237/1976;
- (d) die opleidingskoolperseel, groot 10,000 0 hektaar aangedui op Kaart BA136/1977;
- (e) 112,407 3 hektaar groot, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA70/1977; en
- (f) 86,211 2 hektaar groot, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA71/1977.

No. R. 1917

23 September 1977

HERINSTELLING VAN DORPSRAAD—MAKWARELA, VENDA

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handel en namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 1916

23 September 1977

**DEFINING AND SETTING APART OF A TOWNSHIP
KNOWN AS SIYABUSWA, DISTRICT OF GROBLERSDAL**

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 Siyabuswa 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 1236/4)

SCHEDULE

The area of land comprising the following pieces of land, situate on the farm Valschfontein 33 JS, District of Groblersdal, Province of the Transvaal, as shown on the undermentioned plans and diagrams approved by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development and filed in his office, copies of which are available in the office of the superintendent of the township concerned:

- (a) 158,528 0 hectares in extent, shown on General Plan BA107/1975;
- (b) 144,607 6 hectares in extent, shown on General Plan BA99/1975;
- (c) portions (road widening) in extent 1,441 5 hectares, 1,004 6 hectares and 8 297 square metres, shown on Diagram BA237/1976;
- (d) the training college site, in extent 10,000 0 hectares, shown on Diagram BA136/1977;
- (e) 112,407 3 hectares in extent, shown on General Plan BA70/1977; and
- (f) 86,211 2 hectares in extent, shown on General Plan BA71/1977.

No. R. 1917

23 September 1977

**RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—
MAKWARELA, VENDA**

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers

hem verleen by regulasie 1 (1) en (3) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoesake, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962—

- (a) skaf hierby die dorpsraad af wat by Goewermentskenniggewing 874 van 1976 vir Makwarela ingestel is;
- (b) wysig hierby Goewermentskenniggewing 874 van 1976 deur in d. 5 Bylae daarvan die uitdrukking "L. Makwarela . . . Sibasa . . . Venda" te skrap; en
- (c) stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir Makwarela, distrik Sibasa, Venda.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk minister van Bantoesake.
(File T60/5 1616/1)

vested in him by regulation 1 (1) and (3) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962 hereby—

- (a) abolish the township council established by Government Notice 874 of 1976 for Makwarela;
- (b) amend Government Notice 874 of 1976 by the deletion in the Schedule thereto of the expression "L. Makwarela . . . Sibasa . . . Venda"; and
- (c) establish a township council for Makwarela, District of Sibasa, Venda.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File T60/5 1616/1)

Not guilty pleas in Goch St shooting

336

After 23/9/77.

Two black youths who appeared in Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today in connection with the Goch Street shooting were alleged to be ANC members trained in terrorist activities in Swaziland, Mozambique and Angola.

2 appear

It was also alleged that they were in possession of explosives, weapons and ammunition in townships near Middleburg, Nigel, Springs, Germiston, Johannesburg and other places in the Transvaal.

The two are charged with murdering Mr Rupert Godfrey Kassner and Mr Kenneth Wolfendale at Goch Street, Jo-



Terror: 2 appear

▶▶ From page 1

Some of the explosives were found in pieces concealed in tissue boxes, detergent boxes and in the false top of a suitcase.

Three Scorpion automatic pistols with folding butts are also alleged to have been found in their possession.

Shots

Several magazines containing hundreds of rounds of ammunition were also found.

Through the possession of the weapons and explosives, they are charged with having intended to use them to kill or injure people or damage property.

All the weapons and explosives are alleged to have been imported through Swaziland.

Most are of Russian origin, but some were unmarked and could not be identified.

Count seven alleges that the accused fired several shots in the vicinity of Jeppe, Bree and Goch Streets with the Scorpion automatic pistols, which endangered pedestrians and motorists and the law and order of the country.

The two refused to

make any admissions about the allegations with a view to clarifying the points of difference between them and the State.

Both admitted however, they were accomplices, except in respect of the two murders.

They were remanded in custody and will be held at Leeuwkop Prison pending the decision of the Attorney-General on whether to proceed.

The trial, if it continues, will be transferred to the Supreme Court.

Mr N Saunders appeared for the State.

hannesburg, on June 13.

Mr Mondy Johannes Motloun (20) and Mr Solomon Mahlangu (21) pleaded not guilty.

The men, who were not defended, were also asked to plead on a number of charges including two charges of attempted murder, furthering the aims of the ANC, and being in possession of Scorpion VZOR 61 automatic pistols.

They were also charged with using these to endanger the safety of the State and citizens, causing an explosion with a hand grenade, which endangered life and property, and a number of related charges.

Russian

Both pleaded not guilty on all charges. Mondy Motloun pleaded guilty to having caused an explosion with a hand grenade, but later changed his plea to one of not guilty.

The two are alleged to have attempted to murder Mr Peter Llewellyn Hartog and Mr Robert Francis Bagg, whom they are alleged to have shot at with a Scorpion VZOR 61 automatic pistol, in Goch Street, on June 13.

Mr Motloun said in pleading to the terror-training charge he admitted some of the allegations, but not all.

A plea of not guilty was recorded.

It was said the explosives held in the townships included Russian-made hand grenades, plastic explosives and detonators.

Rejected!

336

Soweto kids in no-man's land

18
Confinement—Contemporary
Confinement, n., pelehi; thibelo, teronko.
Confirm, v., ho tisa, tsoaela.
Confirmation, n., tiiso, tiiso ea kolobetso.
Confiscate, v., ho ja tsa e mong (ka taelo ea 'muso).
Conflagration, n., mollo o moholo,

19
Contempt—Coolly
Contempt, n., nyseliso, kheso.
Contemptible, adj., e nyelisehang, khesehang.
Contend, v., ho tseka, loana, hana, tselisa.
Content, n., kholo, kholiso; adj., e khotseng; v., ho thetha, kholisa.
Contention, n., moa, tsoko, khang,

SOWETO schoolchildren are being turned away by homeland schools. This and Government policy are forcing them to remain in the city.

By IVOR WILKINS

Many parents have tried to send their children away to homeland schools but most are rejected. Some wealthier parents have tried to send their children to schools outside South Africa, like the exclusive Waterford School in Swaziland. But, they say, the Department of Bantu Administration makes it difficult for them to get travel documents. One Soweto father said he had managed to get his son into a school in Basutho QwaQwa only after "throwing my weight around. They were very reluctant to take him." Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, provides an example. His youngest child, Nthato, 15, who wants to be a doctor, is at home because of the Soweto school crisis.

Tragedy

Dr Motlana sent him to a school in Morocco, BophuthaTswana, but he was rejected. He applied to the Ohlange Institution in KwaZulu, had his son accepted and paid the fee. But a day after his arrival, Nthato was sent home. "I don't know what to do now," said Dr Motlana. "It is a personal tragedy — shared by black people all over South Africa." Spokesmen for the education departments of BophuthaTswana and KwaZulu denied there was a policy of refusing Soweto children. "If it is happening, it is individual schools that are doing it," said Mr J. A. W. Nxumalo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education. Parents say they want to send their children to rural schools to escape the unrest and violence of Soweto. "It is not because we like the homeland schools necessarily, but because our children are safer there," said one. Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee in Soweto, confirmed that Soweto children were being refused admission in homeland schools. "I really wouldn't be

able to say how many are involved," he said. Estimates range from "hundreds" to a vague "hell of a lot". The few that had been admitted had, in many cases, used false homeland addresses, it was claimed.

Estimates

Mr Mazibuko said it was difficult for black children educated outside South Africa to return. "I know of children who left through the proper channels, but their prospects of being allowed to settle back were so small that they stayed away." The whole system, was geared to confine black children to Bantu Education, he said. Attempts to circumvent the Bantu Education system by setting up private schools are futile. Dr Motlana said that about three years ago such an attempt was made in Soweto when a night school was established in Orlando West under a community programme called "Home Education Scheme". "Within three weeks we had 600 children and 32 volunteer teachers," he said.

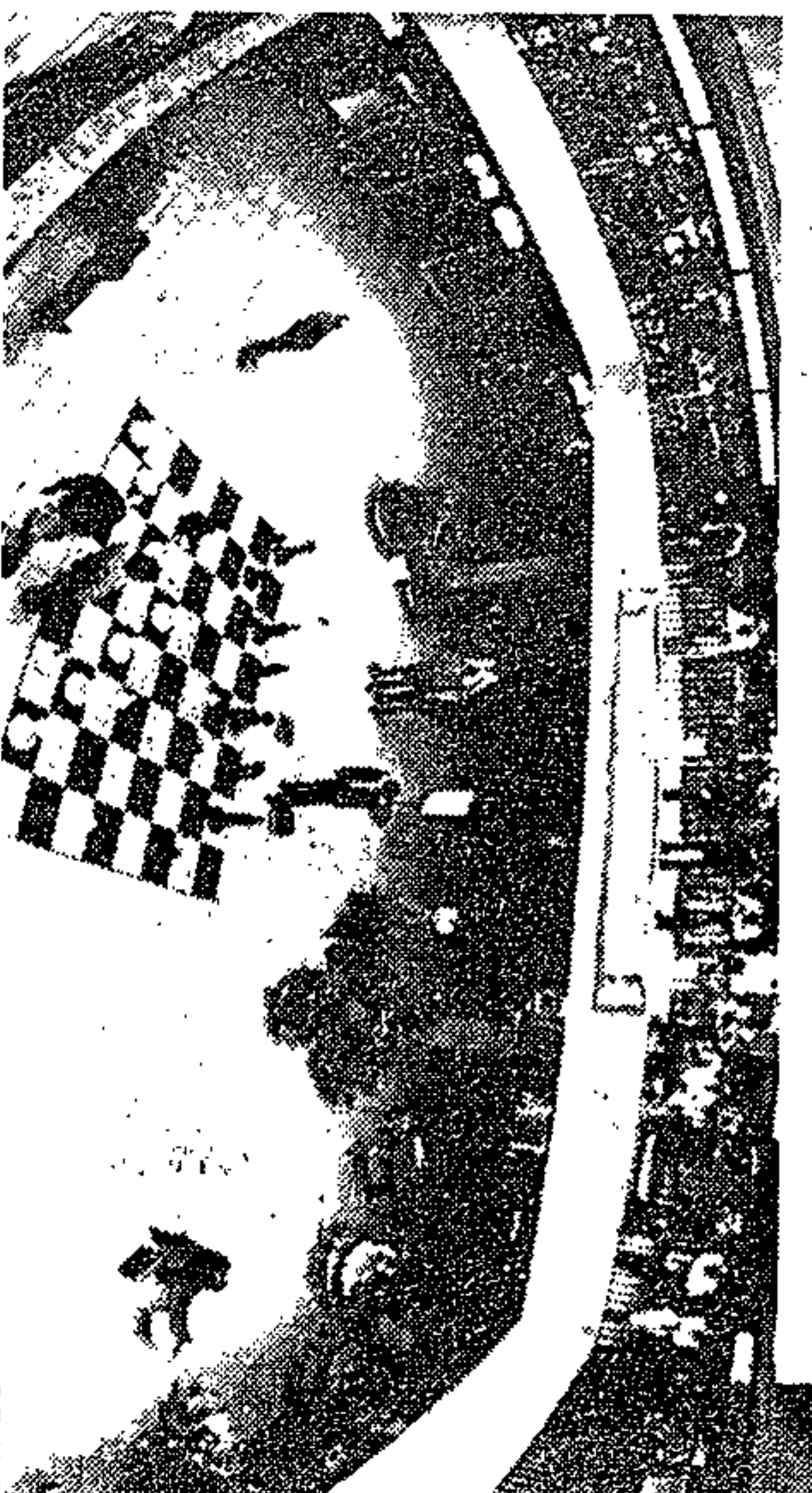
Forced

But, despite representations to Pretoria, the school was forced to close down. Section 9 of the Bantu Education Act says no black school may be established unless it conforms with Bantu Education requirements. It gives the Minister power to refuse or cancel the registration of any "Bantu" school if he is satisfied it is not in the interest of blacks or is detrimental to the physical, mental and moral welfare of its pupils. "The Government obviously refuses to sanction any attempt to move outside the ambit of the Bantu Education Act, which is designed to stunt the growth of black children," Dr Motlana said.

Conscience, n., letsoalo, boikutlo.
Conscious, adj., e ikutloang.
Consciousness, n., boikutlo, boitsebo.
Consecrate, v., ho khetha, hahaletsa, khakola.
Consent, n., tumelo, tumello; v., ho chaela, lumella.
Consequence, n., se hlalisoang ke taba, tholoana tsa taba; boholo; this is of little consequence, hoo ha ho na taba.
Consider, v., ho qamaka, lemoha, eia hloko, nahana.

Contrarily, adv., ka ho fapana, ka ho hana.
Contrary, adj., e fapaneng, furlaneng, loantsanang le.
Contrast, n., phapano e bonahalang; v., ho bapisa ntho tse peli, ho bontša hoba e 'ngoe ha e tsoane le e 'ngoe.
Contribute, v., ho tlatsetsa le bang ka chelete ea kabelo, ea sethaba-thaba.
Contrite, v., to be, ho soaba, ho hlomoha.
Cook, n., moapeli, 'mesi; v., ho pheha, apêha; to cook well, ho lisa, pjatla.
Cool, adj., e pholileng; a cool spring, seliba se mapholi; v., to make cool, ho pholisa, ho folisa; to become cool, ho phola, ho fola; his anger has cooled down, khalefo ea hae e kokobetse.
Cool-headed, adj., ea itsoarang, ea nang le kelello leha a le har'a tsietsi.
Coolly, adv., ka ho phola, ka ho se ferekane.

THIS DUBE 'GRANDMASTER' WILL TAKE ON ALL-COMERS



• The Carlton Centre chess board, where Hamon spends his days — a winner without a wage-pocket.

Whiz kid at chess can't get a job

BY DEREK TAYLOR

HE'S the Carlton Kid — a young Black chess freak who takes on all-comers at the huge paved chess board under the Carlton Centre. And wins.

He plays for the love of the game — and an occasional cigarette, cold drink, or bun from opponents and bystanders. And because he can't get a job.

In a typical sequence of 13 games this week, Hamon Poole won 12 and drew the other. And spent several hours patiently coaching other players.

Hamon left school two years ago and hasn't been able to get a steady job since.

Every morning his mother or brother can find him the bus fare from Dube. Hamon comes into the city for the dwindling roll-call of jobs at the unemployment office for Blacks in Fox Street.

But as the scores of other losers drift away, Hamon heads for his other world of neon and luxury shops in which he is a winner. A winner without a wage-pocket.

He stalks and pounces among the waist-high chessmen with the instinctive authority of the champion he may one day become.

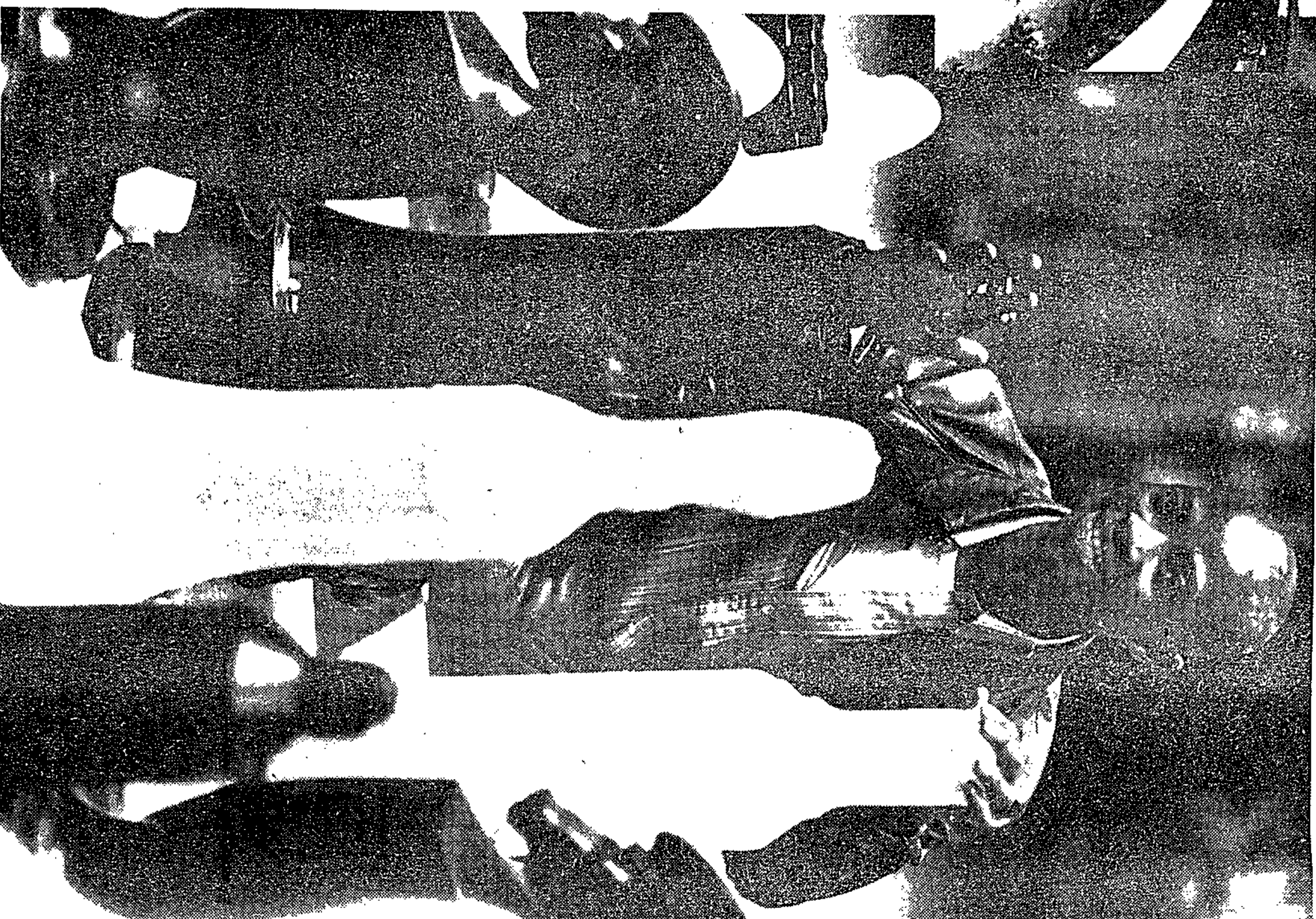
When he beats a White player, he asks: "Do you know where I can get a job?"

Hamon learned his chess at school and sharpened it in street-corner games. The only chess book he has ever read was an account of the Spassky-Fisher World Tournament.

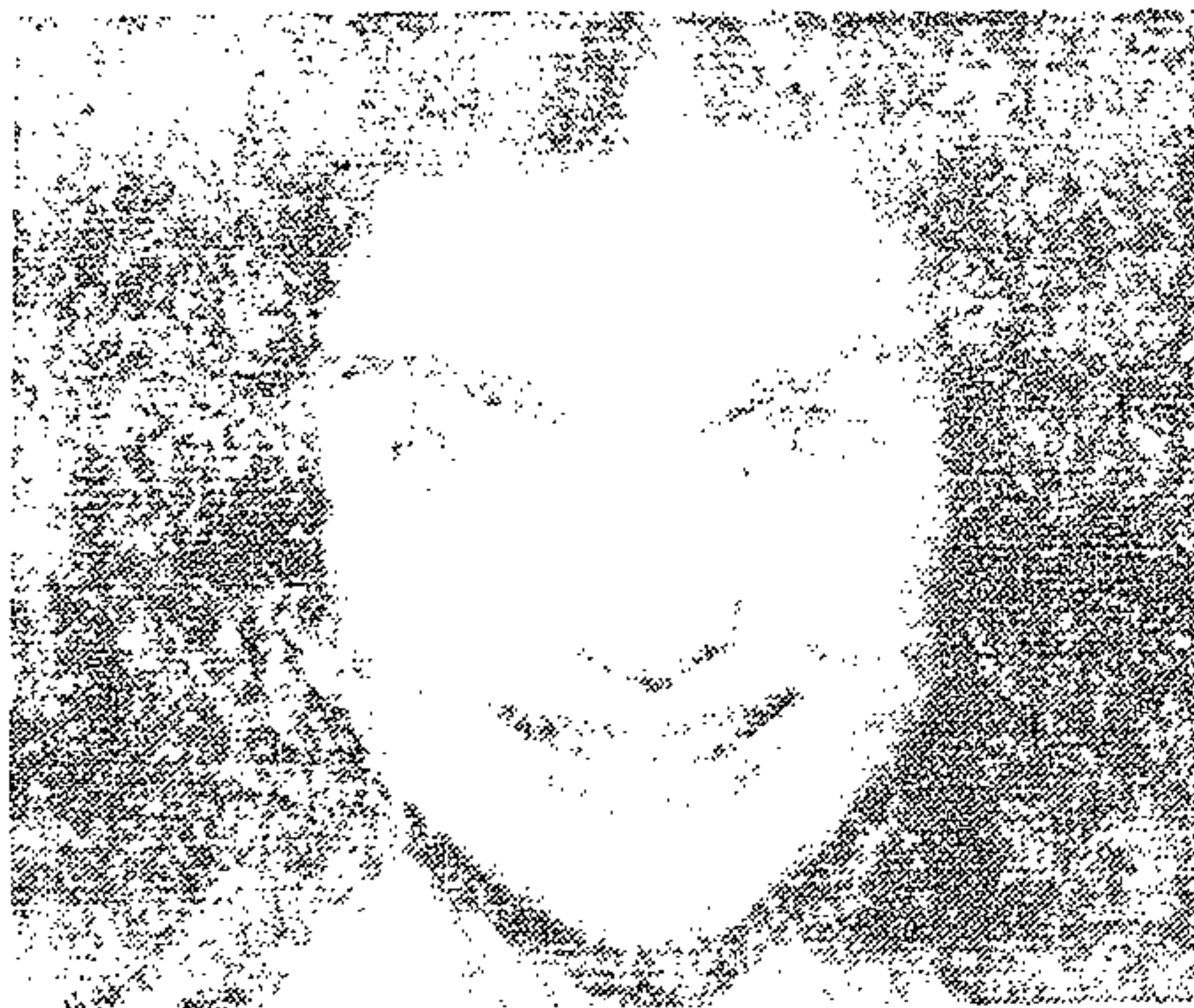
What sort of job does he want? "I don't know," he says, "I've never had one."

Casually fork-checking an opponent, Hamon scratches his shaved head and smiles tentatively.

"Perhaps I could be a clerk," he says. "I used to be good at maths."



• Victory brings a smile and wipes out memories of that never-never work search. Picture by STEFAN SONDERLING



JACKIE ONASSIS . . . besotted.

Jackie
in love,
plans
to
marry
again

LONDON — Jackie Onassis is madly in love and planning to marry again, according to American columnists.

The man in her life is New York columnist Pete Hamill, who until he met Jackie nine months ago, was Shirley Maclaine's long-standing boyfriend.

Wearing his heart very much on his sleeve, Hamill said of Jackie: "She is the most wonderful person I've ever met. She's lovely, terrific, intelligent and nice."

"I admire her and am fascinated by her — she's incredible. We are fortunate to share the same beautiful feelings for each other. It was love at first sight."

Close friends of the couple say they are "besotted" with each other and virtually living together. There is talk of a marriage in November.

Hamill is a 42-year-old Irish-American who has been married once before. He started his career as a 16-year-old cub reporter and is now one of America's best known columnists.

At 48 Jackie is nearly six years his senior. Hamill has met both the Kennedy children, Caroline and John. Caroline, 18, is said to "adore" him.

One stumbling block to the marriage is the Kennedy matriarch Mrs Rose Kennedy, a staunch Catholic, who is opposed to Jacqueline marrying a divorced man. — DDC.

Teacher shoots two policemen

slopes is in the southern quadrant and they d

sunlight (Geiger, 1965). Steepness protect
exploitation by livestock and they have a hi
3,8 per cent and 5,1 per cent, although whe
managed to reach these areas and vegetal co
followed rapidly. The erosion potential her
prevented by the steepness of the slope and t
a mudstone, makes erosion inevitable if vege

This vegetation type has a number of v
the dominants Themeda triandra and Elionurus
occurs abundantly here, while Pentaschistis
the area. Trachypogon spicatus, Andropog
tricholaenoides and Tristachya leucothrix w
where. Accompanying general species were
falx, Cymbopogon plurinodis and Eragrostis
sented in most areas by one or two plants at
normal habitat of this species (Roberts, 1961

JOHANNESBURG — In a miracle es-
cape from death yesterday a young
police constable survived an
automatic fire shoot-out in Soweto
when a bullet struck the magazine of
the rifle he was holding across his
body.

The incident occurred
when a schoolteacher, Mr
Nicholas Molokwane, died
in a shoot-out with police
investigating alleged
terrorist activities.

Young Const Rickert
received a chest wound
after his rifle saved him
from a fatal injury. Maj J.
Burger of the
Johannesburg Security
Police was shot in the left
shoulder and right hip in
the same incident.

A police spokesman said
yesterday a lone gunman
fired on the men with an
automatic machine gun
from a house in Dobson-
ville at 4.45 am. He was
killed when they returned
his fire.

Police have launched a
top-level investigation
into the shooting and Gen
Gert Prinsloo, Com-
missioner of Police, said
"We cannot say yet that
the dead man was a
terrorist."

"A number of firearms
were confiscated, but at

this stage I cannot reveal
whether they were
Russian, Chinese or local,"
he said.

Gen Prinsloo declined
to comment on arrests
reported to have been
made by police after the
shooting, including that of
Mr Fnoch Duma, a Sunday
Times journalist, and Mr
Thabo Mawani, a reporter
from The World.

It is understood an un-
disclosed number of peo-
ple were also injured dur-
ing the shooting and later
taken to hospital.

Meanwhile, Brig Jan
Vosser, Divisional Com-
missioner of Police for
Soweto, yesterday denied
allegations of police
brutality when mourners
tried to board buses to
take them to Mr Steve
Moko's funeral on Friday
night.

He said the allegations
were being investigated at
a "high level" and a state-
ment would be released
shortly. — DDC.

Bid to solve Soweto school crisis

For 28/9/77

An initiative to resolve the crisis in Soweto schools is to be taken by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, in the wake of the resignation yesterday of about half the teachers in secondary schools.

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Resignation forms from about 330 teachers were handed in to Department of Bantu Education officials in Johannesburg yesterday by Mr Curtis Nkondo and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko of the Teachers' Action Committee.

More resignations are to be handed in tomorrow. Resignations handed in yesterday include those of some of the most respected headmasters in Soweto. Among them are Mr L M Mathabathe of Morris Isaacson High School, Mr T W Kambule of Orlando High, Mr Kaiser Harvey of Orlando North High School and Mr S R Mashishi of George Khoza High School.

Dr Motlana said in an interview that he planned to get in touch with Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of Bantu Education in Johannesburg, to see if he could help arrange meetings at schools between parents and department officials.

These meetings would enable officials to hear the views of the black community.

"Someone has to try to pick up the pieces. I would like to discuss with Mr Strydom how this impasse might be resolved."

Dr Motlana said he was convinced the black community was well aware that Bantu Education could not be changed overnight, but it was seeking a positive commitment to move away from the present system.

Essentially, this meant a change in the present funding system which resulted in a difference in the per capita spending on white and black students.

"NO INTIMIDATION"

He said the department should acknowledge the speech made by Dr Ken Hartshorne, director of planning in the department, who said last week that South Africa had badly underestimated the importance of black education.

But Dr Motlana said he did not want to set any pre-conditions regarding possible future discussions with Mr Strydom.

Meanwhile, Mr Nkondo has denied reports that teachers at the 40 State schools in Soweto were intimidated into resigning.

Mr Nkondo was commenting on a newspaper report that department officials were allowing teachers to reconsider resignations "they signed under pressure."

Putting humanity into Jo'burg's black housing

Start 29/9/77

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THE news that the Johannesburg City Council may build houses in Soweto for its black workers instead of compounds or hostels, is welcome indeed. But it is a pity the council has decided it will build houses only if a report called for by the management committee shows that workers can be accommodated as cheaply in houses as they can be in compounds or hostels. Hostels are an unmitigated abomination — and compounds are only slightly better. There should be no doubt in the management committee's mind that hostel or compound accommodation should be avoided at all costs, except to house genuinely temporary workers while they are looking for a more human

and satisfying place to live.

With a little imagination, the council's architects and engineers could develop high-density, low-rise housing schemes which would satisfy basic human needs and which could be used for adequate family accommodation if and when the Government relents on its migrant labour policy. Such housing schemes would almost certainly cost more per worker than hostel or compound accommodation. But that extra cost is an investment in the future, a small price to pay for the satisfaction of knowing that the Johannesburg City Council has finally turned its back on an iniquitous system in favour of civilised housing.

D. Disp. 29/9/77

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Soweto teachers resign

JOHANNESBURG — Altogether 331 of the more than 700 school teachers at Soweto's 40 post primary state schools have officially resigned, according to a Department of Bantu Education official.

He confirmed here yesterday that the resignations were handed to four circuit inspectors. No further resignations had been received by late yesterday morning.

The resignations follow several meetings by teachers earlier this month. On September 8 they agreed to resign after a committee had investigated the legal aspects involved, and on September 15 they confirmed their decision to resign and give the department three months notice.

The schools have a total enrolment of about 27 000 pupils.

Meanwhile, about 1 000 University of the North students were expelled yesterday, according to a spokesman for the students.

He said letters of expulsion were handed to them personally requesting them to leave the campus by 2 pm. No reasons were given.

The expulsion came after an almost total boycott of lectures since September 12 because ten students, labelled as agitators, had been expelled. — SAPA

indien haar naam op sodanige permit verskyn: Met dien verstande dat 'n persoon aan wie 'n hostelpermit uitgereik is en wat ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (d) van die Hoofwet kwalifiseer om in 'n stedelike woongebied te woon, nie as 'n geregistreerde bewoner beskou sal word nie; (2) 'n persoon bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar, woonagtig in die aangewese gebied van Evaton soos omskryf in die Tweede Aanhangsel van die Regulasies vir die beheer van Sebokeng vervat in die Bylae van Proklamasie R. 322 van 1967, aan wie 'n woon- of bewoningspermit of 'n eienaarsgetuigskap ingevolge genoemde Regulasies uitgereik is;

"Hoofdirekteur" die Hoofdirekteur van die Raad;

"identiteitsdokument" 'n bewysboek in die Bantoes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinerings van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952) bedoel en 'n paspoort, permit, identifikasiebewys of ander reisdokument in die Wet op die Reëling van die Toelating van Persone tot die Republiek, 1972 (Wet 59 van 1972) bedoel;

"kieser" iemand wat ingevolge regulasie 3 bevoeg is om by 'n verkiesing van verkose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem en wie se naam op 'n Kieserslys in regulasie 4 bedoel voorkom;

"komitee" 'n komitee van die Gemeenskap- en aangesetel kragtens artikel 5 (4) (b) van die Wet;

"korrupte bedrywighede" enige van die misdrywe van fraude, indery, onwettige betroubaarheid, omkoopery en uitgee vir 'n ander;

"lid" 'n lid van die Gemeenskapraad;

"onwettige bedrywighede" enige van die misdrywe geskep deur regulasies 58, 59 en 60;

"Raad" die Bantoeske administratiewe raad (Vandereboeckgebied) ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoeske, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971) gelees met Goewernementsaanwysing 1445 van 1972;

"Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapraad" die persoon wat kragtens artikel 5 (1) (i) van die Wet as sodanig deur die Gemeenskapraad ingestel of in diens van die Gemeenskapraad is;

"verkiessingsbeampte" die verkiessingsbeampte in regulasie 15 bedoel en ook 'n assistent verkiessingsbeampte.

HOOFTUK 2

AFBAKENING

Afbakening van wyke

2. (1) Die Raad verdeel die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapraad ingestel is in wyke.

(2) Sodanige verdeling word binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie Regulasies gedoen en daarna met tussengasse van minstens vyf jaar en hoogstens 10 jaar gerekken van die jongste afbakening van wyke.

(3) Besonderhede van sodanige verdeling word vir inspeksie by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder beskikbaar gestel.

HOOFTUK 3

KIESERS EN KIESERSLYSTE

Kwalifikasie van kiesers

3. Alleenlik burgers van die Republiek van Suid Afrika of 'n gebied wat voorheen deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het en wat geregistreerde bewoners is binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapraad ingestel is en wie se name op die kieserslys verskyn, kwalifiseer om by 'n verkiesing van gekose lede van die Gemeenskapraad te stem.

Kieserslyste

4. (1) Binne twee maande na die afbakening van wyke kragtens regulasie 2 moet die verkiessingsbeampte 'n lys van persone wat geregtig is om te stem, vir elke wyk opstel.

"member" means a member of the Community Council;

"registered occupier" means (1) a person over the age of 18 years to whom a site, residential, hostel or lodger's permit or certificate of occupation has been issued in terms of the Regulations Governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters contained in the Schedule to Government Notice R. 1036 of 1968, or whose name appears on such document and any person to whom the township manager has issued a permit permitting him to occupy any approved dwelling on any church, school or institutional site and the wife of such person if her name appears on such permit: Provided that a person to whom a hostel permit has been issued and who qualifies to be in an urban residential area in terms of section 10 (1) (d) of the principal Act, shall not be regarded as a registered occupier; (2) a person over the age of 18 years, residing in the designated area of Evaton described in the Second Annexure to the Regulations for the Control of Sebokeng contained in the Schedule to Proclamation R. 322 of 1967, to whom a residential or housing permit or owner's certificate has been issued in terms of the said Regulations;

"Secretary of the Community Council" means the person appointed or employed as such by the Community Council under section 5 (1) (i) of the Act;

"the Act" means the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);

"the principal Act" means the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945);

"township manager" means any officer appointed in terms of section 22 of the principal Act and licensed under Government Notice 552 of 1958 to manage the urban residential area for which the Community Council has been established and includes the duly appointed and licensed deputy and assistant of such officer;

"voter" means any person who is qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council in terms of regulation 3 and whose name appears on any voters' list referred to in regulation 4.

CHAPTER 2

DELIMITATION

Delimitation of wards

2. (1) The Board shall divide the area for which the Community Council has been established into wards.

(2) Such division shall be made within one month after the date of publication of these Regulations and thereafter at intervals of not less than five years and not more than 10 years commencing from the last delimitation of 10 years commencing from the last delimitation of wards.

(3) Details of such division shall be made available for inspection at the office of the township manager.

CHAPTER 3

VOTERS AND VOTER'S LISTS

Qualifications of voters

3. Only persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa or any territory which previously formed part of the Republic and who are registered occupiers within the area for which the Community Council has been established and whose names appear on the voters' list, shall be qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council.

Voters' lists

4. (1) Within two months of the delimitation of wards under regulation 2, the electoral officer shall prepare for each ward a list of persons who are entitled to vote.

(2) Die lys te wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke opgestel is, tree in werking onmiddellik nadat dit aldus deur die verkiesingsbeampte opgestel is.

(3) Die lopende kieserslys te bly van krag totdat die kieserslys te wat na die afbakening van wyke opgestel is in werking tree, en daarna is die lys te wat na sodanige afbakening opgestel is, die kieserslys te vir die onderskeie wyke.

(4) Die kieserslys te wat na 'n afbakening van wyke vir die verskillende wyke opgestel is, word

(a) aangevul deur die opname daarin van die name van kiesers wie se name nie daarin verskyn nie en wat die verkiesingsbeampte daarvan oortuig dat hui kwalifiseer vir die opname van hui name daarin; en

(b) verder aangepas deur die skapping daarin van die name van kiesers wat oorlede is of nie langer beysee om as 'n kieer geregistreer te wees nie.

Kieserslys waarin kieer se naam ingeskryf moet word

5. Geen persoon se naam word in 'n kieserslys vir 'n besondere wyk ingeskryf nie tensy hy indertyd in sodanige wyk woon op die datum waarop sy naam aldus in die kieserslys ingeskryf word.

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

6. Op 'n kieserslys moet ten aansien van iedere persoon wie se naam daarin opgeneem is, aangegee word—

(a) 'n volgnummer;

(b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;

(c) sy woonadres; en

(d) sy identiteitsdokumentnummer;

in volgorde van huishommers, en in die geval van persone woonagtig in tehuise, moet alle vanne in alfabetiese volgorde wees.

Permanente verandering in verblyfplek van kieer

7. (1) Wanneer daar 'n permanente verandering plaasvind in die verblyfplek van 'n kieer, stel hy onverwyld die verkiesingsbeampte in kennis van die verandering.

(2) By ontvangs van so 'n kennisgewing, wysig die verkiesingsbeampte die kieserslys of -lyste, na gelang van die omstandighede.

Lys van opnames

8. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel op die eerste dag van elke maand ten opsigte van elke wyk 'n lys van opnames op *mutatis mutandis* in die vorm in regulasie 6 ten opsigte van 'n kieserslys voorgeskryf, waarin die name wat gedurende die onmiddellik voorafgaande maand ingevolge regulasies 4 (1) (a) en 7 (2) in die kieserslys vir die betrokke wyk opgeneem is.

Wysiging van kieserslys deur verkiesingsbeampte

9. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasies (2) en (3), wysig die verkiesingsbeampte, indien hy oertuig is ten opsigte van die feite wat ter sake is, die kieserslys vir 'n wyk deur

(a) 'n fout in die besonderhede van die registrasie van 'n persoon te verbeter, n weglating daarin aan te vul of 'n verandering daarin aan te teken;

(b) na vasstelling uit krapte van die bepalinge van regulasie 7 dat 'n persoon opgehou het om permanent in die wyk waarin hy as kieer geregistreer is te woon, sy naam oor te plaas na die lys ten opsigte van die wyk waarheen hy verhuis het, of, in die geval van 'n persoon wat die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingesetel is verlaat het, sy naam van die lys te verwyder;

(c) die naam van 'n persoon wat oorlede is of onbetysee om as kieer geregistreer te bly, te verwyder;

(2) The lists prepared after any such delimitation of wards shall come into operation immediately after they have been so prepared by the electoral officer.

(3) Until the coming into operation of the voters' lists prepared after the delimitation of wards, the current voters' lists shall continue to be valid, but thereafter the lists prepared after such delimitation shall be the voters' lists for the respective wards.

(4) The voters' lists prepared for the various wards after any delimitation of wards shall be—

(a) supplemented by the insertion therein of the names of voters whose names do not appear therein and who have satisfied the electoral officer that they are qualified to have their names inserted therein; and

(b) further adjusted by the deletion of the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter.

Voters' list in which voter's name is to be entered

5. No person's name shall be entered in a voters' list for any particular ward unless he actually resides in such ward on the date on which his name is so entered in the voters' list.

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

6. A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein—

(a) serial number;

(b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;

(c) his residential address; and

(d) his identity document number;

in order of house numbers and, in the case of persons resident in hostels, all surnames shall be in alphabetical order.

Permanent change in the place of residence of voter

7. (1) Whenever there has been a permanent change in the place of residence of a voter, he shall forthwith notify the electoral officer of the change.

(2) On receipt of any such notification the electoral officer shall amend the voters' list or lists as circumstances may require.

List of insertions

8. On the first day of every month the electoral officer shall prepare in respect of each ward, a list of insertions, *mutatis mutandis* in the form prescribed in regulation 6 in respect of a voters' list, showing the names inserted in terms of regulations 4 (1) (a) and 7 (2) in the voters' list for the ward in question during the immediately preceding month.

Amendment of voters' list by electoral officer

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3), the electoral officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the relative facts, amend the voters' list for any ward by—

(a) correcting any mistake, supplying any omission or recording any change in the particulars of the registration of any person;

(b) after ascertaining by virtue of the provisions of regulation 7 that a person has ceased to be permanently resident in the ward in which he is registered as a voter, transferring his name to the list in respect of the ward to which he has moved, or, in the case of a person who has left the area for which the Community Council has been established, removing his name from the list;

(c) removing the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter.

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(d) 'n oortollige inskrywing te verwyder, waar die naam van dieselfde persoon meer as een maal in dieselfde kieserslys, of in kieserslyste vir meer as een wyk voorkom.

(2) Alvorens die naam van 'n persoon uit die kieserslys te verwyder of dit daarin by te voeg, vergewis die verkiesingsbeamppte hom deur sodanige middele as wat uitvoerbaar is, daarvan dat die naam op die betrokke persoon betrekking het.

(3) Die verkiesingsbeamppte laat 'n afskrif van 'n lys bevattende die name van die persone wat onbevoeg is om as kiesers geregistreer te bly en wie se name gedurende enige maand van die kieserslys verwyder is, op die aanplakbord by die dorpsbestuurder se kantoor vertoon vir 'n tydperk van minstens 30 dae beginnende voor of op die twintigste dag van die daaropvolgende maand.

Wanneer kieserslyste gedruk moet word

10. (1) Die kieserslyste, soos ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies opgestel en van tyd tot tyd aangevul en verder aangepas word, behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasie (2) gedruk uiterlik een maand voor 'n verkiesing in regulasie 19 bedoel en op die ander tye wat die verkiesingsbeamppte nodig ag.

(2) Die kieserslyste wat vir die doeleindes van 'n verkiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk word, is die kieserslyste vir die betrokke wyke soos van tyd tot tyd aangevul en verder aangepas tot en met die laaste dag van die maand wat die maand waarin die in regulasie 19 bedoelde verkiesing uitgevaardig word, voorlig.

(3) 'n Kieserslys wat vir die doeleindes van 'n verkiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk is, word nie gewysig nie en word voor sodanige verkiesing vir inspeksie beskikbaar gestel vir 'n tydperk van minstens 14 dae by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder binne wie se regeringsgebied die wyk geleë is.

Kieserslyste nie as gevolg van foute ongeldig nie

11. Indien per ongeluk, per abus of deur onoplettendheid iets wat regens by die opstel van 'n kieserslys gedoen moet word, verkeerd gedoen word of nie gedoen word nie, maar dit die kieserslys nie ongeldig nie, en kan die verkiesingsbeamppte die stappe doen of laat doen wat nodig is om die fout te verbeter of om die versuim te herstel.

HOOFSTUK 4

Kwalifikasies

12. Behoudens die bepalinge van artikel 3 (5) van die Wet, is geen persoon bevoeg om lid van die Gemeenskapsraad te wees of te bly nie indien hy—

(a) nie 'n geregistreerde bewoner binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, is nie;

(b) nie 'n kieser is nie;

(c) op die dag waarop nominasies van kandidate vir die verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad sluit, agterstallig is met die betaling van vorderings, gelde of ander bedrae wat deur hom aan die Raad of die Gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is;

(d) binne die tydperk van vyf jaar wat die datum van sy nominasie vir verkiesing onmiddellik voorafgaan, skuldig bevind is aan enige misdryf ten opsigte waarvan hy tot gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete vir 'n tydperk van meer as drie maande of met die keuse van 'n boete vir 'n tydperk van meer as ses maande gevonnis is;

(e) kragtens die Wet op Geestesgebreken, 1916 (Wet 38 van 1916), of die Wet op Geestesgesondheid, 1973 (Wet 18 van 1973), as geestelik gekrenk of gebrekkig aangehou word;

(d) removing any superfluous entry where the name of the same person appears more than once in the same voters' list or in voters' lists for more than one ward.

(2) Before removing the name of any person from the voters' list, or adding it thereto, the electoral officer shall, by such means as are practicable, satisfy himself that the name relates to the person concerned.

(3) The electoral officer shall cause a copy of a list containing the names of persons who no longer qualify for continuance of registration as voters and whose names were removed from the voters' list during any month, to be displayed on the notice board at the township manager's office for a period of at least 30 days commencing not later than the twentieth day of the next ensuing month.

When voters' lists to be printed

10. (1) The voters' lists as prepared and supplemented and further adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be printed, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), not later than one month before an election referred to in regulation 19, and at such other times as the electoral officer considers necessary.

(2) The voters' lists printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1) shall be the voters' lists for the wards in question as supplemented and further adjusted from time to time up to and including the last day of the month preceding the month in which the notice referred to in regulation 19 is issued.

(3) A voters' list printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1), shall not be amended and shall be made available for inspection at the office of the township manager within whose area of jurisdiction the ward is situated.

Voters lists not invalidated by reason of errors

11. If through accident, inadvertance or oversight, anything required by law to be done in the preparation of any voters' list is erroneously done or omitted to be done, the voters' list shall not be invalidated thereby and the electoral officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as are necessary to rectify the error or omission.

CHAPTER 4

Qualifications

12. Subject to the provisions of section 3 (5) of the Act, no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Community Council if he—

(a) is not a registered occupier in the area for which the Community Council has been established;

(b) is not a voter;

(c) is in arrears with any charges, fees or other dues payable by him to the Board or the Community Council on the day when nominations of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council close;

(d) has, within the period of five years immediately preceding the date of his nomination for election, been convicted of any offence in respect of which he has been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period of more than three months, or with the option of a fine for a period of more than six months;

(e) is being detained as mentally disordered or defective under the Mental Disorders Act, 1916 (Act 38 of 1916) or the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973);

(f) 'n werknemer van die Gemeenskaperaad is;

(g) kragtens artikel 2 (4) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon en besonderhede van die kennisgewing wat kragtens bedoelde artikel 2 (4) aan hom gerig is, kragtens artikel 2 (5) van bedoelde Wet in die *Staatkoerant* afgekondig is;

(h) kragtens artikel 5 (1) (e) of 9 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon;

(i) iemand is wie se naam verskyn op 'n lys, saamgestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel 4 (10) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), en in die *Staatkoerant* kragtens artikel 8 (4) van bedoelde Wet afgekondig is.

HOOFTUK 5

VERKIESINGS

Algemene verkiesings

13. 'n Algemene verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapraad word gehou uiterslik ses maande nadat hierdie Regulasies bekendgemaak is en daarna driejaarliks gedurende September.

Amptstermyn van lede

14. (1) 'n Lid verkies in 'n algemene verkiesing of 'n verkiesing gehou om 'n toevallige vakature te vul, aanvaar sy amp op die datum van sodanige verkiesing.

(2) 'n Lid deur die Minister kragtens artikel 3 (2) of 3 (3) van die Wet aangewys, aanvaar sy amp op die datum deur die Minister bepaal.

(3) 'n Lid bly, behoudens die bepalings van regulasies 61 en 62, in sy amp aan tot en met die dag wat die eerstvolgende algemene verkiesing onmiddellik voorafgaan.

Verkiesingsbeampte

15. (1) Die Bantoesakekommissaris na oorlegploeging met die Raad stel 'n verkiesingsbeampte en soveel assistent-verkiesingsbeamptes as wat hy nodig ag, aan.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte is verantwoordelik vir die hou van verkiesings van lede van die Gemeenskapraad.

Voorsittende beampte, stemopnemers, telbeamptes en getuies

16. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel skriftelik 'n voorsittende beampte en soveel stemopnemers en getuies aan as wat nodig is om die stemming doeltreffend te laat plaasvind by iedere stemburo en stel soveel telbeamptes aan as wat nodig is vir die tel van die stemme na die sluiting van die stemming.

Stemburo's

17. Daar moet stemburo's wees by sodanige plek of plekke as wat die verkiesingsbeampte nodig ag.

Lede wat verkies moet word

18. Een lid word verkies ten opsigte van elke wyk.

Bepaling van nominasie- en stemdatums

19. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte moet binne drie maande na die bekendmaking van hierdie Regulasies en daarna uiters op die eerste dag van Augustus van elke jaar waarin 'n algemene verkiesing geloen staan te word, in 'n kennisgewing, in altesaam twee dele wat afgekorrel word in ten minste een verskeie wye gewoontlik in die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapraad ingestel is, versprei word en wat op die aankondiging by elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor in sodanige vorm geleë vertoon word, om nominasies en van handlate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gemeenskapraad.

(f) is an employee of the Community Council;

(g) is prohibited in terms of section 2 (4) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), from attending gatherings, and particulars of the notice addressed to him under the said section 2 (4) have been published in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 2 (5) of the said Act;

(h) is prohibited in terms of section 5 (1) (e) or section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), from attending gatherings;

(i) is a person whose name appears on a list compiled in terms of the provisions of section 4 (10) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), and published in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 8 (4) of the said Act.

CHAPTER 5

ELECTIONS

General elections

13. A general election of members of the Community Council shall take place not later than six months after the publication of these Regulations and thereafter in every third year during September.

Term of office of members

14. (1) A member elected at a general election or an election held to fill a casual vacancy shall assume office on the date of such election.

(2) A member designated by the Minister under section 3 (2) or 3 (3) of the Act shall assume office on a date determined by the Minister.

(3) A member shall, subject to the provisions of regulations 61 and 62, remain in office up to and including the day immediately preceding the next succeeding general election.

Electoral Officer

15. (1) The Bantu Affairs Commissioner shall appoint an electoral officer and as many assistant electoral officers as he may deem necessary.

(2) The electoral officer shall be responsible for the conduct of elections of members of the Community Council.

Presiding officer, polling officers, counting officers and witnesses

16. The electoral officer shall appoint in writing a presiding officer and as many polling officers and witnesses as may be necessary for effectually taking poll at every polling station and he shall appoint as many counting officers as may be necessary for the counting of votes after the close of the poll.

Polling stations

17. There shall be polling stations at such place or places as the electoral officer deems necessary.

Members to be elected

18. One member shall be elected in respect of each ward.

Fixing of nomination and polling dates

19. (1) The electoral officer shall, not later than three months after the date of publication of these Regulations, and thereafter not later than the first day of August of each year in which a general election is to be held, call, in a notice which shall be in both official languages and shall be published in at least one newspaper which generally circulates in the area for which the Community Council has been established and shall be displayed on the notice board at each township manager's office situated in such area, for the nomination of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council.

(2) The notice referred to in subregulation (1) shall specify—

(a) the place at which and the date and time before which nominations shall be received by the electoral officer, which date shall be not less than 14 days and not more than 21 days from the date of first publication of such notice; and

(b) the places at which and the date, other than a Sunday, on which polling shall take place;

Hours of soil

20 The poll shall commence at 67h00 and close at 21h00 on the polling day, but the presiding officer shall permit every voter who is at 21h00 inside the room in which the ballot box is, to record his vote before the closing of the poll.

Nomination of candidates

21. (1) Nominations of candidates for election as members of the Community Council shall be submitted in writing to the electoral officer in the form contained in Annexure A hereto, which form shall be supplied by the township manager, and shall be supported by the signatures of not less than 10 persons who are registered as voters in the ward for which the nomination is made and who are not in arrears with any charges, fees or other dues payable by them to the Board or the Community Council.

(2) The electoral officer shall as soon as practicable, and not later than 14 days after the date referred to in subregulation (1), affix on the notice board at the office of the township manager a notice containing a list of the candidates duly nominated in terms of these Regulations and shall also declare those candidates who have been returned unopposed to be elected members for their respective wards.

Deposit by or on behalf of persons nominated

22. (1) There shall be deposited by or on behalf of each person nominated as a candidate for election as a member of the community Council the sum of R50 with the electoral officer on or before the date and time referred to in regulation 19 (2) (a).

(2) If poll takes place and the total number of votes received thereat by any unsuccessful candidate is less than one-fifth of the number of votes received by the successful candidate the sum deposited by or on behalf of such unsuccessful candidate shall be forfeited and shall be paid into the funds of the Community Council.

(3) Save as is in this regulation expressly provided, the sum deposited shall be returned to the depositor.

Candidates and agents

23. (1) Any duly nominated candidate at an election of members of the Community Council may, in the form contained in Annexure B hereto, appoint one or more agents to assist him and shall advise the electoral officer in writing of the name(s) and address(es) of such agent or agents.

(2) The candidates and only one agent per candidate shall be allowed at any particular time to be present inside any polling station or any place where votes are counted.

(3) Any person appointed an agent in terms of sub-regulation (1) shall produce his letter of appointment to the electoral officer, presiding officer or polling officer, as the case may be, if required to do so.

Provision of equipment

24. (1) For all elections the electoral officer shall arrange for voting compartments, ballot boxes, ballot papers, instruments for marking ballot papers with the official mark and other requirements to be provided and

shall do such other acts and make such arrangements to facilitate the taking of the poll as he may deem necessary for effectually conducting the election.

(2) The equipment and requirements in connection with any election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in connection with any such election shall be for the account of the Community Council: Provided that the equipment and requirements in connection with the first election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in connection with such election shall be for the account of the Ward.

Rolling station, at which voter shall vote.

26. A voter active in the area of jurisdiction of the majority Council may vote only at a meeting held in a precinct in the ward in which he is registered as a voter.

Declaration of sections:

26. The electoral officer and every polling officer, polling agent, candidate, agent, witness, or any other person or person (except a policeman) entitled to attend at a polling station or at the counting of votes, shall, before the opening of the poll, and every counting officer shall, before the commencement of the counting of votes, make in duplicate, in the form contained in Annexure C hereto, a declaration of secrecy under oath before a justice of the peace or a commissioner of oaths, or before the electoral officer or a presiding officer who are hereby authorised to administer such oath.

(2) The original declaration of secrecy shall be handed to the electoral officer by the person who made it, before the opening of the poll or before the commencement of the counting of votes, as the case may be and such person shall at all times during the polling or the counting of votes have the duplicate of such declaration of secrecy in his possession and shall on demand produce it to the electoral officer or the presiding officer for inspection.

Procedure at ballot

27. The presiding officer, in the presence of such candidates and agents as may be present, shall -

(a) before the commencement of the poll, seal each ballot box, leaving open an opening through which ballot papers may be inserted into the ballot box;

(b) at the closing of the poll, seal the opening referred to in paragraph (a).

Powers of the presiding officer at a polling station

28. (1) The presiding officer shall keep order at a polling station, shall regulate the number of voters to be admitted at any time and shall exclude all other persons except the electoral officer, the candidates or their agents, and policemen and other officials on duty.

(2) Save as is excepted in subregulation (1), the presiding officer may require any person (other than a person recording his vote) to leave the polling station and any person who fails to leave the polling station when so required may be arrested without a warrant on the order of the presiding officer and shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) The powers conferred by this regulation shall not be exercised so as to prevent any voter who is otherwise entitled to vote from having an opportunity of voting at the polling station.

Ballot papers

29. Every ballot paper to be used for voters who wish to vote shall be in both official languages and in the form set out in Annexure D hereto, and there shall be printed or written on every ballot paper in alphabetical order the names of all the duly nominated candidates at the election and their addresses and occupations.

Geen kieser mag meer as een maal stem nie

30. 'n Kieser is, ongeag of sy naam op meer as een kieserslys of meer as een maal op dieselfde kieserslys voorkom, geregtig om by 'n verkiesing slegs een stem uit te bring, en geen kieser is geregtig om te stem nie tensy hy sy identiteitsdokument aan die voorsittende beampte of 'n stemopnemer voorle.

Identifikasie van kiesers

31. (1) Behoudens soos by regulasie 36 bepaal, word by 'n verkiesing geen navraag gedoen omtrent enige persoon se identiteit of sy reg om te stem nie, behalwe dat die voorsittende beampte nadat iemand sy identiteit op die wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, bewys het, en voordat hy toegelaat word om te stem, hom een van of albei die volgende vrae, en geen ander nie, uit eie beweging kan, en op versoek van 'n kandidaat of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat moet stel, naamlik:

(a) Is u die persoon wie se naam as A.B. op die kieserslys van hierdie wyk voorkom?

(b) Het u reeds in hierdie verkiesing of in 'n ander wyk gestem?

(2) Iemand wat versuim om sy identiteit op die wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, te bewys, of wat nie die eerste vraag duidelik en sonder voorbehoud bevestigend en die tweede duidelik en sonder voorbehoud ontkenkend beantwoord nie, word nie toegelaat om te stem nie.

(3) Iemand wat op enigeen van daardie vrae 'n valse antwoord gee, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

(4) Die voorsittende beampte kan by 'n ander voorsittende beampte by enige stemburo navraag doen ten einde die waarheid van 'n antwoord op enigeen van die vrae in subregulasie (1) bedoel te toets en kan verder beveel dat enigiemand wat hy op redelike gronde daarvan verdink dat hy op enigeen van bedoelde vrae 'n valse antwoord gegee het, of hom skuldig maak aan die misdryf om hom vir 'n ander uit te gee, soos in regulasie 57 omskryf, sonder la brief in hegtenis geneem word.

(5) Iedereen wat reeds bevoeg is tot inhegtenisneming, voer sy 'n bevel van die voorsittende beampte uit.

Wys waarop stem word

32. (1) Die stemmen by alle verkiesings wat kragtens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies geïmplementeer word, geskied by geheime stemme.

(2) Elke persoon wat wil stem, doen aansoek om 'n stemburo by die voorsittende beampte of 'n stemopnemer en 'n beampte of stemopnemer, indien hy oortuig is dat sodanige persoon geregtig is om in die betrokke wyk te stem en na te kyk vasgestel het dat geen stemburo reeds aan daardie persoon by daardie stemburo by 'n vorige verkiesing uitgereik is nie, moet hy

(a) die volge voter en naam van die kieser soos dit op die kieserslys voorkom, uitroep;

(b) die volgetoonmer in die toepaslike ruimte op die teenblad van die stembrief wat aan die kieser uitgereik gaan word, inskryf;

(c) die stembrief uitkeur en die op die keersy in die ruimte voorden met die amptelike merke, merk;

(d) die stembrief vou sodat die voorkant daarvan aan die binnekant en die amptelike merk aan die buitekant is en dit aan die kieser oerhandig; en

(e) op die kieserslys 'n streep trek deur die volgetoonmer, identiteitsdokumentnommer en naam van die kieser, as bewys dat 'n stembrief uitgereik is.

(3) Wanneer die kieser sodanige stembrief ontvang, neem hy dit na die stembokkie wat vir dié doel verskaf is en dui aan vir wie hy stem deur in die geheim 'n kruisie

No voter to vote more than once

30. A voter shall, whether or not his name appears on more than one voters' list or more than once on the same voters' list, be entitled to cast at an election one vote only and no voter shall be entitled to vote unless he has produced to the presiding officer or a polling officer his identity document.

Identification of voters

31. (1) Save as provided in regulation 36 no enquiry shall be made at an election as to the identity of any person or his right to vote, except that the presiding officer may himself, and if required by any candidate or an agent of any candidate shall, after any person has established his identity in the manner contemplated in regulation 30, and before he is allowed to vote, put to him either or both of the following questions, but no other, namely:

(a) Are you the person whose name appears as A.B. on the list of voters in this ward?

(b) Have you already voted at this election in this or any other ward?

(2) Any person who fails to establish his identity in the manner contemplated in regulation 30 or who does not answer the first question distinctly and absolutely in the affirmative and the second question distinctly and absolutely in the negative, shall not be permitted to vote.

(3) A person who makes a false answer to either of those questions shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) The presiding officer may make enquiry of any other presiding officer at any polling station for the purpose of verifying an answer to either of the two questions referred to in subregulation (1), and may further order the arrest without warrant of any person who is suspected by him on reasonable grounds of making a false answer to either of such questions or of committing the offence of personation as defined in regulation 57.

(5) Every person empowered by law to make arrests shall carry out such an order of the presiding officer.

Manner of voting

32. (1) The voting at all elections held in terms of the provisions of these Regulations shall be by secret ballot.

(2) Every person who wishes to vote shall apply to the presiding officer or a polling officer for a ballot paper and such officer shall, if he is satisfied that such person is entitled to vote in the ward concerned and after determining that no ballot paper has already been issued at that polling station to that person at such election, he shall

(a) call out the serial number and name of the voter as it appears on the voter's list;

(b) enter the serial number in the appropriate space on the counterfoil of the ballot paper that is to be issued to the voter;

(c) tear out the ballot paper and stamp the official mark on the back thereof in the space provided;

(d) fold the ballot paper so that the front thereof is on the inside and the official mark is on the outside and hand it to the applicant; and

(e) on the voters' list, draw a line through the serial number, identity document number and name of the voter as proof that a ballot paper has been issued.

(3) When the voter has received such ballot paper he shall take it to the compartment provided for that purpose and signify for whom he desires to vote by secretly placing

teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aan te bring. Hy van dan die stembrief sodat die amptelike merk gebaar is en nadat hy die stembrief so op hou so dat die voorste die kant af is en naopmer die amptelike merk kan sien, kan hy die stembrief in die stembus wat voor die voorste die kant af is of naopmer.

(4) Indien die stembrieff wat in die stembus ingesit stem te word, ongedruk is of met die amptelike merk gemerk is nie, kan die voorste die kant af is naopmer die stembrieff alomantyd merk.

(5) Indien die voorsittende beamppte of stemopnemer om enige rede twyfel of onsekerheid in heds van 'n kieser die stembrief is wat aan hom uitgereik is, kan hy, met die doel om die nommers bedruk op die stembrief en die teenblad te vergelyk, die kieser versoek om die nommer en amptelike merk op die keersy van die stembrief aan hom te toon, en die kieser moet dit doen.

(6) Die kieser moet sonder onnodige versuim sy stem uitbring en die stembus verlaat sodra hy sy stembrief in die stembus geplaas het.

Kiesers wat nie in staat is om op die voorgeskrewe wyse te stem nie

33. (1) Enige kieser wat nie in staat is om sy stem op die voorgeskrewe wyse uit te bring nie, kan die verkiesingsbeamppte of stemopnemer versoek om sy stembrief namens hom in te vul.

(2) Sodanige verkiesingsbeamppte of stemopnemer, na gelang van die geval, moet daarop met behoorlike inagneming van die handhawing van geheimhouding en in teenwoordigheid van een getuie en 'n persoon van die kieser se eie keuse wat hom moet vergesel, aan sodanige kieser die name van die kandidaat vir die bepaalde wyk voorlees en 'n kruis in die ruimte op die stembrief aanbring teenoor die naam van die kandidaat wat mondeling deur sodanige kieser gekies is, en moet daarna die stembrief vou en dit in die stembus plaas.

(3) By die verrigting van sy funksies moet hy volgende regulasie moet redelike stemopnemer en die dokument of ding verduidelik wat die kieser vertoon of betoon word of in die kieser se heds is en wat die naam van enige kandidaat vir die sodanige kieser moet stem, of die merk van die kieser se keuse of suggestie of voorstel tel is om dit aan te doen of te suggereer.

Rede om stembrieff

34. Indien 'n kieser onopzettlik 'n stembrief bederf, kan hy dit aan die voorsittende beamppte of stemopnemer toewys, en as bevestigend daarvan onseker is of dit onopzettlik gebeur het, kan hy dit aan die voorsittende beamppte of stemopnemer toewys wat hy onopzettlik bederf en sal hy op teken by die woord "ongedruk" in die regulasie 34" daarop aan, en die feit dat die stembrief bederf is, word op die teenblad aangedui.

Verwerpte stembrieff

35. Indien iemand wat voorgee dat hy 'n bepaalde kieser is, om 'n stembrief te verkry doen nadat 'n ander persoon in sy naam gestem het, is die stem vaker nadat hy behoorlik gelyk word, en op die vroeëste tyd na die verkiesing sal hy die stembrief bederf. Indien 'n persoon wat voorgee dat hy 'n bepaalde kieser is, om 'n stembrief te verkry doen nadat 'n ander persoon in sy naam gestem het, is die stem vaker nadat hy behoorlik gelyk word, en op die vroeëste tyd na die verkiesing sal hy die stembrief bederf.

a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. He shall then fold the ballot paper so that the official mark can be seen and he shall hold up the ballot paper so that the presiding officer or polling officer can recognise the official mark, shall drop the ballot paper in the ballot box placed in front of the presiding officer or polling officer.

(4) If the ballot paper that is about to be dropped into the ballot box has inadvertently not been marked with the official mark, the presiding officer or polling officer may cause such ballot paper to be so marked.

(5) If the presiding officer or polling officer has any reason to doubt that a ballot paper in the possession of a voter is the ballot paper issued to him, he may, for the purpose of comparing the numbers printed on the ballot paper and the counterfoil, request the voter to show him the number and official mark appearing on the back of the ballot paper and the voter shall do so.

(6) The voter shall vote without undue delay and shall leave the polling station as soon as he has put his ballot paper into the ballot box.

Voters who are unable to vote in the manner prescribed

33. (1) Any voter who is unable to vote in the prescribed manner may request the presiding officer or polling officer to complete his ballot paper on his behalf.

(2) Such presiding officer or polling officer, as the case may be, shall thereupon, with due regard to the maintenance of secrecy and in the presence of one witness and a person of the voter's own choice who shall accompany him, read to such voter the names of the candidates for the particular ward and affix a cross in the space provided on the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate selected by word of mouth by such voter and shall thereafter fold the ballot paper and put it into the ballot box.

(3) In the performance of his functions under this regulation such polling officer shall disregard any document or thing exhibited or produced by or in the possession of the voter which indicates or suggests or reports to indicate or suggest the name of any candidate for whom such voter is or is not to vote.

Spoilt ballot papers

34. If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper he may return it to the presiding officer or polling officer who, if he is satisfied of such inadvertence, shall give him another ballot paper and retain the spoilt ballot paper which he shall immediately cancel and endorse with the words "returned under regulation 34" and the fact of such cancellation shall be noted upon the counterfoil.

Tendered ballot papers

35. If a person representing himself to be a particular voter applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted in his name, the applicant shall upon duly answering the questions permitted by regulation 31 to be asked of a voter at the time of polling, be entitled to mark a ballot paper in the same manner as another voter, but the ballot paper shall not be put into the ballot box but shall be given to the presiding officer or polling officer by him with the name of the voter and his name shall be noted on the voters' list and set aside in a separate box.

Omstandighede waaronder voorsittende beamppte 'n stembrieff ken weier

36. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat of 'n kieser voor die voorsittende beamppte 'n beëdigde verklaring aflê dat 'n persoon wat in die kieserslys ingeskrif is, oorlede is of dat bedoelde persoon weers siekte, afwesigheid of om 'n ander rede onmoontlik by die stemburo teenwoordig kan wees om by die verkiesing wat dan gehou word, sy stem uit te bring, weier die voorsittende beamppte om 'n stembrieff uit te reik aan enigiemand wat daaronder aansoek doen in naam van die persoon op wie die verklaring betrekking het, tensy die persoon wat aldus aansoek doen sy identiteit tot tevreedenheid van die voorsittende beamppte bewys of voor die voorsittende beamppte 'n beëdigde verklaring aflê dat hy die persoon is wie se naam op die kieserslys vir die wyk voorkom en dat die bewerings in eersbedoelde verklaring (wat aan hom voorgelêes moet word) vals is.

(2) Aan die voorsittende beamppte word hierby die bevoegdheid verleen en die verpligting opgelê om 'n in subregulasie (1) bedoelde eed af te neem.

(3) Iemand wat in 'n in subregulasie (1) bedoelde verklaring 'n valse verklaring doen, wetende dat dit vals is, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

(4) In 'n beëdigde verklaring ingevolge subregulasie (1) afgelê, kan na meer as een persoon verwys word, mits die rede waarom elkeen van die persone na wie verwys word, nie by die stemburo kan wees nie, duidelik met die persoon op wie die verklaring betrekking het, verbind kan word.

Verseëling van stembusse, ens.

37. (1) Elke stemopnemer maak onmiddellik na die sluiting van die stemburo, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidaat of hulle agente (as daar is) as wat aanwesig is, afsonderlike pakkette, verseël met sy eie seël en met die seël van die kandidaat of hulle agente (as daar is) wa hulle seël ook daarop wd afgedruk, van—

- (a) elke stembus wat aan hien toegestuur is, ongeopend;
- (b) die ongebruikte en die bedorwe stembriewe;
- (c) die teësterle van alle gebruikte stembriewe; en
- (d) ongebruikte stembriewe.

en lever die pakkette onvergelyd van die verkiesingsbeamppte af of laat hulle aan hom aflever.

(2) Die pakkette gaan verskeel van 'n opnemer in die vorm soos in Aanhangsel C hiervan deur die voorsittende beamppte verskeel waarin by die geïdentifiseerde beamppte 'n oëmerkering naam en oëmerkering by van hulle eienerskap geskied. Die hoofde "gebruikte stembriewe", "Ongebruikte stembriewe", "Bedorwe stembriewe" en "Aangelede stembriewe".

(3) Elkeen van die pakkette in subregulasie (1) genoem en die oopgawe in subregulasie (2) genoem, word voorheen van 'n etiket in die vorm soos in Aanhangsel E hiervan.

Opdragte deur verkiesingsbeamppte by ontvangs van stem briewe

38. Elke verkiesingsbeamppte moet by ontvangs van kiesers se stem briewe sodanige stembriewe in oorgemaak in veilige bewaring hou tot die tellering van stemme.

Verifikasie van stem briewe

39. (1) By ontvangs deur die voorsittende beamppte van alle stem briewe en stembriewe, moet die voorsittende beamppte, of 'n ander beamppte, 'n oëmerkering by van hulle eienerskap geskied. Die hoofde "gebruikte stembriewe", "Ongebruikte stembriewe", "Bedorwe stembriewe" en "Aangelede stembriewe".

Circumstances under which ballot paper may be refused by presiding officer

36. (1) If any candidate or an agent of any candidate or any voter makes before the presiding officer a declaration on oath stating that a person enrolled on the voters' list is dead or is so incapacitated by sickness, absence or otherwise, that it is impossible for such person to be present at the polling station to record his vote at the election then being held, the presiding officer shall refuse to hand a ballot paper to any person who applies for the same in the name of the person who is the subject of the declaration unless the person so applying proves his identity to the satisfaction of the presiding officer or makes a declaration on oath before the presiding officer that he is the person whose name appears on the voters' list for the ward and that the statements made in the first-mentioned declaration (which shall be read over to him) are false.

(2) The presiding officer is hereby authorised and required to administer any such oath as is required by subregulation (1).

(3) Any person who makes any false statement in any declaration referred to in subregulation (1), knowing the statement to be false, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) More than one person may be referred to in any declaration on oath made under subregulation (1), provided the reason why each of the persons referred to is unable to attend at a polling station can be clearly connected with the person to whom the declaration relates.

Sealing of ballot boxes, etc.

37. (1) Every presiding officer shall, immediately after the close of the poll, in the presence of such candidates or their agents (if any) as may be in attendance, make up into separate packets, sealed with his own seal and with the seals of those candidates or agents (if any) who desire to affix their seals—

- (a) each ballot box entrusted to him, unopened;
- (b) the unused and spoiled ballot papers;
- (c) the counterfoils of all used ballot papers; and
- (d) tendered ballot papers;

and shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered the packets to the electoral officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a return made by the presiding officer, in the form contained in Annexure E hereto, showing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him and accounting for them under the heads of "Ballot papers in the ballot box", "Unused ballot papers", "Spoiled ballot papers" and "Tendered ballot papers".

(3) A label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto shall be affixed to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1) and to the return mentioned in subregulation (2).

Action to be taken by the electoral officer upon receipt of ballot papers

38. The electoral officer shall upon receipt of voters' ballot papers retain such ballot papers unopened in safe custody until the counting of votes.

Verification of ballot paper return

39. (1) The electoral officer shall upon receipt of all the packets and ballot boxes from every presiding officer, and not before, examine whether the seals are in order and afford such candidate or their agents as may be in attendance an opportunity to do the same and

daarna maak hy die verseëde pakkette oop wat die opgewone van stembriewe bevat, en maak hy elke stembus oop en verifieer hy die getal stembriewe in die stembus ooreenkomstig die stembriefopgawe wat deur elke voor- sitende beampte ingelewer is deur dit met die getal stembriewe in elke sodanige stembus te vergeelyk.

(2) Wanneer die verkiesingsbeampte die verifiëring van die stembriewe in die stembusse vir elke stembus afge- teë het, maak hy, afgesien daarvan of die getal stembriewe in die stembusse klop met die getal wat op die opgewone voorkom al dan nie, in teenwoordigheid van elke kandidaat of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is, die stembriewe uit al die stembusse vir 'n besondere wyk op so 'n wyse deurmekaar dat dit onmoontlik is om te bepaal uit watter stembus 'n bepaalde stembrief geneem is.

(3) Nadat hy die amptelike merk op die stembriewe nagegaan het, gaan die verkiesingsbeampte oor tot die tel van die stemme en terwyl hy die stemme tel of laat tel, laat hy die stembriewe met hulle voorkant na bo hou.

Wysse waarop stemme getel moet word

40. Vir die doel van die tel van stemme word die stembriewe in pakkette van 50 vasgebund (aan elkeen waarvan 'n onderskeidende nommer toegeken word) en daarna word die getal stemme ten opsigte van elke kan- didaat opgeskryf en nagegaan.

Stembriewe wat verwerp moet word

41. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte verwerp en tel nie 'n stembrief nie

(a) wat nie die amptelike merk daarop het nie;

(b) waarop stemme op meer as een kandidaat uit- gebring is;

(c) wat ongemerk of weens onsekerheid ongelyk is;

(d) wat enige skrif of merk daarop het wat ten 'n leier op 'n ander wyse as die in die Regulasies voorgeskryf, geïdentifiseer kan word.

(2) Behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasie (1), ver- wep die verkiesingsbeampte nie 'n stembrief waarop 'n stem op 'n ander wyse as by wyse van 'n kruis of 'n teken of 'n ander teken wat 'n kandidaat of 'n stem nie.

(3) Elke beampte endorseer die woord "verwerp" op 'n stembrief wat hy as on geldig verwerp.

Prosedure ten opsigte van verwerping van stembriewe

42. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die aanname van 'n stembrief, endorseer die verifië- ring beampte die stembrief "beswaar geopper" en aan- neem op 'n aparte stembrief.

(2) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die verwerping van 'n stembrief, endorseer die verkiesings- beampte die stembrief "beswaar geopper teen verwerping" op sodanige stembrief.

Bepalinge van suksesvolle kandidaat in geval van 'n gelyk aantal stemme

43. In geval daar bevind word dat ewe veel stemme uit- gebring is op die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die verkiesingsbeampte die suksesvolle kandidaat deur toek.

Uitslag van verkiesing

44. Die verkiesingsbeampte verklaar in die openbaar, so goue moontlik, dat hy bepaal het watter kandidaat die grootste getal stemme in elke wyk verkry het, sodan- ge kandidaat benoortlik verkose en maak die goet- stemme bekend wat op elke kandidaat uitgebring is.

after that open the sealed packets containing the ballot paper return and shall open each ballot box and verify the number of ballot papers in the ballot box according to the ballot paper return given by each presiding officer by comparing it with the number of ballot papers in each such ballot box.

(2) When the electoral officer has completed the verifi- cation of the ballot papers in the ballot boxes for each polling station, and whether or not the number of ballot papers in the ballot boxes is found to correspond with the number appearing on the return, he shall in the presence of such candidates or their agents as may be present mix together the ballot papers contained in all the ballot boxes for a particular ward so that it is impossible to determine from which ballot box any particular ballot paper was taken.

(3) The electoral officer shall, after scrutinising the offi- cial mark on the ballot papers, proceed to count or cause to be counted the votes, and while counting the votes shall cause the ballot papers to be kept with their faces upwards.

Manner of counting votes

40. The ballot papers shall, for the purposes of count- ing, be fastened together in packets of 50 (to each of which a distinctive number shall be assigned) and there- after the number of voters for each candidate shall be recorded and checked.

Ballot papers to be rejected

41. (1) The electoral officer shall reject and not count any ballot paper

(a) which does not bear the official mark;

(b) on which votes are cast for more than one candi- date;

(c) which is unmarked or invalid owing to uncer- tainty;

(d) which bears any writing or mark by which a voter can be identified otherwise than in these Regulations prescribed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1), the electoral officer shall not reject any ballot paper on which a voter has clearly indicated, in a manner other than by the use of a cross, for which candidate he has voted.

(3) The electoral officer shall endorse "not accepted" on a ballot paper which he may deem to be invalid.

Procedure in respect of rejection of ballot papers

42. (1) If a candidate or an agent objects to the accep- tance of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the ballot "objection raised against acceptance" on such ballot paper.

(2) If a candidate or an agent objects to the rejection of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the word "objection raised against rejection" on such ballot paper.

Determination of successful candidate in event of equal number of votes

43. In the event of the number of votes being found to be equal for the candidates who obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes, the electoral officer shall by lot determine the successful candidate.

Result of election

44. The electoral officer shall, as soon as possible after determining which candidate has obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes in each ward, in public declare such candidates duly elected and shall make known the number of votes polled by each candidate.

Publication of names of elected members

45. (1) As soon as possible after the names of the candidates duly elected as members of the Community Council are known the electoral officer shall cause to be displayed on the notice board of each township manager's office situated in the area for which the Community Council has been established a list reflecting the full name of every member so elected together with the date on which he was duly elected, the name of the ward which such member represents and the total number of votes cast in favour of such member.

(2) A notice displayed in terms of regulation (1) shall also reflect the names of the non-incumbent candidates in respect of each ward and the total number of votes cast in favour of each such candidate as well as the number of valid ballot papers in respect of each ward.

*Discussion of electoral matter by electronic means after a further
counting of votes has been completed*

Fourth, the election officer shall, on the completion of the counting of votes make up two separate packets the following:

(d) All unused, tendered and spoiled ballot papers used, at each polling station;

(b) all counted ballot papers in respect of each ward;
(c) all rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward;
and

(d) all ballot paper returns duly endorsed with his findings on the verification of such returns.

(2) The electoral officer shall :-

(a) affix a label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1);

(b) seal each such packet with his own seal and with the seals of such candidates and agents (if any) as may desire to affix their seals; and

(c) remain such packets for a period of six months and thereafter destroy them.

Immaterial mistakes not to affect validity of election

47. No election shall be invalid by reason of any mistake or non-compliance with the provisions of these Regulations if the election was conducted in accordance with the principle laid down herein and such mistake or non-compliance did not affect the result.

Evidence of election being held

48. Upon any charge of a corrupt or illegal practice or any other offence under these Regulations alleged to have been committed at or in connection with an election, the certificate of the electoral officer that the election mentioned therein was being or had been held shall be sufficient evidence of the fact that such election was being or had been held.

Sundays and public holidays

49. Whenever under these Regulations anything is required to be commenced, concluded or done on a particular date, and that date happens to fall upon a Sunday or a day declared by or under any law to be a public holiday, such thing shall be commenced, concluded or done on the date next succeeding such Sunday or public holiday or if the last-mentioned date is also a Sunday or public holiday, then on the date next succeeding such Sunday or public holiday.

Interrupting or disturbing proceedings at elections

50. Any person who wilfully interrupts, obstructs or disturbs any proceedings in connection with the conduct of elections in terms of the provisions of these Regulations or who on polling day uses any form of loud-speaker

op stembus enige vorm van luidspreek gebruik of enige optog van, of betoeging deur, persone vorm of reël, uitgesonderd vir amptelike doeleindes, begaan 'n misdryf.

Bedrog met stembriewe, ens.

51. (1) 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n stembus of die amptelike merk op 'n stembus vervals, naamak of met opset om te bedrieg, vernietig;
(b) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n ander persoon van 'n stembus voorsien;

(c) met opset om te bedrieg, enige ander stuk papier in 'n stembus plaas as die stembus wat hy regens daarin mag plaas;

(d) met opset om te bedrieg, 'n stembus uit die stembus wegneem; of

(e) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n stembus of pakket stembriewe wat dan vir die doel van die verkiesing in gebruik is, vernietig, neem, oopmaak of hom op 'n ander wyse daarmee bemoei;

begaan 'n misdryf.

(2) In 'n akte van beskuldiging, dagvaarding of aanklag weens 'n misdryf met betrekking tot stembusse, stembriewe en amptelike merkinstrumente by 'n verkiesing kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg op die busse, stembriewe en instrumente, asook op die teenblaai, by die verkiesingsbeambte by die verkiesing berus.

(3) Word die verkiesingsbeambte aldus beskuldig of aangekla, kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg by die Gemeenskapsraad berus.

Skending van geheimhouding

52. (1) Iedere beambte, kandidaat of sy agent wat by 'n stembus of by die tel van stemme aanwesig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming in daardie bus handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf, en mag aan geen persoon, uitgesonderd vir die een of ander regens goorloofde doel, enige inligting mededeel wat waarskynlik die geheimhouding van die stemming sal verdel nie.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies, mag geen persoon hom met 'n kieser bemoei of probeer om hom met 'n kieser te bemoei wanneer sodanige kieser sy stembus merk nie, of andersins by 'n stemming kragtens hierdie Regulasies probeer om te wete te kom vir watter kandidaat 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem het nie of te eniger tyd aan enige persoon mededeel vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat verkry is, 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem het nie.

(3) Geen persoon mag direk of indirek enige kieser bewoos om sy stembus, nadat hy dit gemerk het, op so 'n wyse te vertoon dat enige persoon die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy sy stembus aldus gemerk het, te wete kom nie.

(4) Geen persoon mag op 'n stembus enige merk of skrif aanbring waardeur 'n persoon wat met daardie stembus stem, geïdentifiseer kan word nie.

(5) Iedere persoon wat by die tel van die stemme aanwesig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf, en mag nie probeer vasstel of 'n 'n ander persoon bevrees vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat by sodanige telling verkry is, op 'n bepaalde stembus 'n stem uitbring is nie.

(6) 'n Persoon wat by die verdeling van sy pligte kragtens hierdie Regulasies te wete kom met op watter kandidaat enige ander persoon 'n stem uitgebring het, mag so lank as die betrokke persoon nie uitgesonderd is, antwoord op 'n vraag wat welkplig op hom berus is in die loop van verrigtings in 'n bevoegde hof.

(7) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

or forms or organises any procession of or demonstration by persons other than for official purposes, shall be guilty of an offence.

Fraud in connection with ballot papers etc.

51. (1) Any person who—

(a) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper;

(b) without due authority supplies a ballot paper to any person;

(c) fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in;

(d) fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper; or

(e) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purpose of the election;

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) In any indictment, summons or charge for an offence in relation to ballot boxes, ballot papers and official marking instruments at an election, the property in such boxes, papers and instruments as well as the property in the counterfoils, may be stated to be in the electoral officer.

(3) If the electoral officer is so indicted or charged such property may be stated to be in the Community Council.

Infringement of secrecy

52 (1) Every officer, candidate or his agent in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of votes, shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting in that station and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, to any person any information likely to defeat the secrecy of the voting.

(2) No person, except as in these Regulations provided, shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when such voter is marking his ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted at a taking of poll under these Regulations.

(3) No person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper, after he has marked the same, in such a manner as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for whom the voter has so marked his ballot paper.

(4) No person shall place upon any ballot paper any mark or writing whereby a person who casts his vote on that ballot paper may be identified.

(5) Every person in attendance at the counting of votes shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is cast in any particular ballot paper.

(6) A person who has, in carrying out his duties under these Regulations, obtained knowledge as to the candidate for whom any other person has voted shall not, except in answer to a question lawfully put to him in the course of proceedings in a competent court, disclose such knowledge.

(7) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Versuim deur verkiesingsbeampte of ander beampte om sy pligte te vervul

53. Indien die verkiesingsbeampte of enige ander beampte of persoon opsetlik versuim om enige van die pligte te vervul wat kragtens die bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies hom opgelê is, begaan hy 'n misdryf.

Trakteerdery

54. 'n Persoon wat korruptelik, iets voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing, self of deur 'n ander persoon direk of indirek aan of vir enige persoon voedsel, drank, vermaak, inwoning of lewensmiddele gee of verskaf of die koste om dit te gee of te verskaf, of 'n deel daarvan, betaal, met die doel om daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon korruptelik te beïnvloed om sy stem by die verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon sy stem by die verkiesing uitgebring het of gaan uitbring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van trakteerdery.

Onbehoorlike beïnvloeding

55. (1) 'n Persoon wat, self of deur 'n ander persoon, direk of indirek teen enige persoon geweld of dwang gebruik of dreig om te gebruik, of aan enige persoon enige wêreldlike of geestelike leed, skade, kwaad of verlies berokken of dreig om dit te berokken of iets ten nadele van enige persoon doen of dreig om dit te doen, ten einde daardie persoon te beweeg of te dwing om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat hy sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

(2) 'n Persoon wat deur ontvoering, dwang of enige bedrieglike middel die vrye uitoefening van die stemreg deur 'n kieser belemmer of belet of 'n kieser daardeur dwing, beweeg of oortuig om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

Onkoperij

56. (1) 'n Persoon begaan die misdryf van onkoperij indien hy, self of deur 'n ander, direk of indirek

(a) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon ten behoeve van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee, leen of verkry of ooreenkom om dit te gee, te leen of te verkry of dit aanbied, beloof of beloof om dit te verkry of om te probeer om te verkry, ten einde 'n kieser te beweeg om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of korruptelik een van voormelde handelinge verrig omdat die kieser sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie;

(b) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon ten behoeve van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee of leen, of ooreenkom om dit te gee of te leen, of dit aanbied, of beloof om dit te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry, vir optrede in of deelname aan enige optog of betoging voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing;

(c) aan of vir 'n persoon sodanige skenking, lening, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms gee, verstrek, doen of aangaan ten einde sodanige persoon te beweeg om die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry;

(d) teen of ten gevolge van sodanige skenking, lening, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms, die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing verkry of ooreenkom, beloof of probeer om dit te verkry;

(e) aan of vir die gebruik van 'n ander persoon enige geld voorskiet of betaal of laat voorskiet of betaal, met die bedoeling dat daardie geld of enige

Failure by electoral officer or other officer to perform his duties

53. If the electoral officer or any other officer or person wilfully fails to perform any of the duties which he is required to perform under the provisions of these Regulations, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Treating

54. Any person who corruptly by himself or by any other person either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any food, drink, entertainment, lodging or provisions to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to cast or refrain from casting his vote at an election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, shall be guilty of the offence of treating.

Undue influence

55. (1) Any person who directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person makes use or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint or inflicts or threatens to inflict any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against, or does or threatens to do anything to the disadvantage of any person in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting or on account of that person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

(2) Any person who, by abduction, duress or fraudulent device or contrivance, impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by any voter, or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon any voter either to cast or to refrain from casting his vote at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

Bribery

56. (1) Any person shall be guilty of the offence of bribery if he, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person—

(a) gives, lends or procures, or agrees to give, lend or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election;

(b) gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, for acting or joining in any procession or demonstration before, during or after any election;

(c) makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at an election;

(d) upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures, or agrees, promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at any election;

(e) advances or pays, or causes to be advanced or paid, any money, to, or for the use of, any other person with the intent that such money, or any part

(4) The proprietor and publisher of every newspaper shall cause the word "advertisement" to be printed as a heading to each article or paragraph in his newspaper containing electoral matter, the insertion of which is or is to be paid for or for which any reward or compensation or promise of reward or compensation is or is to be made.

(4) Die woord "verkiezingsstof" in subregulasie (3) gebrui, omvat alles wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, asook enige verslag van 'n toespraak van 'n kandidaat, indien vir die opneem van die verslag betaal word of gaan word.

(5) Alle verslae, briewe, artikels, biljette, plakate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe, spotprente of ander drukwerk (hieronder in hierdie subregulasie nuusbladartikels genoem) wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, en in 'n nuusblad opgeneem of op 'n ander wyse geproduseer word en op of na die datum van die begin van die verkiesing van jede van die Gemeenskapstaad gepubliseer word, moet onderaan die volle naam en adres dra van die persoon deur wie die nuusbladartikel geskryf of geproduseer is. Met dien verstande dat

(a) enige sodanige nuusbladartikel wat soos voormeld in 'n nuusblad opgeneem word en wat wesenlik deur die redakteur van die nuusblad verander is, ook deur sodanige redakteur onderteken kan word;

(b) in die geval van 'n verslag van 'n openbare vergadering wat deur twee of meer persone gesamenlik geskryf is, dit voldoende vir doeleindes van hierdie subregulasie is as die verslag in sy geheel op die voorkant daarvan die volle name en adresse dra van die persone deur wie dit geskryf is, en

(c) in die geval van opskrifte by 'n nuusbladartikel wat soos voormeld in enige nuusblad opgeneem is, en van biljette, plakate of aanplakbiljette wat daarop betrekking het en wat volgens die gewone gebruik van 'n nuusblad uitgegee word, dit voldoende vir doeleindes van hierdie subregulasie is as die volle name en adresse van die persone deur wie sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakate of aanplakbiljette geskryf is, met 'n verklaring dat sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakate of aanplakbiljette deur daardie persone geskryf is, gepubliseer word in die uitgawe van die nuusblad waarin sodanige nuusbladartikel opgeneem word.

(6) Behoudens die bepalinge van voorbehoudbepaling (a) van subregulasie (5), mag geen persoon enige nuusblad of ander drukwerk waarin enige sodanige nuusbladartikel opgeneem of geproduseer is, wat nie op die voorkant daarvan die volle naam en adres dra van die persoon deur wie dit geskryf of geproduseer is, nie druk of publiseer nie.

(7) Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie word 'n verkiesing aan te begin op die datum van eerste afkondiging van die kennisgewing in regulasie 19 bedoel.

(8) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalinge van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Reguleringe op persele waar gewoonlik drank verkoop word

60. (1) Geen persoon mag

(a) 'n perseel waarop die verkoop van bedwelkende drank, by wyse van groothandel of kleinhandel, deur 'n magtiging gemagtig is (onseep of dit 'n magtiging is vir gebruik van drank op die perseel of daarbuite); of

(b) 'n perseel waar bedwelkende drank verkoop of verskaf word aan jede van 'n klub, genootskap of vereniging;

of 'n gedeelte van enige sodanige perseel, as 'n komiteekamer of vir 'n vergadering van kiesers, ter bevordering of bewerkstelling van die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of in verband met reëls wat deur 'n persoon of party met betrekking tot 'n verkiesing gemaak is, huur of gebruik nie.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige perseel of 'n gedeelte daarvan verhuur of vir gebruik beskikbaar stel nie, wetende dat dit die bedoeling is om dit aldus te gebruik.

(4) The words "electoral matter" used in subregulation (3) include all matters which on the face of it are intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and any report of the speech of a candidate if the insertion of the report is or is to be paid for.

(5) Every report, letter, article, bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular, cartoon or other printed matter (hereinafter in this subregulation called a newspaper article) which, on the face of it, is intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and is inserted in any newspaper or otherwise produced and is published on or after the date of commencement of such election of members to the Community Council, shall bear at the foot thereof the full name and address of the person by whom such newspaper article was written or produced. Provided that—

(a) any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid and which has been altered materially by the editor of such newspaper, may also be signed by such editor.

(b) in the case of a report of a public meeting which is written jointly by two or more persons, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the report as a whole bears upon the face of it the full names and addresses of the persons by whom it was written; and

(c) in the case of headlines to any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid, and bills, placards or posters having reference thereto, which are issued in the ordinary practice of a newspaper, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the full names and addresses of the persons by whom such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written, and a statement that such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written by such persons are published in the issue of the newspaper in which such newspaper article is inserted.

(6) Subject to the provisions of proviso (a) to subregulation (5), no person shall print or publish any newspaper or other printed matter in which is inserted or produced any such newspaper article, which fails to bear upon the face thereof the full name and address of the person by whom it was written or produced.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation an election shall be deemed to commence on the date of first publication of the notice referred to in regulation 19.

(8) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Meetings on premises where sale of liquor usually takes place

60. (1) No person shall hire or use—

(a) any premises on which the sale, by wholesale or retail, of any intoxicating liquor is authorised (whether the authorisation be for consumption of liquor on or off the premises); or

(b) any premises where any intoxicating liquor is sold or is supplied to members of a club, society or association;

or any part of any such premises, as a committee room or for any meeting of voters for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at an election or in connection with arrangements made by any person or party in reference to an election.

(2) No person shall let or make available for use any such premises or part thereof, knowing that it is intended to be so used.

(3) Enige ooreenkoms wat strydig met subregulasie (1) of (2) gesluit is, is van nul en gener waarde.

(4) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Gevolge vir kandidaat

61. As daar by 'n verhoor bewys word dat 'n korrupte bedrywigheid of 'n onwettige bedrywigheid in verband met die verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad deur of met die kennis en instemming of goedkeuring van enige kandidaat by daardie verkiesing begaan is, is die verkiesing van daardie kandidaat nigtig en bestaan daar 'n toevallige vakature.

Ontruiming van setels deur lede van die Gemeenskapsraad

62. Die setel van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad raak vakant—

(a) by die afsterwe van sodanige lid;

(b) by ontvang deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad van 'n kennisgewing van bedanking onder die handtekening van sodanige lid;

(c) indien sodanige lid versuim om drie opeenvolgende algemene vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad by te woon sonder die spesiale toestemming daarvan;

(d) indien sodanige lid hom onttrek aan enige vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad sonder die toestemming van die Voorsitter;

(e) indien sodanige lid onderhewig raak aan enige van die diskwalifikasies in regulasie 12 getoem.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

63. Indien die setel van 'n lid ingevolge regulasie 61 of 62 vakant raak, moet die vakature, tensy die termyn van die Gemeenskapsraad verstryk, voordat sodanige vakature gevul kan word, binne ses maande nadat dit ontstaan het, gevul word deur 'n verkiesing wat ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies gehou word.

HOOFTUK 6

DIE BYEENROEPING VAN, DIE PROSEDURE OP EN DIE HOU VAN VERGADERINGS VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSRAAD EN KOMITEES

Eerste algemene vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad

64. Die Hoofdirekteur roep die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeen op 'n datum, wat binne 14 dae na die eerste algemene verkiesing moet wees, en op 'n tyd en wyse soos deur hom bepaal.

Verkiesing van Voorsitter

65. Onmiddellik nadat al die lede wat op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad en daarna op die algemene vergadering gehou in Oktober van elke jaar, hul sitplekke ingeneem het, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiesing van die Voorsitter uit die geledere van die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad op die wyse in regulasie 66 voorgeskryf.

Wyse waarop Voorsitter verkies word

66. (1) 'n Lid wat voorafvasgestel het dat die persoon wat hy as Voorsitter wil voorstel en wat dan teenwoordig is, gewillig is om te dien as hy verkies word, kan sodanige persoon as Voorsitter voorstel en indien sodanige voorstel nie gesekondeer word nie, vervul dit.

(2) Daar is geen beperking op die getal kandidate wat kragtens subregulasie (1) voorgestel en gesekondeer kan word nie, maar geen lid wat reeds 'n kandidaat voorgestel of gesekondeer het, mag 'n ander kandidaat voorstel of sekondeer nie en geen lid mag sy eie kandidatuur voorstel of sekondeer nie.

(3) Any agreement entered into in contravention of subregulation (1) or (2) shall be null and void.

(4) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Consequences to the candidates

61. If upon trial it is proved that any corrupt practice or illegal practice has been committed in reference to the election of a member to the Community Council by or with the knowledge and consent or approval of any candidate at that election, the election of that candidate shall be void and a casual vacancy shall exist.

Vacating of seats by members of the Community Council

62. The seat of a member of the Community Council shall become vacant—

(a) upon the death of such member;

(b) upon receipt by the Secretary of the Community Council of a notice of resignation under the hand of such member;

(c) should such member fail to attend three consecutive general meetings of the Community Council without its special leave;

(d) should such member withdraw from any meeting of the Community Council without the permission of the Chairman;

(e) in the event of such member becoming subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in regulation 12.

Filling of casual vacancies

63. Should the seat of a member become vacant in terms of regulation 61 or 62, the vacancy shall, unless the term of the Community Council expires before such vacancy can be filled, be filled, within six months of its occurring, by an election which shall be held in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

CHAPTER 6

THE CONVENING OF, THE PROCEDURE AT AND THE CONDUCT OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

First general meeting of Community Council

64. The first general meeting of the Community Council shall be convened by the Chief Director on a date, which date shall be within 14 days after the first general election, and at a time and in the manner decided upon by him.

Election of Chairman

65. Immediately after all the members present at the first general meeting of the Community Council and thereafter at the general meeting held in October of each year, have taken their seats the Council shall proceed to the election of the Chairman from the ranks of members of the Council in the manner prescribed in regulation 66.

Manner of election of Chairman

66. (1) A member having first ascertained that the person whom he wishes to propose as Chairman and who is then present, is willing to serve if elected, may propose such person as Chairman and such proposal shall lapse if not seconded.

(2) There shall be no limit to the number of candidates who may be proposed and seconded under subregulation (1), but no member who has already proposed or seconded a candidate shall propose or second any other candidate and no member shall propose or second his own candidature.

(3) Die name van die behoorlik genomineerde persone moet deur die persoon wat by die betrokke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsit (hierna in hierdie regulasie die voorsittende beoefte genoem) aangekondig word en die sittingsreël van die verkiezing moet plansvinnig en geen debat word by die verkiezing ingeleef nie.

(4) Indien meer as een lid as Voorsitter voorgestel word, word 'n geheime stemming aangekondig.

(a) die voorsittende beoefte aan elke lid teenwoordig 'n stembrieffie met die name van al die kandidate daarop en met 'n amptelike merk op die leersy daarvan uitreik;

(b) elke lid die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aandui deur 'n kruis teenoor die naam van sodanige kandidaat te plaas;

(c) die voorsittende beoefte die name van al die lede uitroep en elke lid, wanneer sy naam uitgeroep word, sy stembrieffie in 'n stembus laat val;

(d) sodra alle lede wat wil stem dit gedoen het, die voorsittende beoefte met die hulp van sodanige lede as wat die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal, die stembrieffies in teenwoordigheid van die Gemeenskapsraad ondersoek en die uitslag van die stemming bekendmaak.

(5) Die suksesvolle kandidaat is die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme uitgebring, verkry.

(6) Ingeval daar bevind word dat daar ewe veel stemme uitgebring is op die kandidate wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die voorsittende beoefte die suksesvolle kandidaat by loting.

(7) 'n Lid wat opdrag nader die lede se name uitgebring is, is nie geregtig om te stem nie.

(8) Indien slegs een lid as Voorsitter voorgestel en gekonsoleer word, word hy verkose verklaar.

Wanneer word Ondervoorsitter verkies word

67. Onmiddellik nadat die Voorsitter verkies is, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oer tot die verkiezing van 'n Ondervoorsitter, en die bepalinge van regulasie 66 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing by die verkiezing van 'n Ondervoorsitter. Met 'n verstande dat 'n verwysing in regulasie 66 na die voorsittende beoefte intede word as 'n verwysing na die Voorsitter.

Amptstermyn van Voorsitter en Ondervoorsitter

68. Behoudende die bepalinge van regulasie 69, beklee die Voorsitter en die Ondervoorsitter hulles amptstermyn tot opvolgers verkiesende die algemene vergadering, in regulasie 69 beoefte, verkies word.

Ontruining van ampt deur Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter

69. (1) Die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter ontruim sy ampt—

(a) indien versterk as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad versterk of weg word ontruim te wens, het ingevolge die bepalinge van hierdie Regulasie;

(b) indien hy nie sy ampt as Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter bedien, by skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n aangekondigde resienasie op 'n sittings van die Gemeenskapsraad doen.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter sy setel ontruim anders as deur die aangekondiging van sy bediening op 'n sittings van die Gemeenskapsraad, verwittig die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelike die eerste aangekondigde vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad die Gemeenskapsraad hiervan in kennis te stel.

Vulling van 'n Casual Vacancy

70. 'n Casual vacancy in the office of Voorsitter or of Deputy Chairman shall, if the Community Council is holding a meeting when the vacancy occurs, be filled

(3) The names of the persons duly nominated shall be announced by the person presiding at the relevant meeting of the Community Council (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as the presiding officer) and no debate shall be allowed at the election.

(4) If more than one member be proposed as Chairman, a secret ballot shall be held at which—

(a) the presiding officer shall hand each member present a ballot paper with the names of all the candidates thereon and with an official mark on the reverse side thereof;

(b) every member shall signify the candidate for whom he desires to vote by placing a cross opposite the name of such candidate;

(c) the presiding officer shall call the names of all the members and each member shall, when his name is called, drop his ballot paper into a ballot box;

(d) when all members who wish to vote have done so the presiding officer shall, in the presence of the Community Council, examine the ballot papers with the assistance of such members as the Community Council may decide upon and declare the result of the ballot.

(5) The successful candidate shall be the candidate who obtains the greater or the greatest number of votes cast.

(6) In the event of the number of votes being found to be equal for the candidates who obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes, the presiding officer shall by lot determine the successful candidate.

(7) A member who arrives after the names of the members have been called shall not be entitled to vote.

(8) If only one member is proposed and seconded as Chairman he shall be declared elected.

Manner of election of Deputy Chairman

67. Immediately after the Chairman has been elected, the Community Council shall proceed to the election of a Deputy Chairman and the provisions of regulation 66 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the election of a Deputy Chairman: Provided that any reference in regulation 66 to the presiding officer shall be construed as being a reference to the Chairman.

Period of office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman

68. Subject to the provisions of regulation 69, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman shall hold office until their successors be elected at the general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

Vacation of office by Chairman or Deputy Chairman

69. (1) The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman shall vacate his office—

(a) if his seat as a member of the Community Council becomes vacant or is deemed to have been vacated in terms of the provisions of these Regulations;

(b) if he resigns his office as Chairman or Deputy Chairman by notice, in writing, to the Secretary of the Community Council or makes an announcement to that effect at meeting of the Community Council.

(2) If the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman vacates his seat otherwise than in pursuance of his resignation announced at a meeting of the Community Council, the Secretary of the Community Council shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Community Council inform it accordingly.

Filling of casual vacancies

70. A casual vacancy in the office of Chairman or of Deputy Chairman shall, if the Community Council is holding a meeting when the vacancy occurs, be filled

deur die verkiesing tydens sodanige sitting van 'n bekleër vir die betrokke amp op die wyse in hierdie Regulasies bepaal, en indien die Gemeenskapsraad nie dan in sitting is nie, moet sodanige verkiesing op die daaropvolgende vergadering plaasvind.

Vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad

71. (1) Elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou by die setel van die Gemeenskapsraad wat binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, geleë moet wees. Met dien verstande dat die Minister kan gelas dat enige sodanige vergadering gehou moet word op 'n plek geleë buite sodanige gebied.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad hou een algemene vergadering elke maand.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 78, bepaal die Gemeenskapsraad by elke algemene vergadering daarvan, of daar 'n kworum by sodanige vergadering is al dan nie, die datum en tyd van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(4) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 64, stel die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad die lede, die Hoofdirekteur en die Bantoesakekommissaris minstens sewe dae voor 'n algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige algemene vergadering.

Spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad

72. (1) Die Voorsitter kan te enige tyd 'n spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeenroep en slegs die sake wat die Voorsitter voorlê of goedkeur, word behandel.

(2) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad stel die lede, die Hoofdirekteur en die Bantoesakekommissaris minstens 72 uur voor 'n spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige spesiale vergadering.

Vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad vir publiek en pers toeganklik

73. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2), is alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad vir die publiek en pers toeganklik.

(2) Indien die Gemeenskapsraad van mening is dat 'n aanweseentheid perilleker of voordeliger in die afwesigheid van lede van die publiek en die pers behandel kan word, kan hy, behoudens die bepalings van artikel 3 (a) van die Wet, die publiek en die pers van sodanige vergadering uitsluit terwyl sodanige aanweseentheid is behandel word.

President sit voor by vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

74. Die Voorsitter of, in sy afwesigheid, die Ondervoorsitter, sit voor op alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad of, as sowel die Voorsitter as die Ondervoorsitter samentyd afwesigheid of om 'n ander rede nie op 'n vergadering kan voorzit nie, benoem die aanwesige lede onder die voorsitterskap van die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad, wat nie geregtig is om te stem nie, een van die anwesige lede om op sodanige vergadering voor te sit. Met dien verstande dat die Voorsitter van die Raad of 'n lid van die Raad deur hom aangewys op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsittend of 'n Voorsitter verkies is.

Bywoningsregister

75. Elke lid wat 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad bywoon, teken sy naam in die bywoningsregister wat vir dié doel gehou word.

by the election at that meeting of an incumbent to the office concerned in the manner provided in these Regulations and if the Community Council is then not holding a meeting such election shall take place at its next meeting.

Meetings of the Community Council

71. (1) Every meeting of the Community Council shall be held at the seat of the Council which shall be situated within the area for which the Community Council has been established: Provided that the Minister may direct that any such meeting be held at a place situated outside such area.

(2) The Community Council shall hold one general meeting each month.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the Community Council shall at each general meeting thereof, whether or not there is a quorum at such meeting, decide the date and time of the next general meeting.

(4) Subject to the provisions of regulation 64, the Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than seven days prior to a general meeting of the Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such general meeting.

Special meeting of the Community Council

72. (1) The Chairman may at any time convene a special meeting of the Community Council and only such business as the Chairman may lay before it or approve shall be transacted.

(2) The Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than 72 hours prior to a special meeting of the Community Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such special meeting.

Meetings of Community Council open to public and press

73. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), all meetings of the Community Council shall be open to the public and the press.

(2) If the Community Council is of the opinion that any matter can more conveniently or advantageously be dealt with in the absence of members of the public and the press, it may, subject to the provisions of section 3 (6) of the Act, exclude the public and the press from such meeting while such matter is dealt with.

Chairman to preside at meetings of Community Council

74. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Community Council or if both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are unable through absence or other cause to preside at a meeting, the members present shall, with the Secretary of the Community Council, who shall not be entitled to vote, as presiding officer, nominate one of the members present to preside at such meeting: Provided that the Chairman of the Board or a member of the Board designated by him shall preside at the first general meeting of the Community Council until a Chairman is elected.

Attendance register

75. Every member attending a meeting of the Community Council shall sign the attendance register kept for this purpose.

Volgorde van werksaakboek

76. Die werksaakboek van elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad word nie slegs daarvan af afgeleë nie, maar volg die volgende volgorde van saak:

- (a) Beskrywingsboek;
- (b) Oorleë en aangenome resolusies;
- (c) Versoek tot verskuiwingsbevoegdheid;
- (d) Aansoek tot stigting;
- (e) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (f) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (g) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (h) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (i) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (j) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (k) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (l) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (m) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (n) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (o) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (p) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (q) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (r) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (s) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (t) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (u) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (v) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (w) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (x) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (y) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;
- (z) Oorleë van die verslag van die Voorster;

77. Die verslag van die Voorster word aangenome deur die Gemeenskapsraad.

78. Indien daar na afloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad moet begin, geen kworum is, word geen vergadering plaas. Indien die aangesigte lede die kworum in verdere tydperk van hoërstens 10 minute toegeroep word om in twaalf te kom, kan die kworum in die aangesigte lede kan, dan omdaardelike beslissing, te en ter tyd na die verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die Voorster versoek om 'n verdere veranderinge binne 10 dae te hê, en by sodanige vergadering ondanks die bepalinge van artikel 78, m.a.w. die kworum teenwoordig in kworum met en indien die Voorster aan 'n versoek voldoen, is die bepaling van artikel 78 van toepassing.

79. Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut byeengekom het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstryk, moet die Voorster se aandag op die gebrek aan 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verdrag tot 'n tyd deur die Voorster bepaal.

80. As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n stemming, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is, word die stemming ongeldig.

Verdrag van vergadering

81. Indien, om watter rede ook al, die sake wat by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad behandel staan te word, nie by sodanige vergadering afgehandel kan word nie, kan die Voorster sodanige vergadering verdrag tot 'n datum en tyd wat die Voorster in ooreenstemming met die lede bepaal.

Vraag

82. 'n Lid kan op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad 'n vraag stel.

83. 'n Lid kan 'n vraag stel wat voortvloeit uit of in verband staan met 'n item van die verslag van 'n komitee tydens die bespreking van sodanige verslag.

Order of business

76. The business of each meeting of the Community Council shall, in accordance with the need to be transacted in the following order:

- (a) Notice convening the meeting;
- (b) Oration and ceremonial speech;
- (c) Applications for membership;
- (d) Official nomination;
- (e) Approval of minutes of the previous meeting;
- (f) Report of the previous meeting;
- (g) Report of the previous meeting;
- (h) Report of the previous meeting;
- (i) Report of the previous meeting;
- (j) Report of the previous meeting;
- (k) Report of the previous meeting;
- (l) Report of the previous meeting;
- (m) Report of the previous meeting;
- (n) Report of the previous meeting;
- (o) Report of the previous meeting;
- (p) Report of the previous meeting;
- (q) Report of the previous meeting;
- (r) Report of the previous meeting;
- (s) Report of the previous meeting;
- (t) Report of the previous meeting;
- (u) Report of the previous meeting;
- (v) Report of the previous meeting;
- (w) Report of the previous meeting;
- (x) Report of the previous meeting;
- (y) Report of the previous meeting;
- (z) Report of the previous meeting;

77. The report of the Chairman shall be adopted by the Council.

78. No business other than that included in the agenda published in the notice convening a meeting shall be transacted at such meeting of the Community Council. Provided that at such meeting, and with the approval of the Community Council, matters of urgency may be raised and referred to the Council.

Quorum

79. Any number of members exceeding half the number of members of the Community Council shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

80. If after the expiration of twenty minutes after the time at which any meeting of the Council is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding ten minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after ten minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, request the Chairman to convene a further meeting within 10 days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the members present shall form a quorum and if the Chairman complies with such request the provisions of regulation 78 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of the Council a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and ten minutes elapse after the attention of the Chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be decided by the Chairman.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

Adjournment of meeting

81. If for any reason whatsoever, the business to be transacted at any meeting of the Community Council cannot be completed at such meeting, the Chairman may adjourn such meeting to a date and time to be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the members.

Questions

82. A member may ask a question at any meeting of the Community Council.

(a) in connection with any matter arising out of or having a bearing on an item in the report of a committee during the discussion of such report;

(b) betreffende die uitoefening van enige van die Gemeenskapsraads bevoegdhede, die uitoefening van enige van sy pligte of toestande binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is.

Hyse waarop 'n mosie of versoekskrif gestel

82. (1) Kennis van 'n vraag in regulasie 81 (a) bedoel 'n mosie (uitgesonderd 'n onbestrede mosie van die Voorsitter) of versoekskrif wat 'n lid wil stel of indien, na gelang van die geval, op 'n verandering van die Gemeenskapsraad moet skatelik en deur sodanige lid onderteken wees en word aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad gestuur, en behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasie (2) en regulasie 81 plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(2) Indien sodanige vraag, mosie of versoekskrif deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad minstens 10 dae voor die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad ontvang is, plaas hy dit op die sakelys vir sodanige vergadering, of anders plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(3) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is om sy vraag te stel of sy versoekskrif in te dien nie wanneer hy deur die voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom te stel of in te dien nie, vervall die vraag of versoekskrif.

Voorsitter kan sekere mosies, vrae of versoekskrifte verwerp

83. (1) Die Voorsitter kan 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif verwerp wat na sy mening tot die bespreking sou lei van 'n saak wat reeds in die sakelys vervat is of wat nie op die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is betrekking het nie of waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad nie regsbevoegdheid het nie of wat nie duidelik is nie, en hy verwerp 'n mosie of versoekskrif wat, as dit voorgestel of aangeneem word, na gelang van die geval, strydig sal wees met die wet.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif aldus verwerp, stel hy die Gemeenskapsraad in kennis van sy beslissing en hy versoek nie die betrokke lid om sodanige mosie in te dien, sodanige vraag te stel of sodanige versoekskrif in te dien nie, na gelang van die geval.

Mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit geneem binne voorafgaande drie maande

84. Geen mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit wat gedurende die voorafgaande drie maande geneem is of 'n mosie van dieselfde strekking as een wat binne die voorafgaande drie maande deur die Gemeenskapsraad verwerp is, word op die sakelys geplaas nie, tensy die kennisgewing van die mosie deur minstens drie lede, benewens die voorsteller van die mosie, onderteken is, en nadat die Gemeenskapsraad sodanige mosie afgehandel het, mag geen lid weer 'n soortgelyke mosie binne ses maande daarna indien nie.

Procedure by die indiening van 'n mosie

85. (1) Wanneer mosies aan die orde kom lees die Voorsitter, behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 83, die nommers en die name uit van die voorstellers van al die mosies wat op die sakelys verskyn, en hy stel vas watter mosies onbestrede is, en sodanige onbestrede mosies word dadelik aangeneem.

(2) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige onbestrede mosie aangeneem is, versoek die Voorsitter die betrokke lede, beurtelings in die volgorde waarin hulle oorblywende mosies op die sakelys verskyn, om sodanige mosies in te dien.

(3) 'n Lid wat deur die Voorsitter versoek word om 'n mosie in te dien, staan in sy plek op en na enige opmerkings wat hy wens te maak, dien hy die mosie in.

(b) regarding the exercise of any of the Council's powers or performance of any of its duties or conditions within the area for which the Community Council has been established.

Notice of question, motion or petition to be given

82. (1) Notice of any question, referred to in regulation 81 (b), motion (excluding any unopposed motion of the Chairman) or petition which a member wishes to pose, move or present, as the case may be, at or to any general meeting of the Community Council shall be in writing and signed by such member and shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Community Council who shall subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) and regulation 84, place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(2) If any such question, motion or petition is received by the Secretary of the Community Council at least 10 days before the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council he shall place it on the agenda for such meeting or otherwise he shall place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(3) If a member is not present to pose his question or present his petition when he is called upon to do so by the Chairman, and he has not authorised any other member to do so on his behalf, the question or petition shall lapse.

Chairman may reject certain motions, questions or petitions

83. (1) The Chairman may reject any motion, question or petition which in his opinion will lead to the discussion of a matter already included in the agenda or which does not concern the area for which the Community Council has been established or over which the Council has no jurisdiction or which is not clear and he shall reject any motion or petition which, if it were to be moved or accepted, as the case may be, would be against the law.

(2) If the Chairman so rejects any motion, question or petition he shall inform the Community Council of his decision and shall not call upon the member concerned to move such motion, pose such question or present such petition, as the case may be.

Motion to rescind a resolution passed during the previous three months

84. No motion to rescind a resolution passed by the Community Council during the previous three months or having the same effect as one that has been rejected by the Community Council during the previous three months shall be placed on the agenda unless the notice of such motion is signed by at least three members in addition to the member who wishes to move such motion and after the Community Council has dealt with such motion no member may move a similar motion within six months thereafter.

Procedure on moving a motion

85. (1) When motions come up for discussion, the Chairman shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 83, read out the numbers and names of the movers of all the motions appearing on the agenda and he shall ascertain which motions are unopposed and such unopposed motions shall immediately be carried.

(2) Immediately after such unopposed motions have been carried the Chairman shall, in the order in which the remaining motions appear on the agenda, call upon the member concerned to move such motions.

(3) A member called upon by the Chairman to move a motion shall rise in his place and after making such remarks as he may wish he shall move the motion.

(4) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is nie om sy mosie in te dien wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom in te dien nie, verval die mosie.

(5) Elke mosie ingedien moet gesekondeer word, en as 'n mosie nie gesekondeer word nie, verval dit.

(6) Wanneer 'n mosie ingedien is en gesekondeer is, lees die Voorsitter dit uit, of laat dit uitlees, waarna sodanige mosie gedebatteer kan word en die debat kan, behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies, so lank aanhou as wat enige lid wat die reg het om te praat, nog wil praat.

(7) Wanneer daar nie meer lede is wat wens, of geregtig is, om te praat nie, stel die Voorsitter die mosie aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

(8) Wanneer 'n amendement of amendemente op 'n mosie voorgestel is, stel die Voorsitter eers die amendemente en na al die amendemente afgehandel is, lees en stel hy weer die oorspronklike mosie of, indien dit gewysig is, die mosie, soos gewysig, ten einde die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad ten volle vertrouwd te maak met die bepalings daarvan.

(9) Die volgorde waarin amendemente gestel word, is volgens die diskresie van die Voorsitter.

(10) Geen lid mag oor 'n mosie of 'n amendement praat nadat dit ten volle deur die Voorsitter gestel is nie.

Amendemente op mosies

86. (1) 'n Lid wat opgestaan het om 'n mosie te bespreek, kan 'n amendement op die mosie voorstel.

(2) Sodanige amendement moet gesekondeer word.

(3) 'n Amendement kan een van die volgende vorme aanneem:

(a) Om een of meer van die woorde van die mosie weg te laat;

(b) om een of meer woorde in die mosie in te voeg;

(c) om een of meer woorde aan die einde van die mosie by te voeg;

(d) om sekere woorde van die mosie deur sekere ander woorde te vervang.

(4) Lede kan meer as een amendement op 'n mosie voorstel, maar 'n voorstel vir die verdere wysiging van 'n voorgestelde amendement is buite die orde.

(5) 'n Amendement op 'n mosie kan gedebatteer word.

Uitstel van mosies

87. (1) 'n Lid kan voorstel dat 'n mosie uitgestel of na 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad verwys word vir oorweging.

(2) Sodanige voorstel moet gesekondeer word.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 97 (2), kan die indiener van sodanige voorstel hoogstens vyf minute lank praat en die sekondant word nie toegelaat om te praat nie buiten om dit formeel te sekondeer.

(4) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige voorstel gesekondeer is, stel die Voorsitter die voorstel aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

Terugtrekking van mosies en amendemente

88. 'n Mosie of 'n voorgestelde amendement van sodanige mosie kan te eniger tyd voordat die mosie ten volle gestel is, teruggetrek word op versoek van die voorsteller daarvan met die verlof van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Indiening van verslag op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

89. (1) Verslag oor alle aanbevelings van 'n komitee word aan die Gemeenskapsraad gedoen en die voorsitter van die betrokke komitee, of in sy afwesigheid 'n lid van die komitee deur die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad aangesê, dien die verslag in deur voor te stel dat die verslag van die betrokke komitee in ontvangs geneem word.

(4) If a member is not present to move a motion when called upon to do so by the Chairman, and he has not authorised any other member to do so on his behalf, the motion shall lapse.

(5) Every motion moved shall require seconding and if a motion is not seconded it shall lapse.

(6) When a motion has been moved and seconded, the Chairman shall read it or cause it to be read after which debate may take place on such motion and may continue, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, for as long as any member who is entitled to speak wishes to speak.

(7) When no more members wish or are entitled to speak the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

(8) When an amendment or amendments have been proposed to a motion the Chairman shall first put the amendments and after all amendments have been disposed of, again read and put the original motion or if it has been amended the motion as amended, so as to enable the members of the Community Council to be fully acquainted with the terms thereof.

(9) The order in which amendments shall be put shall be in the discretion of the Chairman.

(10) No member may speak on a motion or amendment after it has been fully put by the Chairman.

Amendments to motions

86. (1) A member who has risen to speak on a motion may propose an amendment to such motion.

(2) Such amendment shall require seconding.

(3) An amendment may take one of the following forms:

(a) To leave out one or more words of the motion;

(b) to insert one or more words in the motion;

(c) to add one or more words at the end of the motion;

(d) to substitute certain other words for certain words contained in the motion.

(4) Members may propose more than one amendment to a motion but a proposal to further amend a proposed amendment shall be out of order.

(5) Debate may take place on any amendment to a motion.

Postponement of motions

87. (1) Any member may move that a motion be postponed or referred to a committee of the Community Council for consideration.

(2) Such motion shall be seconded.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 97 (2), the mover of such motion shall speak for not more than five minutes and the seconder shall not be permitted to speak beyond formally seconding it.

(4) Immediately after such motion has been seconded the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

Withdrawal of motions and amendments

88. A motion or an amendment proposed to such motion may be withdrawn at the request of the mover thereof by leave of the Community Council at any time before the question has been fully put.

Moving reports at meetings of Community Council

89. (1) All recommendations of any committee shall be reported to the Council and the chairman of the committee concerned or in his absence a member of the committee called upon by the Chairman of the Council, shall introduce the report by moving that the report of the committee concerned be received.

(2) Nadat die Gemeenskapsraad besluit het om die verslag in ontvangs te neem, stel die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad die aanbevelings vervat in die verskillende items *seriatim*, tensy hy voeddenk om hul volgorde te verander. Indien die meerderheid van die aanwesige lede van die Gemeenskapsraad 'n aanbeveling aanvaar, word dit onverwyld 'n besluit van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Item kan teruggewys word vir verdere oorweging

90. (1) Wanneer die verslag van 'n komitee deur die Gemeenskapsraad in ontvangs geneem is en 'n aanbeveling van sodanige verslag voor die Gemeenskapsraad dien, kan 'n lid voorstel dat die item na sodanige komitee terugverwys word vir verdere oorweging.

(2) As sodanige voorstel aangeneem word, eindig die debat oor die aanbeveling onverwyld.

Voorsitter handhaaf orde

91. Orde word in die Gemeenskapsraad deur die Voorsitter gehandhaaf en sy beslissing oor 'n punt van orde is nie onderworpe aan appèl nie en word nie deur die Gemeenskapsraad hersien nie.

Lede moet sit wanneer Voorsitter opstaan

92. Wanneer die Voorsitter gedurende 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad opstaan, sit elke lid en lede bly stil sodat die Voorsitter ongestoord gehoor kan word.

Lede praat staande

93. Elke lid staan as hy praat en rig sy opmerkings tot die Stoel.

Voorsitter kies spreker

94. Indien twee of meer lede gelyk opstaan om te praat, kies die Voorsitter een lid en versoek hom om te praat.

'n Lid wat nie praat nie, moet sit

95. 'n Lid wat klaar gepraat het, moet sit en enige ander lid wat wil praat, moet opstaan.

Sake waoroer lede kan praat

96. 'n Lid kan oor die mosie voor die Gemeenskapsraad praat of oor amendemente daarop voorgestel, of oor 'n mosie of amendement wat hy self wil voorstel, of oor 'n punt van orde voortspruitende uit die debat, maar anders nie en geen bespreking of debat wat 'n saak wat op die sakelys voorkom, sal vooruitloop, word toegelaat nie.

Die praat oor onderwerpe op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

97. (1) Geen lid spreek die Gemeenskapsraad meer as een maal oor 'n mosie voor die Gemeenskapsraad toe nie, behalwe by wyse van verduideliking, welke verduideliking toegelaat word slegs ingeval 'n wesentlike deel van 'n lid se toespraak verkeerd aangehaal of misverstaan is en hy mag geen nuwe aangeleentheid behandel nie en oor sodanige verduideliking word geen debat toegelaat nie.

(2) Geen lid praat sonder die toestemming van die Gemeenskapsraad langer as 10 minute oor enige mosie nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1), kan die lid wat 'n mosie ingedien het, repliek lewer en nadat sodanige lid sodanige repliek gelewer het, is die debat gesluit en word die mosie in stemming gebring.

Aanspreekvorm

98. Gedurende verrigtings by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad verwys lede na mekaar as "die agbare lid" (die naam van lid moet gemeld word).

(2) The Council having agreed to receive the report, the Chairman of the Community Council shall thereupon put the recommendations contained in the various items *seriatim*, unless for good cause he sees fit to vary their order. If the majority of the members of the Council present agree with any recommendation it shall forthwith become a resolution of the Council.

Item to be referred back for further consideration

90. (1) When the report of any committee has been received by the Council and a recommendation in that report is before the Council, any member may move that the item be referred back to such committee for further consideration.

(2) If such motion is carried, the debate on the recommendation shall end forthwith.

Chairman to maintain order

91. Order shall be maintained in the Community Council by the Chairman whose decision on a point of order shall not be open to appeal and shall not be reviewed by the Community Council.

Members to sit down when Chairman rises

92. When the Chairman rises during a meeting of the Community Council every member shall sit down and members shall be silent so that the Chairman may be heard without interruption.

Members to speak standing

93. A member shall speak standing and shall address his observations to the Chair.

Chairman to select speaker

94. If two or more members rise at the same time to speak the Chairman shall select one member and call on him to speak.

Members not speaking to be seated

95. When a member has finished speaking he shall resume his seat and any other member wishing to speak shall rise.

Matters on which members may speak

96. A member may address the Community Council on the question before the Council or upon any amendment proposed thereto, or upon a question or amendment to be proposed by himself, or upon a point of order arising out of debate, but not otherwise and no discussion or debate shall be permitted which will anticipate any matter on the agenda.

Speaking on questions at meetings of Community Council

97. (1) No member shall address the community Council more than once on the question before the Community Council except in explanation, such explanation being allowed only in case a material part of his speech has been misquoted or misunderstood, and he shall not introduce any new matter and no debate shall be allowed on such explanation.

(2) No member may, without the approval of the Community Council exceed ten minutes in speaking on any question.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the member who introduced the question may reply and such member having so replied, the debate shall be closed and the question put to the vote.

Form of address

98. During proceedings at a meeting of the Community Council members shall refer to one another as the "honourable member" (stating the member's name).

Gedrag van lede tydens vergaderings

99. Gedurende vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad moet 'n lid—

- (a) die Raadsaal met deorum binnekom of verlaat;
- (b) in die geval van 'n man, blootshoof wees terwyl hy in die Raadsaal is en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak wanneer hy die Raadsaal binnekom of verlaat, of wanneer hy na of van sy sitplek gaan;
- (c) nie tussen die Stoel en 'n lid wat aan die woord is, verbygaan nie;
- (d) nie die Voorsitter by sy naam of enige ander titel as "Meneer die Voorsitter" aanspreek nie;
- (e) nie onnodig oor die vloer van die Raadsaal stap nie;
- (f) wanneer hy van een deel van die Raadsaal na 'n ander gaan, in die middel stilstaan en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak;
- (g) nie nuusblaaië, boeke, briewe of ander dokumente lees nie, uitgesonderd sodanige stof daarin as wat regstreeks in verband staan met die aangeleentheid dan onder oorweging;
- (h) stilbly terwyl 'n lid aan die woord is, en hom nie onnodig in die rede val nie;
- (i) wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter tot orde geroep is, dadelik gaan sit; en
- (j) wanneer die Gemeenskapsraad verdaag, in sy sitplek bly totdat die Voorsitter die Stoel verlaat het.

Toesprake moet ter sake wees

100. 'n Lid moet sy opmerkings oor die onderwerp in bespreking beperk, en mag geen sake wat nie op daardie onderwerp betrekking het nie, byhaal nie.

Ontoepaslikheid of herhaling

101. Nadat die Voorsitter die aandag van die Gemeenskapsraad gevestig het op die gedrag van 'n lid wat volhou om aangeleenthede wat nie ter sake is nie te bespreek of om sy eie argumente of dié van 'n ander lid in die debat tot vervelens toe te herhaal, kan hy die lid gelas om sy toespraak te staak en sy sitplek in te neem.

Wanneer lede in die rede geval mag word

102. Geen lid mag 'n ander lid wat aan die woord is, in die rede val nie, behalwe—

- (a) wanneer hy op 'n punt van orde opstaan, en dan moet die lid wat aan die woord was, gaan sit, en die lid wat opgestaan het, moet slegs die punt noem waarop hy die aandag wil vestig en dit aan die Voorsitter voorleë vir sy beslissing; of
- (b) om 'n tersaaklike vraag aan die spreker te stel met die toestemming van die Voorsitter.

Beledigende taal buite die orde

103. Dit is buite die orde om aanstootlike en beledigende taal omtrent lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te gebruik.

Toeskrywing van onbehoorlike motiewe buite die orde

104. 'n Lid mag nie onbehoorlike motiewe aan 'n ander lid toeskryf nie.

Persoonlike aanvalle buite die orde

105. 'n Lid mag nie 'n persoonlike aanval ten opsigte van enige ander lid maak nie.

Aanstootlike uitdrukkings omtrent Gemeenskapsraad buite die orde

106. 'n Lid mag nie aanstootlike uitdrukkings oor die bestuur van verrigtings by vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad gebruik nie.

Conduct of members during meetings

99. During a meeting of the Community Council a member shall—

- (a) enter or leave the Chamber with decorum;
- (b) in the case of a male, be bare-headed while in the Chamber and bow to the Chair when entering or leaving the Chamber or passing to or from his place;
- (c) not pass between the Chair and any member speaking;
- (d) not address the Chairman by name or any other title save as "Mr Chairman";
- (e) not cross the floor of the Chamber unnecessarily;
- (f) when crossing from one side of the Chamber to the other, pause in the centre and bow to the Chair;
- (g) not read newspapers, books, letters or other documents except such matter therein as may be directly connected with the business then under consideration;
- (h) while a member is speaking be silent and not make unseemly interruptions;
- (i) when called to order by the Chairman immediately resume his seat; and
- (j) when the Community Council adjourns keep his place until the Chairman has left the Chair.

Speeches to be relevant

100. A member shall restrict his observations to the subject under discussion and shall not introduce matters irrelevant to that subject.

Irrelevance or repetition

101. The Chairman after having called the attention of the Community Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition of his own or some other member's arguments in debate, may order him to discontinue his speech and resume his seat.

When interruption may be made

102. A member shall not interrupt the speech of any other member except—

- (a) by rising to a point of order, when the member speaking shall resume his seat and the member interrupting shall merely direct attention to the point which he wishes to bring to notice and submit it to the Chairman for decision; or
- (b) to put a relevant question to the speaker with the consent of the Chairman.

Insulting language out of order

103. It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the Community Council.

Imputation of improper motives out of order

104. A member shall not impute improper motives to any other member.

Personal charges out of order

105. A member shall not make a personal charge in reference to any other member.

Offensive expressions about Community Council out of order

106. A member shall not use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceedings at meetings of the Community Council.

Beweerde onbehoorlike gedrag

107. Daar mag nie verwys word na die persoonlike gedrag of enige beweerde onbehoorlike motiewe van 'n lid nie, behalwe na 'n mosie vir daardie doel ingedien.

Wanordelike gedrag van lid

108. Die Voorsitter gelas 'n lid wie se gedrag uiters wanordelik is of wat versuim om te voldoen aan 'n opdrag gegee kragtens regulasie 101, om die Raadsaal onverwyld vir die res van die vergadering te verlaat en as hy versuim om dit te doen, kan die Voorsitter hom uit die Raadsaal laat verwyder en sodanige redelike stappe doen as wat nodig is om te verseker dat sodanige lid nie na die vergadering terugkeer nie.

Voorsitter se bevoegdhede om vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad te verdaag of op te skort

109. Ingeval groot wanordelike gedurende 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad ontstaan, kan die Voorsitter die vergadering verdaag of opskort vir 'n redelike tydperk deur hom bepaal.

Aanstelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

110. (1) 'n Komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word aangestel op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal die opdragte aan en die bevoegdhede en pligte van sodanige komitee op sodanige vergadering: Met dien verstande dat dit van tyd tot tyd op 'n vergadering daarvan sodanige opdragte kan wysig en tot sodanige bevoegdhede en pligte byvoeg of enige sodanige bevoegdhede en pligte intrek.

(3) Lede van 'n komitee waaraan die Gemeenskapsraad enige van sy bevoegdhede en pligte opgedra het, beklee hul ampte tot die dag wat die dag wat bepaal is vir die hou van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, voorafgaan.

Samestelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

111. 'n Komitee bestaan uit minstens drie en hoogstens sewe lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Voorsitter van komitee

112. Die Gemeenskapsraad stel die voorsitter van elke komitee aan: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige voorsitter nie in staat is om teenwoordig te wees op 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee nie, verkies die komitee uit die geledere 'n ander voorsitter wie se ampstermyn die dag van sy verkiesing is.

Vergaderings van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

113. (1) 'n Komitee sit op die datum en tyd deur die voorsitter daarvan bepaal in ooreenstemming met die lede daarvan.

(2) Die vergaderings van 'n komitee is privaat, tensy die komitee anders gelas: Met dien verstande dat hierdie bepaling nie uitgelê word as sou dit beamptes of getuies wat noodsaaklikerwys geassosieer is met die werksaamhede van sodanige komitee uitsluit nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (2), kan lede van die Gemeenskapsraad wat nie lede is van 'n besondere komitee daarvan nie, teenwoordig wees by 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee en aan die bespreking deelneem, maar hulle het nie die reg om te stem nie.

Kworum

114. Enige getal lede wat meer as die helfte van die getal lede van 'n komitee is, vorm 'n kworum.

Alleged improper conduct

107. The personal conduct or any alleged improper motives of a member shall not be referred to except on motion moved for that purpose.

Disorderly conduct of members

108. The Chairman shall order a member whose conduct is grossly disorderly or who fails to comply with order made under regulation 101, to withdraw forthwith from the Chamber for the remainder of the meeting: should he fail to do so the Chairman may cause him to be ejected from the Chamber and take such reasonable steps as are necessary to ensure that such member does not return to the meeting.

Chairman's powers to adjourn or suspend meeting of Community Council

109. In the case of great disorder arising during a meeting of the Community Council the Chairman may adjourn or suspend the meeting for such reasonable period as he may determine.

Appointment of committees of Community Council

110. (1) Any committee of the Community Council shall be appointed by the Council at a meeting of the Council.

(2) The Community Council shall determine the terms of reference and the powers and duties of such committee at such meeting: Provided that it may from time to time at any meeting thereof amend such terms of reference or add to or withdraw any such powers and duties.

(3) Members of a committee to which the Community Council has assigned any of its powers and duties shall remain in office until the day before the day fixed for the holding of the next ensuing general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

Constitution of committees of Community Council

111. A committee shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members of the Community Council.

Chairman of committee

112. The Community Council shall appoint the chairman of every committee: Provided that if such chairman is unable to be present at any meeting of such committee the committee shall, from their own ranks, elect another chairman whose tenure of office shall be for the day of his election.

Meetings of committees of Community Council

113. (1) A committee shall meet on the date and at the time determined by the chairman thereof in consultation with the members thereof.

(2) The meetings of any committee shall be held in private unless the committee otherwise orders: Provided that this provision shall not be so interpreted as to exclude officials or witnesses necessarily associated with the business of such committee.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2), members of the Community Council who are not members of a particular committee thereof may be present at a meeting of such committee and take part in the discussion but shall not have the power to vote.

Quorum

114. Any number of members exceeding half the number of the members of any committee shall form a quorum.

Procedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig nie

115. (1) Indien daar na verloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van 'n komitee moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede van die komitee dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanwesige lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing, te eniger tyd na verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die voorsitter versoek om 'n verdere vergadering binne sewe dae te belê, en hy sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepalinge van regulasie 114, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van 'n komitee bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut byeengekóm het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en tien minute verstryk nadat die voorsitter se aandag op die gebrek aan 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verdaag tot 'n tyd deur die voorsitter in oorleg met die aanwesige lede daarvan bepaal.

(3) As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n stemming, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, is die stemming ongeldig.

Hoe mosie voor Gemeenskapsraad of komitee beslis word

116. Alle mosies voor die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word beslis deur 'n meerderheid van stemme van die aanwesige lede en by 'n staking van stemme het die voorsitter van die vergadering 'n tweede of beslissende stem.

Wise waarop mosie vir beslissing voorgelê word

117. Wanneer die Voorsitter of die voorsitter van 'n komitee, na gelang van die geval, 'n mosie vir beslissing voordel, doen hy dit deur te sê "Stem almal saam?" en indien enige lid "Nee" sê, gelas hy 'n stemming deur die opsteek van hande en hy tel die getal stemme uitgebring vir en teen die mosie en daarna maak hy die getalle bekend aan die Gemeenskapsraad of komitee, na gelang van die geval.

Notule van vergaderings

118. (1) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad laat die notule van die verrigtings van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad en vergaderings van 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad hou en die naam van elke lid en beampte aanwesig word in sodanige notule aangeteken.

(2) Sodanige notule word bekragtig by die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of die daaropvolgende vergadering van sodanige komitee en daarna onderteken die Voorsitter of die voorsitter van die komitee, na gelang van die geval, die notule.

(3) Indien 'n afskrif van sodanige notule minstens twee dae voor die vergaderings in subregulasie (2) bedoel aan elke lid gestuur is, word aanvaar dat sodanige notules met die oog op bekragtiging gelees is.

(4) Geen mosie, voorstel of bespreking ten opsigte van die notule, behalwe wat die juistheid daarvan betref, word toegelaat nie.

HOOFSTUK 7

ALGEMEEN

Lid behartig belange van wyk wat hy verteenwoordig

119. Benewens enige ander pligte aan 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad opgedra, moet 'n lid namens die wyk wat hy verteenwoordig die belange van daardie wyk binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is

Procedure when quorum not present

115. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of any committee is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members of the committee present, unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding ten minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after ten minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, request the chairman to convene a further meeting within seven days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 114, the members present shall form a quorum.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of a committee a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and ten minutes elapse after the attention of the chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be determined by the chairman in consultation with the members thereof present.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

How question before Community Council or committee is to be decided

116. All questions before the Community Council or any committee of the Community Council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Mode of putting question for decision

117. When the Chairman or chairman of a committee, as the case may be, puts a question for decision, he shall do so by saying: "All agreed?" and if any member says "No" he shall order that a ballot be taken by show of hands and shall then total the number of votes cast for and against the question and declare the number to the Council or committee, as the case may be.

Minutes of meetings

118. (1) The Secretary of the Community Council shall cause the minutes of the proceedings at any meeting of the Community Council and meetings of any committee of the Community Council to be recorded and there shall be noted in such minutes the names of every member and official present.

(2) Such minutes shall be confirmed at the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council or the next ensuing meeting of such committee and the Chairman or the chairman of the committee, as the case may be, shall thereafter sign them.

(3) If a copy of such minutes has been sent to each member at least two days prior to the meetings referred to in subregulation (2), such minutes shall be taken as read with a view to confirmation.

(4) No motion proposal or discussion shall be allowed on the minutes, except as to their accuracy.

CHAPTER 7

GENERAL

Member to look after interests of ward he represents

119. In addition to any other duties imposed on a member of the Community Council, such member shall, on behalf of the ward he represents and within the area for which the Community Council has been established

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behartig en die inwoners van die betrokke wyk ingelig hou van en adviseer oor aangeleenthede rakende die algemene belang van die persone wat in sodanige wyk of gebied woon.

Bepalings aangaande lede wat belang het by kontrakte met Gemeenskapsraad

120. Geen lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag of vir homself of namens 'n vennootskap waarin hy 'n belang het, betrokke wees by of 'n belang hê in enige transaksie, kontrak of reëling hoegenaamd aangegaan deur of met die Gemeenskapsraad, met uitsondering van die koop en verkoop of verhuur van persele of geboue.

Lid mag nie 'n geldelike belang in aangeleentheid voor vergadering hê nie

121. 'n Lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag nie by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee daarvan teenwoordig wees nie tydens die bespreking van of stemming oor enige aangeleentheid waarin hy, sy eggenote, sy vennoot, die vennoot van sy eggenote, sy werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) of die werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) van sy eggenote, regstreeks of onregstreeks 'n geldelike belang het.

Betaling van lede

122. Die toelae wat die Minister in oorleg met die Gemeenskapsraad en die Raad bepaal, word aan die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad betaal.

Algemene strafbepaling

123. Iemand wat skuldig bevind word aan 'n misdryf ingevolge hierdie Regulasies is strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of, by wanbetaling, gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande.

Sekere bepalinge van toepassing op persone in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel

124. Die bepalinge van regulasies 92 tot en met 96 en 98 tot en met 106 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n persoon in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel.

AANHANGSEL A

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

NOMINASIE VAN 'N KANDIDAAT VIR VERKIESING VAN 'N LID VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VIR WYK.....

Ons, die ondergetekendes,....., wat in wyk..... as kiesers geregistreer is, nomineer hierby (naam van kandidaat)..... vir verkiesing as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad in wyk.....

Naam (in drukskrif)	Identiteits- dokument- nommer	Adres	Handtekening
1.....			
2.....			
3.....			
4.....			
5.....			
6.....			
7.....			
8.....			
9.....			
10.....			

AANVAARDING VAN NOMINASIE DEUR KANDIDAAT

Ek,....., Identiteitsdokumentnommer....., wat by..... woon, aanvaar hierby die nominasie vir die verkiesing hierbo beskryf.

Datum..... Kandidaat se handtekening

look after the interests of such ward and keep the residents of the ward concerned informed of, and advise such residents regarding, matters affecting the general interests of the persons residing in such ward or area.

Provisions as to members being interested in contracts with the Community Council

120. No member of the Community Council shall, either on his own behalf or on behalf of a partnership in which he is interested, be concerned in or interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement whatsoever made or with the Community Council with the exception of the purchase and sale or hiring of sites, premises or buildings.

Member not to have financial interest in matter before meeting

121. A member of the Community Council shall, at any meeting of the Community Council or any committee thereof, not be present during the discussion of or voting on any matter in which either he, his spouse, his partner, the partner of his spouse, his employer (except the State) or the employer (except the State) or his spouse has a direct or indirect financial interest.

Payment of members

122. There shall be payable to members of the Community Council such allowances as the Minister, after consultation with the Community Council and the Board, shall determine.

General penalty

123. Any person who is convicted of an offence in terms of these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R200 or, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Certain provisions applicable to persons referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act

124. The provisions of regulations 92 to 96 inclusive and 98 to 106 inclusive, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any person referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act.

ANNEXURE A

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL FOR WARD.....

We, the undersigned,....., registered as voters in ward....., hereby nominate (name of candidate)..... for election as a member of the Community Council for ward.....

Name (to be printed)	Identity document number	Address	Signature
1.....			
2.....			
3.....			
4.....			
5.....			
6.....			
7.....			
8.....			
9.....			
10.....			

ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION BY CANDIDATE

I,....., Identity document No....., residing at....., hereby accept nomination for the election described above.

Date..... Candidate's signature

AANHANGSEL B

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

AANSTELLING VAN AGENT

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat ek, van
(Identiteitsdokumentnommer), van
(adres)
aangestel het as agent om namens my teenwoordig te wees by stem-
buro in wyk /
die tel van stemme op/gedurende die tydperk

Adres van kandidaat Kandidaat
(Identiteitsdokumentnommer)

Datum

AANHANGSEL C

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

VERKLARING VAN GEHEIMHOUDING

Ek,
beloof hierby plegtig en verklaar dat ek by die verkiesing van lede
van die Gemeenskapsraad
wat op gehou word, niks sal doen
nie wat by regulasie 52 van die
verbode is, wat ek gelees het en volkome begryp.

Adres
.....
Datum

*Verkiesingsbeampte
*Voorsittende beampte
*Stemopnemer
*Telbeampte
*Kandidaat
*Agent
*Getuie

Postaande verklaring is voor my afgeleë en onderteken te
op hede die dag van
19

*Vrederegter
*Kommissaris van Ede
*Verkiesingsbeampte
*Voorsittende beampte

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

AANHANGSEL D

VORM VAN VOORKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIES

Teenblad
Counterfoil
No.
Gemeenskapsraads-
verkiezing
Community Council
election

Stem slegs vir een
kandidaat
Stem deur 'n X te maak
in die vierkant teen-
oor die naam van die
kandidaat vir wie u
wil stem

Wyk
Ward
Datum
Date
Volgnommer van kie-
ser
Serial No. of voter

Vote for one candidate
only
Record your vote by
placing an X in the
square opposite the
name of the candi-
date for whom you
wish to vote

VORM VAN AGTERKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIE

Amptelike merk

Official mark

Verkiezing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
Election of a member of the Community Council

vir die wyk
for the ward

Datum
Date

Signature

ANNEXURE B

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

This is to certify that I have appointed
(Identity document No.), of
(address)
to be my agent to attend on my behalf at polling station
in ward /the counting
of votes on/during the period

Address of candidate Candidate
(Identity document No.)

Date

ANNEXURE C

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

I, do
hereby solemnly promise and declare that I will not at the election of
members of the Community
Council to be held on do anything
forbidden by regulation 52 of the
which I have read and which I fully understand.

Address
.....
Date

*Electoral Officer
*Presiding Officer
*Polling Officer
*Counting Officer
*Candidate
*Agent
*Witness

The above declaration was made and subscribed before me at
of, this day
of 19

*Justice of the Peace
*Commissioner of Oaths
*Electoral Officer
*Presiding Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

ANNEXURE D

FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER

Teenblad
Counterfoil
No.
Gemeenskapsraads-
verkiezing
Community Council
election

Stem slegs vir een
kandidaat
Stem deur 'n X te maak
in die vierkant teen-
oor die naam van die
kandidaat vir wie u
wil stem

Wyk
Ward
Datum
Date
Volgnommer van kie-
ser
Serial No. of voter

Vote for one candidate
only
Record your vote by
placing an X in the
square opposite the
name of the candi-
date for whom you
wish to vote

FORM OF BACK OF BALLOT PAPER

Amptelike merk

Official mark

Verkiezing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
Election of a member of the Community Council

vir die wyk
for the ward

Datum
Date

AANHANGSEL E

STEMBRIEFOPGAWE

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die.....
Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk.....
gehou op..... Stemburo.....

Stembriewe ontvang	Getal	Verantwoorde stembriewe	Getal
Stembriewe: No.'s.....		Stembriewe in stembus	
tot en met.....		Ongebruikte stem- briewe: No.'s.....	
		tot en met.....	
		Bedorwe stembriewe..	
		Aangebode stembriewe	
Totale getal ont- vang.....		Totale getal verant- woord.....	

Ek verklaar hierby dat bostaande 'n juiste opgawe is van alle stem-
briewe aan my verskaf.

Gedateer op hede die.....dag
van.....19.....

Plek..... Voorsittende beampte

AANHANGSEL F

ETIKET

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die.....
Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk.....

Inhoud.....
Datum van stemming.....

*Voorsittende beampte
*Verkiesingsbeampte

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

ANNEXURE E

BALLOT PAPER RETURN

Election of a member of the.....
Community Council for ward.....
on..... Polling station.....

Ballot papers received	Number	Ballot papers accounted for
Ballot papers: Nos..... to..... inclusive		Ballot papers in ballot box..... Unused ballot papers: Nos..... to..... inclusive Spoiled ballot papers.. Tendered ballot papers
Total number received		Total number account- ed for.....

I hereby certify that the above is a correct return of all the
papers supplied to me.

Dated this..... day of.....
19.....

Place..... Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE F

LABEL

Election of a member of the.....
Community Council for ward.....

Contents.....
Date of poll.....

*Presiding Officer
*Electoral Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

INSTELLING VAN 'N GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VIR SEBOKENG EN ANDER STEDELIKE WOON- GEBIEDE

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, stel hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe- administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskaps- rade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die stedelike woongebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, met ingang van die 1ste dag van Oktober 1977.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A2/14/2/V4/1)

BYLAE

Stedelike woongebied	Omskryf in Goewerments kennisgewing
Boipatong.....	1325 van 9 September 1959
Bophelong.....	1759 van 9 September 1955
Deneysville.....	1101 van 25 Junie 1976.
Sasolburg.....	1055 van 22 Julie 1960.
Sebokeng.....	822 van 13 Mei 1977.
Sharpeville.....	1921 van 1 Desember 1967.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY COUNCIL FOR SEBOKENG AND OTHER URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Communities Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for the urban residential areas defined in the Schedule hereto, with effect from the 1st day of October 1977.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File A2/14/2/V4)

SCHEDULE

Urban residential area	Defined in Government Notice
Boipatong.....	1325 of 9 September 1959
Bophelong.....	1759 of 9 September 1955
Deneysville.....	1101 of 25 June 1976.
Sasolburg.....	1055 of 22 July 1960.
Sebokeng.....	822 of 13 May 1977.
Sharpeville.....	1921 of 1 December 1967.

But suppose it is some man of ripe years who complains - some dismal greybeard who frets unconsciously at his approaching end. Would sh not have every right to protest more vehemently and repulse him in stern tones: 'Away with your tears, old reprobate! Have done with your grumbling! You are withering now after tasting all the joys of life. But, because you are always pining for what is not and unappreci- ative of the things at hand, your life has slipped away unutilized and unprized. Death has stolen upon you unawares, before you are ready to retire from life's banquet filled and satisfied. Come now, put away all that is unbecoming to your years and compose your mind to make way for others. You have no choice. I can- not question but she would have right on her side: her censure and rebuke would be well merited. The old is always thrust aside to make way for the new, and one thing must be built out of the wreck of another. There is no murky pit of Hell awaiting anyone. There is need of matter, so that later generations may arise; when they have lived out their span, they will all follow you. Bygone generations have taken your road, and those to come will take it no less. So one thing will never cease to spring from another. To none is life given in freehold; to all on lease. Look back at the eternity that passed before we were born, and mark how utterly it counts to us as nothing. This is a mirror that Nature holds up to us, in which we may see the time that shall be after we are dead. Is there anything terrifying in the sight - anything depressing - anything that is not more restful than the sound- est sleep?

There is no wretched Tantalus, as the myth relates, transfixed with groundless terror at the huge boulder poised above him in the air. But in this life there really are mortals oppressed by unfounded fear of the gods trembling at the impending doom that may fall upon any of them at the whim of chance.

There is no Tityos lying in Hell for ever probed by birds of prey. Assuredly they cannot find food by groping under those giant ribs to glut them throughout et- ernity. No matter to what length that titanic frame may be outstretched, so that he covers not a paltry nine acres with his spread-eagled limbs. At the whole exten- sity of earth, he will not be able to suffer an eternity of pain nor furnish food from his body for evermore. But Tityos is here in our midst - that poor devil prostrated by love, torn indeed by birds of prey, devoured by gnawing jealousy or rent by the fangs of some other passion.

Sisyphus too is alive for all to see, bent on winning the insignia of office, its rods and ruthless axes, by the people's vote and ambition's perpetual defeat. To strive for this profitless and never-granted prize, and in striving toil and toil incessantly, this truly is to push a boulder laboriously up a steep hill, only to see it, one the top is reached, rolling and bounding down again to the flat levels of the plain.

By the same token, to be for ever feeding a malcontent mind, filling it with good thoughts but never satisfying it - the fate we suffer when the circling seasons enrich their ever-changing charms but we are never filled

● Organised school and exam boycotts which have brought the education system in Soweto high schools to a standstill.

● Exerted such severe pressure on teachers that hundreds have resigned.

● Caused the Soweto Urban Bantu Council to collapse.

● Launched a mass protest which played a key role in increased rentals



planned by the West Rand Administration Board being suspended.

● Organised and enforced massive stay-aways from work by Soweto people, which on some days resulted in absenteeism rates up to 85 percent in Johannesburg businesses.

● Assumed a leadership role in the organising of memorial services and funerals. They enforced a ban on Soweto people celebrating Christmas publicly last year and have forced shops in the townships to close on certain days.

● Organised marches in both Soweto and Johannesburg. About 20 000

people took part in one such march in the townships last year.

Even powerful sports bodies have succumbed to student requests for matches not to be played during periods of mourning.

And all this is not counting the numerous clashes between police and Soweto students during the past year, as well as attacks on Government property in the townships.

Many people have died and millions of rands of damage has been caused. Who are these young people who have had such a powerful impact since June last year?

Firstly, they represent a generation far better educated than their predecessors. They are more politically aware and more willing to grapple with social issues.

They also do not have the tribal roots many of their parents have. One of the things most basic to tribalism is obedience to authority and their parents have obeyed the white man's authority for a long time. But they will not.

Because of their urban background, they view the Government's homelands policy with far greater hostility than their parents have. Many of them do have links with the homelands.



The events of the past year have, if anything, only made them more determined to continue their fight.

Mr Hlaku Rachidi, president of the Black People's Convention, made a very accurate prediction only four days after the unrest broke out on June 16 last year.

He said: "Soweto as it was... is no more. It will be difficult to restore the old order after this. The authorities, the parents and the teachers are going to be faced with a new child. The kids have learned a whole political lesson during the last week."

He was one of the first people to point out that many parents were afraid of their children.

Many of these youngsters hate whites as well. One reason for this lies in Soweto's very separateness from white Johannesburg. The only whites many of them come into contact with are West Rand Board officials and the police. They dislike

both these groups and tend to see all whites as fitting into the same category.

As a reporter who has covered Soweto for more than a year, I have come across this hatred time and time again — only to see it diminish when one sits down and talks to students and convinces them that the whites are not all the same.

But there are those whose hatred runs very deep — especially those who have had close friends and relatives killed in the unrest.

In contrast to their parents, who often looked to the American Negro as an example to follow in the struggle to uplift themselves, many students tend to have a more Afrocentric view. Jamaican leader, Julius Nyerere and Samora Machel of Mozambique are popular heroes.

There have been many allegations that the SSRC does not represent the students, but that it is being manipulated by some hidden force in the townships.

There is some evidence to support this and the Cillie Commission has

heard testimony in this connection.

But the SSRC has shown itself to be surprisingly independent. For example, when the Soweto Committee of Ten, which represents several major black consciousness organisations, had talks with the SSRC earlier this year over the school's crisis, the SSRC made it clear that it would not be "tailor-made" into decision by the committee.

Many SSRC pamphlets have also appeared to be the work of students — and not skilled political agitators. They have been of much poorer quality than some ANC pamphlets.

The SSRC may have had its successes, but it has



also had its failures as well. An attempt early this year to disrupt exams at some schools was a failure and children at these schools even chased away students who were wanting to burn examination papers.

Calls by the SSRC at one stage last year for students to return to classes were also ineffective, while

workers ignored some calls for them to stay away from work.

Probably the SSRC's greatest success has been the current schools boycott which has paralysed high schools. Yet ironically, it diminishes the SSRC's power because while students are at school, they are easy to organise into marches. While schools are closed, with communications being what they are in the townships, the SSRC is not nearly as effective.

The commitment to "the struggle" among some students is profound. There

are those who have a very Spartan outlook and some are obsessed with keeping themselves physically fit.

The attacks on some beerhalls, bottle stores and shebeens appear not to have been just the activities of wild looters. There was at one stage last year a definite campaign by student leaders to cut alcohol consumption in the townships because it made blacks "slaves of the white man".

There are also increasing indications that students are not just limiting their fight for change to the field of education. It may have been the system of Bantu Education which sparked off the unrest, but students have launched attacks on the UBC and increased rents as well.

Because of their urban background, they view the Government's homelands policy with far greater hostility than their parents — many of whom do have links with the homelands. The events of the past year have, if anything, made them more determined to continue their fight.

leader has been detained or forced to flee, another has taken over. Tsitsi Mashinini, Kgotsa Seatholo, Dan Montisi and Trofomo Sono are all either in detention or exile, but the SSRC carries on.

Police men often describe student leaders as "hooligans" and "Tsois". From their perspective it is natural that they should do so, disgusted as they are by much of the wanton destruction and wild behaviour.

They, after all, have been in contact with the students' worst excesses and have had to contend with mindless mob behaviour.

Black leaders counter that a Tsois is a young man "with more grievances than any other citizen."

WRAB officials never believed the UBC would resign due to student pressure — until the resignations started flowing in. These officials believe the community council system which is to replace the UBC will work, despite student opposition.

Bantu Education officials' recent attempt to end the schools boycott has so far not succeeded — and shows no sign of doing so. It has culminated with the

vast majority of students refusing to register at schools and in hundreds of teachers saying they will resign. The teachers' decision to resign came only a few weeks after SSRC calls on them to do so.

As some observers in the townships are pointing out, it is a sobering thought that 27 000 children are on the streets. The SSRC influence on them may have diminished to an extent, but they are now ideal material for other organisations wanting to recruit them to become insurgents.

"But they are just children," is a frequent cry from many people.

At a recent gathering in Johannesburg, Rhodesian Cabinet Minister, Mr Rowan Cronje, was asked how old were the insurgents who were crossing into Rhodesia. He replied that they were as young as 14 years old.



Once, as a journalist on a newspaper in what was one of the toughest parts of Mississippi, I was walking down a road with an elderly black woman. She spoke of the race discrimination of the past and pointed to a tree from which she had once seen a black man lynched.

I asked her whether she feared a recurrence of the bad old days. She pointed to a group of young black people playing on a nearby field and said confidently: "Now honey, there's no chance at all — not with THEM around."

They are not the first generation of young people to rebel and they won't be the last.

The Government is obviously unwilling to negotiate with such young people. It has also refused to deal with organisations which are prepared to negotiate on the students' behalf. The Black Parents' Association and the Soweto Committee of Ten.

"Ah, those children" an old ANC hand in Soweto utters in a tone that is not without reverence. He marvels at their determination and bravery.

They are not the first generation of young people to rebel and they won't be the last.

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Friday September 30 1977

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

They and their leaders influenced to an astonishing degree events not only within Soweto but in other areas as well. For Soweto remains the cutting edge of the black future in South Africa, and what happens in it has a profound effect on other townships in the country.

During the past 11 months the students and their leaders — the Soweto Students' Representative Council — have

To many whites he is a tsotst, a mindless anarchist. To many black adults he is a symbol of hope for the

future. But to both groups the Soweto student is still something of an enigma. TOM DUFF reports.



104 teachers stay

JOHANNESBURG. — Altogether 104 of the 500 teachers who resigned at Soweto's 40 State schools, have withdrawn their resignations, the Regional Director of Bantu Education for Soweto, Mr Jap Strydom, said here yesterday.

Mr Strydom said the main reason given by teachers who had withdrawn their resignations was that they were intimidated or forced into resigning.

"The pattern is stabilizing itself and I expect more withdrawals in due course," he added.

336

Botha tells teachers how to get back

8er.
30/9/77

Pretoria Bureau

Requests from Soweto teachers made either in writing or by phone to withdraw their resignations would be treated on merit, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, said last night.

He was asked for clarity on this point after saying that requests had been received from teachers wishing to withdraw their resignations.

The reason for the requests appeared from a letter received which strongly suggested that in-

timidation might have played a part in the resignation of 330 teachers.

"I was under duress to sign the letter of resignation for fear of my life. I feared the consequences to myself and property," he quoted from it.

Mr Botha said. Two persons accompanied by members of the Press had handed some 330 duplicated notices of resignation which they had collected to circuit inspectors in Johannesburg.

A sworn statement accompanied the notices, he said, to the effect that the

letters of resignation were genuine and had been signed by the teachers named.

Mr Botha said his department had no alternative but to conclude that the group of teachers concerned did not wish to continue serving their community in their positions as teachers.

The services of unqualified temporary teachers would be terminated after 24 hours' notice.

And the appointments of teachers who were on probation would be terminated by 30 days' notice.

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- 11.1. No headcount available.
- 11.2. No socials/recruitment drives held during past month.
- 11.3. Keys of Fellowship with M. Lavelle and S. Pretorius.
- 11.4. Proposed Inductions - J. Mace, S. Pretorius, E. Geldenbloem.
- 11.5. C. Camp to get induction fees prior to induction. Post-dated cheque will be accepted.

11. VICE PRESIDENT INTERNAL AFFAIRS' REPORT - C. Camp

10.3.7. The importance of kit building and keeping of accounts stressed.

- (1) Public Relations project re menaces on the mountain.
- (2) Jaycee diary for Ways and Means.
- (3) Suitable project to carry on Nathan Martin Trust.
- (4) Training for Trainers.
- (5) Effective Speaking for Schools.
- (6) Club House (A. Fowler to investigate).
- (7) Artificial reef construction in conjunction with the 30M Club.

- 10.3.6. Suggested projects:
- 10.3.5. Request booklet "How to run projects" from National Secretariat.
- 10.3.4. Brainstorming session arranged for 18-10-77.
- 10.3.3. Graphs showing involvement in projects shown to Council.
- 10.3.2. Members' interests forms have been drawn up and will be circulated at next C.B.M. Subcon.
- 10.3.1. Proposal re Vice President Programmes within the Region to circulate reports to each other. Being put on the floor at

10.3. General:

Soweto classes wind down as teachers quit

Secondary school education in Soweto has come to a standstill following the resignations of most teachers.

Nearly 500 of Soweto's 750 secondary school teachers resigned this week and resignations continue to be sent in to the Department of Bantu Education in Johannesburg.

Forty secondary schools, which are still technically open, are affected by the resignations. The State took over these schools after a boycott by some 27,000 students, whose leaders have demanded the scrapping of Bantu Education.

Some teachers who have not yet resigned continue to go to their schools, only to find no students in classes.

The Teachers' Action Committee, which claims to represent the voice of

600 of the secondary school teachers, has echoed the demand for immediate reforms in the education system.

Yesterday, Mr. J. Rossouw, Secretary for Bantu Education, accused the Action Committee of intimidating the teachers.

"In fact," he said, "many teachers who have been in touch with the department admitted they had acted from intimidation."

Mr. Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Action Committee, has repeatedly denied this accusation. "Resigning was a personal matter for each teacher," he said.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, has barred Mr. Mazibuko and the Action Committee's chairman, Mr. Curtis Nkondo, from teaching on any Department of Bantu Education premises.

V. Jones and S. Salte excuse

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12.2. Athlone asked for assi

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12. EXTENSIONS - V. Jones

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11.8. Socials - Split Roast

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11.6. A. Slevin to report at

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11.5. C. Camp to get induct

11.4. Proposed Inductions -

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11.2. No socials/recruitment

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11. VICE PRESIDENT INTERNAL AFFAIRS

10.3.7. The important

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10.3. General:

166

R.A.M.

1/10/77

326

resign

Staff Reporter

ANOTHER 166 of Soweto's high school teachers resigned yesterday, bringing to 500 the number that has quit.

Prior to the current spate of resignations there were 750 high school teachers in the townships.

The Committee of Six, which represents Soweto high school teachers who initially decided to resign, said yesterday more resignations could be expected next week.

The Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr. J. Rossouw, said yesterday some teachers had admitted to resigning because of intimidation.

Mr. Rossouw added that the remaining number of Soweto teachers was more than adequate because so few pupils were turning up for lessons.

More resignations by Soweto teachers

Mercury Correspondent

1/10/77 (336)

JOHANNESBURG.— There have been 166 new resignations by Soweto teachers. These were handed to the Department of Bantu Education yesterday.

Four principals are among those whose resignations were accepted by White officials yesterday. Among them was Mr. J. O. K. Tsotetsi, principal at Naledi High School. There was also one resignation at Jabulani Technical School apart from the 40 post-primary schools.

This brings the total number of teachers who have resigned to nearly 500 of the 750 employed at State schools.

More resignations will be handed in next week according to the committee of six representing 750 teachers employed at all post-primary schools which have been taken over by the State.

The resignations were handed to various circuit inspectors including Mr. V. Vermaak and Mr. O. Terblanche. They were handed in by Mr. C. Mlokoti, a member of the committee of six and Mr. L. R. Ngakane, a teacher at Morris Isaacson Senior Secondary School.

First

They first approached the Johannesburg regional director of Bantu Education, Mr. Jaap Strydom, who referred them to inspectors.

The first resignations were handed in by Mr. Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the committee and Mr. Fanyana Mazibulo, the committee's secretary, on Tuesday.

They were served yesterday with notices of suspension from teaching and are not allowed to enter premises of any school under the control of the Department of Bantu Education during the period of suspension.

Asked yesterday what will be the end of the educational crisis in Soweto's post-primary schools, Mr. Strydom said: "I don't know. I was trained for education and not politics."

Clarity

Meanwhile in Pretoria the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr. J. Rossouw, said his department had relieved 330 Soweto teachers of their posts because it had to have clarity on the situation.

He said resignations tendered by the teachers had been individually reviewed to see whether they had been submitted in response to outside pressure. Sapa reports.

"In fact many teachers who had been in touch with the Department had admitted that they had acted under intimidation," Mr. Rossouw added.

396

EXPRESSCOP

DEATH, injury or loss can come in so many ways if you million and more who live in Johannesburg's satellite city a political battleground, a needle-sharp bicycle spoke for bashing in exchange for your wage-pocket . . . dis- registered worker by the Black Jack police, eviction for when their rent-arrears are too high . . . enforcement fr dents, betrayal by the informer you trusted. This is what Soweto . . . The City of Fear.

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• Gerrie Coetzee
"I'll lick him"

AI SW

THE saddest in Gerrie Coetzee York this week he did NOT re- racial taun- ringside.

Because the team have confirmed boxing champion mad Ali was rea him.

Gerrie told me, York a few hon- had seen Ali retai- title in a gruelling Earnie Shavers supposed to want- wanted to fight me champion of country. But he

Koeksiste crime lay of domine

FIRST crime and now koeksisters have proved the downfall of a Kroonstad dominee's wife, convicted this week on fraud charges of R18 000, and sentenced to four years in jail, suspended for five years.

Mrs Catharina Marais, 25, is now suspended in a Kroonstad hospital — in traction — after pulling a muscle in her back while baking a batch of koeksisters. The accident happened when she moved a heavy table in the kitchen.

"She's had a rough time lately," her husband, Ds Francois Marais told the Ex-

press in his plush K home. He laughed asked if his wife ha the money she took period of six month Nedfin branch who worked, to furni lounge.

"Unfortunately no joked, "we bougl lounge suite or purchase and are still it off.

"I don't know Catharina spent the on, nor does she probably spent it on



The old man the batons

THE OLD Black priest's eyes are blue from his 71 years, his lined, brown face is lumpy with purple bruises from the beating with heavy batons.

The Reverend William Moalosi says he was witness and victim of last week's riot-police action against a Soweto crowd of about 1 000 people who had attempted to go to Mr Steve Biko's funeral in buses.

He has charged Black and White policemen, telling in an affidavit how they had attacked him with truncheons and riot batons in his presbytery garden.

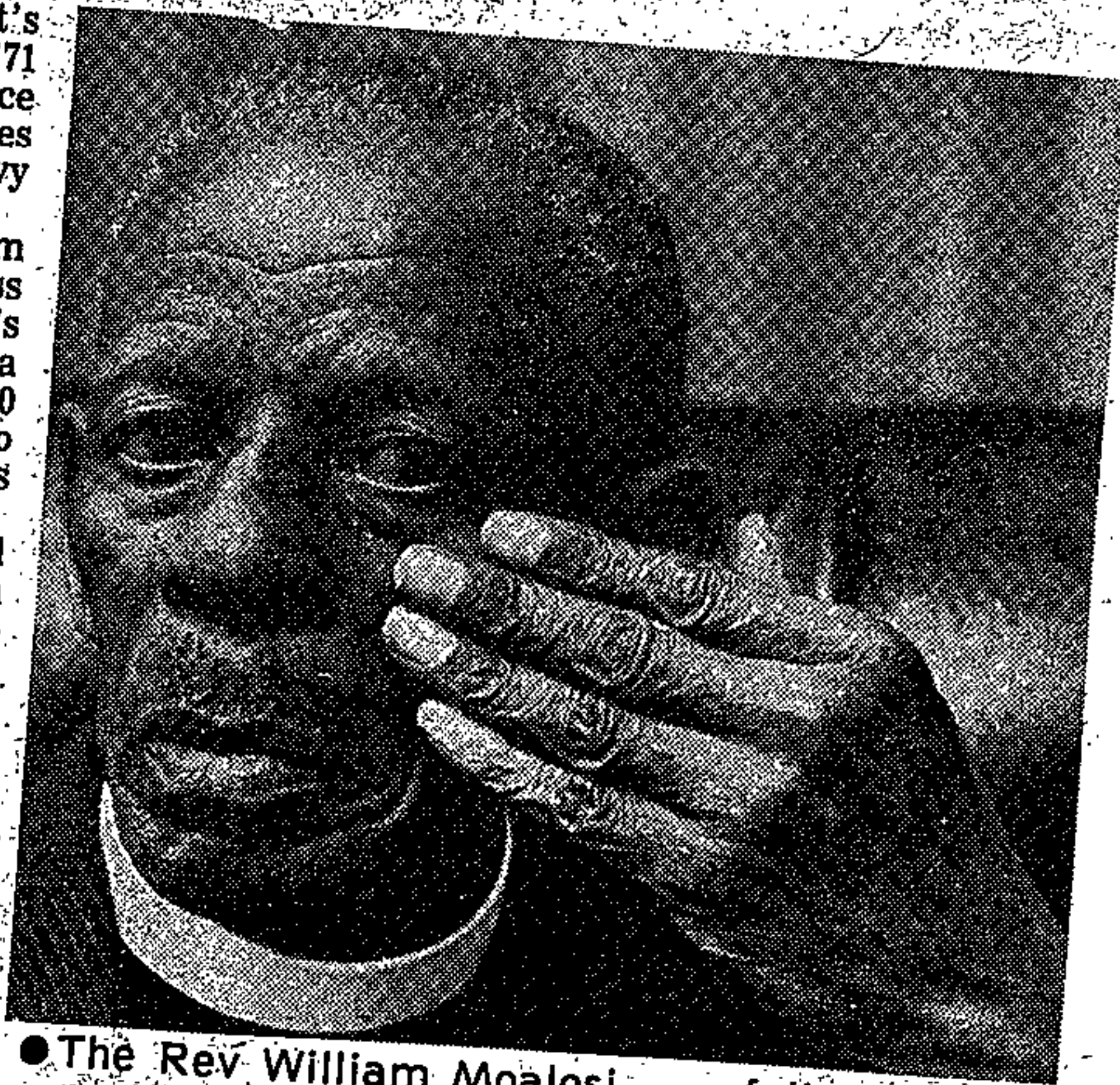
His daughter, Keromanang, has also charged the police with beating her while she tried to protect her father.

The old man's face flickers with the effort of speaking against pain and chronic asthma. "Soweto," he says, "has long been a place of fear, but this is a new savagery."

The police had stopped a bus outside the Dube African Methodist and Episcopalian Church at 8 pm on Friday.

"No stones were thrown. I went into the garden because we were expecting a hired bus to take our choir to a choir festival at Makapanstad.

"The police were in two rows outside the bus door. As the people got out, they



● The Rev William Moalosi . . . full of purple marks. Picture by ROBERT TSHABALALA

beat them from both sides with long batons. The people were screaming and tried to cover their heads.

"They beat them all the way to where the vans were parked. Many of them were young women. All were put into the vans.

"I could see about 10 White policemen and a number of Black police. My family and members of my church watched struck with horror.

"Then I heard a White policeman shout: 'Vang daardie kaffer predikant!'

"Two White policemen and a Black ran through the garden gate and, without saying a word, began to hit me.

"I pleaded with them. I shouted I was a sick man because I have been out of hospital only three weeks.

"They kept on hitting me until I fell. The White police stopped then. But the Black

Politics

No community councils, says 'mayor' of Mamelodi

336

NOM
3/10/77

By J S MOJAPELO

MAMELODI, Pretoria's biggest black township with a population of more than 100 000, will not accept the Government's community council system, the township's "mayor", Mr Alex Kekana, said yesterday.

Mr Kekana, who shared the platform with another member of the Mamelodi Advisory Board, Mr H M Pitje, at a public meeting yesterday, said the community council would be rejected mainly because it was based on ethnic reasons and attachment with the homelands.

More than 250 people at the meeting unanimously rejected the council.

Mr Kekana said members of the advisory board had already rejected the community council.

Mr Pitje told the meeting that the advisory board was at a crossroad. If the residents decided to accept the community council system, they would take the wrong route.

"We rejected the Urban Bantu Council while others accepted it. Now the UBC is dead. And now we reject the community council while others accept it," Mr Pitje said.

He added that the Ma-

melodi Advisory Board was prepared to part ways with the Atteridgeville Advisory Board, which, after agreeing with the Mamelodi civic leaders to reject the community council, were reported to have accepted it.

Mr Pitje criticised the way the Government was trying to forge ties between urban blacks and the homelands through the community councils. The Government was now trying to impose the community council on urban blacks, he said.

"We do not live in the homelands but here. We do not want to be controlled by the homelands. And we do not want to be divided into ethnic groups," Mr Pitje said.

On the appointment of a Cabinet committee under the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, to investigate the position of urban blacks, Mr Pitje said the white Government was "beginning to open an ear".

"Mr Botha can look in his drawer and he will find a memorandum we have submitted to his department on how the life of urban blacks could be improved," Mr Pitje said.



DR MOTLANA

Soweto called a monster

JOHANNESBURG — Soweto was a monster created by whites to pander to their prejudices, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said here.

Dr Motlana was speaking at the University of Witwatersrand at a meeting to celebrate the 108th anniversary of Mahatma Ghandi's birth.

He described homeland

citizenship for urban blacks as an evil device which could cause greater bitterness and eventually lead to open revolt in South Africa.

South Africa belonged to everyone and blacks refused to be made foreigners in this country by a "crazy scheme dreamed up by that Hollander, Verwoerd."

Dr C. F. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, said both blacks and whites must begin large scale movements of non-violent actions with non-co-operation to avert the growth of violence and possible bloodshed in South Africa.

Any meaningful social and political change was only possible through extra-parliamentary means, and extra-legal actions were demanded, he said.

The chairman of the Black Parents' Association, Dr Manas Buthelezi, said calls to include urban blacks in the new constitutional proposals did not go far enough and were merely supporting the government's homeland policy. — SAPA.

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(55) intellectual clarity and a profound understanding of the African situation in South Africa of the past; he frequently referred to history as an 'inexact science.' pp. 340 - 345.

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Police
arrest

0184 et
pupils

JOHANNESBURG. — Schoolchildren in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal set alight and stoned numerous buildings and vehicles before police could intervene, Major General Dawid Kriel, chief of the South African riot police said last night.

Police arrested 184 youths in the two areas yesterday. At 8am in Mahla, Eastern Transvaal a crowd of children from the Oribilani High School rioted, stoned a schoolmaster's home and then set the school alight.

The children were stopped by police as they marched to the local Magistrate's Court and 125 were arrested, General Kriel said.

In Sibasa in the Northern Transvaal yesterday morning students of the Tshisimane Training College and children from the Kwevha High School blocked a road and stoned passing cars.

The mob later set alight the house of Constable J Tshishabungo. They ran onto the property of a Mr Van der Merwe. Mrs Van der Merwe fired a shotgun and they ran away, General Kriel said.

Shortly afterwards police arrested 26 students. The situation was under control yesterday evening, he said.

At 11.30am near Hammanskraat students of the Mabopane High School, and other students intimidated pupils studying till police intervened. Police were stoned and arrested 33 of the rioters, General Kriel said.

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The hearing continues to day. — (Sapa.)

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150 youths arrested in 24 hours of stonings and arson

PRETORIA. — Reports of continued sporadic unrest in the Eastern Cape and in Transvaal during the past 24 hours were received here, according to the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General Dawid Kriel.

He said police arrested 96 youths after a mob of about 400 were intercepted as they marched with placards to Grahamstown from a high school in the township nearby. Some of the youths appeared in court yesterday, others would be charged today.

Damage estimated at R600 was caused when arsonists set fire to a house at King Neptune Beach near East London late on Wednesday night. Three coloured adults and two children, who were sleeping in the house, escaped with minor injuries.

Police arrested 62 youths in the Sada resettlement village

Inter-Provincial
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Fire put out

Arsonists tried to set fire to the women's hostel at the University of the North on Wednesday night. Workers on the campus put out the fire before it caused any damage.

At Msedi High School near Louis Trichard, damage estimated at R300 was caused when bookshelves were set alight. There were no incidents at the school yesterday.

A Bantu Administration Board inspector who went to inspect a swimming pool in Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, on Wednesday, was confronted by stone-throwing youths. He was struck by two stones, but the youths ran away when he fired a pistol.

The girls' hostel at Moroka High School was set alight yesterday morning by unknown arsonists. By late afternoon the blaze had not been extinguished.

Lawson High School near Fort Beaufort was deserted yesterday after about 300 pupils returned home from Bible study classes.

The district commandant in Pietersburg, Colonel J. S. Erasmus, said the Hwiti High School near the University of the North was closed yesterday after a boycott of classes by pupils.

Other schools in the Lebowa homeland affected by boycotts are Kgarahara, near Zoekmekaar, Bapedi-Bapedi, in Sekhukhuneland, and Phiri-Kolobe, near Dikgale.

Sources close to the Lebowa Education Department believe the boycotts are in sympathy with those in other homelands.

Offices burnt

General Kriel said damage estimated at R1500 was caused when three offices of the Bantu Administration Board in Graaff-Reinet were razed by fire on Wednesday. The report said the floors, ceilings and furniture were destroyed.

At Nedkweni township near Paarl, about 700 youths were dispersed by police yesterday when they gathered outside the community hall in the township. They regrouped and after a warning police used teargas to disperse them again.

● Fears that whites could be caught up in crowd violence are behind a WRAB ban on whites attending this weekend's cup final between Kaizer Chiefs and Orlando Pirates.

The Benson and Hedges final will be staged at the Orlando Stadium, Soweto, on Saturday. A ban on white football fans was announced this week.

● Two black teachers of the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School, Grahamstown, were reported to have been detained by security police yesterday, bringing to about 16 the number of detainees in the Eastern Cape during the past few days.

The teachers, Miss Beulah Foley and Miss Nomakaya Twente, were reported to have been detained together with two pupils, Gilbert Thomson and Roger Faltain.

— Sapa, OC

Fear in township over ritual killings

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — There is fear and anxiety in the Pretoria black township of Afteridgeville-Saulsville because of the ritual killings of several girls in the township in recent months.

'I live on the edge of my nerves these days,' said Mrs. Maureen Rantho, a mother and principal of a creche in the township.

'Each time a parent comes to inquire after his child, who may have died at a friend's home from the creche, I die a thousand times.'

TERRORISING

Mrs. Sasa Chauke, a teacher, echoed the feelings and added: 'Something must be done soon to stop this deplorable thing. Too many in-

nocent children have already died.'

The ritual killer has been terrorising the township since last year.

'Something must be done to bring this killer or killers to book,' seemed to be general feeling of people interviewed.

Some people urged the police to redouble their efforts on the case.

'The police can do it and we expect them to stop these killers,' said a woman at the township superintendent's office.

Others put some of the blame for the killings on the shoulders of the residents themselves.

'Someone in this township must know something that can lead the police to the culprits,' said Mr. Toko Mauoane, a clerk at the administration board offices.

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Blacks keep up unrest in Cape and Transvaal

BLACK unrest was continuing in the Eastern Cape and the Transvaal, the police deputy-commissioner for riot control, Major-General Dawid Kriel, said yesterday.

He said damage estimated at R1500 was caused when three offices of the Bantu Administration Board in Graaff Reinet were razed by fire on Wednesday.

At Ndekweni Township near Paarl about 700 youths were dispersed by teargas yesterday when they gathered outside a community hall.

Major-General Kriel said damage estimated at R600 was caused when arsonists set fire to a house at King Neptune Beach near Port Elizabeth late on Wednesday night.

An East London correspondent reports that 61 youths from the Sada-Re settlement Village near Whittlesea were yesterday convicted of endangering

the person and property of a Sada schoolteacher when they appeared in the Whittlesea Magistrate's Court.

The charges arose from the stoning of a house.

A policeman on duty on Wednesday in Mdantsane Township in the Ciskei, Sergeant P. J. Buitendach, was treated in hospital after being struck above the eye by a stone.

Arsonists tried to set fire to the women's hostel at the University of the North on Wednesday night.

A Bantu Administration Board inspector in Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, was struck by stones thrown by youths on Wednesday.

The girls' hostel at Moroka High School was set alight yesterday morning by arsonists.

By late yesterday afternoon the blaze was still going strong and it was feared the entire building would be gutted. — Sapa.

Pupil unrest, arson is widespread

7/10/77

PRETORIA — Reports of continued unrest in the Eastern Cape and Transvaal in the past 24 hours have been received here, according to the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General Dawid Kriel.

He said police arrested 96 youths after a mob of about 400 was intercepted while marching with placards to Grahamstown from a high school in the township nearby. Some of the youths appeared in court yesterday while others will be charged today.

Damage estimated at R600 was caused when arsonists set fire to a house at King Neptune Beach near East London late yesterday night. Three Coloured adults and two children who were sleeping in the house escaped with minor injuries.

Police arrested 62 youths in the Sada resettlement village near Whittlesea on Wednesday after a school was stoned and a number of windows broken.

The stoning apparently started when pupils were allegedly not given change after buying school books.

Arsonists tried to set fire to the women's hostel at the University of the North on Wednesday night. Workers on the campus doused the flames.

Books

At Masedi High School near Louis Trichard damage estimated at R300 was caused when two bookshelves and books were set alight.

A Bantu Administration Board inspector who went to a swimming pool in Atteridgeville near Pretoria on Wednesday was confronted by stone-throwing youths. He was struck by two stones but the youths ran away when he fired several shots. No one was hurt.

The girls' hostel at Masedi High School was set on fire and books were destroyed. The girls' hostel was set on fire and books were destroyed. The girls' hostel was set on fire and books were destroyed.

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RDM 7/10/77

Daveyton

beerhall (336)

is damaged
by fire

Staff Reporter
THE CENTRAL beerhall in Daveyton, Benoni, was damaged by fire early yesterday.

Police said the fire was discovered at 2.30 am and brought under control by the Benoni Fire Department.

The blaze burnt wooden benches and part of the ceiling. Damage is estimated at R15 000.

Police said it appeared that the beerhall was set alight by thieves who unsuccessfully attempted to force the safe.

They apparently fled empty handed and set fire to the building.

During the riots last June the beerhall was one of the major points of unrest in Daveyton and was fired several times.

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Colour in South Africa 1850-1950

eldon, Cape Town).

Survey of Modderdam (Institute for Social Development, University of Cape Town, 22 Feb., 1977).

Survey of Modderdam (Institute for Social Development, University of Cape Town, 22 Feb., 1977).

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Survey of Modderdam (Institute for Social Development, University of Cape Town, 22 Feb., 1977).

Townships vote for council next month

RDM
8/10/77
336

By S J WROTTESELEY

SOUTH Africa's first community council election will take place in the Vaal Triangle next month.

Mr J C Knoetze, chief director of the Vaal Triangle Bantu Administration Board, announced yesterday that it would be held on November 2.

Candidates for the election can be nominated between October 11 and October 25.

The council will represent the Vaal Triangle townships of Bophelong, Boipatong, Sharpeville, Sebokeng, Deneyville and Zamdele in Sasolburg. The only Vaal Triangle township not voting will be Evaton because it has requested its own community council.

"There are certain administrative difficulties with Evaton which are receiving the attention of the Government and their election will be held as soon as possible," Mr Knoetze said.

There will be 36 wards voting on November 2 and the wards have been demarcated on the density of population on a non-ethnic basis. Sebokeng will have 17 wards and the other 19 wards are distributed among the other townships.

"We are very pleased with Sebokeng's reaction because they have not had any previous representation and they are regarding the council as a platform on which their elected body can meet the people," Mr Knoetze said.

"I can only say that so far we have experienced such vision and cooperation that I cannot see any insurmountable difficulties on our side or on theirs," he said.

The result of the election will be announced on the night of the election and a former Chief Magistrate of Vereeniging, Mr J. De Haaschroek, has been

their workers time off to vote," he said.

"We would like full participation in the election so that we can know who the township's leaders are. We do not really mind what they say as long as they are truly representative," Mr Knoetze said.

Meetings will be permitted before the election as long as they are within the law. The board promised to render any assistance, he said.

With the expansion of the townships, the number of wards may increase but this would be left to the community council.

"The council will control the R15-million raised from township rents, liquor sales and fines. They will say how this money will be spent although we will advise them," Mr Knoetze said.

"They will decide whether rents should be increased, and decide on electrification — in fact, anything connected with the development of the townships," he said.

The council's first meeting will be on November 11.

"All we ask is that the council be given a fair chance," Mr Knoetze said.

The council will represent about 170 000 people and will have effective control of the township budget. Any legal resident over the age of 18 may vote and candidates may stand in any ward in the area.

The council will have a three-year term of office.

"We will neither encourage nor discourage the formation of parties," Mr Knoetze said.

"We have launched a special appeal to employers in the area to allow

336 2.11.1977

Nine are jailed for stoning policemen

Staff Reporter

NINE men who stoned policemen and vehicles in Daveyton, Benoni on Thursday were each jailed for two years yesterday.

All pleaded guilty to charges of public violence when they appeared before Mr C de Wet Vogel in the Benoni Regional Court.

The charge sheet said

they stoned policemen and police vehicles in Daveyton, Benoni's black township, injuring a number of policemen.

Those convicted were Patrick Lunike, 19; Shadrack Dlamini, 18; John Thundela, 19; Cornelius Mcube, 18; Effort Ludidi, 18; Joseph Ngwenya, 21; Guy Mojala, 21; Sibulelo Beje, 18; and Andile Koya, 19.

Soweto meeting postponed

336

JOHANNESBURG — A meeting called at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto yesterday for local teachers to explain their reasons for resigning from their jobs was postponed to next Sunday. Mr L. M. Mathabathe, an executive member of the Soweto Committee of Six, said here.

The meeting had to be postponed because of the poor attendance, he said. About 250 people turned up for the meeting.

The purpose was for teachers to explain to parents the reason for resigning from their posts. The teachers resigned in protest against Bantu Education.

This is a long weekend and most people have left for visits. Also the notices of the meeting were issued late, Mr Mathabathe said.

It is the parents who must give a lead. If they say we go, we go. And if they say we stay and teach Bantu Education, we will continue to do that, Mr Mathabathe said.

Mr D. Lolwane, a Soweto resident, called for the postponement of the meeting. He said the small number of parents in the hall could not discuss the fate of 27,000 pupils and more than 500 teachers.

The meeting will only be a parent-teacher meeting.

M = Stock of quantity of money in circulation at any point of time. This is determined by the monetary authorities, the activities of commercial banks, state and public. We can assume that it is changed autonomously by m.a. from time to time.

V = Velocity of circulation of existing money stock i.e. number of times that each unit of money on average changes hands (or turns over) in the course of say a year. This would mean the same thing as the length of time between receiving money and spending it. eg. If there was a R1 note and in a year it changed hands in the course of trade 100 times, $M = 1$, $V = 100$ and MV would be total amount of money

Son held, says family

JOHANNESBURG.—A freelance reporter of the World newspaper, who is also a Mosupatsela High School matric student in Krugersdorp, was picked up by the security police at his Randfontein home yesterday morning, his family said.

Mr. Leonard Kalane, 19, is said to have been detained by three white and two black security police at 2am.

They told his family there were certain charges he had to face, his elder brother, Mr. Lucas Kalane, said.

Late last night official confirmation of the arrest had not been obtained.

336

Some^{RDM} don't^{15/1/77} want me⁽³³⁶⁾ to talk— Motlana

Staff Reporter

DR. Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, says his attempts to reach across the colour line "are causing me to lose credibility among my own people."

The black leader, who spoke on Thursday night at a meeting sponsored by a group of young Afrikaners, said yesterday: "I don't know if such meetings accomplish anything at all."

HOPE

"But my hope is as long as we're talking to each other, we shall stop shooting at each other. Of course, there are others who do not like this attitude," he said.

Professor Stoffel van der Merwe, of the Rand Afrikaans University's political department, also addressed the meeting, which was attended by about 50 people and organised by Peil 99.

Organised by eight young Afrikaners who are not affiliated to any particular party, Peil 99 was founded a year ago to promote a frank discussion of Government affairs.

Stephan du Toit, who is standing as a National Party parliamentary candidate in Parktown, said yesterday the main point of the meeting was black and white relationships.

CHASM

"Dr. Motlana has rightly said that there is a 'chasm' between white views and the views of the black consciousness movement," Mr. Du Toit said.

Their only solution is one man, one vote which they say the whites must accept. The whites won't accept that if it means black rule within one political unit. It is non-negotiable.

(Report by Maria Karagianis, 171 Main Street Johannesburg.)

A GREEN light has been given for the electrification of Soweto. Adriaan Stander, Chief Director of the West Rand Administration Board says the long-awaited consulting engineers report had now been received and that it had been passed on to the chairman of WRAB for him to study before holding a Press conference.

"The matter of electrification is of great interest to all newspapers here and overseas, but I can tell you that it was not a negative report," he says. "Everyone knows that electricity is a modern necessity of 20th century civilisation and the report doesn't criticise this fact."

Stander points out

Soweto gets the green light for electrification

By MADGE SWINDELLS

that the cost of the high voltage main electricity supply will be R11 million and it is, therefore, not economical to supply only a part of Soweto with electricity.

"We must have a good market," he says, "and that is why the consulting engineers went into all aspects of the scheme including the materials to be used and the potential use including peak demands based on unit costs. The results were not negative."

Asked about the 13.5 percent interest to be paid on the R67 million loan from a consortium of banks — Barclays, Volkskas, Nedbank and Standard — Stander says: "We have not succeeded in finding an other source of money and we can only hope and pray that someone, somewhere will assist us with the interest payments."

Stander was asked if the rumour, reported in

a financial magazine that the Government would assist with interest rates was true, says: "That rumour has now become a reality. They will assist us to some extent."

Commenting on this week's statement, a spokesman for Powercon says: "We are ready to start work the moment the board gives us the go-ahead."

Powercon is a consortium, formed by Roberts Construction Company, Siemens and LTA to managed the project of providing electricity for 80 000 homes. The consortium will be responsible for the management, design, procurement, planning and supervision of construction of the electrification project.

Argus
17/10/72

Soweto
SRC
warning
to
teachers

5.2.3 (ix) Aster filifolius -
co-dominant grassed dwarf shrub.
This community is represented by
results in a reduction of the grass
filifolius. This particular sample
Aster filifolius and 1,4 per cent
present in greatest numbers suggest
taken place as they were Eragrostis

contortus and Aristida congesta.
Elionurus argenteus, Heteropogon
thrix, Trichoneura grandiglumis

Sheep were grazing on the plot which
would appear to be a causal factor.
Recognition is primarily on the high
position on the landscape. Little
ground layer component as it was high

5.2.3 (x) Eragrostis chloromelas -
This community is represented by plots
the lowest stage in the succession on
major change to pioneer species such
is not reduced, only a species change
argenteus and Themeda triandra to Er
induced factor.

The photo image for this type is
type occurs on a north-facing slope or
Mispah soil forms occur.

5.2.3 (xi) Eragrostis chloromelas -
land community
This community is represented by plots
associated with major habitat disturbance
lehmanniana, both very hardy species,
other species are excluded.

JOHANNESBURG. — The
Soweto Students Representative
Council (SSRC) yesterday told a
meeting attended by 2 000
people that teachers who
had not resigned their
posts in protest against
Bantu Education would
never teach in Soweto
again.
A representative of the
SSRC told the meeting
they must forget about
teaching in Soweto. We
cannot see how supporters
of Bantu Education can
work in the system we
envisage.
The meeting, held at
the Regina Mundi church,
was to brief parents on
developments in the
schools situation in
Soweto. The teachers' re-
signations were over-
whelmingly supported and
the creation of a teachers'
fund was decided upon,
with each worker request-
ed to contribute R1.
ACCEPTABLE
Parents also supported
the teachers' stand that
they would not return to
school until a nationally
acceptable system of edu-
cation was introduced.
The SSRC statement
also called on parents
whose children were at
boarding school to make
sure they came back so
that we sink together in
the same boat.
The teachers who had
resigned, the SSRC
statement said, had quali-
fied themselves as the
only teachers fit to teach
when things became nor-
mal.
It condemned teachers
who gave the impression
that they had resigned
while surreptitiously with-
drawing their resignations.
The meeting also de-
cided that teachers who
had resigned their posts
should be provided for
until adequate alternatives
could be arranged. The
teachers' action committee
was asked to draw up an
educational programme
for next year.

Heteropogon contortus
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intrusion of Aster
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The grasses that were
dwarf shrubland had
caffra, Heteropogon
though scarce, were
ira, Tristachya leuco-
agrostis lehmanniana.

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Photo image
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Cover, itself,
las, Elionurus
his is a grazing

hue. Generally this
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10 and is
s and Eragrostis
virtually all

Pupils beaten up, books burnt

Argus

17/10/77

336

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Books were burnt and pupils were beaten up by groups of youths who disrupted classes at several schools in Atteridgeville/Saulsville earlier today.

And in the Ciskei a secondary school was partly destroyed by fire early today. Police suspect arson.

The Argus Pretoria Correspondent reports that the principal of J. J. de Jongh Lower Primary School said today that groups of youths came to the school just before assembly and used their belts on pupils found on the premises.

There was a lot of screaming and confusion as pupils scattered in panic, she said. The school building was also stoned to scare the pupils off.

Youths also disrupted classes at Kgolofelo Primary School, Walton Jameson Higher Primary School and Mangena Nkomo Higher Primary School. Some pupils at Walton said their books were taken by the youths and set alight.

BOYCOTT CALL

The youths also distributed handbills calling for a class boycott and the scrapping of Bantu Education.

Meanwhile, the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Students Representative Council resolved at a meeting yesterday to call on all pupils and students at boarding schools and universities to return by Wednesday.

A meeting was also held in the township by students of the University of the North to consider what action should be taken about expelled students and those who were not allowed to write end-of-year examinations.

The class boycott by the four post primary schools in Atteridgeville/Saulsville entered its ninth week today.

SCHOOL FIRED

At Middelrift, between King William's Town and Alice, in the Eastern Cape, police were called out at 4.45 today after a fire had broken out in the Laboratories of Khama Secondary School.

The Divisional Police Commissioner, Brigadier P. Smal, said that pupils, teachers and police had put out the fire. He estimated that about R2 000 worth of damage was caused.

Community council for Soweto

Argus 2/10/77

336

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, has announced the establishment of a community council for Soweto in which elected members would act as a link between residents and authorities.

A statement said that a notice to this effect would appear in today's Government Gazette, with a notice containing the necessary election regulations and standing orders.

It said the council would meet a need to involve the community and leaders of Soweto to a great extent in the management of their local affairs and would provide a legally founded body to be a link between residents and the authorities.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Depending on the positive attitude and participation of the Soweto community the council could develop into one with important responsibilities and ever increasing pres-

tige which could liaise with the authorities and other bodies in the greater society.

The election of members of the community council would take place in February and announcements about the nomination and election dates would be made in due course.

Although it had been hoped that an election would take place earlier than February — time-consuming factors such as the promulgation of regulations, the preparation of election lists and nomination of candidates prevented this.

'Sufficient time must also be available to candidate and voters before the election,' said the statement.

Community Council for Soweto's affairs

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and of Development, Mr M. C. Botha, last night announced the establishment of a Community Council for Soweto, with the first election to be held in February.

Depending on the positive attitude and participation of the Soweto community, the body which was now being established could develop dynamically into one with important responsibilities.

The responsibilities would be those of a local authority, and the council could develop into a body with ever increasing prestige in the service of its community. It could liaise with the authorities and other bodies, white and black, in the greater society.

Mr Botha said hopes to stage the election earlier than February could not be realized as there were various factors to take into account. These included the promulgation of regulations, the preparation of election lists, and nomination of candidates.

Sufficient time had to be given to candidates and voters before the actual election.

Arrangements were being made for the nomination of candidates who wanted to make themselves available for election to the council.

Announcements on the nomination and election dates would be made "in due course", Mr Botha said.

In a midnight statement in Pretoria, Mr Botha said the council would involve the community and leaders of Soweto to a greater extent in the management of their local affairs. It would be a legally founded body acting as a link between Soweto residents and the authorities.

The sources of economic

Monetary economics

Economics

Africa's dependence on foreign capital

South Africa and foreign loans as

of payments from 1960 to 1976.

Analysis of the capital

Economics

general.

Liaison and works

Graduate School of

African political ideologies.

countries (African countries in

Land tenure reform

Development Admin

A notice confirming the establishment of the council "from today" would appear in today's Government Gazette. This decision, taken in compliance with the principle of continuous revision and renewal within the framework of policy, is a logical extension of further policy development as was previously envisaged," Mr Botha said.

JEPPE, J.

spending

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involve

of

HORNER

Mr Botha said.

description of last 5 years. KOOT, A. South Africa. KIRSCH, R. economic cond of infant mor KIPPS, A. KING, B. politics. KANTOR, B. Economics Africa's dependence on foreign capital South Africa and foreign loans as of payments from 1960 to 1976. Analysis of the capital Economics KAHN, B. general. Liaison and works JOWELL, K. Graduate School of African political ideologies. countries (African countries in Land tenure reform Development Admin JEPPE, J. spending of conf involve of of HORNER Mr Botha said.

Arsonists destroy six vehicles

25/10/77
CT. (336)

PRETORIA. — Eighteen Venda Government vehicles were set alight by arsonists at Sibasa in the homeland at the weekend, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General Dawid Kriel, said here yesterday.

Six of the vehicles were destroyed.

General Kriel said there was also an attempt to set fire to government offices at Sibasa, but the blaze was extinguished before any damage was done.

While pupils of the Theelo Primary School near Welkom were at classes yesterday, ten youths threw stones on the school roof and through classroom windows. Three pupils received minor injuries. The youths ran away.

General Kriel said police were investigating an attempt at the weekend to set fire to the offices of the superintendent of Seshego, the Lebowa legislative capital near Pietersburg. Little damage was done.

A 17-year-old schoolgirl, Miss Vuyiswa Vivian Ntische, has been admitted to Grey Hospital in King William's Town with a bullet in her left thigh.

Miss Ntische was allegedly shot by police after the funeral of Mr Chumani Vuso, at Zwelitsha on Saturday.

The three pupils from Dr Monare High School wounded in Mamelodi last week were not shot by white bricklayers but by two white Bantu Administration Board officials, General Kriel said.

Police investigation had revealed that the officials were in the vicinity of the school when they were attacked by stone-throwing youths. They had fired, to protect themselves.

During earlier investigations police were told that bricklayers working on a building near the school opened fire when they were attacked by the mob.

Students at four senior secondary schools in Witsieshoek who have been boycotting classes refused to write examinations yesterday.

Some of the senior secondary schools which were closed were opened yesterday to admit students who were willing to write examinations.

More than 300 people trying to stop commuters using the buses at Stinkwater near Hammanskraal yesterday were dispersed just before police arrived on the scene.

First council for urban blacks soon

ARGUS
26/9/77
336

The Argus Political Staff

PRETORIA.—The first urban black community council is to be established on October 1 in the Vaal triangle — the Vereeniging-Vanderbijlpark area.

The announcement was made today in a statement released by the Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr I. P. van Onselen.

No community council has been announced for South Africa's urban black trouble spot, Soweto, where there has been strong rejection by the Committee of Ten of Government plans for community councils.

But Mr van Onselen announced that the life of the Dobsonville and Soweto Urban Bantu

Councils has been extended to January 31.

The Soweto UBC became non-operative several months ago when most of its members resigned under pressure from the Soweto Students' Representative Council.

ADVANCED

Mr van Onselen said that, in addition to the establishment of the Vaal triangle community council in October, matters had reached an advanced stage in the urban black residential areas of Bloemfontein and in the Cape Midlands.

Consultation was taking place throughout the country, he said.

As good progress was being made with urban bantu councils and advisory Bantu committees, it was 'evidently not necessary to have elections now with regard to existing bodies.'

In terms of a notice published last Friday, he was authorised to extend the terms of office of certain urban Bantu councils and advisory Bantu committees.

He had issued instructions extending the term of office of the members of 16 urban Bantu councils and 180 advisory Bantu committees until September 30 next year or until community councils were established, whichever was shorter.

CONSULTATIONS

The term of office of the members of the Dobsonville and Johannesburg (Soweto) Urban Bantu Councils has been extended to January 31, 1978 because of the special circumstances which apply there, Mr van Onselen said.

Leading blacks had been consulted during the formulation of the Com-

munity Councils Bill before it was accepted by Parliament.

The process of consultation had continued after the Bill was passed.

Positive indications that they accepted the principles of the Act were received from various urban bantu councils and advisory bantu committees.

REQUESTS

Formal requests for the establishment of community councils to replace the former dispensation have been received by my department, he said.

Mr van Onselen said the formal announcement of the establishment of the Vaal triangle community council would be published in the Government Gazette on Friday.

The regulations for the election of the community council's members would be issued simultaneously.

D.D. 5/10/77

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Latest Soweto bombs called sophisticated

JOHANNESBURG — Bombs and explosives seized at a house in Dobsonville on Sunday were more sophisticated than those found in previous police raids on terrorists' arms

depots, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brig Jan Visser, said yesterday.

The house was deserted when police arrived there, and so far there had been no arrests.

Brig Visser said it had not yet been established where the bombs were made, but they were of such design that it must have required expert knowledge to assemble them.

The house where they were found was not far from the one where a terrorist suspect was killed in a shoot-out with police about a week ago.

— SAPA.

184 held in homelands rampages

336
ROM 5/10/77

By STEVE KGAME

THOUSANDS of students in the Venda, Gazankulu and BophuthaTswana homelands went on a rampage yesterday and caused extensive damage.

Major-General Dawid Kriel, chief of the South African riot police, said last night that 184 schoolchildren were arrested.

In Venda, the homeland parliament was attacked and windows shattered. Students also set alight the homes of Mr van Rooyen, who works for the Department of Health, and Mr J Tshishangu, a black constable.

General Kriel said students at Sibasa in Venda stormed on to the property of a Mr Van der Merwe, the Venda Secretary for Justice. A shotgun was fired and the attackers ran away. Police later arrested 26 students.

People in Sibasa said about 5 000 students from six high schools gathered

early yesterday at the local stadium. They carried placards and sang songs.

Then they marched through Sibasa, put up roadblocks and stoned cars.

At Mahla in Gazankulu, the home of the white principal of Oribilani High School was stoned and the school itself set alight, causing damage of more than R3 000.

Police arrested about 125 schoolchildren marching to the magistrate's offices.

At Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane in BophuthaTswana police arrested 33 students carrying Kierries and stones.

General Kriel said students in the two BophuthaTswana areas were joined by students from Mamelodi and Atteridgeville townships.

The Venda parliament is the second in a homeland to be damaged by students. Last year the BophuthaTswana parliament in Mafeking was burnt out.

COMMUNITY COUNCILS

No candidates? ³³⁶
FM 7/10/77

Bantu Administration Minister Michiel Botha leaves his successor a sorry legacy of unresolved conflicts, particularly in the fields of black education and urban representation. The school crisis continues, but Botha seems determined to the last to press home his Community Council formula for urban blacks.

The regulations for the Vaal Triangle Community Council elections were gazetted last week and those for Soweto and Mamelodi are expected shortly. This despite the collapse of many Urban Bantu Councils earlier this year and the overwhelming rejection by black leaders, including ex-UBC members, of the proposed Community Councils. "Community Councils are a non-event. I doubt whether a single candidate will stand for election in Soweto," says Ntatho Motlana, whose own Committee of Ten has been repeatedly frustrated by government in its efforts to air its blueprint proposals for a municipal Soweto.

Though it appears that government has conceded that the Community Council elections will be held on a non-ethnic basis, the Committee of Ten and others maintain that the councils will still be lit-

tle more than the old UBCs under a new name and with no powers of significance. "We distrust the discretionary granting of additional powers by the Minister because that was what we were told in 1961 when the UBC Act was passed and nothing ever happened," says Motlana.

The Makgotla Party and the Soweto Residents' Council, the only other civic groups of any size in Soweto, have also publicly rejected the councils, while the Advisory Board in Mamelodi has adopted a similar stance.

WRAB chief director At Stander defends the councils: "We have to start somewhere. Soweto is not ready for municipal status. It will have to prove its maturity by taking on additional responsibility through the Community Councils." He also claims that the UBCs collapsed more because of intimidation than through lack of support.

Rejoins Motlana: "It is the old story of looking for agitators and now intimidators rather than recognising the existence of real and legitimate grievances. Soweto may be ruled by the sjambok and the baton, but it will never be ruled with the co-operation and support of its citizens until government grants it municipal status and its citizens permanence."

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'Stop schools crisis or risk anarchy in black areas'

Sunday Times
9/10/77

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Committee of Ten has urged the Government to act quickly to avert anarchy in South Africa's black areas.

Dr Nthato Motlana appealed for a pledge of gradual change which he said could defuse the dangerous situation.

Children are either boycotting classes or have been shut out by the authorities.

According to a nationwide survey by a Johannesburg newspaper this week, more than 196 000 pupils and students are out of school.

In Soweto, about 500 teachers have backed the pupils in their protest against Bantu Education by resigning.

Commitment

"The Government must give a commitment to move away from Bantu Education," Dr Motlana said. "We realise it cannot be done overnight because of problems of financing, the teacher-pupil ratio, overcrowded classes, poorly qualified teachers and badly-equipped schools."

This year, while Soweto's education system was crumbling, the Committee of Ten offered to act as peace-makers between the pupils and the Government.

"But the Government never responded. All we were seeking was an announcement that within a certain time — two to three years — our education system would be completely different."

But, Dr Motlana said,

By Ivor Wilkins

time passed, attitudes hardened and demands increased. "The Government always offers too little too late," he said.

"However, I do believe there is still time to defuse the situation. This will depend on a commitment by the Government to remove the obvious inequalities in the system."

Dr Zac de Beer, Progressive Federal Party candidate for Parktown, Johannesburg, said the root of the problem lay in the feeling of the pupils that they were receiving second-class education.

"Nothing less will satisfy them than to believe that, within reason, they are getting the same sort of education as South African children of other groups.

Start

"Naturally it would not be possible to upgrade all black schools to full equality overnight.

"But, plainly, the way to start is to announce that the education of black children is to be put back where it belongs: With the provincial departments of education."

Neither the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, nor his deputy, Dr Andries Treurnicht, was available for comment at the weekend.

Vaal blacks show little interest in poll

RDM 12/10/77

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By S J WROTTESELEY
NOMINATIONS for South Africa's first community council elections, to be held in the Vaal Triangle on November 2, got off to a slow start yesterday with only a few candidates collecting nomination forms from Bantu Administration Board offices.

There were five inquiries about the elections at the Sharpeville office but at other offices, including Sebokeng zones 3, 12 and 13, there had been no inquiries at all.

There are 36 wards in

the election for the community council which will control all Vaal Triangle townships except Evaton. Evaton will have its own council.

Mr S M Koloseng, a former mayor of Sharpeville, put the low number of inquiries down to the fact that many candidates were still discussing setting up parties.

The Bantu Administration Boards have said they would neither encourage nor discourage parties.

Mr Koloseng said he was forming a party to

fight for the six Sharpeville seats.

His party might branch out into other townships in future elections, he said.

He hopes Mr George Thabe, president of the South African National Football Association, and certain Sharpeville Urban Bantu Council members will join his party.

Mr Koloseng said he believed the poll would be low because people would vote along ethnic lines. Those who did not have their own ethnic candidate would not vote, he said.



Police stand guard over an injured man after he was assaulted by mourners outside the Atteridgeville Cemetery, near Pretoria on Saturday. The injured man is said to be plainclothes policeman
Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

RDM 17/10/77

(336)

Man stoned after Scholar's funeral

Staff Reporter

A MAN, believed to be a plainclothes policeman, was stoned and injured on Saturday after the funeral of a scholar in Atteridgeville near Pretoria.

And hundreds of mourners had to walk home after youths stoned several buses outside the Atteridgeville Cemetery.

The incidents took place after the burial of Patrick Moloto, 14.

Patrick, a pupil at Seshego Primary School, was allegedly shot dead last weekend by a white official of the Bantu Af-

fairs Administration Board for the Central Transvaal.

Patrick was the son of an administration board policeman.

The Rand Daily Mail was told that the man who was attacked was Constable M. A. Mabule. He was

chased and stoned by a group of youths who then left him lying in the street. He was taken to Kalafong Hospital.

Yesterday the Divisional Commissioner of the Northern Transvaal police, Brigadier H. L. Abbott, said he did not know whether a policeman had been assaulted.

"It is possible the assault took place, but I do not know anything about it," Brigadier Abbott said.

A hospital spokesman said nobody called Mabule was admitted to the hospital on Saturday.

While Mr Mabule was being assaulted, Putco buses and an African Bus Service bus were stoned. An attempt was made to set the ABS bus on fire.

Mourners, who travelled in the buses to the cemetery, had to walk home. The buses drove off quickly after the windows had been shattered by stones. A spokesman for Putco

in Pretoria said four buses were stoned. After the incidents, Putco buses were not allowed into the township.

By the time armed policemen arrived at the cemetery, the youths had disappeared.

The funeral service started at the Atteridgeville Anglican Church where Patrick had been a server. The service was conducted by Reverend John Tsebe.

A wagon, pulled by Atteridgeville students, carried the coffin from the church to the cemetery. Saso and BPC members and local students were pallbearers.



Youths pictured stoning a bus outside the Atteridgeville cemetery on Saturday after the funeral of a local student.



Debris strewn across an Atteridgeville street yesterday after groups of youths went on a rampage by disrupting school classes, looting, arson, and stone-throwing.

Looting, arson in township

PRETORIA — A restaurant and a car belong to the Mayor of Atteridgeville, and Saulsville, Rev E. Sibanyoni, were among the targets of stone throwing, looting and arson as youths went on the rampage in the townships near here yesterday.

The other targets were a cinema, Saulsville Post Office, a beerhall and bottle stores, a bank agency and trucks.

Saulsville Post Office, the only one remaining in the township since Atteridgeville's post office was gutted during last year's unrest, was stoned, forcing the staff to flee for their lives.

The Mayor's car, which was parked outside a shop had its rear window smashed. Mr Sibanyoni estimated the damage to be about R2 000.

At some other parts of the township stone-throwing youths fought it out with police, but nobody was hurt. — DDC.

Stock-still—Strength

Stock-still, adj., ea emeng a sa si-sinyeha.
Stoical, adj., e sa rateng ho utloa thabo kapa bohloko.
Stoicism, n., ho se utloa thabo kapa bohloko.
Stoker, n., mobesi oa mollo koloing ea mollo, kapa sekepeng.
Stolid, adj., e sethoto.
Stomach, n., moholu, mpa; 1st *stomach of a ruminant*, moholu; 2nd, qaati; 3rd, nthane, nšōthoa-ne; 4th, leshoele, ntō-ea-lehanya; *an inclination*, takatso; *to*

Storming, n., ho nēhella motse, ho phahla tsa cona.
Stormy, adj., e sefelo.
Story, n., a *narration*, qaqiso; *fiction*, tšomo; a *fib*, tlae, metlae.
Stout, adj., *corpulent*, e tenya; *va-liant*, e senatla, e tilieng.
Stove, n., lefo la tšepe la ho phaha lijo.
Stow, v., *to arrange and pack*, ho lōkusa lintho hore li koallloe.
Straggle, v., *to rove*, ho sōlla, le-lera.
Straight, adj., e lōkileng, e sa kholo-

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lla, o-
force, ho
the great
a ka ho
anyo; to
isa; n.,
e kholō;
nonye-
tšesane,
oa metso
mabeli;
ietso, ho
e, e ma-
seng ea
e, moli-
fenetha,
isten, ho
to punish,
ntoeng,

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Strengthen—Stutter

Strengthen, v., *to add strength to*, ho natlafatsa, matlafatsa, tisa; *to grow stronger*, ho matlafala; *to get better in health*, ho thusēha.
Strenuous, adj., *eager*, e phehang, e tšesang.
Stress, n., matla.
Stretch, v., *to cause to expand*, ho otōlla; *to draw out*, ho alatsa, nanabetsa; *to become stretched out*, ho otōlōha; *to stretch out the hand*, ho nanabetsa letsoho; *to stretch out the legs*, ho takalatsa enaoto; *to stretch oneself*, ho nana-bōlōha; n., *an extension*, kotlōlōho; a *stretch of land*, sebaka sa naha.
Strew, v., ho hasa, hasanya.
Strict, adj., e eang ka molao.
Stride, n., bohato bo boletlele; v., ho hata khato e sephara.
Strife, n., khang, phapang.
Strike, v., *to hit*, ho ota, bata, ja-bēla; *to sound (as a bell)*, ho lla (ha tšepe); *to cause to sound*, ho leisa; *to surprise*, ho makatsa, ho lenōsa; *to refuse to work*, ho hana ho sebe-tsa; *to strike hands with*, ho tisa tumellano ka ho nēana matsoho; *to strike out*, ho hlakōla, *stricken in years*, ea hōllileng habōlo.
Striking, adj., e nakatsang.
String, n., a cord, khole, leqhocele, leratsoana, mohala; a *line of things*, mokoloko.
Strip, v., *to make bare or naked*, ho hlōbōlisa, sōlisa; *to divest oneself of clothe*, ho hlōbōla itsōlisa; *to deprive*, ho amoeba, tlatapa; *to pull off*, ho tōsa.
Stripe, n., motake, morōto.
Stripling, n., mohlankanyana.
Strive, v., *to endeavor*, ho pheella, leka ka matla, hahamala; *to labour hard*, ho iketsetsa, ho kikitšela; *to contend*, ho tšebana, ho

Structure, n., a building, mohaho, khaho; *the form*, sebōpeho.
Struggle, v., *to strive*, ho leka ka matla, ho pheella; *to use violent efforts*, ho loana; n., *great efforts*, phelelo e kholō, teko e matla; a *contest*, moa, qabang.
Strut, v., ho tsamaea ka bokakō.
Stubble, n., seite.
Stubbora, adj., e hanang, e ikhantsang, e manganga.
Stud, n., button, konopo ea hempe.
Stud, n., *of horses*, mohlape oa lipere tsa lipoho tse tsaleng.
Student, n., moithuti, morutua.
Studious, adj., ea ratang ho ithuta.
Study, v., ho ithuta; ho ineela ho ithuta; n., *an application of the mind*, ho ithuta; a *branch of learning*, thuto, lithuto; a *room*, kamore eo mothō a ithutelang ho eona.
Stuff, n., any materials, ntho eo mesebetsi efe le efe e entsoeng ka eona; *the stuff of which the clothes are made*, qhai, lesela la ho etsa likōbo; *your clothes are made of good stuff*, liaparo tsa hao li entsoe ka lesela le letle; v., *to fill very full*, ho tlatša habōlo; *to crowd*, ho patša, patšana.
Stuffing, n., seo ntho e tlatsoeng (mohlolieng) ka sona.
Stumble, v., *to make a false step*, ho khetsemela, khopjora; *to slide into error*, ho lahleha, kholōha; *to cause to stumble*, ho khopisa.
Stumbling-block, n., khopiso, kholōkholōheho.
Stump, n., kutu; v., *to lop*, ho sēta.
Stun, v., ho libanya; *to be stunned*, ho ēa le mail -li.
Stunt, v., ho hanela ho ata kapa ho hōla.
Stuntedness, n., leripa.

MORIJA PRINTING WORKS



BISHOP TUTU

**Tutu plea: fight
drunkenness** D.D.
18/10/7

Bishop Tutu said blacks

[illegible]

A representative of the SSRC told the meeting "they must forget about teaching in Soweto. We cannot see how supporters of Bantu Education can work in the system we envisage." — SAPA.

despair at not having any black representation in parliament. 14
Debate was postponed as the M.A. appointed a recess committee to
examine the implications of self-government. The committee was
under the chairmanship of Mantanzima.

The committee had talks with Verwoerd and de Wet Nel (Minister of Bantu Administration and Development) in late 1961, and received the go-ahead to draft a constitution. During these talks, Verwoerd apparently made it clear that there could not be a multiracial state in the Transkei. He also tried to talk

Mantanzima into increasing the number of elected members in the
TTA as Mantanzima had favored a larger, Chiefly majority than
was to eventually be the case.

Driver knocked cold in stoning

Staff Reporter

A TRUCK driver was knocked unconscious near Potgietersrus yesterday when black schoolchildren massed in Mahawelerenge village, throwing stones at each other and at passing vehicles.

This was said last night by the chief of the SA riot police, Major-General David Kriel. The driver, he said, was last night still unconscious and doctors said he might have to undergo an emergency operation.

The van of a Mr Britz was also stoned. Police arrested five youths.

Police in the Eastern Transvaal are investigating an incident in which arsonists threw burning cloth through a headmaster's office window at a school in Bushbuckridge.

In Alice 400 scholars of the Amabela High School refused to attend school and massed in the street after the principal ordered them to leave the school premises.

Five youths were arrested after a passing vehicle was stoned.

In other developments:

- The Pretoria townships of Atteridgeville and Saulsville were yesterday hit by the worst class boycotts in three months as all the local schools joined the post-primary schools in the stay-away.

- In Maritzburg, an arsonist set fire to the Tukuza Primary School in the Upper Tugela Area. The principal's office and a storeroom were razed, causing R5 000 damage.

- The KwaZulu department of education has decided to close the Kwa-Dlangezwa High School near Empangeni for the second time this year, following a spate of unrest at the school over the past few months.

- Students at all the post-primary schools in Mdantsane, Ciskei, have decided not to return to their classes following a decision by the local student body last Friday to boycott the system of Bantu Education.

STAR

19/10/77

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Youths disrupt township classes

Bands of Mamelodi youths carrying sticks and belts went around the township disrupting classes at several schools earlier today.

By 8.30 am hundreds of pupils could be seen moving in various directions in the township after classes had been disrupted at Tshwane Higher Primary School, Monare Higher Primary School, Tlakokoane Lower Primary School and Botlhabatsatsi Lower Primary School.

At Mamelodi High School pupils could be seen milling around the premises or standing idly in groups.

The situation was similar at the nearby Ribane Laka Secondary School.

At 8.35 am youths pelted a baker's delivery vehicle with stones as it crossed the intersection near Mamelodi High School. The driver sped through the missiles and there was no apparent damage to the van.

Meanwhile, at a meeting on Monday, the students' representative council in the township resolved that no pupil should sit for end-of-year examinations.

BOYCOTT

Pupils at Mamelodi High School said today they had decided to boycott the final examinations due to start tomorrow.

They said the boycott would continue until Bantu Education had been scrapped and "our student leaders are released or charged."

The principal of the high school said yesterday pupils were preparing themselves for the exams.

Police were seen patrolling the township earlier today.

Brigadier H. L. Abbott, divisional commissioner of police for the Northern Transvaal, said today five youths between the ages of 12 and 14 were arrested during unrest near Potgietersrus yesterday.

Students on rampage at school

Vereeniging Bureau

Hundreds of students at the Lekoa-Shandu High School in Sharpeville went on the rampage this morning smashing windows and stoning a delivery truck.

The principal, Mr. J. Makhokolo, said students wrote slogans on blackboards in the classrooms. Some said: "Away with Bantu Education." "We will not write examinations." "All teachers resign by Friday."

This morning at 9:45 during the morning break the students started making a lot of noise and chanting slogans.

STONED

"When we went to them, we found they had stoned a soft drink delivery truck. We battled to get them back into their classrooms, but eventually they all went."

"Some stayed outside, however, and one threw a stone into one of the classrooms."

"Then the other students ran out and started stoning the school building. Luckily nobody was hurt, but 42 window panes were smashed and part of one of the prefabricated classrooms was also broken down," said Mr. Makhokolo.

"Then the situation calmed down and he called an assembly in the school yard. But stones showered down from another part of the school, and the students ran away."

"I understand two students were arrested," he said.

Police with dogs eventually dispersed the students.

New Soweto council

PRETORIA — The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, announced last night the establishment of a community council for Soweto, with the first election to be held in February.

Mr Botha said the coun-

cil would involve the community and leaders of Soweto to a greater extent in the management of their local affairs.

The council would be a legally founded body to act as a link between the Soweto residents and the authorities. — DDC.

Rabbi—Ransom

Rabbit, n., phoofole e tšeanang le munda, empa e nyenyane ho oona.
Rabble, n., mahoo-hoo.
Rabid, adj., furious, e halefeng; mad, e hlanyang.
Race, n., a contest in running, peiso, lebeiso; n., plur., races; peiso ea lipere; v., to run quickly, ho matha ka lebelo; to run a race, ho beisa.
Race, n., a family or stock, motuta, moloko, morabe, lebepe.
Racket, v., to make a noise, ho etsa lerata.
Radiance and radiance, n., khanya, phatimo.
Radiate, v., to shine, ho benya, khanya, phatima.
Radical, adj., arising from the root, ea moiso; constitutional, ea thahaho; complete, e tšeng, e phele-hileng; the root of a word, moiso oa puo, oa lentsoe.
Raft, n., sehleka, lekao.
Raft, n., sefate sa ho feta ntle; to put up the rafters of a house, ho feta ntle.
Leharasoa, lerantha, sela-

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cease raining, ho sa, ho emisa; the rain is stopping, lea sa; the rain has stopped, le sele, le emisise; it is raining heavily, pula e na molubela, ea phukumetša.
Raise, v., to lift up, ho phatamisa, nyolla, tsosa, keketolla, rapella; to erect, ho emisa.
Rally, v., to collect and put in order, ho bokella, ho phutha batho ba qhalaneng nteeng; to recover strength, ho thusela; to recover energy and hope, ho tsoba mahlalelo, ho khotahala.
Raisin, n., morara o omisitsoeng, lehangane.
Rake, n., tool, mosobetsi o mentsi a tšepa, ho bokella, reke.
Rant, n., a male sheep, pheleu.
Rant, v., to strike, ho thula; to thrust in, ho hlakola, apella.
Ramble, v., ho sola, ho hahla-thela, lelana.
Ramification, n., lekala, lekalana.
Ramify, v., ho etsa makala a mangata, hlomela, arohana ka makala.
Ramrod, n., thupa ea tšepa ea ho hlakola sethunya, laestoko.
Rancid, adj., e bosula, e putieng.
Rancour, n., hlōnomo, lōnya, lisua.
Random, n., at random, fela, ka ho se hlakomele.
Range, n., a row, mokoloko, lena-neo; a kitchen apparatus, ntho ea ho pheha lijo; the distance to which a gun can shoot, sebaka sa ho beisa ha sethunya; v., to put in a row, ho kolokisa; to range, ho sola.
Rank, adj., musty, e bosula, e nkhang hamphe.
Rank, adj., vigorous, e matla; strong in growth, e melang ka matla.
Rank, n., a line, mokoloko, lena-neo, molao; a degree of dignity, setena, tulo.
Ransack, v., to search thoroughly, ho batlisa; to pillage, ho hapa.
Ransom, n., topollo, tefelo; v., ho loppola, loela, lefela, namola.

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Rap—Rear

Rap, n., kokoto; v., ho kokota.
Rapacious, adj., e meharo, e rang ho hapa.
Rape, n., peto ea mosali.
Rapid, adj., e phakisanang, akofang, e lebelo.
Rapids, n., plur., phororo.
Rapine, n., khapo.
Rapt, to be rapt, v., ho nkua ke moea, ho nkeloa moeang, ho tsota haholo.
Rapture, n., tsoto e kholo.
Rare, adj., scarce, ea bohlokoa, e hlokoang; not dense, e sa tseta-nang, e qalikaneng.
Rarely, v., to become thinner, ho qalikanya.
Rarely, adv., ka mohlomong, e seng hangata.
Rareness, and rarity, n., ntho ea mohlomong, seole.
Rascal, n., molotsana.
Rase, v., to level with the ground, ho helesa ho isa faše (ho sa siue letho).
Rash, adj., e tatang, e mafolo-folo, e potlakang ho feta tekanyo.
Rash, n., an eruption, lekhopho, khophole; to have a rash, ho khophoha.
Rashness, n., tato, mafolo-folo a sethoto.
Rasp, n., raspere; v., ho feila ka raspere.
Rasberry, n., monokotsoai oa basali.
Rat, n., letsoetle.
Rate, n., a tax, letheho; a price fixed, theko e beisoeng ntho e itseng; v., to estimate, ho lekanya, lekanyetša.
Rate, v., to chide, ho khalemela ka thara.
Rather, adv., ho feta kamo, ho e-na le.
Ratify, v., ho tisa, netefatsa, paka.
Ration, n., a fixed allowance of food, bongata ba lijo tsee motho a li fuoang ka tsatsi le leng le leng.
Rational, adj., e etsoang ka khallo.
Rattle, v., to produce quickly repeated sounds, ho etsa lerata ka ho shohlomanya lintlo.
Ravage, v., ho senya, timetša; n., tšenyō, tšenyehelo.
Rave, v., to wander in mind, ho phofa, pōta; to talk irrational, ho bua ho se boimamelo, ka bothoto.
Ravel, v., to become entangled, ho rata, rareha, thabeha; to unravel out, ho rarolla, thabolla.
Raven, n., motuta oa lekhoa.
Ravenous, adj., voracious, e meharo; to eat ravenously, ho futa, futata, ho ja ka meharo.
Ravine, n., khoblo e tebileng.
Ravish, v., to fill with delight, ho thabisa haholo, ho tataa thabo; to violate, ho betsa mosali.
Ravishment, n., great delight, thabo, thabiso e kholo.
Raw, adj., not cooked, e tala, e sa phoang; not altered from its natural state, e tala; raw man, motho ea tala; cold, damp weather, e hatsengeng ke mongobo.
Rawness, n., uncooked, botala, ho se butsoe, ho se phehoe.
Ray, n., of light, lehlaseli.
Razor, n., lehare.
Reach, v., to touch, to attain, ho honyella, fuyella, fihlela, (ntho); to stretch out the hand, ho nana-beta; to stretch out the hand in order to attain a thing, ho nana-bela, hlaletsa.
Read, v., ho bala; well read, ea ruthehileng.
Readable, adj., e ka baloang.
Reader, n., mali kapa mobali.
Readily, adv., kapele, ka boithatelo.
Readiness, n., boithatelo, boitokiso; to be in readiness, ho ipakanya, qahama.
Ready, adj., e lokileng, ithatelang, itokisiteng; to make ready, ho itokisa.
Real, adj., ea sebele, ea 'nete.
Reality, n., sebele, 'nete, ho leng teng.
Realise, v., to see clearly, ho bonetša; to convert into money, ho fetolela ntho chelele.
Really, adv., ka 'nete, ka sebele; inter., really! eu!
Realm, n., 'muso.
Reap, v., to cut with a sickle, ho hela; to gather the crop, ho koluta; to receive as a reward, ho amohela, (fig.) ho kotulla.
Reaping, n., korulo.
Rear, n., that which is behind, e morao; the last, ea morao; rear-line, mola oa getello oa masole a

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No. 2131

21 October 1977

WESTERN TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATED AT POTCHEFSTROOM, CARLETONVILLE, FOCHVILLE, KOSTER, VENTERSDORP, LICHTENBURG, ZEERUST, SWARTRUGGENS, BIESIESVLEI, SANNIESHOF, DELAREYVILLE, COLIGNY, OTTOSDAL, CHRISTIANA, SCHWEIZER-RENEKE, WITPOORT, KLERKSDORP, STILFONTEIN, ORKNEY, HARTBEESFONTEIN, WOLMARANSSTAD, LEEUDORINGSTAD, MAKWASSIE AND BLOEMHOF

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), do hereby—

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Bantu residential areas or any other person who is required or obliged to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, shall with effect from 1 February 1978, pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the Superintendent of the Bantu residential area in which the property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules A to D inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal, under the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the above-mentioned Act, the regulations specified in Schedule E hereto, with effect from 1 February 1978.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A1/3/2/13/8)

TARIFF OF CHARGES

ANNEXURE A

SITE RENT

1 Site rent per site per month	R
(1) Klerksdorp.....	6,50
(2) Carletonville and Stilfontein.....	6,00
(3) Potchefstroom.....	5,50
(4) Orkney and Lichtenburg.....	4,50
(5) Wolmaransstad, Bloemhof, Leeudoringstad, Makwassie, Swarttruggens, Zeerust, Koster, Ventersdorp and Fochville.....	4,00
(6) Christiana, Schweizer-Reneke, Delareyville, Sannieshof, Biesiesvlei, Hartbeesfontein and Ottosdal.....	3,20
(7) Witpoort.....	1,50
(8) Coligny.....	3,20

No. 2131

21 Oktober 1977

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WES - TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE - ADMINISTRATION.—HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE GELEë TE POTCHEFSTROOM, CARLETONVILLE, FOCHVILLE, KOSTER, VENTERSDORP, LICHTENBURG, ZEERUST, SWARTRUGGENS, BIESIESVLEI, SANNIESHOF, DELAREYVILLE, COLIGNY, OTTOSDAL, CHRISTIANA, SCHWEIZER-RENEKE, WITPOORT, KLERKSDORP, STILFONTEIN, ORKNEY, HARTBEESFONTEIN, WOLMARANSSTAD, LEEUDORINGSTAD, MAKWASSIE EN BLOEMHOF

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde Bantoewoongebied of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalings van die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, by die kantoor van die superintendent van die Bantoewoongebied waarin die eiendom geleë is, met ingang van 1 Februarie 1978 aan bogemelde Raad die gelde soos uiteengesit in Bylae A tot en met D hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie, vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie, gesondheids-geneeskundige en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelewer of ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aan bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is;

(b) herroep hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 22 (3) (f) van bogenoemde Wet, die regulasies vermeld in Bylae E hiervan, met ingang vanaf 1 Februarie 1978.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A1/3/2/13/8)

TARIEF VAN GELDE

BYLAE A

PERSEELHUUR

1. Woonperseel per perseel per maand:	R
(1) Klerksdorp.....	6,50
(2) Carletonville en Stilfontein.....	6,00
(3) Potchefstroom.....	5,50
(4) Orkney en Lichtenburg.....	4,50
(5) Wolmaransstad, Bloemhof, Leeudoringstad, Makwassie, Swarttruggens, Zeerust, Koster, Ventersdorp en Fochville.....	4,00
(6) Christiana, Schweizer-Reneke, Delareyville, Sannieshof, Biesiesvlei, Hartbeesfontein en Ottosdal.....	3,20
(7) Witpoort.....	1,50
(8) Coligny.....	3,20

ANNEXURE B HOUSE RENT

The following house rentals shall be payable in addition to the site rent in terms of Annexure A. The rentals are payable per house or per room, as the case may be, per month in the following Bantu residential areas:

	R	
1. Biesiesvlei Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) 2-roomed house.....	1,78	
(2) 3-roomed house.....	2,64	
(3) 4-roomed house.....	3,52	
2. Bloemhof Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) 4-roomed house.....	2,89	
(2) 3-roomed house.....	2,29	
3. Carletonville-Khutsong Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) 2-roomed house.....	1,75	
(2) 3-roomed house.....	2,10	
(3) 4-roomed house.....	2,35	
(4) 4-roomed semi-detached house.....	2,15	
(5) 5-roomed house.....	2,65	
4. Coligny Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) NE 51/19 type house.....	2,53	
(2) NE 52/9 type house.....	3,73	
(3) NE 51/6 type house.....	4,54	
(4) NE 51/12A type house.....	3,33	
5. Fochville Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) 2-roomed house.....	2,00	
(2) 4-roomed semi-detached house.....	3,55	
6. Hartbeesfontein Bantu Residential Area:		
4-roomed house.....	3,75	
7. Klerksdorp Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) Type A house, 3 rooms, complete, detached.....	3,42	
(2) Type E house, 3 rooms, complete, semi-detached.....	3,42	
(3) Type H house, 3 rooms, without bathroom, detached.....	3,42	
(4) Type G house, 2 rooms, complete semi-detached.....	2,28	
(5) House: 3 rooms with kitchen and bathroom on sites X311 to X320.....	3,10	
(6) Type 51/6A house, 4 rooms.....	2,64	
8. Koster Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) 2-roomed house.....	1,99	
(2) 3-roomed house.....	2,90	
9. Leeudoringstad Bantu Residential Area:		
	Sub-Economic	Economic
	R	R
(1) N48/6(A), 3 rooms, detached house.....	2,15	4,50
(2) N48/8, 2 rooms, detached house.....	1,75	2,21
(3) N48/9, 2 rooms, semi-detached house.....	1,10	2,30
(4) N48/11, 1 room, semi-detached house, without stove.....	0,40	0,85
10. Lichtenburg Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) Old Bantu Residential Area, per room: R1,80 per month		
(2) Bokhutso Bantu Residential Area:		
(a) House on sites 1-47, 49-59, 61-168 and 172 to 205 inclusive:		
(i) 2-roomed house.....	4,25	
(ii) 4-roomed house.....	5,55	
(b) House on all other residential sites:		
(i) 2-roomed house.....	3,85	
(ii) 3-roomed house.....	4,42	
(iii) 4-roomed house.....	4,84	
11. Makwasie Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) NE 52/9, 2-roomed house.....	1,36	
(2) NE 52/9, 3-roomed house.....	2,10	
(3) NE 52/9, 4-roomed house.....	2,67	
(4) NE 59/14, 4-roomed house, semi-detached.....	2,67	
(5) NE 59/14, 2-roomed, semi-detached house.....	1,36	
12. Orkney Bantu Residential Area:		
(1) NE 51/30A, 200, 3-roomed, semi-detached houses.....	1,86	
(2) NE 51/6A, 250, 4-roomed houses.....	2,51	
(3) NE 51/6A, 153, 4-roomed houses.....	3,12	
(4) Type A, 60, 2-roomed houses.....	2,55	
(5) Type B, 240, 3-roomed houses.....	3,12	

BYLAE B HUISHUUR

Die volgende huishuurgelde is betaalbaar hykomend by perseelhuur ingevolge Bylae A. Die gelde is betaalbaar per huis of per kamer, na gelang van die geval, per maand, in die volgende Bantoewoongebiede:

	R	
1. Biesiesvlei-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) 2-vertrekhuus.....	1,78	
(2) 3-vertrekhuus.....	2,64	
(3) 4-vertrekhuus.....	3,52	
2. Bloemhof-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) 4-vertrekhuus.....	2,89	
(2) 3-vertrekhuus.....	2,29	
3. Carletonville-Khutsong-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) 2-vertrekhuus.....	1,75	
(2) 3-vertrekhuus.....	2,10	
(3) 4-vertrekhuus.....	2,35	
(4) 4-vertrekskakeelhuus.....	2,15	
(5) 5-vertrekhuus.....	2,65	
4. Coligny-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) NE 51/19-tipe huis.....	2,53	
(2) NE 52/9-tipe huis.....	3,73	
(3) NE 51/6-tipe huis.....	4,54	
(4) NE 51/12A-tipe huis.....	3,33	
5. Fochville-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) 2-vertrekhuus.....	2,00	
(2) 4-vertrekskakeelhuus.....	3,55	
6. Hartbeesfontein-Bantoewoongebied:		
4-vertrekhuus.....	3,75	
7. Klerksdorp-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) A-tipe huis, 3 vertrekke, volledig, vrystaande.....	3,42	
(2) E-tipe huis, 3 vertrekke, volledig, halfvrystaande.....	3,42	
(3) H-tipe huis, 3 vertrekke sonder badkamer, vrystaande.....	3,42	
(4) G-tipe huis, 2 vertrekke, volledig, halfvrystaande.....	2,28	
(5) Huis: 3 kamers met kombuis en badkamer op Persele X311 tot X320.....	3,10	
(6) 51/6A-tipe huis, 4 vertrekke.....	2,64	
8. Koster-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) 2-vertrekhuus.....	1,99	
(2) 3-vertrekhuus.....	2,90	
9. Leeudoringstad-Bantoewoongebied:		
	Sub-Economic	Economic
	R	R
(1) N48/6(A), 3 vertrekke, vrystaande huis.....	2,15	4,50
(2) N48/8, 2 vertrekke, vrystaande huis.....	1,75	2,21
(3) N48/9, 2 vertrekke, halfvrystaande huis.....	1,10	2,30
(4) N48/11, 1 vertrek, halfvrystaande huis, sonder stoof.....	0,40	0,85
10. Lichtenburg-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) Ou-Bantoewoongebied, per vertrek.....	1,80	
(2) Bokhutso-Bantoewoongebied:		
(a) Huse op Persele 1-47, 49-59, 61-168 en 172 tot en met 205:		
(i) 2-vertrekhuus.....	4,25	
(ii) 4-vertrekhuus.....	5,55	
(b) Huse op alle ander woonpersele:		
(i) 2-vertrekhuus.....	3,85	
(ii) 3-vertrekhuus.....	4,42	
(iii) 4-vertrekhuus.....	4,84	
11. Makwasie-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) NE 52/9, 2-vertrekhuus.....	1,36	
(2) NE 52/9, 3-vertrekhuus.....	2,10	
(3) NE 52/9, 4-vertrekhuus.....	2,67	
(4) NE 59/14, 4-vertrekskakeelhuus.....	2,67	
(5) NE 59/14, 2-vertrekskakeelhuus.....	1,36	
12. Orkney-Bantoewoongebied:		
(1) NE 51/30A, 200, 3-vertrekskakeelhuise.....	1,86	
(2) NE 51/6A, 250, 4-vertrekhuise.....	2,51	
(3) NE 51/6A, 153, 4-vertrekhuise.....	3,12	
(4) A-tipe, 60, 2-vertrekhuise.....	2,55	
(5) B-tipe, 240, 3-vertrekhuise.....	3,12	

13. Ottosdal Bantu Residential Area:

	R
(1) 2-roomed house.....	1,85
(2) 3-roomed house.....	2,42
(3) 4-roomed house.....	3,16

14. Potchefstroom Bantu Residential Area:

(1) House with 3 rooms or less.....	1,95
(2) 4-roomed house.....	2,78
(3) House with 5 rooms or more.....	5,90

15. Stilfontein Bantu Residential Area:

(1) Type A, 2-roomed, semi-detached house.....	1,40
(2) Type B, 3-roomed, semi-detached house.....	2,10
(3) Type C, 4-roomed, semi-detached house.....	2,80
(4) Type D, 4-roomed house with bathroom.....	3,34

16. Swartruggens Bantu Residential Area:

(1) 2-roomed house.....	1,30
(2) 3-roomed house.....	1,80

17. Ventersdorp Bantu Residential Area:

2-roomed house.....	1,50
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18. Wolmaransstad Bantu Residential Area: Houses erected with funds obtained from the Department of Community Development:

(1) NE 52/9A, 4-roomed house.....	3,52
(2) NE 51/6, 4-roomed house.....	2,58
(3) NE 52/9, 2-roomed house.....	1,20
(4) NE 52/9, 3-roomed house.....	1,70
(5) NE 52/9, 4-roomed house.....	2,20

19. Zeerust Bantu Residential Area: Houses erected with funds obtained from the Department of Community Development:

(1) 2-roomed house with latrine.....	1,10
(2) 2-roomed house (letting scheme).....	1,56
(3) 2-roomed house (selling scheme).....	1,11

ANNEXURE C

1. Trading sites and buildings:

Rentals payable per site and building referred to in regulation 23 of Chapter 3 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, as amended by Government Notice R. 764, dated 7 May 1976.

2. Lodger's permit:

Fees payable as may be prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 20 (2) (e) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

3. Accommodation permit:

Fees payable as may be prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 19 (4) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

4. Supervision fees:

Fees payable as may be prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 13 (8) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

5. Duplicate documents:

Fees payable as may be prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 22 of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968.

6. Church site:

Rentals payable as determined in respect of site rent in Annexure A for the Bantu Residential Area concerned.

7. Community halls, sport and recreation grounds:

Rentals and deposits in respect of community halls, sport and recreation ground payable as may be prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 4 of Chapter 5 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

8. Cemetery and exhumation fees:

8.1 Cemetery fees as prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 13 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

8.2 Exhumation and opening of graves: The fees payable as prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 41 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

9. Water and electricity:

Supply of water and electricity to sites/buildings where meters have been installed. The tariffs applicable in the municipal area concerned.

13. Ottosdal-Bantoewoongebied:

	R
(1) 2-vertrekhuus.....	1,85
(2) 3-vertrekhuus.....	2,42
(3) 4-vertrekhuus.....	3,16

14. Potchefstroom-Bantoewoongebied:

(1) Huis met 3 of minder vertreke.....	1,95
(2) 4-vertrekhuus.....	2,78
(3) Huis met 5 of meer vertreke.....	5,90

15. Stilfontein-Bantoewoongebied:

(1) Tipe A, 2-vertrekskakelhuus.....	1,40
(2) Tipe B, 3-vertrekskakelhuus.....	2,10
(3) Tipe C, 4-vertrekskakelhuus.....	2,80
(4) Tipe D, 4-vertrekhuus met badkamer.....	3,34

16. Swartruggens-Bantoewoongebied:

(1) 2-vertrekhuus.....	1,30
(2) 3-vertrekhuus.....	1,80

17. Ventersdorp-Bantoewoongebied:

2-vertrekhuus.....	1,50
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18. Wolmaransstad-Bantoewoongebied: Huise opgerig met fondse verkry van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou:

(1) NE 52/9A, 4-vertrekhuus.....	3,52
(2) NE 51/6, 4-vertrekhuus.....	2,58
(3) NE 52/9, 2-vertrekhuus.....	1,20
(4) NE 52/9, 3-vertrekhuus.....	1,70
(5) NE 52/9, 4-vertrekhuus.....	2,20

19. Zeerust-Bantoewoongebied: Huise opgerig met fondse verkry van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou:

(1) 2-vertrekhuus met latrine.....	1,10
(2) 2-vertrekhuus (verhuurskema).....	1,56
(3) 2-vertrekhuus (verkoopskema).....	1,11

BYLAE C

1. Handelspersele en geboue:

Huurgelde betaalbaar per perseel en gebou per maand ingevolge regulasie 23 van Hoofstuk 3 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing R. 764 van 7 Mei 1976.

2. Losseerspermit:

Gelde betaalbaar soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf ingevolge regulasie 20 (2) (e) van Hoofstuk 2 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

3. Verblyfpermit:

Gelde betaalbaar soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf ingevolge regulasie 19 (4) van Hoofstuk 2 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

4. Toesiggeld:

Gelde betaalbaar soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf ingevolge regulasie 13 (8) van Hoofstuk 2 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

5. Duplikaatdokumente:

Gelde betaalbaar soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf ingevolge regulasie 22 van Hoofstuk 2 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

6. Kerkperseel:

Huurgelde betaalbaar gebaseer op perseelhuur soos vermeld in Bylae A ten opsigte van die betrokke Bantoewoongebied.

7. Gemeenskapsale, sport- en ontspanningsterreine:

Huurgeld en deposito vir huur van gemeenskapsale, sport- en ontspanningsterreine betaalbaar soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf ingevolge regulasie 4 van Hoofstuk 5 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

8. Begraafplaas- en opgrawingsgelde:

8.1 Begraafplaasgelde soos voorgeskryf deur die Raad ingevolge regulasie 13 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

8.2 Opgraving van lyke en oopmaak van grafte: Gelde soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf ingevolge regulasie 41 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

9. Water en elektrisiteit:

Lewering van water en elektrisiteit aan persele/geboue waar meters geïnstalleer is: Die tariewe wat in die betrokke munisipale gebied van toepassing is.

10. Additional services:

(1) Sanitation:

A minimum of 45c per additional receptacle per month, or more, as may be prescribed by the Board.

(2) Refuse disposal:

A minimum of 30c per additional refuse bin per month, or more, as may be prescribed by the Board.

11. Rentals payable in addition to site rent in terms of Annexure A, in respect of houses acquired by the Board:

A monthly rental determined on interest, redemption, loss of rent, maintenance and insurance at a rate determined in terms of regulation 14 (4) and (5) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June, 1968 plus interest at prevailing rates of interest.

12. Transfer of documents:

A minimum of 75c, or more, as prescribed by the Board.

ANNEXURE D

PERMANENT ACCOMMODATION IN BANTU HOSTEL PER PERSON

	Per month R	Per week R	Per day R
1. Furnished hostels:			
(1) Klerksdorp, Stilfontein, Carletonville, Potchefstroom, Orkney and Fochville.....	4,00	1,00	0,25
(2) All other Bantu residential areas excluding Coligny and Ottosdal...	3,00	0,80	0,15
(3) Coligny and Ottosdal.....	2,25	0,70	0,12
2. Unfurnished hostels:			
(1) Klerksdorp, Stilfontein, Carletonville, Potchefstroom, Orkney and Fochville.....	2,70	0,75	0,15
(2) All other Bantu residential areas excluding Coligny and Ottosdal...	2,30	0,60	0,12
(3) Coligny and Ottosdal.....	2,00	0,50	0,10
3. Luxury hostel—Klerksdorp:			
(1) Single room.....	8,00	—	—
(2) Double room.....	6,50	—	—
	per person		
4. Potchefstroom Womans Hostel.....	8,00	—	—
	per room		

ANNEXURE E

REPEAL OF REGULATIONS

Government Notice 1403, dated 25 July 1975, is hereby repealed, with effect from 1 February 1978.

10. Addisionele dienste:

(1) Sanitasie:

Minimum van 45c per bykomstige emmer per maand, of meer, soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf.

(2) Vullisverwydering:

'n Minimum van 30c per bykomstige vullishouer per maand of meer, soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf.

11. Huurgelde betaalbaar bykomend tot perseelhuur ingevolge Bylae A ten opsigte van huise deur die Raad verkry:

'n Maandelikse huur bereken op rente, delging, huurverlies instandhouding en versekering teen 'n tarief bepaal ingevolge regulasie 14 (4) en (5) van Hoofstuk 2 van Goewernmentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 plus rente teen heersende rentekoers.

12. Oordrag van dokumente:

'n Minimum van 75c of meer soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf.

BYLAE D

PERMANENTE HUISVESTING IN BANTOETHUIS PER PERSOON

	Per maand R	Per week R	Per dag R
1. Toegeruste tehuse:			
(1) Klerksdorp, Stilfontein, Carletonville, Potchefstroom, Orkney en Fochville.....	4,00	1,00	0,25
(2) Alle ander Bantoewoongebiede behalwe Coligny en Ottosdal.....	3,00	0,80	0,15
(3) Coligny en Ottosdal.....	2,25	0,70	0,12
2. Tehuse sonder toerusting:			
(1) Klerksdorp, Stilfontein, Carletonville, Potchefstroom, Orkney en Fochville.....	2,70	0,75	0,15
(2) Alle ander Bantoewoongebiede behalwe Coligny en Ottosdal.....	2,30	0,60	0,12
(3) Coligny en Ottosdal.....	2,00	0,50	0,10
3. Luukse hostel—Klerksdorp:			
(1) Enkelkamer.....	8,00	—	—
(2) Dubbelkamer.....	6,50	—	—
	per persoon		
4. Potchefstroom Vroue Hostel.....	8,00	—	—
	per kamer		

BYLAE E

HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES

Goewernmentskennisgewing 1403 van 25 Julie 1975 word hierb herroep met ingang vanaf 1 Februarie 1978.

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 2150

21 October 1977

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY COUNCIL
FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS KNOWN
AS SOWETO

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of
Bantu Affairs, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister
of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of

**DEPARTMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
336 EN-ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 2150

21 Oktober 1977

INSTEELING VAN 'N GEMEENSKAPSRAD VIR
DIE STEDELIKE WOONGEBIEDE BEKEND AS
SOWETO

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van
Bantoesake, stel hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-
administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid

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the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for the urban residential areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A2/14/J8/1)

SCHEDULE

Urban residential area	Defined in Government Notice
Chiawelo.....	500 of 25 August 1961.
Dube.....	1639 of 7 November 1958.
Jabavu.....	1637 of 7 November 1958.
Mofolo.....	1638 of 7 November 1958.
Orlando.....	1636 of 7 November 1958.
Pimville-Klipspruit.....	669 of 14 May 1965.
South Western Township 1.....	501 of 25 August 1961.
South Western Township 2.....	502 of 25 August 1961.
South Western Township 3.....	1635 of 7 November 1958.
Hostel for Bantu Men.....	1698 of 1 November 1957.
Hostel for Bantu Men.....	984 of 12 June 1931.
Denver Hostel for Bantu Men...	1824 of 15 August 1952.

No. R. 2151

21 October 1977

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE WEST RAND BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby make on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto and declare that the said regulations shall apply to any community council referred to in section 2 (1) of the said Act, in the Bantu Affairs Administration area of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board referred to in section 2 (1) (a) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971).

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A2/14/2/J8/1)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Agent” means an agent appointed under regulation 23;

“Bantu Affairs Commissioner” means the person appointed Bantu Affairs Commissioner under section 2 (2) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);

“Board” means the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board established by section 2 (1) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with Government Notice 857 of 1973;

“Chief Director” means the Chief Director of the Board;

“committee” means any committee of the Community Council appointed under section 5 (1) (k) of the Act;

“Community Council” means the Community Council established under section 2 (1) of the Act and “Council” has a corresponding meaning;

“corrupt practice” means any of the offences of treating, undue influence, bribery and personation;

“electoral officer” means the electoral officer referred to in regulation 15 and includes an assistant electoral officer;

“identity document” means a reference book referred to in the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), and a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972);

hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), ’n gemeenskapsraad in vir die stedelike woongebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A2/14/J8/1)

BYLAE

Stedelike woongebied	Omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing
Chiawelo.....	500 van 25 Augustus 1961.
Dube.....	1639 van 7 November 1958.
Jabavu.....	1637 van 7 November 1958.
Mofolo.....	1638 van 7 November 1958.
Orlando.....	1636 van 7 November 1958.
Pimville-Klipspruit.....	669 van 14 Mei 1965.
Suidwestelike Bantoeoord 1.....	501 van 25 Augustus 1961.
Suidwestelike Bantoeoord 2.....	502 van 25 Augustus 1961.
Suidwestelike Bantoeoord 3.....	1635 van 7 November 1958.
Tehuis vir Bantoesake.....	1698 van 1 November 1957.
Tehuis vir Bantoesake.....	984 van 12 Junie 1931.
Denvertehuis vir Bantoesake....	1824 van 15 Augustus 1952.

No. R. 2151

21 Oktober 1977

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADEN IN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE WES-RANDSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD

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 11 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), die regulasies uit wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is en verklaar dat genoemde regulasies van toepassing is op enige gemeenskapsraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) van genoemde Wet, binne die Bantoesake-administrasiegebied van die Wes-Randse Bantoesake-administrasieraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971).

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A2/14/2/J8/1)

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK 1

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie Regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“Agent” ’n agent aangestel kragtens regulasie 23;

“Bantoesakekommissaris” die persoon aangestel as Bantoesakekommissaris, kragtens artikel 2 (2) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927);

“die Hoofwet” die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945);

“die Wet” die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);

“dorpsbestuurder” enige beampte aangewys kragtens artikel 22 van die Hoofwet en gelisensieer kragtens Goewermentskennisgewing 552 van 1958 om die stedelike woongebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, te bestuur, asook die behoorlik aangestelde en gelisensieerde adjunk en assistent van sodanige beampte;

“Gemeenskapsraad” die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet;

“geregistreerde bewoner” ’n persoon aan wie ’n perseel, woon-, tehuis- of losseorderspermit of ’n sertifikaat van bewoning kragtens die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor ’n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede vervat in die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 1968 uitgereik is, die eggenote van ’n persoon aan wie sodanige perseel- of woonpermit of sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is, indien haar naam op sodanige permit of sertifikaat verskyn, en

"illegal practice" means any of the offences created by regulations 58, 59 and 60;

"member" means a member of the Community Council;

"registered occupier" means a person to whom a site, residential, hostel or lodger's permit or certificate of occupation has been issued in terms of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters contained in the Schedule to Government Notice R. 1036 of 1968, the wife of any person to whom such a site or residential permit or certificate of occupation has been issued if her name appears on such permit or certificate and any person to whom the township manager has issued a permit permitting him to occupy any approved dwelling on any church, school or institutional site and the wife of such person if her name appears on such permit;

"Secretary of the Community Council" means the person appointed or employed as such by the Community Council under section 5 (1) (i) of the Act;

"the Act" means the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);

"the principal Act" means the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945);

"township manager" means any officer appointed in terms of section 22 of the principal Act and licensed under Government Notice 552 of 1958 to manage the urban residential area for which the Community Council has been established and includes the duly appointed and licensed deputy and assistant of such officer;

"voter" means any person who is qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council in terms of regulation 3 and whose name appears on any voters' list referred to in regulation 4.

CHAPTER 2

DELIMITATION

Delimitation of wards

2. (1) The Board shall divide the area for which the Community Council has been established into wards.

(2) Such division shall be made within one month after the date of publication of these Regulations and thereafter at intervals of not less than five years and not more than 10 years commencing from the last delimitation of wards.

(3) Details of such division shall be made available for inspection at the office of the township manager.

CHAPTER 3

VOTERS AND VOTERS' LISTS

Qualification of voters

3. Only persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa or any territory which previously formed part of the Republic and who are registered occupiers within the area for which the Community Council has been established and whose names appear on the voters' list, shall be qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council.

Voters' lists

4. (1) Within two months of the delimitation of wards under regulation 2, the electoral officer shall prepare for each ward a list of persons who are entitled to vote.

(2) The lists prepared after any such delimitation of wards shall come into operation immediately after they have been so prepared by the electoral officer.

(3) Until the coming into operation of the voters' lists prepared after the delimitation of wards, the current voters' lists shall continue to be valid, but thereafter the lists prepared after such delimitation shall be the voters' lists for the respective wards.

'n persoon aan wie die dorpsbestuurder 'n permit om 'n goedgekeurde woning op 'n kerk-, skool- of inrigtingsterrein te bewoon, uitgereik het en die eggenote van sodanige persoon, indien haar naam op sodanige permit verskyn;

"Hoofdirekteur" die Hoofdirekteur van die Raad;

"identiteitsdokument" 'n bewysboek in die Bantoes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinerende van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), bedoel en 'n paspoort, permit, identifikasiebewys of ander reisdokument in die Wet op die Reëling van die Toelating van Persone tot die Republiek, 1972 (Wet 59 van 1972) bedoel;

"kieser" iemand wat ingevolge regulasie 3 bevoeg is om by 'n verkiesing van verkose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem en wie se naam op 'n kieserslys in regulasie 4 bedoel, voorkom;

"komitee" 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel kragtens artikel 5 (1) (k) van die Wet;

"korrupte bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe van trakterdery, onbehoorlike beïnvloeding, omkoperij en uitgee vir 'n ander;

"lid" 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad;

"onwettige bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe geskep deur regulasies 58, 59 en 60;

"Raad" die Wes-Randse Bantoesake-administrasieraad ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met Goewermenskennisgewing 857 van 1973;

"Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad" die persoon wat kragtens artikel 5 (1) (i) van die Wet as sodanig deur die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel of in diens van die Gemeenskapsraad is;

"verkiesingsbeampte" die verkiesingsbeampte in regulasie 15 bedoel en ook 'n assistent-verkiesingsbeampte.

HOOFTUK 2

AFBAKENING

Afbakening van wyke

2. (1) Die Raad verdeel die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is in wyke.

(2) Sodanige verdeling word binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie Regulasies gedoen en daarna met tussenpose van minstens vyf jaar en hoogstens tien jaar, gereken van die jongste afbakening van wyke.

(3) Besonderhede van sodanige verdeling word by inspeksie by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder beskikbaar gestel.

HOOFTUK 3

KIESERS EN KIESERSLYSTE

Kwalifikasie van kiesers

3. Alleenlik burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of 'n gebied wat voorheen deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het en wat geregistreerde bewoners is binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is en waarvan se name op die kieserslys verskyn, kwalifiseer om by 'n verkiesing van gekose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem.

Kieserslyste

4. (1) Binne twee maande na die afbakening van wyke kragtens regulasie 2 moet die verkiesingsbeampte 'n lys van persone wat geregtig is om te stem, vir elke wyk opstel.

(2) Die lys wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke opgestel is, tree in werking onmiddellik nadat dit aldus deur die verkiesingsbeampte opgestel is.

(3) Die lopende kieserslyste bly van krag totdat die kieserslyste wat na die afbakening van wyke opgestel is in werking tree, en daarna is die lys wat na sodanige afbakening opgestel is, die kieserslyste vir die onderskeie wyke.

(4) The voters' lists prepared for the various wards after any delimitation of wards shall be—

(a) supplemented by the insertion therein of the names of voters whose names do not appear therein and who have satisfied the electoral officer that they are qualified to have their names inserted therein; and

(b) further adjusted by the deletion of the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter.

Voters' list in which voter's name is to be entered

5. No person's name shall be entered in a voters' list for any particular ward unless he actually resides in such ward on the date on which his name is so entered in the voters' list.

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

6. A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein—

(a) a serial number;

(b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;

(c) his residential address; and

(d) his identity document number;

in order of house numbers and, in the case of persons resident in hostels, all surnames shall be in alphabetical order.

Permanent change in the place of residence of voter

7. (1) Whenever there has been a permanent change in the place of residence of a voter, he shall forthwith notify the electoral officer of the change.

(2) On receipt of any such notification the electoral officer shall amend the voters' list or lists as circumstances may require.

List of insertions

8. On the first day of every month the electoral officer shall prepare in respect of each ward, a list of insertions, *mutatis mutandis* in the form prescribed in regulation 6 in respect of a voters' list, showing the names inserted in terms of regulations 4 (4) (a) and 7 (2) in the voters' list for the ward in question during the immediately preceding month.

Amendment of voters' list by electoral officer

9 (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3), the electoral officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the relative facts, amend the voters' list for any ward by—

(a) correcting any mistake, supplying any omission or recording any change in the particulars of the registration of any person;

(b) after ascertaining by virtue of the provisions of regulation 7 that a person has ceased to be permanently resident in the ward in which he is registered as a voter, transferring his name to the list in respect of the ward to which he has moved, or, in the case of a person who has left the area for which the Community Council has been established, removing his name from the list;

(c) removing the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter;

(d) removing any superfluous entry where the name of the same person appears more than once in the same voters' list or in voters' lists for more than one ward.

(2) Before removing the name of any person from the voters' list, or adding it thereto, the electoral officer shall, by such means as are practicable, satisfy himself that the name relates to the person concerned.

(4) Die kieserslyste wat na 'n afbakening van wyke vir die verskillende wyke opgestel is, word—

(a) aangevul deur die opname daarin van die name van kiesers wie se name nie daarin verskyn nie en wat die verkiesingsbeampte daarvan oortuig dat hul kwalifiseer vir die opname van hul name daarin; en

(b) verder aangepas deur die skraping daarin van die name van kiesers wat oorlede is of nie langer bevoeg is om as 'n kieser geregistreer te wees nie.

Kieserslys waarin kiesersnaam ingeskryf moet word

5. Geen persoon se naam word in 'n kieserslys vir 'n besondere wyk ingeskryf nie tensy hy inderdaad in sodanige wyk woon op die datum waarop sy naam aldus in die kieserslys ingeskryf word.

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

6. Op 'n kieserslys moet ten aansien van iedere persoon wic se naam daarin opgeneem is, aangegee word—

(a) 'n volgnummer;

(b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;

(c) sy woonadres; en

(d) sy identiteitsdokumentnummer;

in volgorde van huisnummers, en in die geval van persone woonagtig in tehuise, moet alle vanne in alfabetiese volgorde wees.

Permanente verandering in verblyfplek van kieser

7. (1) Wanneer daar 'n permanente verandering plaasvind in die verblyfplek van 'n kieser, stel hy onverwyld die verkiesingsbeampte in kennis van die verandering.

(2) By ontvangs van so 'n kennisgewing, wysig die verkiesingsbeampte die kieserslys of -lyste, na gelang van die omstandighede.

Lys van opnames

8. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel op die eerste dag van elke maand ten opsigte van elke wyk 'n lys van opnames op, *mutatis mutandis* in die vorm in regulasie 6 ten opsigte van 'n kieserslys voorgeskryf, waarin die name wat gedurende die onmiddellik voorafgaande maand ingevolge regulasies 4 (4) (a) en 7 (2) in die kieserslys vir die betrokke wyk opgeneem is.

Wysiging van kieserslys deur verkiesingsbeampte

9. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasies (2) en (3), wysig die verkiesingsbeampte, indien hy oortuig is ten opsigte van die feite wat ter sake is, die kieserslys vir 'n wyk deur—

(a) 'n fout in die besonderhede van die registrasie van 'n persoon te verbeter, 'n weglating daarin aan te vul of 'n verandering daarin aan te teken;

(b) na vasstelling uit kragte van die bepalinge van regulasie 7 dat 'n persoon opgehou het om permanent in die wyk waarin hy as 'n kieser geregistreer is te woon, sy naam oor te plaas na die lys ten opsigte van die wyk waarheen hy verhuis het of, in die geval van 'n persoon wat die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is verlaat het, sy naam van die lys te verwyder;

(c) die naam van 'n persoon wat oorlede is of onbevoeg is om as kieser geregistreer te bly, te verwyder;

(d) 'n oortollige inskrywing te verwyder, waar die naam van dieselfde persoon meer as een maal in die selfde kieserslys of in kieserslyste vir meer as een wyk voorkom.

(2) Alvorens die naam van 'n persoon uit die kieserslys te verwyder of dit daarin by te voeg, vergewis die verkiesingsbeampte hom deur sodanige middele as wat uitvoerbaar is, daarvan dat die naam op die betrokke persoon betrekking het.

(3) The electoral officer shall cause a copy of a list containing the names of persons who no longer qualify for continuance of registration as voters and whose names were removed from the voters' list during any month, to be displayed on the notice board at the township manager's office for a period of at least 30 days commencing not later than the twentieth day of the next ensuing month.

When voters' lists to be printed

10. (1) The voters' lists as prepared and supplemented and further adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be printed, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), not later than one month before an election referred to in regulation 10, and at such other times as the electoral officer considers necessary.

(2) The voters' lists printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1) shall be the voters' lists for the wards in question as supplemented and further adjusted from time to time up to and including the last day of the month preceding the month in which the notice referred to in regulation 19 is issued.

(3) A voters' list printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1), shall not be amended and shall prior to such election be made available for inspection for a period of at least 14 days at the office of the township manager within whose area of jurisdiction the ward is situated.

Voters' lists not invalidated by reason of errors

11. If through accident, inadvertence or oversight, anything required by law to be done in the preparation of any voters' list is erroneously done or omitted to be done, the voters' list shall not be invalidated thereby and the electoral officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as are necessary to rectify the error or omission.

CHAPTER 4

QUALIFICATIONS

Qualifications

12. Subject to the provisions of section 3 (5) of the Act, no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Community Council if he—

(a) is not a registered occupier in the area for which the Community Council has been established;

(b) is not a voter;

(c) is in arrears with any charges, fees or other dues payable by him to the Board or the Community Council on the day when nominations of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council close;

(d) has, within the period of five years immediately preceding the date of his nomination for election, been convicted of any offence in respect of which he has been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period of more than three months, or with the option of a fine for a period of more than six months;

(e) is being detained as mentally disordered or defective under the Mental Disorders Act, 1916 (Act 38 of 1916) or the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973);

(f) is an employee of the Community Council;

(g) is prohibited in terms of section 2 (4) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), from attending gatherings, and particulars of the notice addressed to him under the said section 2 (4) have been published in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 2 (5) of the said Act;

(h) is prohibited in terms of section 5 (1) (e) or section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), from attending gatherings;

(3) Die verkiesingsbeampte laat 'n afskrif van 'n lys bevattende die name van persone wat onbevoeg is om as kiesers geregistreer te bly en wie se name gedurende enige maand van die kieserslys verwyder is, op die aanklankbord by die dorpsbestuurder se kantoor vertoon vir 'n tydperk van minstens 30 dae beginnende voor of op die twintigste dag van die daaropvolgende maand.

Wanneer kieserslyste gedruk moet word

10. (1) Die kieserslyste, soos ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies opgestel en van tyd tot tyd aangevul en verder aangepas, word, behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2), gedruk uiterlik een maand voor 'n verkiesing in regulasie 19 bedoel, en op die ander tye wat die verkiesingsbeampte nodig ag.

(2) Die kieserslyste wat vir die doeleindes van 'n verkiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk word, is die kieserslyste vir die betrokke wyke soos van tyd tot tyd aangevul en verder aangepas tot en met die laaste dag van die maand wat die maand waarin die in regulasie 19 bedoelde kennisgewing uitgevaardig word, voorafgaan.

(3) 'n Kieserslys wat vir die doeleindes van 'n verkiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk is, word nie gewysig nie en word voor sodanige verkiesing vir inspeksie beskikbaar gestel vir 'n tydperk van minstens 14 dae by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder binne wie se regsg gebied die wyk geleë is.

Kieserslyste nie as gevolg van foute ongeldig nie

11. Indien per ongeluk, per abuis of deur onoplettendheid iets wat regtens by die opstel van 'n kieserslys gedoen moet word, verkeerd gedoen word of nie gedoen word nie, maak dit die kieserslys nie ongeldig nie, en kan die verkiesingsbeampte die stappe doen of laat doen wat nodig is om die fout te verbeter of om die versuim te herstel.

HOOFSTUK 4

KWALIFIKASIES

Kwalifikasies

12. Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 3 (5) van die Wet, is geen persoon bevoeg om lid van die Gemeenskapsraad te wees of te bly nie indien hy—

(a) nie 'n geregistreerde bewoner binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, is nie;

(b) nie 'n kieser is nie;

(c) op die dag waarop nominasies van kandidate vir die verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad sluit, agterstallig is met die betaling van vorderings, gelde of ander bedrae wat deur hom aan die Raad of die Gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is;

(d) binne die tydperk van vyf jaar wat die datum van sy nominasie vir verkiesing onmiddellik voorafgaan, skuldig bevind is aan enige misdryf ten opsigte waarvan hy tot gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete vir 'n tydperk van meer as drie maande of met die keuse van 'n boete vir 'n tydperk van meer as ses maande gevonnis is;

(e) kragtens die Wet op Geestesgebreken, 1916 (Wet 38 van 1916), of die Wet op Geestesgesondheid, 1973 (Wet 18 van 1973), as geestelik gekrenk of gebrekkig aangehou word;

(f) 'n werknemer van die Gemeenskapsraad is;

(g) kragtens artikel 2 (4) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon en besonderhede van die kennisgewing wat kragtens bedoelde artikel 2 (4) aan hom gerig is, kragtens artikel 2 (5) van bedoelde Wet in die *Staatskoerant* afgekondig is;

(h) kragtens artikel 5 (1) (e) of 9 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon;

(i) is a person whose name appears on a list compiled in terms of the provisions of section 4 (10) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), and published in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 8 (4) of the said Act.

CHAPTER 5 ELECTIONS

General elections

13. A general election of members of the Community Council shall take place not later than six months after the publication of these Regulations and thereafter in every third year during September.

Term of office of members

14. (1) A member elected at a general election or an election held to fill a casual vacancy shall assume office on the date of such election.

(2) A member designated by the Minister under section 3 (2) or 3 (3) of the Act shall assume office on a date determined by the Minister.

(3) A member shall, subject to the provisions of regulations 61 and 62, remain in office up to and including the day immediately preceding the next succeeding general election.

Electoral officer

15. (1) The Bantu Affairs Commissioner shall appoint, after consultation with the Board, an electoral officer and as many assistant electoral officers as he may deem necessary.

(2) The electoral officer shall be responsible for the conduct of elections of members of the Community Council.

Presiding officer, polling officers, counting officers and witnesses

16. The electoral officer shall appoint in writing a presiding officer and as many polling officers and witnesses as may be necessary for effectually taking poll at every polling station and he shall appoint as many counting officers as may be necessary for the counting of votes after the close of the poll.

Polling stations

17. There shall be polling stations at such place or places as the electoral officer deems necessary.

Members to be elected

18. One member shall be elected in respect of each ward.

Fixing of nomination and polling dates

19. (1) The electoral officer shall, not later than three months after the date of publication of these Regulations, and thereafter not later than the first day of August of each year in which a general election is to be held, call, in a notice which shall be in both official languages and shall be published in at least one newspaper which generally circulates in the area for which the Community Council has been established and shall be displayed on the notice board at each township manager's office situated in such area, for the nomination of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council.

(2) The notice referred to in subregulation (1) shall specify—

(a) the place at which and the date and time before which nominations shall be received by the electoral officer, which date shall be not less than 14 days and not more than 21 days from the date of first publication of such notice; and

(b) the places at which and the date, other than a Sunday, on which polling shall take place.

(i) iemand is wie se naam verskyn op 'n lys, saamgestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel 4 (10) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), en in die *Staatskoerant* kragtens artikel 8 (4) van bedoelde Wet afgekondig is.

HOOFTSTUK 5 VERKIESINGS

Algemene verkiesings

13. 'n Algemene verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou uiterlik ses maande nadat hierdie Regulasies bekendgemaak is en daarna driejaarliks gedurende September.

Amptstermyn van lede

14. (1) 'n Lid verkies in 'n algemene verkiesing of 'n verkiesing gehou om 'n toevallige vakature te vul, aanvaar sy amp op die datum van sodanige verkiesing.

(2) 'n Lid deur die Minister kragtens artikel 3 (2) of 3 (3) van die Wet aangewys, aanvaar sy amp op die datum deur die Minister bepaal.

(3) 'n Lid bly, behoudens die bepalings van regulasies 61 en 62, in sy amp aan tot en met die dag wat die eersvolgende algemene verkiesing onmiddellik voorafgaan.

Verkiesingsbeampte

15. (1) Die Bantoesakekommissaris na oorlegpleging met die Raad, stel 'n verkiesingsbeampte en soveel assistent verkiesingsbeamptes as wat hy nodig ag, aan.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte is verantwoordelik vir die hou van verkiesings van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Voorsittende beampte, stemopnemers, telbeamptes en getuies

16. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel skriftelik 'n voorsittende beampte en soveel stemopnemers en getuies aan as wat nodig is om die stemming doeltreffend te laat plaasvind by iedere stemburo en stel soveel telbeamptes aan as wat nodig is vir die tel van die stemme na die sluiting van die stemming.

Stemburo's

17. Daar moet stemburo's wees by sodanige plek of plekke as wat die verkiesingsbeampte nodig ag.

Lede wat verkies moet word

18. Een lid word verkies ten opsigte van elke wyk.

Bepaling van nominasie- en stemdatums

19. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte moet binne drie maande na die bekendmaking van hierdie Regulasies en daarna uiters op die eerste dag van Augustus van elke jaar waarin 'n algemene verkiesing gehou staan te word, in 'n kennisgewing, in albei amptelike tale, wat afgekondig word in ten minste een nuusblad wat gewoonlik in die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, versprei word en wat op die aanplakbord by elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor in sodanige gebied geleë vertoon word, om nominasies vra van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

(2) Die kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, vermeld—

(a) die plek waar en die datum en tyd tot en met wanneer nominasies deur die verkiesingsbeampte ontvang sal word, welke datum minstens 14 dae en hoogstens 28 dae na die datum van eerste afkondiging van sodanige kennisgewing moet wees; en

(b) die plekke waar en die datum, uitgesonderd 'n Sondag, waarop stemming sal plaasvind.

Hours of poll

20. The poll shall commence at 07h00 and close at 21h00 on the polling day, but the presiding officer shall permit every voter who is at 21h00 inside the room in which the ballot box is, to record his vote before the closing of the poll.

Nomination of candidates

21. (1) Nominations of candidates for election as members of the Community Council shall be submitted in writing to the electoral officer in the form contained in Annexure A hereto, which form shall be supplied by the township manager, and shall be supported by the signatures of not less than 10 persons who are registered as voters in the ward for which the nomination is made and who are not in arrears with any charges, fees or other dues payable by them to the Board or the Community Council.

(2) The electoral officer shall as soon as practicable, and not later than 14 days after the date referred to in subregulation (1), affix on the notice board at the office of the township manager a notice containing a list of the candidates duly nominated in terms of these Regulations and shall also declare those candidates who have been returned unopposed to be elected members for their respective wards.

Deposit by or on behalf of persons nominated

22. (1) There shall be deposited by or on behalf of each person nominated as a candidate for election as a member of the Community Council the sum of R50 with the electoral officer on or before the date and time referred to in regulation 19 (2) (a).

(2) If poll takes place and the total number of votes received thereat by any unsuccessful candidate is less than one-fifth of the number of votes received by the successful candidate the sum deposited by or on behalf of such unsuccessful candidate shall be forfeited and shall be paid into the funds of the Community Council.

(3) Save as is in this regulation expressly provided, the sum deposited shall be returned to the depositor.

Candidates and agents

23. (1) Any duly nominated candidate at an election of members of the Community Council may, in the form contained in Annexure B hereto, appoint one or more agents to assist him and shall advise the electoral officer in writing of the name(s) and address(es) of such agent or agents.

(2) The candidates and only one agent per candidate shall be allowed at any particular time to be present inside any polling station or any place where votes are counted.

(3) Any person appointed an agent in terms of subregulation (1) shall produce his letter of appointment to the electoral officer, presiding officer or polling officer, as the case may be, if required to do so.

Provision of equipment

24. (1) For all elections the electoral officer shall arrange for voting compartments, ballot boxes, ballot papers, instruments for marking ballot papers with the official mark and other requirements to be provided and shall do such other acts and make such arrangements to facilitate the taking of the poll as he may deem necessary for effectually conducting the election.

(2) The equipment and requirements in connection with any election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in this connection shall be for the account of the Community Council: Provided that the equipment and requirements

Ure van stemming

20. Stemming begin om 07h00 en sluit om 21h00 op die dag van stemming, maar die voorsittende beampte laat elke kieser wat om 21h00 binne die kamer waarin die stembus is, sy stem uitbring voor die sluiting van die stemming.

Nominasie van kandidate

21. (1) Die nominasie van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gemeenskapsraad moet skriftelik by die verkiesingsbeampte ingedien word in die vorm in Aanhangsel A hiervan vervat en wat deur die dorpsbestuurder verskaf word en dit moet gestaaf word deur die handtekeninge van 10 persone wat as kiesers geregistreer is in die wyk ten opsigte waarvan sodanige nominasie geskied en wat nie agterstallig is nie met die betaling van vorderings, gelde of ander bedraë wat deur hulle aan die Raad of Gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte moet so gou doenlik, en uitsers 14 dae na die datum in subregulasie (1) bedoel, 'n kennisgewing met die lys van kandidate wat behoorlik ingevolge hierdie Regulasies genomineer is, op die aanplakbord by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder opplak en moet ook dié kandidate wat onbestrede verkies is, tot verkose lede vir hul onderskeie wyke verklaar.

Deposito deur of namens genomineerde persone

22. (1) Daar word op of voor die datum en tyd in regulasie 19 (2) (a) bedoel, deur of ten behoeve van elke persoon wat genomineer is as kandidaat vir verkiesing tot lid van die Gemeenskapsraad die bedrag van R50 by die verkiesingsbeampte gestort.

(2) Indien 'n stemming plaasvind en die totale getal stemme wat daarby op enige verslane kandidaat uitgebring is, minder is as 'n vyfde van die getal stemme van die suksesvolle kandidaat, word die bedrag wat deur of ten behoeve van sodanige verslane kandidaat gestort is, verheer en in die fondse van die Gemeenskapsraad gestort.

(3) Behoudens die uitdruklike bepalings van hierdie regulasie, word die gestorte bedrag aan die deposant terugbetaal.

Kandidate en agente

23. (1) Enige behoorlik genomineerde kandidaat by 'n verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad kan, in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel B hiervan, een of meer agente aanstel om hom behulpzaam te wees, en hy moet die verkiesingsbeampte skriftelik in kennis stel van die naam (name) en adres(se) van sodanige agent(e).

(2) Die kandidate en slegs een agent per kandidaat word toegelaat om op enige bepaalde tydstip binne enige stemburo of by enige plek waar stemme getel word, teenwoordig te wees.

(3) 'n Persoon wat kragtens subregulasie (1) as agent aangestel is, moet sy aanstellingsbrief toon aan die verkiesingsbeampte, voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer na gelang van die geval, indien dit van hom verlang word.

Verskaffing van uitrusting

24. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte reël by alle verkiesings dat stembokkies, stembusse, stembriewe, toestelle om die stembriewe met die amptelike merk te merk en ander benodigdhede verskaf word en doen sodanige ander stappe en tref sodanige reëlins ter vergemakliking van die stemming as wat hy nodig ag ten einde die verkiesing op doeltreffende wyse te kan laat geskied.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad verskaf die uitrusting en benodigdhede in verband met 'n verkiesing en alle uitgawes in verband met sodanige verkiesing is vir sy rekening: Met dien verstande dat die Raad die uitrusting en

in connection with the first election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in connection with such election shall be for the account of the Board.

Polling station at which voter shall vote

25. A voter voting in the area of jurisdiction of the Community Council may vote only at a polling station situated in the ward in which he is registered as a voter.

Declaration of secrecy

26. (1) The electoral officer and every presiding officer, polling officer, candidate, agent, witness or any other person or official (except a policeman) entitled to attend at a polling station or at the counting of votes shall, before the opening of the poll, and every counting officer shall, before the commencement of the counting of votes, make, in duplicate, in the form contained in Annexure C hereto, a declaration of secrecy under oath before a justice of the peace or a commissioner of oaths, or before the electoral officer or a presiding officer who are hereby authorised to administer such oath.

(2) The original declaration of secrecy shall be handed to the electoral officer by the person who made it, before the opening of the poll or before the commencement of the counting of votes, as the case may be, and such person shall at all times during the polling or the counting of votes have the duplicate of such declaration of secrecy in his possession and shall on demand produce it to the electoral officer or the presiding officer for inspection.

Procedure at ballot

27. The presiding officer, in the presence of such candidates and agents as may be present, shall—

(a) before the commencement of the poll, seal each ballot box, leaving open an opening through which ballot papers may be inserted into the ballot box;

(b) at the closing of the poll, seal the opening referred to in paragraph (a).

Powers of the presiding officer at a polling station

28. (1) The presiding officer shall keep order at a polling station, shall regulate the number of voters to be admitted at any time and shall exclude all other persons except the electoral officer, the candidates or their agents, and policemen and other officials on duty.

(2) Save as is excepted in subregulation (1), the presiding officer may require any person (other than a person recording his vote) to leave the polling station and any person who fails to leave the polling station when so required may be arrested without a warrant on the order of the presiding officer and shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) The powers conferred by this regulation shall not be exercised so as to prevent any voter who is otherwise entitled to vote from having an opportunity of voting at the polling station.

Ballot papers

29. Every ballot paper to be used for voters who wish to vote shall be in both official languages and in the form set out in Annexure D hereto, and there shall be printed or written on every ballot paper in alphabetical order the names of all the duly nominated candidates at the election and their addresses and occupations.

No voter to vote more than once

30. A voter shall, whether or not his name appears on more than one voters' list or more than once on the same voters' list, be entitled to cast at an election one

benodigdhede in verband met die eerste verkiesing verskaf en dat alle uitgawe in dié verband vir sy rekening is.

Stemburo waar kieser moet stem

25. 'n Kieser wat binne die regsgebied van die Gemeenskapsraad stem, kan alleenlik stem by 'n stemburo geleë binne die wyk waarin hy as kieser geregistreer is.

Verklaring van geheimhouding

26. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte en elke voorsittende beampte, stemopnemer, kandidaat, agent, getuie of enige ander persoon of beampte (uitgesonderd 'n polisiebeampte) wat geregtig is om in 'n stemburo of by die tel van stemme teenwoordig te wees, moet voor die aanvang van die stemming, en elke telbeampte moet voor die aanvang van die tel van stemme, in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel C hiervan, in duplikaat, 'n beëdigde verklaring van geheimhouding aflê voor 'n vrederegter of 'n kommissaris van ede, of voor die verkiesingsbeampte of 'n voorsittende beampte wat hierby gemagtig word om sodanige eed af te neem.

(2) Die oorspronklike verklaring van geheimhouding word aan die verkiesingsbeampte, voor die aanvang van die stemming of die begin van die tel van stemme, na gelang van die geval, deur die persoon wat dit afgelê het, oorhandig en sodanige persoon moet die duplikaat van sodanige verklaring van geheimhouding te alle tye gedurende die stemming of tel van stemme in sy besit hê en moet dit op aandrang aan die verkiesingsbeampte of die voorsittende beampte vir inspeksie toon.

Procedure by stemming

27. Die voorsittende beampte, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidaat en agente as wat teenwoordig is, versêl—

(a) voor die aanvang van die stemming, elke stembus maar laat 'n opening oop waardeur stembriewe in die stembus ingesit kan word;

(b) by die sluiting van die stemming, die opening in paragraaf (a) bedoel.

Bevoegdheid van voorsittende beampte by 'n stemburo

28. (1) Die voorsittende beampte hou orde by 'n stemburo, reël hoeveel kiesers tegelyk binnege laat word en hou alle ander persone, uitgesonderd die verkiesingsbeampte, die kandidaat of hulle agente en polisiebeamptes en ander beamptes op diens, buite.

(2) Behoudens die uitsonderings wat by subregulasie (1) gemaak word, kan die voorsittende beampte enige persoon (uitgesonderd 'n persoon wat sy stem uitbring) aansê om die stemburo te verlaat en enige persoon wat versuim om dit te doen wanneer dit van hom vereis word, begaan 'n misdryf en kan op bevel van die voorsittende beampte sonder lasbrief in hegtenis geneem word.

(3) Die bevoegdheid by hierdie regulasie verleen, word nie so uitgeoefen dat dit 'n kieser wat andersins geregtig is om te stem, verhoed om sy stem by die stemburo uit te bring nie.

Stembriewe

29. Elke stembrief wat gebruik word deur kiesers wat wil stem, moet in albei amptelike tale wees en in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel D hiervan en op elke stembrief moet die name staan van al die behoorlik genomineerde kandidaat by die verkiesing in alfabetiese orde afgedruk of ingeskryf en hul adresse en beroepe.

Geen kieser mag meer as een maal stem nie

30. 'n Kieser is, ongeag of sy naam op meer as een kieserslys of meer as een maal op dieselfde kieserslys voorkom, geregtig om by 'n verkiesing slegs een stem uit

vote only and no voter shall be entitled to vote unless he has produced to the presiding officer or a polling officer his identity document.

Identification of voters

31. (1) Save as provided in regulation 36, no enquiry shall be made at an election as to the identity of any person or his right to vote, except that the presiding officer may himself, and if required by any candidate or an agent or any candidate shall, after any person has established his identity in the manner contemplated in regulation 30, and before he is allowed to vote, put to him either or both of the following questions, but no other, namely:

(a) Are you the person whose name appears as A.B. on the list of voters in this ward?

(b) Have you already voted at this election in this or any other ward?

(2) Any person who fails to establish his identity in the manner contemplated in regulation 30 or who does not answer the first question distinctly and absolutely in the affirmative and the second question distinctly and absolutely in the negative, shall not be permitted to vote.

(3) A person who makes a false answer to either of those questions shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) The presiding officer may make enquiry of any other presiding officer at any polling station for the purpose of verifying an answer to either of the two questions referred to in subregulation (1), and may further order the arrest without warrant of any person who is suspected by him on reasonable grounds of making a false answer to either of such questions or of committing the offence of personation as defined in regulation 57.

(5) Every person empowered by law to make arrests shall carry out such an order of the presiding officer.

Manner of voting

32. (1) The voting at all elections held in terms of the provisions of these Regulations shall be by secret ballot.

(2) Every person who wishes to vote shall apply to the presiding officer or a polling officer for a ballot paper and such officer shall, if he is satisfied that such person is entitled to vote in the ward concerned and after determining that no ballot paper has already been issued at that polling station to that person at such election, he shall—

(a) call out the serial number and name of the voter as it appears on the voter's list;

(b) enter the serial number in the appropriate space on the counterfoil of the ballot paper that is to be issued to the voter;

(c) tear out the ballot paper and stamp the official mark on the back thereof in the space provided;

(d) fold the ballot paper so that the front thereof is on the inside and the official mark is on the outside and hand it to the applicant; and

(e) on the voters' list, draw a line through the serial number, identity document number and name of the voter as proof that a ballot paper has been issued.

(3) When the voter has received such ballot paper he shall take it to the compartment provided for that purpose and signify for whom he desires to vote by secretly placing a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. He shall then fold the ballot paper so that the official mark can be seen and having held up the ballot paper so that the presiding officer or polling officer can recognise the official mark, shall drop the ballot paper in the ballot box placed in front of the presiding officer or polling officer.

te bring, en geen kieser is geregtig om te stem nie tensy hy sy identiteitsdokument aan die voorsittende beampte of 'n stemopnemer oorleë.

Identifikasie van kiesers

31. (1) Behoudens soos by regulasie 36 bepaal, word by 'n verkiesing geen navraag gedoen omtrent enige persoon se identiteit of sy reg om te stem nie, behalwe dat die voorsittende beampte nadat iemand sy identiteit op die wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, bewys het, en voordat hy toegelaat word om te stem, hom een van of albei die volgende vrae, en geen ander nie, uit eie beweging kan, en op versoek van 'n kandidaat of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat moet, stel, naamlik:

(a) Is u die persoon wie se naam as A.B. op die kieserslys van hierdie wyk voorkom?

(b) Het u reeds in hierdie verkiesing of in 'n ander wyk gestem?

(2) Iemand wat versuim om sy identiteit op die wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, te bewys, of wat nie die eerste vraag duidelik en sonder voorbehoud bevestigend en die tweede duidelik en sonder voorbehoud ontkennend beantwoord nie, word nie toegelaat om te stem nie.

(3) Iemand wat op enigeen van daardie vrae 'n valse antwoord gee, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

(4) Die voorsittende beampte kan by 'n ander voorsittende beampte by enige stemburo navraag doen ten einde die waarheid van 'n antwoord op enigeen van die vrae in subregulasie (1) bedoel te toets en kan verder beveel dat enigiemand wat hy op redelike gronde verdink daarvan dat hy op enigeen van bedoelde vrae 'n valse antwoord gegee het, of hom skuldig maak aan die misdryf om hom vir 'n ander uit te gee, soos in regulasie 57 omskryf, sonder lasbrief in hegtenis geneem word.

(5) Iedereen wat regtens bevoeg is tot inhegtenisneming, voer so 'n bevel van die voorsittende beampte uit.

Wyse waarop gestem word

32. (1) Die stemming by alle verkiesings wat kragtens die bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies gehou word, geskied by geheime stemming.

(2) Elke persoon wat wil stem, doen aansoek om 'n stembrief by die voorsittende beampte of 'n stemopnemer en sodanige beampte of stemopnemer, indien hy oortuig is dat sodanige persoon geregtig is om in die betrokke wyk te stem en nadat hy vasgestel het dat geen stembrief reeds aan daardie persoon by daardie stemburo by sodanige verkiesing uitgereik is nie, moet hy—

(a) die volgnommer en naam van die kieser soos dit op die kieserslys voorkom, uitroep;

(b) die volgnommer in die toepaslike ruimte op die teenblad van die stembrief wat aan die kieser uitgereik gaan word, inskryf;

(c) die stembrief uitskeur en dit op die keersy in die ruimte voorsien met die amptelike merk, merk;

(d) die stembrief vou sodat die voorkant daaryn aan die binnekant en die amptelike merk aan die buitekant is en dit aan die kieser oorhandig; en

(e) op die kieserslys 'n streep trek deur die volgnommer identiteitsdokumentnommer en naam van die kieser, as bewys dat 'n stembrief uitgereik is.

(3) Wanneer die kieser sodanige stembrief ontvang, neem hy dit na die stembokkie wat vir die doel verskaf is en dui aan vir wie hy stem deur in die geheim 'n kruisie teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aan te bring. Hy vou dan die stembrief sodat die amptelike merk sigbaar is en nadat hy die stembrief so opgehou het dat die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer die amptelike merk kan herken, laat hy die stembrief val in die stembus wat voor die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer staan.

(4) If the ballot paper that is about to be dropped into the ballot box has inadvertently not been marked with the official mark, the presiding officer or polling officer may cause such ballot paper to be so marked.

(5) If the presiding officer or polling officer has any reason to doubt that a ballot paper in the possession of a voter is the ballot paper issued to him, he may, for the purpose of comparing the numbers printed on the ballot paper and the counterfoil, request the voter to show him the number and official mark appearing on the back of the ballot paper and the voter shall do so.

(6) The voter shall vote without undue delay and shall leave the polling station as soon as he has put his ballot paper into the ballot box.

Voters who are unable to vote in the manner prescribed

33. (1) Any voter who is unable to vote in the prescribed manner may request the presiding officer or polling officer to complete his ballot paper on his behalf.

(2) Such presiding officer or polling officer, as the case may be, shall thereupon, with due regard to the maintenance of secrecy and in the presence of one witness and a person of the voter's own choice who shall accompany him, read to such voter the names of the candidates for the particular ward and affix a cross in the space provided on the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate selected by word of mouth by such voter and shall thereafter fold the ballot paper and put it into the ballot box.

(3) In the performance of his functions under this regulation such polling officer shall disregard any document or thing exhibited or produced by or in the possession of the voter which indicates or suggests or purports to indicate or suggest the name of any candidate for whom such voter is or is not to vote.

Spoilt ballot papers

34. If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper he may return it to the presiding officer or polling officer who, if he is satisfied of such inadvertence, shall give him another ballot paper and retain the spoilt ballot paper which he shall immediately cancel and endorse with the words "returned under regulation 34" and the fact of such cancellation shall be noted upon the counterfoil.

Tendered ballot papers

35. If a person representing himself to be a particular voter applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted in his name, the applicant shall, upon duly answering the questions permitted by regulation 31 to be asked of voters at the time of polling, be entitled to mark a ballot paper in the same manner as any other voter, but the ballot paper shall not be put into the ballot box but shall be given to the presiding officer, endorsed by him with the name of the voter and his serial number on the voters' list and set aside in a separate packet.

Circumstances under which ballot paper may be refused by presiding officer

36. (1) If any candidate or an agent of any candidate or any voter makes before the presiding officer a declaration on oath stating that a person enrolled on the voters list is dead or is so incapacitated by sickness, absence or otherwise, that it is impossible for such person to be present at the polling station to record his vote at the election then being held, the presiding officer shall refuse to hand a ballot paper to any person who applies for the same in the name of the person who is the subject of the

(4) Indien die stembrief wat in die stembus ingesit staan te word, onopsetlik nie met die amptelike merk gemerk is nie, kan die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer sodanige stembrief aldus laat merk.

(5) Indien die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer om enige rede twyfel of 'n stembrief in besit van 'n kieser die stembrief is wat aan hom uitgereik is, kan hy, met die doel om die nommers gedruk op die stembrief en die teenblad te vergelyk, die kieser versoek om die nommer en amptelike merk op die keersy van die stembrief aan hom te toon, en die kieser moet dit doen.

(6) Die kieser moet sonder onnodige versuim sy stem uitbring en die stemburo verlaat sodra hy sy stembrief in die stembus geplaas het.

Kiesers wat nie in staat is om op die voorgeskrewe wyse te stem nie

33. (1) Enige kieser wat nie in staat is om sy stem op die voorgeskrewe wyse uit te bring nie, kan die verkiesingsbeampte of stemopnemer versoek om sy stembrief namens hom in te vul.

(2) Sodanige verkiesingsbeampte of stemopnemer, na gelang van die geval, moet daarop met behoorlike inagneming van die handhawing van geheimhouding en in teenwoordigheid van een getuie en 'n persoon van die kieser se eie keuse wat hom moet vergesel, aan sodanige kieser die name van die kandidate vir die bepaalde wyk voorlees en 'n kruis in die ruimte op die stembrief aanbring teenoor die naam van die kandidaat wat mondeling deur sodanige kieser gekies is, en moet daarna die stembrief vou en dit in die stembus plaas.

(3) By die verrigting van sy werksaamhede ingevolge hierdie regulasie moet sodanige stemopnemer enige dokument of ding verontagsaam wat deur die kieser vertoon of getoon word of in die kieser se besit is en wat die naam van enige kandidaat vir wie sodanige kieser moet stem of nie moet stem nie, aandui of suggereer of veronderstel is om dit aan te dui of te suggereer.

Bedorwe stembriewe

34. Indien 'n kieser onopsetlik 'n stembrief bederf, kan hy dit aan die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer teruggee, en as laasgenoemde daarvan oortuig is dat dit onopsetlik gebeur het, gee hy hom 'n ander stembrief en behou hy die bedorwe stembrief wat hy onmiddellik kanselleer en token hy die woorde "teruggee kragtens regulasie 34" daarop aan, en die feit dat dit aldus gekanselleer is, word op die teenblad aangeteken.

Aangebode stembriewe

35. Indien iemand wat voorgee dat hy 'n bepaalde kieser is, om 'n stembrief aansoek doen nadat 'n ander persoon in sy naam gestem het, is die aansoeker, nadat hy behoorlik geantwoord het op die vrae wat volgens regulasie 31 tydens die stemming aan kiesers gestel kan word, geregtig om 'n stembrief te merk op dieselfde wyse as enige ander kieser, maar die stembrief word nie in die stembus geplaas nie, maar word aan die voorsittende beampte gegee en deur hom met die naam van die kieser en sy volgnummer geëndosseer en eenkant gesit in 'n afsonderlike pakket.

Omstandighede waaronder voorsittende beampte 'n stembrief kan weier

36. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat of 'n kieser voor die voorsittende beampte 'n beëdigde verklaring aflê dat 'n persoon wat in die kieserslys ingeskryf is, oorlede is of dat bedoelde persoon weens siekte, afwesigheid of om 'n ander rede onmoontlik by die stemburo teenwoordig kan wees om by die verkiesing wat dan gehou word, sy stem uit te bring, weier die voorsittende beampte om 'n stembrief uit te reik aan enigiemand wat daarom aansoek doen in naam van die persoon op wie

declaration unless the person so applying proves his identity to the satisfaction of the presiding officer or makes a declaration on oath before the presiding officer that he is the person whose name appears on the voters list for the ward and that the statements made in the first-mentioned declaration (which shall be read over to him) are false.

(2) The presiding officer is hereby authorised and required to administer any such oath as is required by subregulation (1).

(3) Any person who makes any false statement in any declaration referred to in subregulation (1), knowing the statement to be false, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) More than one person may be referred to in any declaration on oath made under subregulation (1), provided the reason why each of the persons referred to is unable to attend at a polling station can be clearly connected with the person to whom the declaration relates.

Sealing of ballot boxes, etc.

37. (1) Every presiding officer shall, immediately after the close of the poll, in the presence of such candidates or their agents (if any) as may be in attendance, make up into separate packets, sealed with his own seal and with the seals of those candidates or agents (if any) who desire to affix their seals—

- (a) each ballot box entrusted to him, unopened;
- (b) the unused and spoiled ballot papers;
- (c) the counterfoils of all used ballot papers; and
- (d) tendered ballot papers;

and shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered the packets to the electoral officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a return made by the presiding officer, in the form contained in Annexure E hereto, showing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him and accounting for them under the heads of "Ballot papers in the ballot box", "Unused ballot papers", "Spoiled ballot papers" and "Tendered ballot papers".

(3) A label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto shall be affixed to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1) and to the return mentioned in subregulation (2).

Action to be taken by the electoral officer upon receipt of ballot papers

38. The electoral officer shall upon receipt of voters' ballot papers retain such ballot papers unopened in safe custody until the counting of votes.

Verification of ballot paper return

39. (1) The electoral officer shall, upon receipt of all the packets and ballot boxes from every presiding officer, and not before, examine whether the seals are in order and afford such candidates or their agents as may be in attendance an opportunity to do the same and after that open the sealed packets containing the ballot paper return and shall open each ballot box and verify the number of ballot papers in the ballot box according to the ballot paper return given by each presiding officer by comparing it with the number of ballot papers in each such ballot box.

(2) When the electoral officer has completed the verification of the ballot papers in the ballot boxes for each polling station, and whether or not the number of ballot papers in the ballot boxes is found to correspond with the number appearing on the return, he shall in the presence of such candidates or their agents as may be present mix together the ballot papers contained in all the ballot boxes for a particular ward so that it is impossible to determine from which ballot box any particular ballot paper was taken.

die verklaring betrekking het, tensy die persoon wat aldus aansoek doen sy identiteit tot tevredeheid van die voorsittende beampte bewys of voor die voorsittende beampte 'n beëdigde verklaring aflê dat hy die persoon is wie se naam op die kieserslys vir die wyk voorkom en dat die bewerings in eersbedoelde verklaring (wat aan hom voorgelees moet word) vals is.

(2) Aan die voorsittende beampte word, hierby die bevoegdheid verleen en die verpligting opgelê om 'n in subregulasie (1) bedoelde eed af te neem.

(3) Iemand wat in 'n in subregulasie (1) bedoelde verklaring 'n valse verklaring doen, wetende dat dit vals is, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

(4) In 'n beëdigde verklaring ingevolge subregulasie (1) afgelê, kan na meer as een persoon verwys word, mits die rede waarom elkeen van die persone na wie verwys word, nie by die stemburo kan wees nie, duidelik met die persoon op wie die verklaring betrekking het, verbind kan word.

Verseëling van stembusse, ens.

37. (1) Elke stemopnemer maak onmiddellik na die sluiting van die stemming, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidate of hulle agente (as daar is) as wat aanwesig is, afsonderlike pakkette, verseël met sy eie seël en met die seëls van dié kandidate of hulle agente (as daar is) wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afdruk, van—

- (a) elke stembus wat aan hom toevertrou is, onopgemaak;
- (b) die ongebruikte en die bedorwe stembriewe;
- (c) die teenblaai van alle gebruikte stembriewe; en
- (d) aangebode stembriewe;

en lewer die pakkette onverwylde aan die verkiesingsbeampte af of laat hulle aan hom aflewer.

(2) Die pakkette gaan vergesel van 'n opgawe in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel E hiervan deur die voorsittende beampte verstrekk waarin hy die getal stembriewe aan hom toevertrou noem en waarin hy van hulle rekenenskap gee onder die hoofde "Stembriewe in die stembus", "Ongebruikte stembriewe", "Bedorwe stembriewe" en "Aangebode stembriewe".

(3) Elkeen van die pakkette in subregulasie (1) genoem en die opgawe in subregulasie (2) genoem, word voorsien van 'n etiket in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel F hiervan.

Optrede deur verkiesingsbeampte by ontvangs van stembriewe

38. Elke verkiesingsbeampte moet by ontvangs van kiesers se stembriewe sodanige stembriewe onopgemaak in veilige bewaring hou totdat die stemme getel word.

Verifiëring van stembriefopgawe

39. (1) By ontvangs deur die verkiesingsbeampte van al die pakkette en stembusse van iedere voorsittende beampte, en nie eerder nie, ondersoek hy of die seëls in orde is en gee hy sodanige kandidate of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is 'n geleentheid om dieselfde te doen, en daarna maak hy die verseëelde pakkette oop wat die opgawe van stembriewe bevat, en maak hy elke stembus oop en verifieer hy die getal stembriewe in die stembus ooreenkomstig die stembriefopgawe wat deur elke voorsittende beampte ingelewer is deur dit met die getal stembriewe in elke sodanige stembus te vergelyk.

(2) Wanneer die verkiesingsbeampte die verifiëring van die stembriewe in die stembusse vir elke stemburo uitgevoer het, maak hy, afgesien daarvan of die getal stembriewe in die stembusse klop met die getal wat op die opgawe voorkom al dan nie, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidate of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is, die stembriewe uit al die stembusse vir 'n besondere wyk op so 'n wyse deurmekaar dat dit onmoontlik is om te bepaal uit watter stembus 'n bepaalde stembrief geneem is.

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(3) The electoral officer shall, after scrutinising the official mark on the ballot papers, proceed to count or cause to be counted the votes and while counting the votes shall cause the ballot papers to be kept with their faces upwards.

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40. The ballot papers shall, for the purposes of counting, be fastened together in packets of 50 (to each of which a distinctive number shall be assigned) and thereafter the number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded and checked.

Ballot papers to be rejected

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41. (1) The electoral officer shall reject and not count any ballot paper—

- (a) which does not bear the official mark;
- (b) on which votes are cast for more than one candidate;
- (c) which is unmarked or invalid owing to uncertainty;
- (d) which bears any writing or mark by which a voter can be identified otherwise than in these Regulations prescribed.

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(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1), the electoral officer shall not reject any ballot paper on which a voter has clearly indicated, in a manner other than by means of a cross, for which candidate he has voted.

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(3) The electoral officer shall endorse the word "rejected" on a ballot paper which he may reject as invalid.

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Objection against acceptance or rejection of a ballot paper

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42. (1) If a candidate or an agent objects to the acceptance of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the words "objection raised against acceptance" on such ballot paper.

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(2) If a candidate or an agent objects to the rejection of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the words "objection raised against rejection" on such ballot paper.

Determination of successful candidate in event of equal number of votes

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43. In the event of the number of votes being found to be equal for the candidates who obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes, the electoral officer shall by lot determine the successful candidate.

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Result of election

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44. The electoral officer shall, as soon as possible after determining which candidate has obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes in each ward, in public declare such candidates duly elected and shall make known the number of votes polled by each candidate.

Publication of names of elected members

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45. (1) As soon as possible after the names of the candidates duly elected as members of the Community Council are known the electoral officer shall cause to be displayed on the notice board of each township manager's office situated in the area for which the Community Council has been established a list reflecting the full name of every member so elected together with the date on which he was duly elected, the name of the ward which such member represents and the total number of votes cast in favour of such member.

(2) A notice displayed in terms of subregulation (1) shall also reflect the names of the unsuccessful candidates in respect of each ward and the total number of votes cast in favour of each such candidate, as well as the number of rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward.

(3) Nadat hy die amptelike merk op die stembriewe nagegaan het, gaan die verkiesingsbeampte oor tot die tel van die stemme en terwyl hy die stemme tel of laat tel, laat hy die stembriewe met hulle voorkant na bo hou.

Wyse waarop stemme getel moet word

40. Vir die doel van die tel van stemme word die stembriewe in pakkette van 50 vasgebind (aan elkeen waarvan 'n onderskeidende nommer toegeken word) en daarna word die getal stemme ten opsigte van elke kandidaat opgeskryf en nagegaan.

Stembriewe wat verwerp moet word

41. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte verwerp en tel nie 'n stembrief nie—

- (a) wat nie die amptelike merk daarop het nie;
- (b) waarop stemme op meer as een kandidaat uitgebring is;
- (c) wat ongemerk of weens onsekerheid ongeldig is;
- (d) wat enige skrif of merk daarop het waardeur 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as dié in hierdie Regulasies voorgeskryf, geïdentifiseer kan word.

(2) Behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasie (1), verwerp die verkiesingsbeampte nie 'n stembrief waarop 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as by wyse van 'n kruis duidelik aangedui het vir watter kandidaat hy stem nie.

(3) Die kiesbeampte endosseer die woord "verwerp" op 'n stembrief wat hy as ongeldig verwerp.

Beswaar teen aanname of verwerping van stembrief

42. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die aanname van 'n stembrief, endosseer die verkiesingsbeampte die woorde "beswaar geopper teen aanname" op sodanige stembrief.

(2) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die verwerping van 'n stembrief, endosseer die verkiesingsbeampte die woorde "beswaar geopper teen verwerping" op sodanige stembrief.

Bepaling van suksesvolle kandidaat in geval van staking van stemme

43. Ingeval daar bevind word dat ewe veel stemme uitgebring is op die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die verkiesingsbeampte die suksesvolle kandidaat deur loting.

Uitslag van verkiesing

44. Die verkiesingsbeampte verklaar in die openbaar so gou moontlik nadat hy bepaal het watter kandidaat die grootste getal stemme in elke wyk verkry het, sodanige kandidaat behoorlik verkose en maak die getal stemme bekend wat op elke kandidaat uitgebring is.

Bekendmaking van name van verkose lede

45. (1) Sodra die name van die kandidaat wat behoorlik as lede van die Gemeenskapsraad verkies is, bekend is, laat die verkiesingsbeampte 'n lys bevattende die volle naam van elke kandidaat aldus verkies tesame met die datum waarop hy behoorlik verkies is, die naam van die wyk wat sodanige lid verteenwoordig en die totale getal stemme wat ten gunste van sodanige lid uitgebring is, op die aanplakbord van elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor wat in sodanige gebied geleë is, vertoon.

(2) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subregulasie (1) vertoon, dui ook die name van die onsuksesvolle kandidaat ten opsigte van elke wyk en die totale getal stemme aan wat ten opsigte van elke sodanige kandidaat uitgebring is, asook die getal bedorwe stembriewe ten opsigte van elke wyk.

Disposal of electoral matter by electoral officer after the counting of votes has been completed

46. (1) The electoral officer shall after the completion of the counting of votes make up into separate packets the following:

- (a) All unused, tendered and spoiled ballot papers used at each polling station;
- (b) all counted ballot papers in respect of each ward;
- (c) all rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward; and
- (d) all ballot paper returns duly endorsed with his findings on the verification of such returns.

(2) The electoral officer shall—

(a) affix a label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1);

(b) seal each such packet with his own seal and with the seals of such candidates and agents (if any) as may desire to affix their seals; and

(c) retain such packets for a period of six months and thereafter destroy them.

Immaterial mistakes not to affect validity of election

47. No election shall be invalid by reason of any mistake or non-compliance with the provisions of these Regulations if the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down herein and such mistake or non-compliance did not affect the result.

Evidence of election being held

48. Upon any charge of a corrupt or illegal practice or any other offence under these Regulations alleged to have been committed at or in connection with an election, the certificate of the electoral officer that the election mentioned therein was being or had been held shall be sufficient evidence of the fact that such election was being or had been held.

Sundays and public holidays

49. Whenever under these Regulations anything is required to be commenced, concluded or done on a particular date, and that date happens to fall upon a Sunday or a day declared by or under any law to be a public holiday, such thing shall be commenced, concluded or done on the date next succeeding such Sunday or public holiday or if the last-mentioned date is also a Sunday or public holiday, then on the date next succeeding such Sunday or public holiday.

Interrupting or disturbing proceedings at elections

50. Any person who wilfully interrupts, obstructs or disturbs any proceedings in connection with the conduct of elections in terms of the provisions of these Regulations or who on polling day uses any form of loudspeaker or forms or organises any procession of or demonstration by persons other than for official purposes, shall be guilty of an offence.

Fraud in connection with ballot papers, etc.

51. (1) Any person who—

(a) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper;

(b) without due authority supplies a ballot paper to any person;

(c) fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in;

(d) fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper; or

Beskikking oor verkiesingstukke deur verkiesingsbeampte na afloop van tel van stemme

46. (1) Na afloop van die tel van die stemme maak die verkiesingsbeampte die volgende in afsonderlike pakkette op:

(a) Alle ongebruikte, aangebode en bedorwe stembriewe wat by elke stemburo gebruik is;

(b) alle getelde stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk;

(c) alle verworpe stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk; en

(d) alle stembriefopgawes behoorlik geëndosseer met sy bevindings betreffende die verifiëring van sodanige opgawes.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte—

(a) voorsien elke pakket genoem in subregulasie (1) van 'n etiket in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel F hier van;

(b) verseël elke sodanige pakket met sy eie seël en met die seëls van sodanige kandidate en agente (as daardie is) as wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afdruk; en

(c) bewaar sodanige pakkette vir 'n tydperk van ses maande en vernietig hulle daarna.

Onbelangrike foute raak nie geldigheid van verkiesing nie

47. Geen verkiesing is weens 'n fout of nie-nakoming van die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies ongeldig indien die verkiesing gehou is ooreenkomstig die beginsel hierin voorgeskryf en sodanige fout of nie-nakoming nie die uitslag geraak het nie.

Bewys dat verkiesing gehou is

48. By 'n aanklag van 'n korrupte of onwettige bedrywigheid of van 'n ander misdryf ingevolge hierdie Regulasies, wat volgens bewering by of in verband met 'n verkiesing begaan is, is die sertifikaat van die verkiesingsbeampte dat die verkiesing daarin gemeld aan die gang was of gehou is, voldoende bewys van die feit dat sodanige verkiesing aan die gang was of gehou is.

Sondae en openbare feesdae

49. Wanneer enigets op 'n bepaalde datum ingevolge hierdie Regulasies begin, voltooi of gedoen moet word, en daardie datum op 'n Sondag val of op 'n dag wat by of kragtens 'n wet tot 'n openbare feesdag verklaar is, moet dit begin, voltooi of gedoen word op die eersvolgende datum na sodanige Sondag of openbare feesdag, of as laasgenoemde datum ook op 'n Sondag of openbare feesdag val, dan op die eersvolgende datum na sodanige Sondag of openbare feesdag.

Onderbreking of steuring van verrigtings by verkiesings

50. 'n Persoon wat opsetlik verrigtings in verband met die hou van verkiesings ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies onderbreek, belemmer of versteur, of op stemdag enige vorm van luidspreker gebruik of enige optog van, of betoging deur, persone vorm of reël, uitgesonderd vir amptelike doeleindes, begaan 'n misdryf.

Bedrog met stembriewe, ens.

51. (1) 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n stembrief of die amptelike merk op 'n stembrief vervals, namaak of met opset om te bedrieg vernietig;

(b) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n ander persoon van 'n stembrief voorsien;

(c) met opset om te bedrieg, enige ander stuk papier in 'n stembus plaas as die stembrief wat hy regtens daarin mag plaas;

(d) met opset om te bedrieg, 'n stembrief uit die stemburo wegneem; of

(e) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purpose of the election;

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) In any indictment, summons or charge for an offence in relation to ballot boxes, ballot papers and official marking instruments at an election, the property in such boxes, papers and instruments as well as the property in the counterfoils, may be stated to be in the electoral officer.

(3) If the electoral officer is so indicted or charged such property may be stated to be in the Community Council.

Infringement of secrecy

52. (1) Every officer, candidate or his agent in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of votes, shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting in that station and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, to any person any information likely to defeat the secrecy of the voting.

(2) No person, except as in these Regulations provided, shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when such voter is marking his ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted at a taking of poll under these Regulations.

(3) No person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper, after he has marked the same, in such a manner as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for whom the voter has so marked his ballot paper.

(4) No person shall place upon any ballot paper any mark or writing whereby a person who casts his vote on that ballot paper may be identified.

(5) Every person in attendance at the counting of votes shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is cast in any particular ballot paper.

(6) A person who has, in carrying out his duties under these Regulations, obtained knowledge as to the candidate for whom any other person has voted shall not, except in answer to a question lawfully put to him in the course of proceedings in a competent court, disclose such knowledge.

(7) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Failure by electoral officer or other officer to perform his duties

53. If the electoral officer or any other officer or person wilfully fails to perform any of the duties which he is required to perform under the provisions of these Regulations, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Treating

54. Any person who corruptly by himself or by any other person either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any food, drink, entertainment, lodging or provisions to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to cast or refrain from casting his vote at an election, or on account of such person or

(e) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n stembus of pakket stembriewe wat dan vir die doel van die verkiesing, in gebruik is, vernietig, neem, oopmaak of hom op 'n ander wyse daarmee bemoei;

begaan 'n misdryf.

(2) In 'n akte van beskuldiging, dagvaarding of aanklag, weens 'n misdryf met betrekking tot stembusse, stembriewe en amptelike merkinstrumente by 'n verkiesing kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg op die busse, stembriewe en instrumente, asook op die teenblaai, by die verkiesingsbeampte by die verkiesing berus.

(3) Word die verkiesingsbeampte aldus beskuldig of aangekla, kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg by die Gemeenskapsraad berus.

Skending van geheimhouding

52. (1) Iedere beampte, kandidaat of sy agent wat by 'n stemburo of by die tel van stemme aanwesig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming in daardie buro handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf en mag aan geen persoon, uitgesonderd vir die een of ander regte geoorloofde doel, enige inligting medeel wat waarskynlik die geheimhouding van die stemming sal veredel nie.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies, mag geen persoon hom met 'n kieser bemoei of probeer om hom met 'n kieser te bemoei wanneer sodanige kieser sy stembrief merk nie, of andersins by 'n stemming kragtens hierdie Regulasies probeer om te wete te kom vir watter kandidaat 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem het nie of te eniger tyd aan enige persoon medeel vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat verkry is, 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem het nie.

(3) Geen persoon mag direk of indirek enige kieser beweeg om sy stembrief, nadat hy dit gemerk het, op so 'n wyse te vertoon dat enige persoon die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy sy stembrief aldus gemerk het, te wete kom nie.

(4) Geen persoon mag op 'n stembrief enige merk of skrif aanbring waardeur 'n persoon wat met daardie stembrief stem, geïdentifiseer kan word nie.

(5) Iedere persoon wat by die tel van die stemme aanwesig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf, en mag nie probeer vasstel of aan 'n ander persoon medeel vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat by sodanige telling verkry is, op 'n bepaalde stembrief 'n stem uitgebring is nie.

(6) 'n Persoon wat by die vervulling van sy pligte kragtens hierdie Regulasies te wete gekom het, op watter kandidaat enige ander persoon sy stem uitgebring het, mag sodanige kennis nie bekendmaak nie, uitgesonderd in antwoord op 'n vraag wat wettiglik aan hom gestel is in die loop van verrigtings in 'n bevoegde hof.

(7) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Versuim deur verkiesingsbeampte of ander beampte om sy pligte te vervul

53. Indien die verkiesingsbeampte of enige ander beampte of persoon opsetlik versuim om enige van die pligte te vervul wat kragtens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies hom opgelê is, begaan hy 'n misdryf.

Trakteerdery

54. 'n Persoon wat korruptelik, hetsy voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing, self of deur 'n ander persoon direk of indirek aan of vir enige persoon voedsel, drank, vermaak, inwoning of lewensmiddele gee of verskaf of die koste om dit te gee of te verskaf, of 'n deel daarvan, betaal, met die doel om daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon korruptelik te beïnvloed om sy stem by die verkiesing uit

any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, shall be guilty of the offence of treating.

Undue influence

55. (1) Any person who directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person makes use or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint or inflicts or threatens to inflict any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against, or does or threatens to do anything to the disadvantage of any person in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of that person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

(2) Any person who, by abduction, duress or fraudulent device or contrivance, impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by any voter, or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon any voter either to cast or to refrain from casting his vote at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

Bribery

56. (1) Any person shall be guilty of the offence of bribery if he, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person—

(a) gives, lends or procures, or agrees to give, lend or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election;

(b) gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, for acting or joining in any procession or demonstration before, during or after any election;

(c) makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at an election;

(d) upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures, or engages, promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at any election;

(e) advances or pays, or causes to be advanced or paid, any money, to, or for the use of, any other person with the intent that such money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or knowingly pays, or causes to be paid, any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election;

(f) before or during any election, receives or contracts for any money or loan, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, at any election;

(g) after any election receives any money on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election; or

(h) conveys or transfers or is concerned with the conveyance or transfer of any property, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money, to any

te bring al dan nie, of omdat daardie persoon of 'n persoon sy stem by die verkiesing uitgebring het of uitbring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van trakteer

Onbehoorlike beïnvloeding

55. (1) 'n Persoon, wat, self of deur 'n ander persoon direk of indirek teen enige persoon geweld of gebruik of dreig om te gebruik, of aan enige persoon enige wêreldlike of geestelike leed, skade, kwaad of berokken of dreig om dit te berokken of iets ten gunste van enige persoon doen of dreig om dit te doen, ten daardie persoon te beweeg of te dwing om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

(2) 'n Persoon wat deur ontvoering, dwang of bedrieglike middel die vrye uitoefening van die stem deur 'n kieser belemmer of belet of 'n kieser daartoe dwing, beweeg of oorhaal om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

Omkopery

56. (1) 'n Persoon begaan die misdryf van omkopery indien hy, self of deur 'n ander, direk of indirek—

(a) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon 'n behoefte van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon enige geld of enigiets anders gee, leen of verkry, of 'n ooreenkoms om dit te gee, te leen of te verkry of dit aan te belooft of belooft om dit te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry, ten einde 'n kieser te beweeg om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of om 'n ooreenkoms van voormelde handelinge verrig omdat die persoon sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie;

(b) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon 'n behoefte van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee of leen of ooreenkoms om dit te gee of te leen, of dit aan te belooft om dit te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry, vir optrede in of deelname aan enige optrede of betoging voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing;

(c) aan of vir 'n persoon sodanige skenking, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms, gee of strek, doen of aangaan ten einde sodanige persoon te beweeg om die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry;

(d) teen of ten gevolge van sodanige skenking, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms, die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing te verkry of onderneem, of probeer om dit te verkry;

(e) aan of vir die gebruik van 'n ander persoon enige geld voorskiet of betaal of laat voorskiet of betaal met die bedoeling dat daardie geld of enige deel daarvan by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee moet word of wilens en wetens aan 'n persoon enige geld of laat betaal ter vereffening of terugbetaling van wat geheel of ten dele by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee is;

(f) voor of gedurende enige verkiesing, vir hom of 'n ander persoon, enige geld of lening ontvang of betael omdat hy by 'n verkiesing gestem het of ooreenkomstig het om te stem, of omdat hy hom by 'n verkiesing gestemming onthou het of ooreenkomstig het om gestemming te onthou;

(g) na 'n verkiesing geld ontvang omdat 'n persoon sy stem uitgebring het al dan nie of 'n ander persoon te beweeg het om sy stem by enige verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie; of

(h) eiendom oordra of transporteer of betrekke, die oordrag of transport van eiendom, of enige eiendom betaal of betrokke is by die betaal van enige geld

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person for the purpose of enabling him to vote, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting.

(2) Nothing in this regulation contained shall be construed as applying to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any electoral expenditure bona fide and lawfully incurred.

Personation

57. Any person who—

(a) at any election applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether living, dead or fictitious; or

(b) having voted once at any election, applies again at any polling station at the same election for a ballot paper;

shall be guilty of the offence of personation.

Corrupt procurement of candidature or withdrawal thereof

58. Any person who—

(a) corruptly induces or procures any other person to become a candidate or to withdraw as a candidate at any election in consideration of any payment or promise of any nature;

(b) becomes a candidate or withdraws as a candidate at any election in pursuance of such inducement or procurement; or

(c) before or during an election publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at an election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate, knowing that statement to be false;

shall be guilty of an offence.

Bills, placards, etc., to bear publisher's name

59. (1) Every bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular or other printed matter having reference to an election shall clearly bear the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

(2) No person shall print, publish or post up or cause to be printed, published or posted up, any such printed matter which fails to bear clearly the name and address of the printer and publisher.

(3) The proprietor and publisher of every newspaper shall cause the word "advertisement" to be printed as a headline to each article or paragraph in his newspaper containing electoral matter, the insertion of which is or is to be paid for or for which any reward or compensation or promise of reward or compensation is or is to be made.

(4) The words "electoral matter" used in subregulation (3) include all matters which on the face of it are intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and any report of the speech of a candidate if the insertion of the report is or is to be paid for.

(5) Every report, letter, article, bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular, cartoon or other printed matter (hereinafter in this subregulation called a newspaper article) which, on the face of it, is intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and is inserted in any newspaper or otherwise produced and is published on or after the date of commencement of such election of members to the Community Council, shall bear at the foot

'n persoon ten einde hom instaat te stel om te stem en daardeur sy stem by 'n toekomstige verkiezing te beïnvloed, of enige geld betaal of betrokke is by die betaling van enige geld ten behoeve van 'n kieser ten einde hom te bewoog om sy stem uit te bring al dan nie.

(2) Geen bepaling van hierdie regulasie mag uitgeleë word nie as sou dit van toepassing wees op geld wat vir of weens bona fide- en wettig aangevane verkiezingskoste betaal is of volgens ooreenkoms betaal moet word.

Uitgee vir 'n ander

57. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) by enige verkiezing in die naam van 'n ander persoon, hetsy lewend of afgestorwe, of van 'n denkbeeldige persoon, om 'n stembrief aansoek doen; of

(b) nadat hy een maal by 'n verkiezing gestem het, weer by 'n stemburo by dieselfde verkiezing om 'n stembrief aansoek doen;

begaan die misdryf van hom vir 'n ander uit te gee.

Korrupte verkryging van kandidatuur of terugtrekking daarvan

58. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n ander persoon korruptelik bewoog of oortuig om as teenprestasie vir 'n betaling of belofte van watter aard ook al, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiezing te word of sodanig terug te trek;

(b) as gevolg daarvan dat hy aldus bewoog of oortuig is, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiezing word of as sodanig terugtrek; of

(c) voor of gedurende 'n verkiezing, met die doel om die verkiezing van 'n ander kandidaat te bevorder of te bewerkstellig, 'n valse verklaring dat 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiezing teruggetrek het, publiseer wetende dat die verklaring vals is;

begaan 'n misdryf.

Biljette, plakkate, ens., moet naam van uitgewer dra

59. (1) Alle biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe of ander drukwerk wat op 'n verkiezing betrekking het, moet die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer daarvan duidelik dra.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige drukwerk wat nie die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer dra nie, druk, uitgee of aanplak of laat druk, uitgee of aanplak nie.

(3) Die eienaar en uitgewer van iedere nuusblad moet die woord "advertensie" as 'n opskrif laat druk by elke artikel of paragraaf in sy nuusblad wat verkiezingsstof bevat, vir die opneming waarvan betaal is of gaan word of waarvoor 'n beloning of vergoeding of 'n belofte van beloning of vergoeding gegee is of gaan word.

(4) Die woord "verkiezingsstof" in subregulasie (3) gebee-sig, omvat alles wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiezing te beïnvloed, asook enige verslag van 'n toespraak van 'n kandidaat, indien vir die opneming van die verslag betaal word of gaan word.

(5) Alle verslae, briewe, artikels, biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe, spotprente of ander drukwerk (hieronder in hierdie subregulasie nuusbladartikels genoem) wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiezing te beïnvloed, en in 'n nuusblad opgeneem of op 'n ander wyse geproduseer word en op of na die datum van die begin van die verkiezing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad gepubliseer

thereof the full name and address of the person by whom such newspaper article was written or produced: Provided that—

(a) any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid and which has been altered materially by the editor of such newspaper, may also be signed by such editor;

(b) in the case of a report of a public meeting which is written jointly by two or more persons, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the report as a whole bears upon the face of it the full names and addresses of the persons by whom it was written; and

(c) in the case of headlines to any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid, and bills, placards or posters having reference thereto, which are issued in the ordinary practice of a newspaper, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the full names and addresses of the persons by whom such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written, and a statement that such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written by such persons, are published in the issue of the newspaper in which such newspaper article is inserted.

(6) Subject to the provisions of proviso (c) to subregulation (5), no person shall print or publish any newspaper or other printed matter in which is inserted or produced any such newspaper article, which fails to bear upon the face thereof the full name and address of the person by whom it was written or produced.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation an election shall be deemed to commence on the date of first publication of the notice referred to in regulation 19.

(8) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Meetings on premises where sale of liquor usually takes place

60. (1) No person shall hire or use—

(a) any premises on which the sale, by wholesale or retail, of any intoxicating liquor is authorised (whether the authorisation be for consumption of liquor on or off the premises); or

(b) any premises where any intoxicating liquor is sold or is supplied to members of a club, society or association;

or any part of any such premises, as a committee room or for any meeting of voters for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at an election or in connection with arrangements made by any person or party in reference to an election.

(2) No person shall let or make available for use any such premises or part thereof, knowing that it is intended to be so used.

(3) Any agreement entered into in contravention of subregulation (1) or (2) shall be null and void.

(4) Any persons who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Consequences to the candidates

61. If upon trial it is proved that any corrupt practice or illegal practice has been committed in reference to the election of a member to the Community Council by or with the knowledge and consent or approval of any candidate at that election, the election of that candidate shall be void and a casual vacancy shall exist.

word, moet onderaan die volle naam en adres dra die persoon deur wie die nuusbladartikel geskryf of geproduseer is: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) enige sodanige nuusbladartikel wat soos ver in 'n nuusblad opgeneem word en wat wesenlik deur redakteur van die nuusblad verander is, ook deur enige redakteur onderteken kan word;

(b) in die geval van 'n verslag van 'n openbare vergadering wat deur twee of meer persone geskryf is, dit voldoende vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie is as die verslag in sy geheel op die voor daarvan die volle name en adresse dra van die persoon deur wie dit geskryf is; en

(c) in die geval van opskrifte by 'n nuusblad wat soos vermeld in enige nuusblad opgeneem van biljette, plakkaat of aanplakbiljette wat betrekking het en wat volgens die gewone gebruik 'n nuusblad uitgegee word, dit voldoende vir doeleindes van hierdie subregulasie is as die volle name en adresse van die persone deur wie sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakkaat of aanplakbiljette geskryf is, met 'n verklaring dat sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakkaat of aanplakbiljette deur daardie persone geskryf is, gepubliseer in die uitgawe van die nuusblad waarin sodanige bladartikel opgeneem word.

(6) Behoudens die bepalings van voorbepaalde subregulasie (5), mag geen persoon enige drukwerk of ander drukwerk waarin enige sodanige nuusblad opgeneem of geproduseer is, wat nie op die voor daarvan die volle naam en adres dra van die persoon deur wie dit geskryf of geproduseer is nie, publiseer nie.

(7) Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie verkiesing geag te begin op die datum van eerste vergadering van die kennisgewing in regulasie 19 bedoel.

(8) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te bly, begaan 'n misdryf.

Vergaderings op persele waar gewoonlik drank verkoop word

60. (1) Geen persoon mag—

(a) 'n perseel waarop die verkoop van bedranks, by wyse van groothandel of kleinhandel, 'n magtiging gemagtig is, (ongegag of dit 'n magtiging vir verbruik van drank op die perseel of daartoe) verskaf word aan lede van 'n klub, genootskap of vereniging;

(b) 'n perseel waar bedwelkende drank verkoop word aan lede van 'n klub, genootskap of vereniging;

of 'n gedeelte van enige sodanige perseel, as 'n kamer of vir 'n vergadering van kiesers ter bevordering of bewerkstelling van die verkiesing van 'n persoon of party met betrekking tot 'n verkiesing is, huur of gebruik nie.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige perseel of gedeelte daarvan verhuur of vir gebruik beskikbaar stel, wetende dat dit die bedoeling is om dit aldus te gebruik.

(3) Enige ooreenkoms wat strydig met subregulasie (1) of (2) gesluit is, is van nul en gener waarde.

(4) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te bly, begaan 'n misdryf.

Gevolge vir kandidaat

61. As daar by 'n verhoor bewys word dat 'n persoon bedrywigheid of 'n onwettige bedrywigheid in verband met die verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskap deur of met die kennis en instemming of goedkeuring van enige kandidaat by daardie verkiesing begaan is, is die verkiesing van daardie kandidaat nietig en bestaan 'n toevallige vakature.

Vacating of seats by members of the Community Council

62. The seat of a member of the Community Council shall become vacant—

- (a) upon the death of such member;
- (b) upon receipt by the Secretary of the Community Council of a notice of resignation under the hand of such member;
- (c) should such member fail to attend three consecutive general meetings of the Community Council without its special leave;
- (d) should such member withdraw from any meeting of the Community Council without the permission of the Chairman;
- (e) in the event of such member becoming subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in regulation 12.

Filling of casual vacancies

63. Should the seat of a member become vacant in terms of regulation 61 or 62, the vacancy shall, unless the term of the Community Council expires before such vacancy can be filled, within six months of its occurring, by an election which shall be held in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

CHAPTER 6

THE CONVENING OF, THE PROCEDURE AT AND THE CONDUCT OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

First general meeting of Community Council

64. The first general meeting of the Community Council shall be convened by the Chief Director on a date, which date shall be within 14 days after the first general election, and at a time and in the manner decided upon by him.

Election of Chairman

65. Immediately after all the members present at the first general meeting of the Community Council and thereafter at the general meeting held in October of each year, have taken their seats the Council shall proceed to the election of the Chairman from the ranks of members of the Council in the manner prescribed in regulation 66.

Manner of election of Chairman

66. (1) A member having first ascertained that the person whom he wishes to propose as Chairman and who is then present, is willing to serve if elected, may propose such person as Chairman and such proposal shall lapse if not seconded.

(2) There shall be no limit to the number of candidates who may be proposed and seconded under subregulation (1), but no member who has already proposed or seconded a candidate shall propose or second any other candidate and no member shall propose or second his own candidature.

(3) The names of the persons duly nominated shall be announced by the person presiding at the relevant meeting of the Community Council (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as the presiding officer) and no debate shall be allowed at the election.

(4) If more than one member be proposed as Chairman, a secret ballot shall be held at which—

(a) the presiding officer shall hand each member present a ballot paper with the names of all the candidates thereon and with an official mark on the reverse side thereof;

(b) every member shall signify the candidate for whom he desires to vote by placing a cross opposite the name of such candidate;

Ontruiming van setels deur lede van die Gemeenskapsraad

62. Die setel van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad raak vakant—

- (a) by die afsterwe van sodanige lid;
- (b) by ontvangs deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad van 'n kennisgewing van bedanking onder die handtekening van sodanige lid;
- (c) indien sodanige lid versuim om drie opeenvolgende algemene vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad by te woon sonder die spesiale toestemming daarvan;
- (d) indien sodanige lid hom onttrek aan enige vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad sonder die toestemming van die Voorsitter;
- (e) indien sodanige lid onderhewig raak aan enige van die diskwalifikasies in regulasie 12 genoem.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

63. Indien die setel van 'n lid ingevolge regulasie 61 of 62 vakant raak, moet die vakature, tensy die termyn van die Gemeenskapsraad verstryk voordat sodanige vakature gevul kan word, binne ses maande nadat dit ontstaan het, gevul word deur 'n verkiesing wat ooreenkomstig die bepaling van hierdie Regulasies gehou word.

HOOFSTUK 6

DIE BYEENROEPING VAN, DIE PROSEDURE OP EN DIE HOU VAN VERGADERINGS VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSRAAD EN KOMITEES

Eerste algemene vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad

64. Die Hoofdirekteur roep die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeen op 'n datum, wat binne 14 dae na die eerste algemene verkiesing moet wees, en op 'n tyd en wyse soos deur hom bepaal.

Verkiesing van Voorsitter

65. Onmiddellik nadat al die lede wat op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad en daarna op die algemene vergadering gehou in Oktober van elke jaar, hul sitplekke ingeneem het, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiesing van die Voorsitter uit die geledere van die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad op die wyse in regulasie 66 voorgeskryf.

Wyse waarop Voorsitter verkies word

66. (1) 'n Lid wat vooraf vasgestel het dat die persoon wat hy as Voorsitter wil voorstel en wat dan teenwoordig is, gewillig is om te dien as hy verkies word, kan sodanige persoon as Voorsitter voorstel en indien sodanige voorstel nie gesekondeer word nie, vervel dit.

(2) Daar is geen beperking op die getal kandidate wat kragtens subregulasie (1) voorgestel en gesekondeer kan word nie, maar geen lid wat reeds 'n kandidaat voorgestel of gesekondeer het, mag 'n ander kandidaat voorstel of sekondeer nie en geen lid mag sy eie kandidatuur voorstel of sekondeer nie.

(3) Die name van die behoorlik genomineerde persone moet deur die persoon wat by die betrokke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsit (hierna in hierdie regulasie die voorsittende beamppte genoem) aangekondig word op die sitting waartydens die verkiesing moet plaasvind, en geen debat word by die verkiesing toegelaat nie.

(4) Indien meer as een lid as Voorsitter voorgestel word, word 'n geheime stemming gehou waarby—

(a) die voorsittende beamppte aan elke lid teenwoordig 'n stembriefie met die name van al die kandidate daarop en met 'n amptelike merk op die keersy daarvan uitreik;

(b) elke lid die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aandui deur 'n kruis teenoor die naam van sodanige kandidaat te plaas;

(c) the presiding officer shall call the names of all the members and each member shall, when his name is called, drop his ballot paper into a ballot box;

(d) when all members who wish to vote have done so the presiding officer shall, in the presence of the Community Council, examine the ballot papers with the assistance of such members as the Community Council may decide upon and declare the result of the ballot.

(5) The successful candidate shall be the candidate who obtains the greater or the greatest number of votes cast.

(6) In the event of the number of votes being found to be equal for the candidates who obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes, the presiding officer shall by lot determine the successful candidate.

(7) A member who arrives after the names of the members have been called shall not be entitled to vote.

(8) If only one member is proposed and seconded as Chairman he shall be declared elected.

Manner of election of Deputy Chairman

67. Immediately after the Chairman has been elected, the Community Council shall proceed to the election of a Deputy Chairman and the provisions of regulation 66 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the election of a Deputy Chairman: Provided that any reference in regulation 66 to the presiding officer shall be construed as being a reference to the Chairman.

Period of office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman

68. Subject to the provisions of regulation 69, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman shall hold office until their successors be elected at the general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

Vacation of office by Chairman or Deputy Chairman

69. (1) The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman shall vacate his office—

(a) if his seat as a member of the Community Council becomes vacant or is deemed to have been vacated in terms of the provisions of these Regulations;

(b) if he resigns his office as Chairman or Deputy Chairman by notice, in writing, to the Secretary of the Community Council or makes an announcement to that effect at a meeting of the Community Council.

(2) If the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman vacates his seat otherwise than in pursuance of his resignation announced at a meeting of the Community Council, the Secretary of the Community Council shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Community Council inform it accordingly.

Filling of casual vacancies

70. A casual vacancy in the office of Chairman or of Deputy Chairman shall, if the Community Council is holding a meeting when the vacancy occurs, be filled by the election at that meeting of an incumbent to the office concerned in the manner provided in these Regulations and if the Community Council is then not holding a meeting such election shall take place at its next meeting.

Meetings of the Community Council

71. (1) Every meeting of the Community Council shall be held at the seat of the Council which shall be situated within the area for which the Community Council has been established: Provided that the Minister may direct that any such meeting be held at a place situated outside such area.

(2) The Community Council shall hold one general meeting each month.

(c) die voorsittende beampte die name van al die lede uitroep en elke lid, wanneer sy naam uitgeroep word, sy stembriefie in 'n stembus laat val;

(d) sodra alle lede wat wil stem dit gedoen het, die voorsittende beampte met die hulp van sodanige lede as wat die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal, die stembriefies in teenwoordigheid van die Gemeenskapsraad ondersoek en die uitslag van die stemming bekend maak.

(5) Die suksesvolle kandidaat is die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme uitgebring, verkry.

(6) Ingeval daar bevind word dat daar ewe veel stemme uitgebring is op die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die voorsittende beampte die suksesvolle kandidaat by loting.

(7) 'n Lid wat opdaag nadat die lede se name uitgeroep is, is nie geregtig om te stem nie.

(8) Indien slegs een lid as Voorsitter voorgestel en gesekondeer word, word hy verkose verklaar.

Wyse waarop Ondervoorsitter verkies word

67. Onmiddellik nadat die Voorsitter verkies is, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiesing van 'n Ondervoorsitter en is die bepalings van regulasie 66 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing by die verkiesing van 'n Ondervoorsitter: Met dien verstande dat 'n verwysing in regulasie 66 na die voorsittende beampte uitgeleë word as verwysing na die Voorsitter.

Ampstermyn van Voorsitter en Ondervoorsitter

68. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 69, beklee die Voorsitter en die Ondervoorsitter hulle amp totdat hulle opvolgers gedurende die algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, verkies word.

Ontruiming van amp deur Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter

69. (1) Die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter ontruim sy amp—

(a) indien sy setel as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad vakant raak of geag word ontruim te gewees het ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies;

(b) indien hy uit sy amp as Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter bedank by skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n aankondiging dien effekte op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad doen.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter sy amp ontruim anders as deur die aankondiging van sy bedanking op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad, verwittig die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad gedurende die daaropvolgende vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad die Gemeenskapsraad dienooreenkomstig.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

70. 'n Toevallige vakature in die amp van Voorsitter of van Ondervoorsitter moet, indien die Gemeenskapsraad in sitting is wanneer die vakature ontstaan, gevul word deur die verkiesing tydens sodanige sitting van 'n bekwaam vir die betrokke amp op die wyse in hierdie Regulasie bepaal, en indien die Gemeenskapsraad nie dan in sitting is nie, moet sodanige verkiesing op die daaropvolgende vergadering plaasvind.

Vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad

71. (1) Elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou by die setel van die Gemeenskapsraad wat binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, geleë moet wees: Met dien verstande dat die Minister kan gelas dat enige sodanige vergadering gehou word op 'n plek geleë buite sodanige gebied.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad hou een algemene vergadering elke maand.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the Community Council shall at each general meeting thereof, whether or not there is a quorum at such meeting, decide the date and time of the next general meeting.

(4) Subject to the provisions of regulation 64, the Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than seven days prior to a general meeting of the Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such general meeting.

Special meeting of the Community Council

72. (1) The Chairman may at any time convene a special meeting of the Community Council and only such business as the Chairman may lay before it or approve shall be transacted.

(2) The Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than 72 hours prior to a special meeting of the Community Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such special meeting.

Meetings of Community Council open to public and press

73. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), all meetings of the Community Council shall be open to the public and the press.

(2) If the Community Council is of the opinion that any matter can more conveniently or advantageously be dealt with in the absence of members of the public and the press, it may, subject to the provisions of section 3 (6) of the Act, exclude the public and the press from such meeting while such matter is dealt with.

Chairman to preside at meetings of Community Council

74. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Community Council or if both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are unable through absence or other cause to preside at a meeting, the members present shall, with the Secretary of the Community Council, who shall not be entitled to vote, as presiding officer, nominate one of the members present to preside at such meeting: Provided that the Chairman of the Board or a member of the Board designated by him shall preside at the first general meeting of the Community Council until a Chairman is elected.

Attendance register

75. Every member attending a meeting of the Community Council shall sign the attendance register kept for this purpose.

Order of business

76. The business of each meeting of the Community Council shall, in accordance with the need thereof, be transacted in the following order:

- (a) Notice convening the meeting;
- (b) obituaries and ceremonial speeches;
- (c) applications for leave of absence;
- (d) official announcements;
- (e) unopposed motions of the Chairman;
- (f) minutes of previous meeting;
- (g) reports of committees;
- (h) questions of which notice has been given;
- (i) motions held over from previous meetings;
- (j) petitions;
- (k) new motions;
- (l) other matters.

(3) Ondanks die bepalinge van regulasie 78, bepaal die Gemeenskapsraad by elke algemene vergadering daarvan, of daar 'n kworum by sodanige vergadering is al dan nie, die datum en tyd van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(4) Behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 64, stel die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad die lede, die Hoofdirekteur en die Bantoesakekommissaris minstens sewe dae voor 'n algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige algemene vergadering.

Spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad

72. (1) Die Voorsitter kan te eniger tyd 'n spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeenroep en slegs die sake wat die Voorsitter voorleë of goedkeur, word behandel.

(2) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad stel die lede, die Hoofdirekteur en die Bantoesakekommissaris minstens 72 uur voor 'n spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige spesiale vergadering.

Vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad vir publiek en pers toeganklik

73. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasie (2), is alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad vir die publiek en pers toeganklik.

(2) Indien die Gemeenskapsraad van mening is dat 'n aangeleentheid geriefliker of voordeliger in die afwesigheid van lede van die publiek en die pers behandel kan word, kan hy, behoudens die bepalinge van artikel 3 (6) van die Wet, die publiek en die pers van sodanige vergaderings uitsluit terwyl sodanige aangeleentheid behandel word.

Voorsitter sit voor by vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

74. Die Voorsitter of, in sy afwesigheid, die Ondervoorsitter, sit voor op alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad of, as sowel die Voorsitter as die Ondervoorsitter weens afwesigheid of om 'n ander rede nie op 'n vergadering kan voorsit nie, benoem die aanwesige lede onder die voorsitterskap van die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad, wat nie geregtig is om te stem nie, een van die aanwesige lede om op sodanige vergadering voor te sit. Met dien verstande dat die Voorsitter van die Raad of 'n lid van die Raad deur hom aangewys op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsit totdat 'n Voorsitter verkies is.

Bywoningsregister

75. Elke lid wat 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad bywoon, teken sy naam in die bywoningsregister wat vir dié doel gehou word.

Volgorde van werksaamhede

76. Die werksaamhede van elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad word na gelang daarvan of dit nodig is, in die volgende volgorde verrig:

- (a) Beskrywingsbrief;
- (b) sterflys en seremoniële toesprake;
- (c) aansoeke om afwesigheidsverlof;
- (d) amptelike aankondigings;
- (e) onbestrede mosies van die Voorsitter;
- (f) notule van vorige vergadering;
- (g) verslae van komitees;
- (h) vrae waarvan kennis gegee is;
- (i) mosies wat sedert vorige vergaderings oorstaan;
- (j) versoekskrifte;
- (k) nuwe mosies;
- (l) ander aangeleenthede.

Business to be transacted at meeting of Community Council

77. No business other than that included in the agenda embodied in the notice convening a meeting shall be transacted at such meeting of the Community Council: Provided that at such meeting, and with the approval of the Chairman, matters of urgency may be raised and submitted to the Council.

Quorum

78. Any number of members exceeding half the number of members of the Community Council shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

79. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of the Council is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, request the Chairman to convene a further meeting within 10 days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the members present shall form a quorum and if the Chairman complies with such request the provisions of regulation 71 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of the Council a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and 10 minutes elapse after the attention of the Chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be decided by the Chairman.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

Adjournment of meeting

80. If for any reason whatsoever, the business to be transacted at any meeting of the Community Council cannot be completed at such meeting, the Chairman may adjourn such meeting to a date and time to be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the members.

Questions

81. A member may ask a question at any meeting of the Community Council—

(a) in connection with any matter arising out of or having a bearing on an item in the report of a committee during the discussion of such report;

(b) regarding the exercise of any of the Council's powers or performance of any of its duties or conditions within the area for which the Community Council has been established.

Notice of question, motion or petition to be given

82. (1) Notice of any question, referred to in regulation 81 (b), motion (excluding any unopposed motion of the Chairman) or petition which a member wishes to pose, move or present, as the case may be, at or to any general meeting of the Community Council shall be in writing and signed by such member and shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Community Council who shall, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) and regulation 84, place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(2) If any such question, motion or petition is received by the Secretary of the Community Council at least 10 days before the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council he shall place it on the agenda for such

Werksaamhede wat by vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad behandel word

77. Geen saak wat nie in die sakelys in die bestuursbrief vermeld is nie, word op daardie vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad behandel nie. Met dien verstande met die toestemming van die Voorsitter, dringend op sodanige vergadering geopper en aan die Gemeenskapsraad voorgelê kan word.

Kworum

78. Enige getal lede wat meer as die helfte getal lede van die Gemeenskapsraad is, vorm 'n kworum.

Prosedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig is

79. (1) Indien daar na afloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanwesige lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing, te eniger tyd na verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die Voorsitter versoek om 'n verdere vergadering binne 10 dae te belê, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepalinge van regulasie 78, die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit en indien die Voorsitter aan so 'n versoek voldoen, is die bepalinge van regulasie 71 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut byeengekom het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verloop nadat die Voorsitter se aandag op die gebrek aan kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verder geskort deur die Voorsitter bepaal.

(3) As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n vergadering, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is, is die stemming ongeldig.

Verdagings van vergadering

80. Indien, om watter rede ook al, die sake wat op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad behandel te word, nie by sodanige vergadering afgehandel kan word, kan die Voorsitter sodanige vergadering verskuiw en 'n datum en tyd wat die Voorsitter in oorleg met die lede bepaal.

Vrae

81. 'n Lid kan op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad 'n vraag stel—

(a) oor 'n saak wat voortspruit uit of in verband met 'n item van die verslag van 'n komitee of die bespreking van sodanige verslag;

(b) betreffende die uitoefening van enige van die bevoegdhede van die Gemeenskapsraad so bevestig deur 'n besluit van sy pligte, of toestande binne die gebied van die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is.

Wyse waarop kennisgewing van vraag, mosie of versoekskrif geskied

82. (1) Kennis van 'n vraag in regulasie 81 (b), 'n mosie (uitgesonderd 'n onbestrede mosie van die Voorsitter) of versoekskrif wat 'n lid wil stel of aanbreng na gelang van die geval, op 'n vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad moet skriftelik wees en deur 'n lid onderteken wees en word aan die Sekretaris van Gemeenskapsraad gestuur, en behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasie (2) en regulasie 84 plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(2) Indien sodanige vraag, mosie of versoekskrif by die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad minstens 10 dae voor die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering

meeting or otherwise he shall place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(3) If a member is not present to pose his question or present his petition when he is called upon to do so by the Chairman, and he has not authorised any other member to do so on his behalf, the question or petition shall lapse.

Chairman may reject certain motions, questions or petitions

83. (1) The Chairman may reject any motion, question or petition which in his opinion will lead to the discussion of a matter already included in the agenda or which does not concern the area for which the Community Council has been established or over which the Council has no jurisdiction or which is not clear and he shall reject any motion or petition which, if it were to be moved or accepted, as the case may be, would be against the law.

(2) If the Chairman so rejects any motion, question or petition he shall inform the Community Council of his decision and shall not call upon the member concerned to move such motion, pose such question or present such petition, as the case may be.

Motion to rescind a resolution passed during the previous three months

84. No motion to rescind a resolution passed by the Community Council during the previous three months or having the same effect as one that has been rejected by the Community Council during the previous three months shall be placed on the agenda unless the notice of such motion is signed by at least three members in addition to the member who wishes to move such motion and after the Community Council has dealt with such motion no member may move a similar motion within six months thereafter.

Procedure on moving a motion

85. (1) When motions come up for discussion, the Chairman shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 83, read out the numbers and names of the movers of all the motions appearing on the agenda and he shall ascertain which motions are unopposed and such unopposed motions shall immediately be carried.

(2) Immediately after such unopposed motions have been carried the Chairman shall, in the order in which the remaining motions appear on the agenda, call upon the members concerned to move such motions.

(3) A member called upon by the Chairman to move a motion shall rise in his place and after making such remarks as he may wish he shall move the motion.

(4) If a member is not present to move a motion when called upon to do so by the Chairman, and he has not authorised any other member to do so on his behalf, the motion shall lapse.

(5) Every motion moved shall require seconding and if a motion is not seconded it shall lapse.

(6) When a motion has been moved and seconded, the Chairman shall read it or cause it to be read after which debate may take place on such motion and may continue, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, for as long as any member who is entitled to speak wishes to speak.

(7) When no more members wish or are entitled to speak the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

die Gemeenskapraad ontvang is, plaas hy dit op die sakelys vir sodanige vergadering, of anders plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(3) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is om sy vraag te stel of sy versoekskrif in te dien nie wanneer hy deur die voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom te stel of in te dien nie, verval die vraag of versoekskrif.

Voorsitter kan sekere mosies, vrae of versoekskrifte verwerp

83. (1) Die Voorsitter kan 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif verwerp wat na sy mening tot die bespreking sou lei van 'n saak wat reeds in die sakelys vervat is of wat nie op die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapraad ingestel is betrekking het nie of waaroor die Gemeenskapraad nie regsbevoegdheid het nie of wat nie duidelik is nie, en hy verwerp 'n mosie of versoekskrif wat, as dit voorgestel of aangeneem word, na gelang van die geval, strydig sal wees met die wet.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif aldus verwerp, stel hy die Gemeenskapraad in kennis van sy beslissing en hy versoek nie die betrokke lid om sodanige mosie in te dien, sodanige vraag te stel of sodanige versoekskrif in te dien nie, na gelang van die geval.

Mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit geneem binne voorafgaande drie maande

84. Geen mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit wat gedurende die voorafgaande drie maande geneem is of 'n mosie van dieselfde strekking as een wat binne die voorafgaande drie maande deur die Gemeenskapraad verwerp is, word op die sakelys geplaas nie, tensy die kennisgewing van die mosie deur minstens drie lede, benewens die voorsteller van die mosie, onderteken is, en nadat die Gemeenskapraad sodanige mosie afgehandel het, mag geen lid weer 'n soortgelyke mosie binne ses maande daarna indien nie.

Procedure by die indiening van 'n mosie

85. (1) Wanneer mosies aan die orde kom, lees die Voorsitter, behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 83, die nommers en die name uit van die voorstellers van al die mosies wat op die sakelys verskyn, en hy stel vas watter mosies onbestrede is, en sodanige onbestrede mosies word dadelik aangeneem.

(2) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige onbestrede mosies aangeneem is, versoek die Voorsitter die betrokke lede, beurtelings in die volgorde waarin die oorblywende mosies op die sakelys verskyn, om sodanige mosies in te dien.

(3) 'n Lid wat deur die Voorsitter versoek word om 'n mosie in te dien, staan in sy plek op en na enige opmerkings wat hy wens te maak, dien hy die mosie in.

(4) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is nie om sy mosie in te dien wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom in te dien nie, verval die mosie.

(5) Elke mosie ingedien moet gesekondeer word, en as 'n mosie nie gesekondeer word nie, verval dit.

(6) Wanneer 'n mosie ingedien is en gesekondeer is, lees die Voorsitter dit uit, of laat dit uitlees, waarna sodanige mosie gedebatteer kan word en die debat kan, behoudens die bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies, so lank aanhou as wat enige lid wat die reg het om te praat, nog wil praat.

(7) Wanneer daar nie meer lede is wat wens, of geregtig is, om te praat nie, stel die Voorsitter die mosie aan die Gemeenskapraad vir beslissing.

(8) When an amendment or amendments have been proposed to a motion the Chairman shall first put the amendments and after all amendments have been disposed of, again read and put the original motion or if it has been amended the motion as amended, so as to enable the members of the Community Council to be fully acquainted with the terms thereof.

(9) The order in which amendments shall be put shall be in the discretion of the Chairman.

(10) No member may speak on a motion or amendment after it has been fully put by the Chairman.

Amendments to motions

86. (1) A member who has risen to speak on a motion may propose an amendment to such motion.

(2) Such amendment shall require seconding.

(3) An amendment may take one of the following forms:

(a) To leave out one or more words of the motion;

(b) to insert one or more words in the motion;

(c) to add one or more words at the end of the motion;

(d) to substitute certain other words for certain words contained in the motion.

(4) Members may propose more than one amendment to a motion but a proposal to further amend a proposed amendment shall be out of order.

(5) Debate may take place on any amendment to a motion.

Postponement of motions

87. (1) Any member may move that a motion be postponed or referred to a committee of the Community Council for consideration.

(2) Such motion shall be seconded.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 97 (2), the mover of such motion shall speak for not more than five minutes and the seconder shall not be permitted to speak beyond formally seconding it.

(4) Immediately after such motion has been seconded the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

Withdrawal of motions and amendments

88. A motion or an amendment proposed to such motion may be withdrawn at the request of the mover thereof by leave of the Community Council at any time before the question has been fully put.

Moving reports at meetings of Community Council

89. (1) All recommendations of any committee shall be reported to the Council and the chairman of the committee concerned or in his absence a member of the committee called upon by the Chairman of the Council, shall introduce the report by moving that the report of the committee concerned be received.

(2) The Council having agreed to receive the report, the Chairman of the Community Council shall thereupon put the recommendations contained in the various items *seriatim*, unless for good cause he sees fit to vary their order. If the majority of the members of the Council present agree with any recommendation it shall forthwith become a resolution of the Council.

Item to be referred back for further consideration

90. (1) When the report of any committee has been received by the Council and a recommendation in that report is before the Council, any member may move that the item be referred back to such committee for further consideration.

(8) Wanneer 'n amendement of amendemente op 'n mosie voorgestel is, stel die Voorsitter eers die amendemente en na al die amendemente afgehandel is, lees hy weer die oorspronklike mosie of, indien gewysig is, die mosie, soos gewysig, ten einde die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad ten volle vertrouwd te maak met die bepalings daarvan.

(9) Die volgorde waarin amendemente gestel word, volg volgens die diskresie van die Voorsitter.

(10) Geen lid mag oor 'n mosie of 'n amendement praat nadat dit ten volle deur die Voorsitter gestel is.

Amendemente op mosies

86. (1) 'n Lid wat opgestaan het om 'n mosie te bespreek, kan 'n amendement op die mosie voorstel.

(2) Sodanige amendement moet gesekondeer word.

(3) 'n Amendement kan een van die volgende vorme aanneem:

(a) Om een of meer van die woorde van die mosie te laat;

(b) om een of meer woorde in die mosie in te voeg;

(c) om een of meer woorde aan die einde van die mosie by te voeg;

(d) om sekere woorde van die mosie deur sekere ander woorde te vervang.

(4) Iede kan meer as een amendement op 'n mosie voorstel, maar 'n voorstel vir die verdere wysiging van 'n voorgestelde amendement is buite die orde.

(5) 'n Amendement op 'n mosie kan gedebateer word.

Uitsel van mosies

87. (1) 'n Lid kan voorstel dat 'n mosie uitgestel word na 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad verwys word vir oorweging.

(2) Sodanige voorstel moet gesekondeer word.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 97 (2), die indiener van sodanige voorstel hoogstens vyf minute lank praat en die sekondant word nie toegelaat om te praat nie buiten om dit formeel te sekondeer.

(4) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige voorstel gesekondeer is, stel die Voorsitter die voorstel aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

Terugtrekking van mosies en amendemente

88. 'n Mosie of 'n voorgestelde amendement kan sodanige mosie kan te eniger tyd voordat die mosie ten volle gestel is, teruggetrek word op versoek van die steller daarvan met die verlof van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Indiening van verslae op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

89. (1) Verslag oor alle aanbevelings van 'n komitee word aan die Gemeenskapsraad gedoen en die voorsitter van die betrokke komitee, of in sy afwesigheid 'n lid van die komitee deur die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad aangese, dien die verslag in deur voor te stel dat die verslag van die betrokke komitee in ontvangs geneem word.

(2) Nadat die Gemeenskapsraad besluit het om die verslag in ontvangs te neem, stel die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad die aanbevelings vervaar in die verslag lende items *seriatim*, tensy hy goeie dink om hul volgorde te verander. Indien die meerderheid van die aanwesige lede van die Gemeenskapsraad 'n aanbeveling aangaande vaar, word dit onverwyld 'n besluit van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Item kan terugverwys word vir verdere oorweging

90. (1) Wanneer die verslag van 'n komitee deur die Gemeenskapsraad in ontvangs geneem is en 'n aanbeveling van sodanige verslag voor die Gemeenskapsraad dien, kan 'n lid voorstel dat die item na sodanige komitee terugverwys word vir verdere oorweging.

mente op die amende- (2) If such motion is carried, the debate on the recom-
el is, lees endation shall end forthwith.

f, indien d
inde die lede
te maak m
Chairman to maintain order

91. Order shall be maintained in the Community Coun-
cil by the Chairman whose decision on a point of order
shall not be open to appeal and shall not be reviewed
by the Community Council.

amendement
atter gestel
Members to sit down when Chairman rises

92. When the Chairman rises during a meeting of the
Community Council every member shall sit down and
members shall be silent so that the Chairman may be
heard without interruption.

leer word.
gende vorm
Members to speak standing

93. A member shall speak standing and shall address
his observations to the Chair.

lic mosie w
Chairman to select speaker

94. If two or more members rise at the same time to
speak the Chairman shall select one member and call on
him to speak.

op 'n mosie
siging van
Members not speaking to be seated

95. When a member has finished speaking he shall
resume his seat and any other member wishing to speak
shall rise.

ebateer wor
Matters on which members may speak

96. A member may address the Community Council
on the question before the Council or upon any amend-
ment proposed thereto, or upon a question or amendment
to be proposed by himself, or upon a point of order
97 (2), arising out of debate, but not otherwise and no discus-
sion or debate shall be permitted which will anticipate
any matter on the agenda.

gesekondee-
gemeenskaps
Speaking on questions at meetings of
Community Council

97. (1) No member shall address the Community Coun-
cil more than once on the question before the Community
Council except in explanation, such explanation being
allowed only in case a material part of his speech has
been misquoted or misunderstood, and he shall not intro-
duce any new matter and no debate shall be allowed on
such explanation.

(2) No member may, without the approval of the Com-
munity Council, exceed 10 minutes in speaking on any
question.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1),
the member who introduced the question may reply and
such member having so replied, the debate shall be closed
and the question put to the vote.

Form of address

98. During proceedings at a meeting of the Community
Council members shall refer to one another as "the
honourable member" (stating the member's name).

Conduct of members during meetings

99. During a meeting of the Community Council a
member shall—

- (a) enter or leave the Chamber with decorum;
- (b) in the case of a male, be bare-headed while in the
Chamber and bow to the Chair when entering or leav-
ing the Chamber or passing to or from his place;
- (c) not pass between the Chair and any member
speaking;
- (d) not address the Chairman by name or any other
title save as "Mr Chairman";
- (e) not cross the floor of the Chamber unnecessarily;

(2) As sodanige voorstel aangeneem word, eindig die
debat oor die aanbeveling onverwyld.

Voorsitter handhaaf orde

91. Orde word in die Gemeenskapsraad deur die Voor-
sitter gehandhaaf en sy beslissing oor 'n punt van orde
is nie onderworpe aan appel nie en word nie deur die
Gemeenskapsraad hersien nie.

Lede moet sit wanneer Voorsitter opstaan

92. Wanneer die Voorsitter gedurende 'n vergadering
van die Gemeenskapsraad opstaan, sit elke lid en lede
bly stil sodat die Voorsitter ongestoord gehoor kan word.

Lede praat staande

93. Elke lid staan as hy praat en rig sy opmerkings
tot die Stoel.

Voorsitter kies spreker

94. Indien twee of meer lede gelyk opstaan om te praat,
kies die Voorsitter een lid en versoek hom om te praat.

'n Lid wat nie praat nie, moet sit

95. 'n Lid wat klaar gepraat het, moet sit en enige
ander lid wat wil praat, moet opstaan.

Sake waaroor lede kan praat

96. 'n Lid kan oor die mosie voor die Gemeenskaps-
raad praat of oor amendemente daarop voorgestel, of
oor 'n mosie of amendement wat hy self wil voorstel,
of oor 'n punt van orde voortspruitende uit die debat,
maar anders nie en geen bespreking of debat wat 'n saak
wat op die sakelys voorkom, sal vooruitloop, word toe-
gelaat nie.

Die praat oor onderwerpe op vergaderings van Gemeen- skapsraad

97. (1) Geen lid spreek die Gemeenskapsraad meer
as een maal oor 'n mosie voor die Gemeenskapsraad toe-
nie, behalwe by wyse van verduideliking, welke verdui-
deliking toegelaat word slegs ingeval 'n wesentlike deel
van 'n lid se toespraak verkeerd aangehaal of misver-
staan is en hy mag geen nuwe aangeleentheid behandel
nie en oor sodanige verduideliking word geen debat toe-
gelaat nie.

(2) Geen lid praat sonder die toestemming van die
Gemeenskapsraad langer as 10 minute oor enige mosie
nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1), kan
die lid wat 'n mosie ingedien het, repliek lewer en nadat
sodanige lid sodanige repliek gelower het, is die debat
gesluit en word die mosie in stemming gebring.

Aanspreekvorm

98. Gedurende verrigtings by 'n vergadering van die
Gemeenskapsraad verwys lede na mekaar as "die agbare
lid" (die naam van lid moet gemeld word).

Gedrag van lede tydens vergaderings

99. Gedurende vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad
moet 'n lid—

- (a) die Raadsaal met dekorum binnekom of verlaat;
- (b) in die geval van 'n man, blootshoof wees terwyl
hy in die Raadsaal is en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak
wanneer hy die Raadsaal binnekom of verlaat, of
wanneer hy na of van sy sitplek gaan;
- (c) nie tussen die Stoel en 'n lid wat aan die woord
is, verbygaan nie;
- (d) nie die Voorsitter by sy naam of enige ander titel
as "Meneer die Voorsitter" aanspreek nie;
- (e) nie onnodig oor die vloer van die Raadsaal stap
nie;

(f) when crossing from one side of the Chamber to the other, pause in the centre and bow to the Chair;

(g) not read newspapers, books, letters or other documents except such matter therein as may be directly connected with the business then under consideration;

(h) while a member is speaking be silent and not make unseemly interruptions;

(i) when called to order by the Chairman immediately resume his seat; and

(j) when the Community Council adjourns keep his place until the Chairman has left the Chair.

Speeches to be relevant

100. A member shall restrict his observations to the subject under discussion and shall not introduce matters irrelevant to that subject.

Irrelevance or repetition

101. The Chairman after having called the attention of the Community Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition of his own or some other member's arguments in debate, may order him to discontinue his speech and resume his seat.

When interruption may be made

102. A member shall not interrupt the speech of any other member except—

(a) by rising to a point of order, when the member speaking shall resume his seat and the member interrupting shall merely direct attention to the point which he wishes to bring to notice and submit it to the Chairman for decision; or

(b) to put a relevant question to the speaker with the consent of the Chairman.

Insulting language out of order

103. It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the Community Council.

Imputation of improper motives out of order

104. A member shall not impute improper motives to any other member.

Personal charges out of order

105. A member shall not make a personal charge in reference to any other member.

Offensive expressions about Community Council out of order

106. A member shall not use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceedings at meetings of the Community Council.

Alleged improper conduct

107. The personal conduct or any alleged improper motives of a member shall not be referred to except on a motion moved for that purpose.

Disorderly conduct of members

108. The Chairman shall order a member whose conduct is grossly disorderly or who fails to comply with an order made under regulation 101, to withdraw forthwith from the Chamber for the remainder of the meeting and should he fail to do so the Chairman may cause him to be ejected from the Chamber and take such reasonable steps as are necessary to ensure that such member does not return to the meeting.

(f) wanneer hy van een deel van die Raadsaal 'n ander gaan, in die middel stilstaan en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak;

(g) nie nuusblaaie, boeke, briewe of ander dokumente lees nie, uitgesonderd sodanige stof daarin as wat streeks in verband staan met die aangeleentheid onder oorweging;

(h) stilbly terwyl 'n lid aan die woord is, en nie onnodig in die rede val nie;

(i) wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter tot orde geroep is, dadelik gaan sit; en

(j) wanneer die Gemeenskapsraad verdaag, in sy plek bly totdat die Voorsitter die Stoel verlaat het.

Toesprake moet ter sake wees

100. 'n Lid moet sy opmerkings oor die onderwerp bespreking beperk, en mag geen sake wat nie op die onderwerp betrekking het nie, byhaal nie.

Ontoepaslikheid of herhaling

101. Nadat die Voorsitter die aandag van die Gemeenskapsraad gevestig het op die gedrag van 'n lid, volhou om aangeleenthede wat nie ter sake is, te bespreek of om sy eie argumente of dié van 'n ander in die debat tot vervelens toe te herhaal, kan hy die lid gelas om sy toespraak te staak en sy sitplek in te neem.

Wanneer lede in die rede geval mag word

102. Geen lid mag 'n ander lid wat aan die woord is in die rede val nie, behalwe—

(a) wanneer hy op 'n punt van orde opstaan, en moet die lid wat aan die woord was, gaan sit, en 'n lid wat opgestaan het, moet slegs die punt noem wat hy die aandag wil vestig en dit aan die Voorsitter voorleë vir sy beslissing; of

(b) om 'n tersaaklike vraag aan die spreker te stel met die toestemming van die Voorsitter.

Beledigende taal buite die orde

103. Dit is buite die orde om aanstootlike en beledigende taal omtrent lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te gebruik.

Toeskrywing van onbehoorlike motiewe buite die orde

104. 'n Lid mag nie onbehoorlike motiewe aan 'n ander lid toeskryf nie.

Persoonlike aanvalle buite die orde

105. 'n Lid mag nie 'n persoonlike aanval doen op 'n ander lid van enige ander lid maak nie.

Aanstootlike uitdrukkings omtrent Gemeenskapsraad buite die orde

106. 'n Lid mag nie aanstootlike uitdrukkings gebruik om die bestuur van verrigtings by vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad te bekritiseer nie.

Beweerde onbehoorlike gedrag

107. Daar mag nie verwys word na die persoonlike gedrag of enige beweerde onbehoorlike motiewe van 'n lid nie, behalwe na 'n mosie vir daardie doel.

Wanordelike gedrag van lid

108. Die Voorsitter gelas 'n lid wie se gedrag wanordelik is of wat versuim om te voldoen aan 'n order gegee kragtens regulasie 101, om die Raadsaal te verlaat vir die res van die vergadering te verlaat en versuim om dit te doen, kan die Voorsitter hom uit die Raadsaal laat verwyder en sodanige redelike stappe as wat nodig is om te verseker dat sodanige lid nie die vergadering terugkeer nie.

Chairman's powers to adjourn or suspend meeting of Community Council

109. In the case of great disorder arising during a meeting of the Community Council the Chairman may adjourn or suspend the meeting for such reasonable period as he may determine.

Appointment of committees of Community Council

110. (1) Any committee of the Community Council shall be appointed by the Council at a meeting of the Council.

(2) The Community Council shall determine the terms of reference and the powers and duties of such committee at such meeting: Provided that it may from time to time at any meeting thereof amend such terms of reference and add to or withdraw any such powers and duties.

(3) Members of a committee to which the Community Council has assigned any of its powers and duties shall remain in office until the day before the day fixed for the holding of the next ensuing general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

Constitution of committees of Community Council

111. A committee shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members of the Community Council.

Chairman of committee

112. The Community Council shall appoint the chairman of every committee: Provided that if such chairman is unable to be present at any meeting of such committee the committee shall, from their own ranks, elect another chairman whose tenure of office shall be for the day of his election.

Constitution of committees of Community Council

113. (1) A committee shall meet on the date and at the time determined by the chairman thereof in consultation with the members thereof.

(2) The meetings of any committee shall be held in private unless the committee otherwise orders: Provided that this provision shall not be so interpreted as to exclude officials or witnesses necessarily associated with the business of such committee.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2), members of the Community Council who are not members of a particular committee thereof may be present at any meeting of such committee and take part in the discussion, but shall not have the power to vote.

Quorum

114. Any number of members exceeding half the number of the members of any committee shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

115. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of any committee is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members of the committee present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, request the chairman to convene a further meeting within seven days, at which the members present shall form a quorum.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of a committee a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and 10 minutes elapse after the

Voorsitter se bevoegdhede om vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad te verdaag of op te skort

109. Ingeval groot wanordelikheid gedurende 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad ontstaan, kan die Voorsitter die vergadering verdaag of opskort vir 'n redelike tydperk deur hom bepaal.

Aanstelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

110. (1) 'n Komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word aangestel op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal die opdragte aan en die bevoegdhede en pligte van sodanige komitee op sodanige vergadering: Met dien verstande dat dit van tyd tot tyd op 'n vergadering daarvan sodanige opdragte kan wysig en tot sodanige bevoegdhede en pligte byvoeg of enige sodanige bevoegdhede en pligte intrek.

(3) Lede van 'n komitee waaraan die Gemeenskapsraad enige van sy bevoegdhede en pligte opgedra het, beklee hul ampte tot die dag wat die dag wat bepaal is vir die hou van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, voorafgaan.

Samestelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

111. 'n Komitee bestaan uit minstens drie en hoogstens sewe lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Voorsitter van komitee

112. Die Gemeenskapsraad stel die voorsitter van elke komitee aan: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige voorsitter nie in staat is om teenwoordig te wees op 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee nie, verkies die komitee uit eie geledere 'n ander voorsitter wie se ampstermyn die dag van sy verkiesing is.

Vergaderings van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

113. (1) 'n Komitee sit op die datum en tyd deur die voorsitter daarvan bepaal in oorleg met die lede daarvan.

(2) Die vergaderings van 'n komitee is privaat, tensy die komitee anders gelas: Met dien verstande dat hierdie bepaling nie uitgelê word as sou dit beampstes of getuies wat noodsaaklikerwys geassosieer is met die werksaamhede van sodanige komitee uitsluit nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepaling van subregulasie (2), kan lede van die Gemeenskapsraad wat nie lede is van 'n besondere komitee daarvan nie, teenwoordig wees by 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee en aan die bespreking deelneem, maar hulle het nie die reg om te stem nie.

Kworum

114. Enige getal lede wat meer as die helfte van die getal lede van 'n komitee is, vorm 'n kworum.

Prosedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig nie

115. (1) Indien daar na verloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van 'n komitee moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede van die komitee dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanwesige lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing te eniger tyd na verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die voorsitter versoek om 'n verdere vergadering binne sewe dae te belê, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepaling van regulasie 114, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van 'n komitee bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut byeengekóm het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstryk nadat die

attention of the chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be determined by the chairman in consultation with the members thereof present.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

How question before Community Council or committee is to be decided

116. All questions before the Community Council or any committee of the Community Council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Mode of putting question for decision

117. When the Chairman or chairman of a committee, as the case may be, puts a question for decision, he shall do so by saying: "All agreed?" and if any member says "No" he shall order that a ballot be taken by show of hands and shall then total the number of votes cast for and against the question and declare the number to the Council or committee, as the case may be.

Minutes of meetings

118. (1) The Secretary of the Community Council shall cause the minutes of the proceedings at any meeting of the Community Council and meetings of any committee of the Community Council to be recorded and there shall be noted in such minutes the names of every member and official present.

(2) Such minutes shall be confirmed at the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council or the next ensuing meeting of such committee and the Chairman or the chairman of the committee, as the case may be, shall thereafter sign them.

(3) If a copy of such minutes has been sent to each member at least two days prior to the meetings referred to in subregulation (2), such minutes shall be taken as read with a view to confirmation.

(4) No motion, proposal or discussion shall be allowed on the minutes, except as to their accuracy.

CHAPTER 7

GENERAL

Member to look after interests of ward he represents

119. In addition to any other duties imposed on a member of the Community Council, such member shall, on behalf of the ward he represents and within the area for which the Community Council has been established look after the interests of such ward and keep the residents of the ward concerned informed of, and advise such residents regarding, matters affecting the general interest of the persons residing in such ward or area.

Provisions as to members being interested in contracts with the Community Council

120. No member of the Community Council shall, either on his own behalf or on behalf of a partnership in which he is interested, be concerned in or interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement whatsoever made by or with the Community Council with the exception of the purchase and sale or hiring of sites, premises or buildings.

Member not to have financial interest in matter before meeting

121. A member of the Community Council shall, at any meeting of the Community Council or any committee thereof, not be present during the discussion of or the

voorsitter se aandag op die gebrek aan 'n kworum is, word die vergadering verdaag tot 'n tyd wat deur die voorsitter in oorleg met die aanwesige lede bepaal.

(3) As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n vergadering, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is, is die stemming ongeldig.

Hoe mosie voor Gemeenskapsraad of komitee beslis word

116. Alle mosies voor die Gemeenskapsraad of komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word beslis deur 'n meerderheid van stemme van die aanwesige lede en in die geval van 'n gelykstelling van stemme het die voorsitter van die vergadering 'n tweede of beslissende stem.

Wyse waarop mosie vir beslissing voorgelê word

117. Wanneer die Voorsitter of die voorsitter van 'n komitee, na gelang van die geval, 'n mosie vir 'n beslissing voorlê, doen hy dit deur te sê "Stem almal vir of teen" en indien enige lid "Nee" sê, gelas hy 'n stemming deur die opsteek van hande en hy tel die getal stemme vir en teen die mosie en daarna maak hy die getalle bekend aan die Gemeenskapsraad of komitee, na gelang van die geval.

Notule van vergaderings

118. (1) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad of komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word bevestig deur die Gemeenskapsraad en vergaderings van 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad hou en die naam van elke lid beaampte aanwesig word in sodanige notule.

(2) Sodanige notule word bekragtig by die volgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of die daaropvolgende vergadering van 'n komitee en daarna onderteken die Voorsitter of die voorsitter van die komitee, na gelang van die geval.

(3) Indien 'n afskrif van sodanige notule minstens twee dae voor die vergaderings in subregulasie (2) bevestig word, word elke lid gestuur is, word aanvaar dat sodanige notule met die oog op bekragtiging gelees is.

(4) Geen mosie, voorstel of bespreking ten opsigte van die notule, behalwe wat die juistheid daarvan betref, sal toegelaat nie.

HOOFTUK 7

ALGEMEEN

Lid behartig belange van wyk wat hy verteenwoordig

119. Benewens enige ander pligte aan 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad opgedra, moet 'n lid namens 'n wyk wat hy verteenwoordig die belange van daardie wyk binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad of komitee is behartig en die inwoners van die gebied betrekke ingelig hou van en adviseer oor aangeleenthede wat die algemene belang van die persone wat in daardie wyk of gebied woon.

Bepalings aangaande lede wat belang het by kontrak met Gemeenskapsraad

120. Geen lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag nie homself of namens 'n vennootskap waarin hy 'n belang het, betrokke wees by of 'n belang hê in enige transaksie, kontrak of reëling hoegenaamd aangegaan deur of met die Gemeenskapsraad, met uitsondering van die verkoop of verhuur van persele of geboue.

Lid mag nie 'n geldelike belang in aangeleentheid voor vergadering hê nie

121. 'n Lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag nie by enige vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee daarvan teenwoordig wees nie tydens die bespreking

aan 'n kworum. Any person on any matter in which either he, his spouse, his partner, the partner of his spouse, his employer (except the State) or the employer (except the State) of his spouse is a direct or indirect financial interest.

deelneem aan 'n
antwoordig is nie,

Payment of members

raad of komitee

122. There shall be payable to members of the Community Council such allowances as the Minister after consultation with the Community Council and the Board shall determine.

skapsraad of 'n
l beslis deur 'n
wesige lede en
er van die vergad

General penalty

ng voorgelê word

123. Any person who is convicted of an offence in terms of these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R200 or, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

die voorsitter van
'n mosie vir
"Stem almal saam"
hy 'n stemming

124. The provisions of regulations 92 to 96 inclusive, and 98 to 106 inclusive, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any person referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act.

die getal stemme
daarna maak hy
raad of komitee

ANNEXURE A

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Gemeenskapsraad

n vergadering van

van 'n komitee

naam van elke lid

re notule aangele

gtig by die da

n die Gemeensk

dering van sodan

voorsitter of die

die geval, die no

notule minstens

ulasie (2) bedoel

dat sodanige no

king ten opsigte

daarvan betref,

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL FOR WARD

We, the undersigned, hereby

nominate (name of candidate) as voters in ward

election as a member of the Community Council for ward

Name (to be printed)	Identity docu- ment number	Address	Signature

ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION BY CANDIDATE

vyk wat hy

aan 'n lid van

lid namens die

e van daardie

meenskapsraad

n die betrokke

geleentheid rake

ne wat in soda

Identity document No., residing at

hereby accept nomination for the election described above.

Candidate's Signature

ANNEXURE B

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

ig het by kont

raad

apsraad mag of

waarin hy 'n be

3 in enige transa

gegaan deur of

ing van die koop

oue.

aangeleentheid

nie

raad mag nie by

raad of 'n komitee

die bespreking

This is to certify that I have appointed

identity document No.), of

as agent to attend on my behalf at polling station

/the counting

votes on/during the period

Candidate

(Identity document No.)

address of candidate

of stemming oor enige aangeleentheid waarin hy, sy eggenote, sy vennoot, die vennoot van sy eggenote, sy werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) of die werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) van sy eggenote, regstreeks of onregstreeks 'n geldelike belang het.

Betaling van lede

122. Die toelae wat die Minister in oorleg met die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal, word aan die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad betaal.

Algemene stafbepaling

123. Iemand wat skuldig bevind word aan 'n misdryf ingevolge hierdie Regulasies is strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of, by wanbetaling, gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande.

Sekere bepalinge van toepassing op persone in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel

124. Die bepalinge van regulasies 92 tot en met 96 en 98 tot en met 106 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n persoon in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel.

AANHANGSEL A

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

NOMINASIE VAN 'N KANDIDAAT VIR VERKIESING VAN 'N LID VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VIR WYK

Ons, die ondergetekendes, wat in wyk... as kiesers geregistreer is, nomineer hierby (naam van kandidaat) vir verkiesing as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad in wyk.

Naam (in drukskrif)	Identiteits- dokument- nommer	Adres	Handtekening
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

AANVAARDING VAN NOMINASIE DEUR KANDIDAAT

Ek,, Identiteitsdokumentnommer, wat by woon, aanvaar hierby die nominasie vir die verkiesing hierbo beskryf.

Datum..... Kandidaat se handtekening

AANHANGSEL B

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

AANSTELLING VAN AGENT

Hierby word getertifiseer dat ek (identiteitsdokumentnommer) van (adres) aangeel het as agent om namens my teenwoordig te wees by stemburo in wyk die tel van stemme op/gedurende die tydperk

Kandidaat

(Identiteitsdokumentnommer

Adres van kandidaat

Datum

ANNEXURE C
COMMUNITY COUNCIL
DECLARATION OF SECRECY

I, _____, do hereby solemnly promise and declare that I will not at the election of members of the _____ Community Council to be held on _____ do anything forbidden by regulation 52 of the _____ which I have read and which I fully understand.

*Electoral Officer
*Presiding Officer
*Polling Officer
*Counting Officer
 *Candidate
 *Agent
 *Witness

Date.....

The above declaration was made and subscribed before me at, this day of, 19.....

*Justice of the Peace
*Commissioner of Oaths
*Electoral Officer
*Presiding Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

ANNEXURE D

FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER

Teenblad
Counterfoil
No.
Gemeenskapsraads-
verkiezing
Community Council
Election

Stem slegs vir een
kandidaat
Stem deur 'n X te maak
in die vierkant teen-
oor die naam van die
kandidaat vir wie u
wil stem

Wyk
Wård.....
Datum
Date

Vote for one candidate only
Record your vote by placing an X in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote

Volgnummer van
kieser
Serial No. of voter

FORM OF BACK OF BALLOT PAPER

Amptelike Merk
Official Mark

Verkiezing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
Election of a member of the Community Council

vir die wyk
for the ward of.....

Datum
Date.....

ANNEXURE E
BALLOT PAPER RETURN

Election of a member of the
Community Council for ward held
on Polling station

Ballot papers received	Number	Ballot papers accounted for	Number
Ballot papers : Nos to inclusive		Ballot papers in ballot box Unused ballot papers : Nos to inclusive Spoiled ballot papers Tendered ballot papers	
Total number received		Total number accounted for	

AANHANGSEL C
GEMEENSKAPSRAAD
VERKLARING VAN GEHEIMHOUDING

Ek,
beloof hierby plegtig en verklaar dat ek by die verkiesing,
van die Gemeenskap
wat op gehou word, niks sal
nie wat by regulasie 52 van die
verbode is, wat ek gelees het en volkome begryp.

Adres.....

*Verkiezingsbeambte

*Voorsittende beambte

*Stenopnemer

*Telbeambte

*Kandidaat

*Agent

*Getuige

Datum.....

Postaande verklaring is voor my afgele en onderteken te
op hede die.....dag van.....

19.....

- *Vrederegter
- *Kommissaris van de Koning
- *Verkiezingscommissie
- *Voorsittende

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

AANHANGSEL D
VORM VAN VOORKANT VAN STEMBRIEFJE

Teenblad
Counterfoil
No.
Gemeenskapsraads-
verkiezing
Community Council
election

Stem slegs
kandidaat
Stem deur 'n
in die vierde
oor die nuwe
kandidaat
wil stem

Wyk
Ward.....
Datum
Date.....

**Vote for
only
Record Your
placing an
square
name of the
date for
wish to vote**

Volgnummer van
kieser
Serial No. of voter

VORM VAN AGTERKANT VAN STEMBRIEFJE

Ampttelike Merk

Official Mark

Verkiezing van 'n lid van die
Election of a member of the Community
vir die wyk
for the ward.....
Datum
Date.....

AANHANGSEL E

STEMBRIEFOPGAVE

Verkiezing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk.....
gehou op..... Stemburo.....

Stembriewe ontvang	Getal	Verantwoorde stembriewe
Stembriewe: Nos.....		Stembriewe in stembus
tot en met.....		Ongebruikte stembriewe: No.'s..... tot en met.....
		Bedorwe stembriewe
		Aangebode stembriewe
Totale getal ontvang..		Totale getal verantwoord.....

I hereby certify that the above is a correct return of all the
 ballot papers supplied to me.

Dated this day of

.....
 Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE F

LABEL

Election of a member of the
 Community Council for Ward
 Polling station
 Date of poll

*Presiding Officer
 *Electoral Officer

*Delete whichever is not applicable.

Ek verklaar hierby dat bostaande 'n juiste opgawe is van alle
 stembriewe aan my verskaf.

Gedateer op hede die 19.....
 dag van

Plek
 Voorsittende beampte

AANHANGSEL F

ETIKET

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die
 Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk
 Inhoud
 Datum van stemming

*Voorsittende beampte
 *Verkiesingsbeampte

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

Botha launches a new council for Soweto

21/10/77

336

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, last night announced the establishment of a com-

munity council for Soweto with the first election to be held in February.

In a statement from Pretoria Mr. Botha said the council would involve the community and leaders of

Soweto to a greater extent in the management of their local affairs.

The council would be a legally founded body to act as a link between Soweto residents and the authorities.

A notice confirming establishment of the council for Soweto "from today" would appear in today's Government Gazette.

The council's responsibilities would be those of local authorities and the council could develop into a body with ever-increasing prestige in the service of its community, the statement said.

Police hold 50 Black pupils

22-10-77 (336)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — More than 50 Black Sharpeville pupils were held by police in early morning raids yesterday and other arrests are expected.

The arrests follow the stoning of two Sharpeville schools on Thursday. The stoning started at the Lekoa-shangu high school at about 9.45 on Thursday morning.

The stonings, according to slogans written on school boards, were a demonstration against Bantu education. The slogans read: "Away with Bantu Education;" "We will not write Examinations;" "All Teachers resign by Friday."

The headmaster of the school, Mr. J. Makhokolo, said that after break on Thursday he discovered that a soft drinks delivery van had been stoned.

He persuaded most of the pupils to return to classes but some started to stone the school.

Building stoned

The pupils then ran from their classrooms and joined in the stoning. Many windows were broken and part of a prefabricated building was smashed, he said.

Mr. Makhokolo said the situation calmed down and he called a meeting. However, the meeting itself was stoned and the pupils ran from the school grounds.

Mr. Makhokolo said that one pupil, Andries Pale was held by police at the school. The trouble then spread to the Lehlasedi junior secondary school.

And early yesterday morning, 54 Black pupils were held by police in raids in the township, according to Gen. Kriel Deputy Commissioner of Police.

(336) LDM 24/10/77

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159

(16)

(17)

(18)

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776

(20)

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117

Mr. William Mogoai, a

The party hopes to field candidates in all the wards in Sebokeng but said it was prepared to merge with any other party in the Vaal Triangle to build a strong force.

Dean's Circular No: (2) Date:.....
 431 University Gazette No: Date:.....

134

Site rents in Soweto to go up

RDM 25/10/77

336

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SITE RENT increases in Soweto and other West Rand Townships — which the Government put off earlier this year — will be introduced on a three-phase basis from December 1, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, announced last night.

The site rent increases — or service charges — were originally due to be introduced on May 1 but were postponed after urgent representations by leaders of the now defunct Soweto Urban Bantu Council.

Notice of the new charges had appeared in the Government Gazette (April 29) at the time the agreement to postpone them was reached.

The matter was referred to a special committee commissioned to find other ways of raising money for the West Rand Administration Board.

The board faced a loss of more than R11 000 000 on its housing account at the time that the increase was first announced.

Announcing the implementation of the increases yesterday, Mr Botha said they would take effect gradually — on December 1, April 1 and July 1.

He stressed that Wraab's rising overheads would not be borne solely by township tenants.

Levies on employers of blacks would rise from R1.80 to R2.15 a month.

The Government would also contribute by making funds available for black housing at "an interest rate below the normal", the Minister said.

Mr Botha added: "It goes without saying that if the administration costs rise, tariffs for residents should also be increased."

The average Soweto site rent go up from about R6.25 to 11.50 — an increase of more than 80%.

But Mr A H Stander, chief director of the board, said last night: "Service charges are only one item on the monthly rental and the overall percentage increase is considerably less than 80%."

When the increases were first proposed these arguments failed to persuade black leaders such as Dr Nthato Motlana who is now detained under the Internal Security Act.

His wife, Mrs Sally Motlana, a community leader in her own right, last night described as "cruel" the decision to go ahead with the increases.

"The white Government has overstepped itself," she said.

"Unemployment is so high that I don't know where the Government thinks the people of Soweto are going to get the money."

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said: "Well, it's not going to be a happy Christmas — it's an extremely unwise decision to have taken in the present climate."

Mr Fred van Wyk, director of the Institute of Race Relations, said: "It is unwise and hard on the people concerned but one must be grateful for small mercies. A three-phase increase will be easier to cope with than one coming all at once."

45 000 stay away

RAM 25/10/77

from Soweto schools

A TOTAL of 45 680 pupils stayed away from Soweto's higher primary schools yesterday, Department of Bantu Education inspectors reported.

The deputy director of the department's Johannesburg region, Mr J W White, said inspectors checked attendances in Soweto yesterday.

While most higher primary schools were deserted or partly full, attendances of up to 100% were reported at lower primary schools.

Meanwhile, classes at Odi Secondary School in Ga-Rankuwa, Bophutha-Tswana, were disrupted and pupils sent home after a stone-throwing incident yesterday.

It is believed high school students stoned the school in an attempt to force pupils out of classes.

Eighteen Venda government vehicles were set alight in Sibasa at the weekend as unrest continued in various parts of the country.

The chief of the SA riot

police, Major-General David Kriel, said six of the vehicles in Venda were destroyed. An attempt was also made to set fire to government offices, but the blaze was extinguished before any damage was caused.

In other incidents:

② Two men suffering from bullet wounds were taken to the Frontier Hospital in Queenstown after being fired on by police during incidents in the local township on Friday night and Sunday night. Eleven other men have been held for questioning.

③ A 17-year-old King William's Town schoolgirl was admitted to Grey Hospital with a bullet in her left thigh. She was allegedly shot by police in incidents following the funeral of Mr Chumani Vuso at Zwelithsa on Saturday. Her condition is satisfactory.

④ A 27-year-old man was wounded and 12 others arrested when about 15 blacks threw stones at a private house in a Queens-

town township on Sunday night

⑤ Stone-throwing youths broke 40 windows of a secondary school at Peddie, near East London, at the weekend. General Kriel said police arrested 14 youths.

⑥ More than 300 blacks trying to stop commuters using the buses at Stinkwater near Hammanskraal were dispersed yesterday just before police arrived on the scene. Brigadier H L Abbott, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Northern Transvaal, confirmed. He said bus company officials at Stinkwater had spoken to the milling crowds. No arrests were made.

⑦ Students at four senior secondary schools in Witsieshoek who have been boycotting classes refused to write examinations yesterday.

⑧ The Vaal Triangle was quiet yesterday as secondary schools in the area reported attendances of above 70% — Staff Reporters, Own Correspondents and Sapa.

Soweto groups reject community councils

RDM 25/10/77

336

Staff Reporter

ALL three of the Soweto organisations which the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) is prepared to recognise have rejected the community council system.

And another organisation, the Soweto Residents' Committee (SRC), which is not recognised by the board, has also rejected the system. The SRC claims its manifesto is similar to that of the embattled Council of 10, which called for an independent municipality for Soweto.

Mr Albert Mhlungu, chairman of the SRC, has appealed to the Government to stop preparations for the election of Community Councils and release the six detained members of the Committee of 10.

Mr Mhlungu said yesterday his plea was based on the strength that his committee was a "shadow" of the Committee of 10. His committee differed slightly with the Committee of 10 in their bid for official recognition and the power to administer Soweto as stated in their manifesto.

"We reject community councils and will not compromise on anything less than what is in our manifesto," Mr Mhlungu said. His committee's manifesto was similar to the Committee of 10's "blueprint," he said.

Mr Sipho Motha, executive members of the Masin-gafi Party, said: "The people of Soweto are totally against the community councils. The system will not work even if it is forced down their throats."

Mr Motha, a former member of Soweto's defunct UBC, said he supported the Committee of 10. "It is only fair for the Government to let the community of Soweto make its choice," he said.

"I do not see any member of my party taking part in the elections. We have all said we are against the community councils."

Mr Lucas Shabangu, chief organiser of the So-fasonke Party, said: "If my party was for the community councils I'd have been the first person to know."

Also a former member of the UBC, Mr Shabangu said the West Rand Administration Board was "trying by all means to prepare ground for the community councils now by using the names of existing parties."

He was furious when he read reports associating his party with the community councils.

Mr Shabangu said his party last met before June 16 last year. Its chairman, Mr K Maweba, had left Johannesburg for the Cape; the vice-chairman, Mr Peter Lengene, another ex-member of the UBC had left the party and started a new one.

Mr Joseph Majola, chairman of the Mamati Greater Soweto Residents' Committee, said: "We will not take part in the elections of the community councils until we are able to get the full views of Soweto's people."

Mr Majola said Wrab should call a meeting in Soweto to explain community councils to the people. The distribution of pamphlets and bulletins on the system was not enough.

He claimed that his committee had 6 000 followers and added that "blacks are suspicious of white-created bodies. We do not want to be let down again."

626 HELD IN POLICE ROUND-UP

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Police arrested 626 people in Atteridgeville-Saulsville township near here during a six-hour cleaning-up operation yesterday.

They threw a cordon around the township. The operation which started at 8.30 a.m., was controlled from the air by a senior police officer in a helicopter.

Brigadier H. L. Abbott, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Northern Transvaal, said the swoop was designed to combat criminals.

He reported that: 410 were arrested for reference book offences, 198 schoolchildren were picked up to determine whether they were "children in need of care" in terms of the Children's Act, eight people were charged with possessing stolen property, five being sought for public violence were arrested, four were found in possession of cannabis and one was found to be in illegal possession of petrol.

Brigadier Abbott said police also stopped and

searched cars and then screened those arrested at Atteridgeville Police Station after the operation ended after lunchtime.

He stressed that this had nothing to do with Black unrest.

Police sealed all four entrances to the township and ordered bus and taxi passengers to alight at the main entrance to the old township.

Male residents were asked to produce their reference books.

Train passengers at the three stations serving Atteridgeville were also stopped and checked.

Police were posted short distances from one another on the township's fringe streets.

Meanwhile, pupils yesterday continued an examination boycott in Atteridgeville-Saulsville.

Sapa reports that police opened fire with birdshot in a Black township near Cradock in the Cape yesterday morning when about 50 stone-throwing youths attacked a police patrol and caused extensive damage to police vehicles.

No injuries were reported.

Police move in as mobs attack buses

Sun. Trib.

(336)

Tribune Reporter

POLICE moved in to break up mobs of students stoning buses at a funeral in Atteridgeville near Johannesburg yesterday.

And in Port Elizabeth, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier P. J. Hugo, said five blacks had been killed, and at least 12 wounded in unrest at New Brighton over the past three days.

The situation at the township at present was "relatively calm."

The Atteridgeville trouble began after the funeral of Patrick Moloto, a 14-year-old schoolboy who died after being shot by a white West Rand Bantu Administration Board official last week.

The official said the boy was part of a crowd which was stoning him.

The funeral took place in an extremely tense and emotional atmosphere. Five Putco buses were stoned and one set alight.

A black man thought to be a plain-clothes policeman, was beaten up and is in a serious condition at Baragwanath Hospital. The mob dispersed when the police arrived on the scene.

In Port Elizabeth's African townships looting of bottle stores, stoning and isolated arson attempts continued and violence spread for the first time to the small Walmer location in Port Elizabeth.

Tension

Bus services into the New Brighton and Kwa-Zakele complex were suspended on Friday as tension in the townships increased.

Looters again made several attacks on township bottle stores including one that has been the target of looters twice before this week.

Police had to open fire on several occasions to control the rioting. Brigadier Hugo said yesterday that in some cases the bodies of men shot by police were found some distance away from the scenes of shooting incidents.

"They are dragged away by other rioters in an apparent attempt to give the impression to other township residents that shooting was more widespread," said Brigadier Hugo.

Trouble flared for the first time in Walmer when rioters began stoning vehicles. The situation was quickly brought under control by police.

Since Tuesday, 12 houses have been set alight by arsonists. Two were destroyed.

In rioting this week, the Hippo anti-riot vehicle made its first appearance in action in Port Elizabeth.

It was used to disperse a mob which had set up a roadblock in a main street leading to the townships.

RDM 26/10/77

Riot police charge 336 600 blacks

Crime Reporter

RIOT police yesterday baton-charged 600 blacks milling around special courts.

The court had been set up in Algoa Park, Port Elizabeth, to hear cases involving earlier unrest.

Police had to use dogs on the crowd, said Major-General Dawid Kriel, chief of the South African Riot Police.

He added that from the courts the crowd moved to New Brighton and on the way stoned the Ford engine plant and a bottle store belonging to the Bantu Administration Board.

They also stoned and badly damaged a furniture truck. Police are investigating the incidents.

Students at Phofung Secondary School in Qwaqwa yesterday stoned the homeland Minister of Justice, their principal and a school inspector.

The Minister, Chief Wessels Mota was slightly injured when he tried to reprimand the students.

The principal, Mr Elliot Thebele, was followed to his house by students and took refuge in the forest.

School inspector Mr Moses Mosese's car was damaged by a stone.

Mr Thebele's mother said the students ransacked every room looking for her son after threatening to kill him.

She added that they wrote in chalk on a wall of his bedroom "you will die."

Later the students went to the Thebele family shop and smashed windows.

They are reported to have threatened Mr Thebele's wife, also a school teacher.

Boycotting of classes at Phofung has now entered the fourth week. Apart from rejecting Bantu education, the students say they

do not want Mr Thebele as principal.

Their former principal, Mr Isaac Ramongalo, has been transferred to another school.

At Manghatise High School about 800 students are still boycotting classes.

At Makabelane High School, which re-opened on Monday after being closed for a week, students told the principal, Mr Noel Khoapa: "We are not prepared to write Bantu Education examinations."

At Tseki High School, also closed for a week, the principal Mr J Makwanyane, said more than half of the 525 students had returned.

He said examinations would begin today.

At the Day Post Primary School students are going to classes. Form Two and Four started examinations on Monday.

Youths are reported to have attacked a Bophutha-Tswana Government official's car in Garankuwa near Pretoria yesterday.

The official and his passengers were unharmed, but the youths set the car alight. No arrests have been made.

In the Port Elizabeth suburb of Walmer the house of a black detective was stoned.

In the Cape township of Nyanga R3 000 damage was caused when the St Mary's Catholic Church was set alight.

A literacy worker, Mr Ntsizi Moremi, was taken from his home and detained in Sebokeng, Vereeniging, early yesterday.

He works for the indo-organisation. A lawyer representing him says he was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

D.D. 26/10/77 (336)

Soweto rentals to rise by over R5

JOHANNESBURG — Soweto rentals will increase by R5,75 between December and July — and the West Rand Administration Board has distributed 120 000 pamphlets in the township preparing residents for the three-phase increase.

The pamphlets were distributed on behalf of the Department of Bantu Administration under the heading Save Soweto Now.

Residents were called on to pay increased service charges to maintain or improve the standard of living in the townships.

The pamphlet also warns residents of possible further violence and anarchy.

"The regular won't-works and dropouts who incite our children to rebel against authority, to boycott schools, and who intimidate us not to co-operate with the authorities will not suffer with us when our community breaks down. Already our children face a bleak future education-wise because of their action," said the pamphlet.

The acting chief director of the board, Mr M. P. Wilsnach, said the rentals would go up by R1,75 on December 1, April 1 and July 1, next year, bringing the total increase to R5,75. Rentals were last increased by R1,80 in 1975.

He said about 90 per cent of the board's property was destroyed by fire during last year's disturbances. The board's income had dropped drastically, resulting in a serious financial difficulty.

It was no longer possible for services of residents to be subsidised as it would result in a deficit of R9 million for the board.

"In spite of this increase the board will still conclude its financial year with a deficit of R7,5 million," Mr Wilsnach said.

The board would, where circumstances warranted it, assist tenants who experienced difficulty with payment of their rentals.

He denied tenants were evicted because they were in arrears. — SAPA.

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3, Oxford.

Paper given at the Queen Elizabeth House Development Seminar, Oxford University, 8th February, 1974.

RAM 26/10/77 (336) 'Soweto urged not to pay rent'

Staff Reporter

CERTAIN organisations in Soweto were urging people not to pay rent, the acting chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr M P Wilsnach, said yesterday.

"These organisations tell people not to pay rent because our records were burnt during the unrest and there would be no way of detecting defaulters." As a result many people had been evicted from their homes.

The increases will come in three equal phases — the first of R1,75 a month on December 1, another around April 1 next year and the last on July 1.

Rentals on self-owned houses will increase from R6,25 to R11,50.

In May the Government

postponed the increases after a Soweto student protest. But Mr Wilsnach does not foresee similar incidents.

The destruction of WRAB's liquor outlets had made the increases imperative, Mr Wilsnach said.

He also said more than R1-million had been set aside for the clearing of accumulated refuse in the township. "About 90 per cent of Soweto is now absolutely clean."

The president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Holloway, said the huge increase in strvice charges had really been caused by the unwillingness of the authorities over many years to make periodic adjustments to these charges, report Sapa.

ly, ho sebe-
to solicit,
o; to urge
la; n, nbo
matla.
oko ba ma-
iphofofo tse
o oa 'maso
ng liphofofo
no.

lerofopje,
phokho.
ho hapa,
kusso, bo-
o the water,
la metsing;
la.

Plump, adj., e nonneng, e phokho-
phokho, e leboko-boko; to get
phokho, ho noma; to take plump,
terly, ho oa
homoa.

Plume, n., lesiba; v., to strip off
feathers, ho hlotha; to adorn with
feathers, ho khabisa ka masiba;
to plume oneself, ho ikakasa, ikho-
homoa.

Plumage, n., masiba a nonyana.
Plumb and plumb-line, n., skiti-
loto; v., ho lekanya ho loka ha
lerako.

Plough, n., mohoma, plur; v., ho
sephiri.
Ploughman, n., molemi.
Ploughshare, n., sekara sa mohoma.
Pluck, v., ho kha, khola, hloba,
fofora, khoebola; to pluck out, ho
honya, khebota, hlotha, munnula.
Plug, n., sepako sa ho thiba lesoba;
v., ho thiba ka sepako.

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Pocket, n., pokotho; v., ho kenya
pokothong.
Pocket-book, n., bukanyana e ngo-
loang tse tsoanetseng ho hopolola.
Pod, n., lekhapela la naoa, la ere-
kisi.
Poet, n., mongoli oa lithoko.
Poetry, n., lithoko.
Poignant, adj., e bohloko haholo,
e hlomolisang, e labang pelo;
his grief is poignant, masoabi a
hae a hlomolisa pelo.
Point, n., a sharp end, nthla, bo-
nchoncho ba ntho; a dot, khuto;
near to, lekhathehang la haufi le;
the main question, taba e khohlo,
taba-taba; the point of my assegai
is sharp, nthla ea lerumo la ka e
bohale; I have gained my point,
ke fihlile seo ke neng ke se
phelele; he is on the point of
dying, o lekhathehang la ho shoa;
when will you come to the point?
u tla thantsa neng?

Point, v., to make a thing sharp, ho
etsa ntho bonchoncho, ho nthla-
fatsa; to aim, ho korola; to point
at, ho supa ka monoana; to point
out, ho bonisa, hlalosa.
Pointedly, adv., ka mofofobebé;
he spoke pointedly, a bua a tile,
ka mofofobebé.
Pointedness, n., mofofobebé.
Pointless, adj., e nthuthi.
Poise, v., to ascertain the weight,
ho lekanya boima ba ntho; to
balance, ho bala ntho hantle hore
e se ke ea oa; the girls poise their
pitchers nicely on their heads, ba-
roetsana ba bala linkho ka mahle-
the hlohang ba li leselele.
Poison, n., bore, bolao, chefo, ma-
hloko; v., ho bolaea ka chefo;
ho senya.

Poisonous, adj., e mahloko.
Poke, v., to push against, ho sutusa;
to feel for, ho phopholetsa; to
poke at, ho hlaba ka linaka.
Poker, n., tsepe ea ho sutusa ma-
shala mollong.
Polar, adj., eo e leng ea Lebōea
kapa Boroa.
Pole, n., a staff, sefate se sesesane;
of the earth, nthla ea lefatše.
Pole-star, n., naleli e supang pole
lehoimong.

Polemic, adj., e tshekang taba.
Polemics, n., plur., tsheko ea taba
tsa thuto.
Police, n., bopolesa.
Policed, adj., e busoang ke mapo-
lesa.
Police-officer, and police-man
n., lepolesa.
Policy, n., masèné le bohale ho
buseng.
Polish, v., to make smooth or glossy,
ho bentsa, etsa boreleli, chokola,
hohlēla; to make refined, ho nēa
mothō mekhōa e metle; n., peryo,
peniso.

Polished, adj., to be polished, ho
bentsa, khanya; ho ba le mekhōa
e metle.
Polite, adj., e nang le mekhōa e
metle, e hlomphehang.
Politeness, n., mekhōa e metle,
hlompheho, hlompheho.
Politic, adj., ea bohale; e tsehang
tsamaiso ea sechaba.
Political, adj., ea taba tsa puso.
Politician, n., molōksi oa tsa
puso.

Politics, n., plur., thuto ea litaba
tsa 'maso.
Poll, n., a register of names, lengolo
la bathō ka ihloho tsa bona;
an election, khetho ea monna oa
lekhotla.
Pollute, v., ho silafatsa, senya.
Pollution, n., sesila, tšilafalo, ho
se hloke.
Pollution, n., lesoala.
Polygamist, n., ea nyetseng sethepu.
Polygamy, n., sethepu.
Polytheist, n., ea rapelang melimo
e mengata.
Pomegranate, n., sefate le thōloa-
na tsa garnata.
Pommel, n., sekofo sa sale.
Pomp, n., bokhabane, khabo e
khohlo.
Pompousness and pomposity, n.,
ostentation, bokako; boastfulness,
boikakaso.
Pond, n., letša la metsi a eneng,
letamo.
Ponder, v., ho nahana, lōsa.
Ponderous, adj., e bōima.
Ponderousness and ponderosity,
n., bōima bo bohōlo.
Poniard, n., thipa ea ho hlaba;
v., ho hlaba.

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Pocket—Poniard

RBM 26/10/77
Threats
(336)
to Chief
Mopeli's
daughter

Staff Reporter

THE daughter of Mr K T Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, has been told her life is in danger if she writes a school examination.

The warning was given by a man who knocked on her window on Monday night.

Miss Shoesho Mopeli, 17, is a Form Four student at Makabelane School.

The man also said her house would be set alight "just like Mr Ngake's". Mr Ngake is the QwaQwa Education Minister.

RAM 29/10/77

Street, t.

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Exams under police guard

ELEVEN post-primary school pupils in the Pretoria township of Mamelodi wrote their internal year-end examinations under police guard this week.

Black policemen in camouflage uniforms were posted at Ribane-Laka Secondary School, Mamelodi High School and Mamelodi Junior Secondary School, where riot police in vehicles were stationed at the entrance.

At Ribane-Laka School, however, there was a total examination boycott.

COMMUNITY COUNCILS Will Soweto vote?

Government seems determined to disprove the adage that you can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink.

The collapse of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council in the wake of the disturbances last year left a vacuum that was filled by the Committee of Ten. The Committee's solution to Soweto's problems was straightforward: full municipal status tied to freehold land tenure. Government's solution was the creation of Community Councils, rejected by the Committee as "variations of the Useless Boys' Club".

The Committee has now been silenced by the detention of seven of its members, and the banning of most of the organisations that backed it, and government has lost no time in gazetting regulations for the Community Council. It has also reintroduced the rent increases which were thwarted by the Soweto SRC in April.

Says West Rand Board acting chief director Mathys Wilsnach: "The detention of members of the Committee of Ten will have no effect whatsoever on the coming elections. I have every confidence that the elections will be a success. There is a lot of organising going on and I for one would not be surprised if the remaining members of the Committee of Ten took part in the election."

Wrab may be confident, but government is taking no chances. On Tuesday the Department of Information dropped 100 000 pamphlets by air on Soweto.

The pamphlet calls on "the progressive black man" to show his community spirit by supporting the increases and adds: "We must remember that the regular won't-workers and dropouts who incite our children to rebel against authority, to boycott schools, and who intimidated us not to co-operate with the authorities will not suffer with us when our community breaks down."

Lucas Shabangu, chief organiser of the Sofasonke Party, which dominated the old UBC, says his party is not preparing for the elections. Sipho Motha, of the Masingafi Party says, "The people of Soweto are totally against the Community Council. The system will not work even if it is forced down their throats."

Albert Mhlungu, chairman of the Soweto Residents' Committee, has appealed to government to stop preparations for the elections and to release the detained members of the Committee of Ten. "We reject the community councils," he says. The chairman of the Mamati Greater Soweto Residents' Committee says, "We will not take part in the elections until we are able to get the full views of Soweto's people."

The elections are planned for mid-February.

No. 2234

28 October 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE WEST RAND AREA.—PENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT JOHANNESBURG, FRUGERSDOP, RANDFONTEIN, DOORNSDOP AND WESTONARIA

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), do hereby:—

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Bantu residential areas or any other person who is required or obliged to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 11 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, shall pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the Superintendent of the Bantu Residential Area in which the property is situate, the charges set out in Schedules A to I (inclusive) hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal, under the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the above-mentioned Act, the regulations specified in Schedule J hereto.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

No. 2234

28 October 1977

PANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE WES RAND GEBIED.—PENTSELE EN LIGTERINGS VIR DIE STEDELIKE PANTOEWOONGEBIED, GELEË TE JOHANNESBURG, FRUGERSDOP, RANDFONTEIN, DOORNSDOP EN WESTONARIA

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Pantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Pantoesake en ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hem verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b), gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Pantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige ander bewoner van enige eiendoms geleë in bogenoemde Bantoewoongebiede of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te was vir water, doel ook al ingevolge die bepalinge van die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toedie tot 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede, afgekondig by Gowermentskenniggewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing gemaak op alle Stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Gowermentskenniggewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, by die lantoor van die Superintendent van die Bantoewoongebied waarin die eiendoms geleë is, aan bogenoemde Raad die gelde, soos uiteengesit in Bylaes A tot en met I hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie, gesondheids-, geneeskundige en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelewer of ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aan bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) herroep hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 22 (3) (f) van bogenoemde Wet, die Regulasies vermeld in Bylae J hiervan.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.

TABLE OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE A

JOHANNESBURG

1. Board dwelling rents:

In addition to the site rent prescribed in item 2, the holder of a permit for any family accommodation on which a dwelling-house, flat or room is erected, shall pay to the Board the monthly house, flat or room rent set out in Column A below:

2. Site rent:

(i) The holder of a permit for any family accommodation shall pay to the Board the monthly site rent set out in Column B below:

(ii) Sites for religious, educational or other similar institutions, R5 per month provided that where a manse or caretaker's cottage has been erected on the same site as above, the site rental as prescribed in subitem (i) shall be additional to this charge.

3. Lodgers' charges:

Fees payable as may be prescribed by the Board in terms of Regulation 20 (2) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036 dated 14 June 1968.

All Soweto residential areas where the following types of houses and flats are provided:

	House or flat rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/4/78	Site rent per month from 1/7/78
	Column A		Column B	
	R	R	R	R
(a) Johannesburg:				
(i) 51/6: 4-roomed.....	3,25	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ii) 51/6B: 4-roomed.....	3,65	8,00	9,75	11,50
(iii) 51/7: 4-roomed.....	2,85	8,00	9,75	11,50

	Home or flat rent per month from 1/1/77	Site rent per month from 1/1/77	Site rent per month from 1/1/77	Site rent per month from 1/1/77
	Column A		Column B	
	R	R	P	R
(a) District of Mafikeng:				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	4,30	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ii) Type B, 2-roomed:	4,20	8,00	9,75	11,50
(b) District of Maseru:				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	3,55	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ii) Type B, 2-roomed:	3,25	8,00	9,75	11,50
(c) District of Maseru (North and East):				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	1,55	8,00	9,75	11,50
(d) District of Maseru (South):				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	2,85	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ii) Type B, 2-roomed:	3,15	8,00	9,75	11,50
(iii) Type C, 3-roomed:	1,55	8,00	9,75	11,50
(e) District of Maseru (West):				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	2,75	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ii) Type B, 2-roomed:	3,05	8,00	9,75	11,50
(iii) Type C, 3-roomed:	4,25	8,00	9,75	11,50
(iv) Type D, 4-roomed:	2,75	8,00	9,75	11,50
(v) Type E, 5-roomed:	3,05	8,00	9,75	11,50
(vi) Type F, 6-roomed:	3,05	8,00	9,75	11,50
(vii) Type G, 7-roomed:	4,15	8,00	9,75	11,50
(viii) Type H, 8-roomed:	4,05	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ix) Type I, 9-roomed:	4,25	8,00	9,75	11,50
(x) Type J, 10-roomed:	2,85	8,00	9,75	11,50
(xi) Type K, 11-roomed:	3,15	8,00	9,75	11,50
(xii) Type L, 12-roomed:	4,45	8,00	9,75	11,50
(f) District of Maseru (East):				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	2,75	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ii) Type B, 2-roomed:	2,45	8,00	9,75	11,50
(iii) Type C, 3-roomed:	2,05	8,00	9,75	11,50
(iv) Type D, 4-roomed:	2,05	8,00	9,75	11,50
(v) Type E, 5-roomed:	2,35	8,00	9,75	11,50
(vi) Type F, 6-roomed:	3,85	8,00	9,75	11,50
(vii) Type G, 7-roomed:	11,75	8,00	9,75	11,50
(g) District of Maseru (South-East):				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	1,85	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ii) Type B, 2-roomed:	2,55	8,00	9,75	11,50
(h) District of Maseru (North-East):				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	3,85	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ii) Type B, 2-roomed:	3,65	8,00	9,75	11,50
(iii) Type C, 3-roomed:	4,25	8,00	9,75	11,50
(iv) Type D, 4-roomed:	3,15	8,00	9,75	11,50
(v) Type E, 5-roomed:	3,55	8,00	9,75	11,50
(vi) Type F, 6-roomed:	3,35	8,00	9,75	11,50
(vii) Type G, 7-roomed:	2,65	8,00	9,75	11,50
(viii) Type H, 8-roomed:	4,25	8,00	9,75	11,50
(ix) Type I, 9-roomed:	4,75	8,00	9,75	11,50
(x) Type J, 10-roomed:	4,15	8,00	9,75	11,50
(xi) Type K, 11-roomed:	4,15	8,00	9,75	11,50
(xii) Type L, 12-roomed:	4,25	8,00	9,75	11,50
(i) District of Maseru (West-East):				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	3,15	9,15	10,85	12,55
(ii) Type B, 2-roomed:	2,65	9,55	11,05	12,55
(iii) Type C, 3-roomed:	2,95	9,85	11,20	12,55
(iv) Type D, 4-roomed:	2,25	8,85	10,50	12,55
(j) District of Maseru (North-West):				
(i) Type A, 1-roomed:	2,05	8,65	10,80	12,95
(ii) Type B, 2-roomed:	2,65	8,95	10,95	12,95
(iii) Type C, 3-roomed:	2,65	9,35	11,15	12,95
(iv) Type D, 4-roomed:	4,15	8,95	10,95	12,95
(v) Type E, 5-roomed:	1,15	9,75	11,25	12,95
(vi) Type F, 6-roomed:	1,25	9,95	11,45	12,95
(vii) Type G, 7-roomed:	2,25	9,95	10,95	12,95
(viii) Type H, 8-roomed:	2,15	9,35	11,15	12,95
(ix) Type I, 9-roomed:	2,95	9,35	11,15	12,95
(x) Type J, 10-roomed:	2,95	9,95	11,45	12,95
(xi) Type K, 11-roomed:	2,25	9,95	11,45	12,95
(xii) Type L, 12-roomed:	3,15	9,35	11,15	12,95
(xiii) Type M, 13-roomed:	3,45	9,95	11,45	12,95
(xiv) Type N, 14-roomed:	3,25	9,95	11,45	12,95
(xv) Type O, 15-roomed:	2,95	9,95	11,45	12,95
(xvi) Type P, 16-roomed:	2,95	9,35	11,15	12,95
(xvii) Type Q, 17-roomed:	2,25	8,95	10,95	12,95

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE B

	House or flat rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/4/78	Site rent per month from 1/7/78
	Column A		Column B	
	R	R	R	R
Pondorp, Dabanyville residential area				
(i) 51/6: 1 roomed	2,78	5,55	6,75	8,00
(ii) 51/6: 2 roomed	2,57	5,55	6,75	8,00
(iii) 51/6: 3 roomed	2,57	5,55	6,75	8,00
(iv) 51/6: 4 roomed	2,57	5,55	6,75	8,00
(v) 51/6: 5 roomed	2,78	5,55	6,75	8,00
(vi) 51/6: 6 roomed	2,97	5,55	6,75	8,00
(vii) 51/6: 7 roomed	2,57	5,55	6,75	8,00
(viii) 51/6: 8 roomed	2,97	5,55	6,75	8,00

These fees are payable per house per month.

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE C

	House or flat rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/4/78	Site rent per month from 1/7/78
	Column A		Column B	
	R	R	R	R
(a) Kappersdorp, Munsieville residential area				
(i) Row houses: 1 roomed (with stove)	1,35	2,00	2,20	2,40
(ii) Row houses: 1 roomed (with stove)	1,55	2,00	2,20	2,40
(iii) 2 roomed	2,90	4,40	5,15	5,90
(iv) 3 roomed	3,65	4,40	5,15	5,90
(v) 4 roomed	4,40	4,40	5,15	5,90
(vi) 5 roomed (with stove)	2,50	2,00	2,20	2,40
(b) Kappersdorp, Munsieville residential area				
(i) 1 roomed	2,90	4,75	5,85	6,95
(ii) 2 roomed	3,65	4,75	5,85	6,95
(iii) 3 roomed	4,40	4,75	5,85	6,95
(iv) 4 roomed	3,65	4,75	5,85	6,95
(v) 5 roomed	0,50	4,75	5,85	6,95
(vi) 6 roomed	1,25	5,20	6,05	6,95
(vii) 7 roomed	2,25	5,20	6,05	6,95
(viii) 8 roomed	2,25	4,90	5,95	6,95
(ix) 9 roomed	2,75	5,20	6,05	6,95

These fees are payable per house per month.

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE D

	House or flat rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/4/78	Site rent per month from 1/7/78
	Column A		Column B	
	R	R	R	R
Randfontein, Moshaleng residential area				
(i) 51/7A: 2 roomed	1,40	5,60	5,40	8,40
(ii) 51/7B: 2 roomed	1,54	6,20	7,20	8,15
(iii) 51/30 and A: 1 roomed	2,08	6,20	7,20	8,15
(iv) 51/5: 3 roomed	2,96	6,20	7,20	8,15
(v) 51/6A, 52/4, 52/7: 4 roomed	3,11	6,20	7,20	8,15
(vi) 51/7A: 1 roomed	2,80	6,20	7,20	8,15
(vii) 51/9A: 5 roomed	3,51	6,20	7,20	8,15

The fees are payable per house per month.

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE E

	House or flat rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/12/77	Site rent per month from 1/1/78	Site rent per month from 1/1/78
	Column A		Column B	
Westonaria, Delkorsdal residential areas:		R	R	R
(i) 2 bed roomed.....	4,11	6,10	7,10	8,10
(ii) 4 bed roomed.....	5,51	6,10	7,10	8,10
(iii) 5 bed roomed.....	2,47	6,10	7,10	8,10

These fees are payable per house per month.

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE F

Payable in all the Bantu residential areas within the area of jurisdiction of the Board. The fees shall be payable monthly.

Trading sites:

- (a) Trading sites on which no buildings have been erected by the Board: For every full square metre of the area of the site: P6,10.
- (b) Trading sites on which the Board has erected buildings or where the Board has acquired ownership in the buildings:
 - (i) Orlando East and Orlando West Bantu residential areas at Johannesburg and Munsieville Bantu residential area at Krugersdorp, as well as Delkorsdal 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.
 - (ii) All other Bantu residential areas within the area of jurisdiction of the Board, excluding the Bantu residential areas specified in item (i): For every full square metre of the floor area of the commercial building, store room and servants' quarters: R0,75.
- (c) Trading stalls (fruit and vegetables): per stall, R2.

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE G

Payable in the Bantu Residential Areas within the area of jurisdiction of the Board. The fees shall be payable monthly.

Water:

- (a) Supply of water to sites where meters have been installed: The tariffs 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 resulted from cost increases as determined by the Board from time to time and as approved by the Minister.
- (c) The holder of a hostel permit in hostel, under the jurisdiction of the Board: A maximum of 45c per bed per month, subject to any other increases which resulted from cost increases as determined by the Board from time to time and as approved by the Minister.

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE H

HOSTEL RENTS

The holder of a hostel permit shall pay the following monthly accommodation fees to the Board:

	From 1/12/77	From 1/1/78	From 1/7/78
	R	R	R
(a) Johannesburg:			
(i) Denver.....	6,00	8,00	10,00
(ii) George Goch.....	6,40	8,40	10,00
(iii) Wolluter.....	6,00	8,00	10,00
(iv) Nancefield.....	4,70	5,90	7,00
(v) Jabulani--			
(a) Large dormitory.....	4,70	5,90	7,00
(b) 2 bed dormitory.....	4,80	5,90	7,00
(c) 3 bed dormitory.....	4,90	5,90	7,00
(d) 4 bed dormitory.....	5,00	5,90	7,00
(e) 5 bed dormitory.....	5,10	5,90	7,00
(f) 6 bed dormitory.....	5,20	5,90	7,00
(g) 7 bed dormitory.....	5,30	5,90	7,00
(h) 8 bed dormitory.....	5,40	5,90	7,00
(i) 9 bed dormitory.....	5,50	5,90	7,00
(j) 10 bed dormitory.....	5,60	5,90	7,00
(k) 11 bed dormitory.....	5,70	5,90	7,00
(l) 12 bed dormitory.....	5,80	5,90	7,00
(m) 13 bed dormitory.....	5,90	5,90	7,00
(n) 14 bed dormitory.....	6,00	5,90	7,00
(o) 15 bed dormitory.....	6,10	5,90	7,00
(p) 16 bed dormitory.....	6,20	5,90	7,00
(q) 17 bed dormitory.....	6,30	5,90	7,00
(r) 18 bed dormitory.....	6,40	5,90	7,00
(s) 19 bed dormitory.....	6,50	5,90	7,00
(t) 20 bed dormitory.....	6,60	5,90	7,00
(u) 21 bed dormitory.....	6,70	5,90	7,00
(v) 22 bed dormitory.....	6,80	5,90	7,00
(w) 23 bed dormitory.....	6,90	5,90	7,00
(x) 24 bed dormitory.....	7,00	5,90	7,00
(y) 25 bed dormitory.....	7,10	5,90	7,00
(z) 26 bed dormitory.....	7,20	5,90	7,00
(aa) 27 bed dormitory.....	7,30	5,90	7,00
(ab) 28 bed dormitory.....	7,40	5,90	7,00
(ac) 29 bed dormitory.....	7,50	5,90	7,00
(ad) 30 bed dormitory.....	7,60	5,90	7,00
(ae) 31 bed dormitory.....	7,70	5,90	7,00
(af) 32 bed dormitory.....	7,80	5,90	7,00
(ag) 33 bed dormitory.....	7,90	5,90	7,00
(ah) 34 bed dormitory.....	8,00	5,90	7,00
(ai) 35 bed dormitory.....	8,10	5,90	7,00
(aj) 36 bed dormitory.....	8,20	5,90	7,00
(ak) 37 bed dormitory.....	8,30	5,90	7,00
(al) 38 bed dormitory.....	8,40	5,90	7,00
(am) 39 bed dormitory.....	8,50	5,90	7,00
(an) 40 bed dormitory.....	8,60	5,90	7,00
(ao) 41 bed dormitory.....	8,70	5,90	7,00
(ap) 42 bed dormitory.....	8,80	5,90	7,00
(aq) 43 bed dormitory.....	8,90	5,90	7,00
(ar) 44 bed dormitory.....	9,00	5,90	7,00
(as) 45 bed dormitory.....	9,10	5,90	7,00
(at) 46 bed dormitory.....	9,20	5,90	7,00
(au) 47 bed dormitory.....	9,30	5,90	7,00
(av) 48 bed dormitory.....	9,40	5,90	7,00
(aw) 49 bed dormitory.....	9,50	5,90	7,00
(ax) 50 bed dormitory.....	9,60	5,90	7,00
(ay) 51 bed dormitory.....	9,70	5,90	7,00
(az) 52 bed dormitory.....	9,80	5,90	7,00
(ba) 53 bed dormitory.....	9,90	5,90	7,00
(bb) 54 bed dormitory.....	10,00	5,90	7,00
(bc) 55 bed dormitory.....	10,10	5,90	7,00
(bd) 56 bed dormitory.....	10,20	5,90	7,00
(be) 57 bed dormitory.....	10,30	5,90	7,00
(bf) 58 bed dormitory.....	10,40	5,90	7,00
(bg) 59 bed dormitory.....	10,50	5,90	7,00
(bh) 60 bed dormitory.....	10,60	5,90	7,00
(bi) 61 bed dormitory.....	10,70	5,90	7,00
(bj) 62 bed dormitory.....	10,80	5,90	7,00
(bk) 63 bed dormitory.....	10,90	5,90	7,00
(bl) 64 bed dormitory.....	11,00	5,90	7,00
(bm) 65 bed dormitory.....	11,10	5,90	7,00
(bn) 66 bed dormitory.....	11,20	5,90	7,00
(bo) 67 bed dormitory.....	11,30	5,90	7,00
(bp) 68 bed dormitory.....	11,40	5,90	7,00
(bq) 69 bed dormitory.....	11,50	5,90	7,00
(br) 70 bed dormitory.....	11,60	5,90	7,00
(bs) 71 bed dormitory.....	11,70	5,90	7,00
(bt) 72 bed dormitory.....	11,80	5,90	7,00
(bu) 73 bed dormitory.....	11,90	5,90	7,00
(bv) 74 bed dormitory.....	12,00	5,90	7,00
(bw) 75 bed dormitory.....	12,10	5,90	7,00
(bx) 76 bed dormitory.....	12,20	5,90	7,00
(by) 77 bed dormitory.....	12,30	5,90	7,00
(bz) 78 bed dormitory.....	12,40	5,90	7,00
(ca) 79 bed dormitory.....	12,50	5,90	7,00
(cb) 80 bed dormitory.....	12,60	5,90	7,00
(cc) 81 bed dormitory.....	12,70	5,90	7,00
(cd) 82 bed dormitory.....	12,80	5,90	7,00
(ce) 83 bed dormitory.....	12,90	5,90	7,00
(cf) 84 bed dormitory.....	13,00	5,90	7,00
(cg) 85 bed dormitory.....	13,10	5,90	7,00
(ch) 86 bed dormitory.....	13,20	5,90	7,00
(ci) 87 bed dormitory.....	13,30	5,90	7,00
(cj) 88 bed dormitory.....	13,40	5,90	7,00
(ck) 89 bed dormitory.....	13,50	5,90	7,00
(cl) 90 bed dormitory.....	13,60	5,90	7,00
(cm) 91 bed dormitory.....	13,70	5,90	7,00
(cn) 92 bed dormitory.....	13,80	5,90	7,00
(co) 93 bed dormitory.....	13,90	5,90	7,00
(cp) 94 bed dormitory.....	14,00	5,90	7,00
(cq) 95 bed dormitory.....	14,10	5,90	7,00
(cr) 96 bed dormitory.....	14,20	5,90	7,00
(cs) 97 bed dormitory.....	14,30	5,90	7,00
(ct) 98 bed dormitory.....	14,40	5,90	7,00
(cu) 99 bed dormitory.....	14,50	5,90	7,00
(cv) 100 bed dormitory.....	14,60	5,90	7,00
(cw) 101 bed dormitory.....	14,70	5,90	7,00
(cx) 102 bed dormitory.....	14,80	5,90	7,00
(cy) 103 bed dormitory.....	14,90	5,90	7,00
(cz) 104 bed dormitory.....	15,00	5,90	7,00
(ca) 105 bed dormitory.....	15,10	5,90	7,00
(cb) 106 bed dormitory.....	15,20	5,90	7,00
(cc) 107 bed dormitory.....	15,30	5,90	7,00
(cd) 108 bed dormitory.....	15,40	5,90	7,00
(ce) 109 bed dormitory.....	15,50	5,90	7,00
(cf) 110 bed dormitory.....	15,60	5,90	7,00
(cg) 111 bed dormitory.....	15,70	5,90	7,00
(ch) 112 bed dormitory.....	15,80	5,90	7,00
(ci) 113 bed dormitory.....	15,90	5,90	7,00
(cj) 114 bed dormitory.....	16,00	5,90	7,00
(ck) 115 bed dormitory.....	16,10	5,90	7,00
(cl) 116 bed dormitory.....	16,20	5,90	7,00
(cm) 117 bed dormitory.....	16,30	5,90	7,00
(cn) 118 bed dormitory.....	16,40	5,90	7,00
(co) 119 bed dormitory.....	16,50	5,90	7,00
(cp) 120 bed dormitory.....	16,60	5,90	7,00
(cq) 121 bed dormitory.....	16,70	5,90	7,00
(cr) 122 bed dormitory.....	16,80	5,90	7,00
(cs) 123 bed dormitory.....	16,90	5,90	7,00
(ct) 124 bed dormitory.....	17,00	5,90	7,00
(cu) 125 bed dormitory.....	17,10	5,90	7,00
(cv) 126 bed dormitory.....	17,20	5,90	7,00
(cw) 127 bed dormitory.....	17,30	5,90	7,00
(cx) 128 bed dormitory.....	17,40	5,90	7,00
(cy) 129 bed dormitory.....	17,50	5,90	7,00
(cz) 130 bed dormitory.....	17,60	5,90	7,00
(ca) 131 bed dormitory.....	17,70	5,90	7,00
(cb) 132 bed dormitory.....	17,80	5,90	7,00
(cc) 133 bed dormitory.....	17,90	5,90	7,00
(cd) 134 bed dormitory.....	18,00	5,90	7,00
(ce) 135 bed dormitory.....	18,10	5,90	7,00
(cf) 136 bed dormitory.....	18,20	5,90	7,00
(cg) 137 bed dormitory.....	18,30	5,90	7,00
(ch) 138 bed dormitory.....	18,40	5,90	7,00
(ci) 139 bed dormitory.....	18,50	5,90	7,00
(cj) 140 bed dormitory.....	18,60	5,90	7,00
(ck) 141 bed dormitory.....	18,70	5,90	7,00
(cl) 142 bed dormitory.....	18,80	5,90	7,00
(cm) 143 bed dormitory.....	18,90	5,90	7,00
(cn) 144 bed dormitory.....	19,00	5,90	7,00
(co) 145 bed dormitory.....	19,10	5,90	7,00
(cp) 146 bed dormitory.....	19,20	5,90	7,00
(cq) 147 bed dormitory.....	19,30	5,90	7,00
(cr) 148 bed dormitory.....	19,40	5,90	7,00
(cs) 149 bed dormitory.....	19,50	5,90	7,00
(ct) 150 bed dormitory.....	19,60	5,90	7,00
(cu) 151 bed dormitory.....	19,70	5,90	7,00
(cv) 152 bed dormitory.....	19,80	5,90	7,00
(cw) 153 bed dormitory.....	19,90	5,90	7,00
(cx) 154 bed dormitory.....	20,00	5,90	7,00
(cy) 155 bed dormitory.....	20,10	5,90	7,00
(cz) 156 bed dormitory.....	20,20	5,90	7,00
(ca) 157 bed dormitory.....	20,30	5,90	7,00
(cb) 158 bed dormitory.....	20,40	5,90	7,00
(cc) 159 bed dormitory.....	20,50	5,90	7,00
(cd) 160 bed dormitory.....	20,60	5,90	7,00
(ce) 161 bed dormitory.....	20,70	5,90	7,00
(cf) 162 bed dormitory.....	20,80	5,90	7,00
(cg) 163 bed dormitory.....	20,90	5,90	7,00
(ch) 164 bed dormitory.....	21,00	5,90	7,00
(ci) 165 bed dormitory.....	21,10	5,90	7,00
(cj) 166 bed dormitory.....	21,20	5,90	7,00
(ck) 167 bed dormitory.....	21,30	5,90	7,00
(cl) 168 bed dormitory.....	21,40	5,90	7,00
(cm) 169 bed dormitory.....	21,50	5,90	7,00
(cn) 170 bed dormitory.....	21,60	5,90	7,00
(co) 171 bed dormitory.....	21,70	5,90	7,00
(cp) 172 bed dormitory.....	21,80	5,90	7,00
(cq) 173 bed dormitory.....	21,90	5,90	7,00
(cr) 174 bed dormitory.....	22,00	5,90	7,00
(cs) 175 bed dormitory.....	22,10	5,90	7,00
(ct) 176 bed dormitory.....	22,20	5,90	7,00
(cu) 177 bed dormitory.....	22,30	5,90	7,00
(cv) 178 bed dormitory.....	22,40	5,90	7,00
(cw) 179 bed dormitory.....	22,50	5,90	7,00
(cx) 180 bed dormitory.....	22,60	5,90	7,00
(cy) 181 bed dormitory.....	22,70	5,90	7,00
(cz) 182 bed dormitory.....	22,80	5,90	7,00
(ca) 183 bed dormitory.....	22,90	5,90	7,00
(cb) 184 bed dormitory.....	23,00	5,90	7,00
(cc) 185 bed dormitory.....	23,10	5,90	7,00
(cd) 186 bed dormitory.....	23,20	5,90	7,00
(ce) 187 bed dormitory.....	23,30	5,90	7,00
(cf) 188 bed dormitory.....	23,40	5,90	7,00
(cg) 189 bed dormitory.....	23,50	5,90	7,00
(ch) 190 bed dormitory.....	23,60	5,90	7,00
(ci) 191 bed dormitory.....	23,70	5,90	7,00
(cj) 192 bed dormitory.....	23,80	5,90	7,00
(ck) 193 bed dormitory.....	23,90	5,90	7,00
(cl) 194 bed dormitory.....	24,00	5,90	7,00
(cm) 195 bed dormitory.....	24,10	5,90	7,00
(cn) 196 bed dormitory.....	24,20	5,90	7,00
(co) 197 bed dormitory.....	24,30	5,90	7,00
(cp) 198 bed dormitory.....	24,40	5,90	7,00
(cq) 199 bed dormitory.....	24,50	5,90	7,00
(cr) 200 bed dormitory.....	24,60	5,90	7,00
(cs) 201 bed dormitory.....	24,70	5,90	7,00
(ct) 202 bed dormitory.....	24,80	5,90	7,00
(cu) 203 bed dormitory.....	24,90	5,90	7,00
(cv) 204 bed dormitory.....	25,00	5,90	7,00
(cw) 205 bed dormitory.....	25,10	5,90	7,00
(cx) 206 bed dormitory.....	25,20	5,90	7,00
(cy) 207 bed dormitory.....	25,30	5,90	7,00
(cz) 208 bed dormitory.....	25,40	5,90	7,00
(ca) 209 bed dormitory.....	25,50	5,90	7,00
(cb) 210 bed dormitory.....	25,60	5,90	7,00
(cc) 211 bed dormitory.....	25,70	5,90	7,00
(cd) 212 bed dormitory.....	25,80	5,90	7,00
(ce) 213 bed dormitory.....	25,90	5,90	7,00
(cf) 214 bed dormitory.....	26,00	5,90	7,00
(cg) 215 bed dormitory.....	26,10	5,90	7,00
(ch) 216 bed dormitory.....	26,20	5,90	7,00
(ci) 217 bed dormitory.....	26,30	5,90	7,00
(cj) 218 bed dormitory.....	26,40	5,90	7,00
(ck) 219 bed dormitory.....	26,50	5,90	7,00
(cl) 220 bed dormitory.....	26,60	5,90	7,00
(cm) 221 bed dormitory.....	26,70	5,90	7,00
(cn) 222 bed dormitory.....	26,80	5,90	7,00
(co) 223 bed dormitory.....	26,90	5,90	7,00
(cp) 224 bed dormitory.....	27,00	5,90	7,00
(cq) 225 bed dormitory.....	27,10	5,90	7,00
(cr) 226 bed dormitory.....	27,20	5,90	7,00
(cs) 227 bed dormitory.....	27,30	5,90	7,00
(ct) 228 bed dormitory.....	27,40	5,90	7,00
(cu) 229 bed dormitory.....	27,50	5,90	7,00
(cv) 230 bed dormitory.....	27,60	5,90	7,00
(cw) 231 bed dormitory.....	27,70	5,90	7,00
(cx) 232 bed dormitory.....	27,80	5,90	7,00
(cy) 233 bed dormitory.....	27,90	5,90	7,00
(cz) 234 bed dormitory.....	28,00	5,90	7,00
(ca) 235 bed dormitory.....	28,10	5,90	7,00
(cb) 236 bed dormitory.....	28,20	5,90	7,00
(cc) 237 bed dormitory.....	28,30	5,90	7,00
(cd) 238 bed dormitory.....	28,40	5,90	7,00
(ce) 239 bed dormitory.....	28,50	5,90	7,00
(cf) 240 bed dormitory.....	28,60	5,90	7,00
(cg) 241 bed dormitory.....	28,70	5,90	7,00
(ch) 242 bed dormitory.....	28,80	5,90	7,00
(ci) 243 bed dormitory.....	28,90	5,90	7,00
(cj) 244 bed dormitory.....	29,00	5,90	7,00
(ck) 245 bed dormitory.....	29,10	5,90	7,00
(cl) 246 bed dormitory.....	29,20	5,90	7,00
(cm) 247 bed dormitory.....	29,30	5,90	7,00
(cn) 248 bed dormitory.....	29,40	5,90	7,00

TARIFF OF CHARGES
SCHEDULE I

1. Cemetery tariff:

Cemetery fees are payable as prescribed by the Board in terms of Regulation 13 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036 dated 14 June 1973.

2. Hire of communal halls:

The rent and deposit in respect of the hire of communal halls, sport and recreation centres, will be as determined by the Board from time to time in terms of Regulation 13 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1973.

3. Refuse removal and sanitation:

Cost of collection of refuse bins and sanitary points are inclusive of the charge of site rentals.

Charge for additional services per bin or point shall be R1 per month, or such other amount which, as a result of cost increases, may be determined by the Board from time to time and is approved by the Minister.

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 laid down in that local authority's Electricity Supply By-Laws.

5. Sewerage blockage: Tariff per call as determined by the Board.

SCHEDULE II

The following regulations are hereby repealed to the extent set out in the fourth column:

Place	Title	Number and date	Extent of repeal
Deepkloof and Meadowlands Urban Bantu Residential Areas situate at Johannesburg	Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the West Rand Area: Rents and charges for the Urban Bantu residential areas generally known as Deepkloof and Meadowlands, situate at Johannesburg	Government Notice 7487, dated 28 December 1973, read with Government Notice 668, dated 19 April 1974	Tariff of charges, as follows: Items 3 to 5.
Bantu residential area generally known as Soweto, situate at Johannesburg	Johannesburg Municipality: Amendment of Bantu Location Regulations	Administrator's Notice 1277, dated, 2 August 1972	Tariff of charges, as follows: Items 4 and 5.
Bantu residential area generally known as Soweto, situate at Johannesburg	Johannesburg Municipal for: Regulations for the payment of fees by certain residents of the Urban Bantu residential areas	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 Kaysers and Munkelsville, situate at Krugersdorp	Municipality of Krugersdorp: Bantu Administration Regulations	Administrator's Notice 134, dated 19 February 1958, read with Administrator's Notice 600, 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) Items 7 to 12.
Mehlalane Urban Bantu Residential Area situate at Randfontein	Municipality of Vereeniging, Randfontein and Westonaria: Local Council Regulations	Administrator's Notice 664, dated 15 August 1965, read with Administrator's Notice 688, dated 21 August 1965	Schedule 7: Tariff of rents and charges: Part B (applicable within the Municipality of Randfontein): As a whole.
Dobsonville Urban Bantu Residential Area, situate at Roodepoort	Roodepoort Municipality: Regulations for the payment of fees by certain residents of the Dobsonville Urban Bantu Residential Area	Administrator's Notice 1124, dated 25 August 1971	Rental and miscellaneous charges, as follows: (1) Item 2, (2) Item 1, (3) Items 5, 6, 7, 9, (4) Items 12 to 17, (5) Item 20.
Urban Bantu residential area situate at Westonaria	Westonaria Municipality: Regulations for the payment of fees by certain residents of the Urban Bantu Residential area	Administrator's Notice 646 dated 16 May 1971	Tariff of charges, as follows: As a whole.
Bantu residential areas situate at Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort and Westonaria	Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the West Rand Area: Rents and charges for the Urban Bantu residential areas situate at Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort and Westonaria	Government Notice 544 of 21 March 1975	Tariff of charges, as follows: As a whole.
Bantu residential areas situate at Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort and Westonaria	Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the West Rand Area: Rents and charges for the Urban Bantu residential areas situate at Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort and Westonaria: Amendment of Government Notice 544 dated 21 March 1975	Government Notice 1969 of 17 October 1975	Tariff of charges, as follows: As a whole.
Bantu residential areas situate at Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort and Westonaria	Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the West Rand Area: Rents and charges for the Urban Bantu residential areas situate at Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort and Westonaria	Government Notice 703 of 29 April 1977	Tariff of charges, as follows: As a whole.

2 Cape Argus

CAPE TOWN

(H AFRICAN COLLEGE)

29/10/77

Leaflet exam call in Soweto

336

Postal Address:
Dean's Office,
Faculty of Arts,
University Private Bag,
RONDEBOSCH 7700

IG - Upper Campus

of Curriculum.

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A light aircraft has dropped thousands of leaflets on Soweto calling for higher primary school pupils to resist intimidation and write their examinations next week.

Nearly all of Soweto's 50 000 higher primary school students (Standard Five) boycotted classes this week, according to surveys and the Department of Bantu Education in Johannesburg.

The leaflets, issued by the Department of Information, appeal to parents to take them to the schools to write the examinations.

It states that thousands of higher primary students across the country will be writing their examinations.

The leaflets blame 'dropouts' for causing the school boycotts.

BRIGHT STUDENTS

'In your area, bright students are also determined to sit for their examinations... dropouts know they cannot pass... these dropouts will try to prevent the bright students from sitting for their examinations. Obviously those who do not write cannot be promoted to the next standard,' the leaflets state.

They list the examination timetable for higher primary schools next week because 'concerned parents' had complained to the authorities that 'dropouts' were destroying timetables in the townships.

The leaflets concluded by appealing to parents to conduct their children to examinations to 'lead them' to a brighter future.

The regional director of Bantu Education in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, last week issued the department's own ultimatum warning students to return to classes on Monday.

He said today the Department of Information had consulted with him in the drawing up of the leaflets.

COUNCILS

'Standard Fives are fully prepared for the exam,' he said. 'It is unfair that a few children could suffer because of the work of hooligans.'

Earlier this week, aircraft dropped leaflets from the Department of Information appealing for support for the Government's proposed community councils in Soweto.

Form (pp 1 & 2)

a B.A. degree (pp 2 - 9)

ht at school (pp 10-14)

RM:

m form on page 5 of this brochure)

, surname, first names, etc.

or", etc.

ers A,B,C,D,etc.above the

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English

sity: fill in the particulars, and list the "COURSES COMPLETED",

not yet applied for credits. (N.B. - a maximum of 7 be granted in respect of one year's attendance, transferring from other universities.) If you have ever registration, state where and when.

URRENT YEAR AND AFTER:

making up a curriculum that satisfies all the requirements. degree, please follow the instructions which are checked sheets. You will also find there a summary of acts that are not generally taught at school (pages 10 ff.)

be filled in as 1977, 1978, 1979 (and 1980 if required).

roval for major and science courses" and the section ag "full curriculum approved by", must be ignored

FOR THE TIME BEING.

7/....

Leaflet drops on black townships may continue

By J S MOJAPELO
THE DEPARTMENT of Information is expected to drop more leaflets from the air over black areas in main centres to explain intended house rent increases and the community councils.

A spokesman of the Department of Information, Mr Martin Zimmermann, said in Pretoria yesterday that the leaflets were being dropped on black townships on behalf of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

So far, leaflets have been dropped on Soweto and on the black townships outside Pretoria.

The leaflets dropped on Soweto explained to residents why the Government

intended increasing house rentals.

Leaflets dropped over Pretoria blamed township riots for increasing black unemployment.

According to the leaflets there are about 2 000 000 unemployed blacks.

"We got the figure either from The Star or the Sunday Times. I am not sure which newspaper, but it is one of the English newspapers," Mr Zimmermann said.

About 120 000 leaflets were dropped over Soweto and more than 50 000 on Pretoria, he said.

It was reported this week that the PFP candidate in Wynberg, Mr Philip Myburgh, said the Government was bombing black townships with leaf-

lets to take advantage of the vacuum it had created by banning The World newspaper.

The Department of Information says its pamphlet campaign in black townships is a war against ignorance about certain matters and is taking place at the request of blacks who are "sick and tired of the continued unrest," reports Sapa.

The department denies that the distribution of pamphlets is a propaganda campaign planned by certain black organisations and newspapers.

Mr Zimmermann said the distribution of the first two of the series of three pamphlets started before last week's banings by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

Telephone No.:
SOUTH AFR
Rondebosch
University
Department
Address, in Cape

ADDRESS:
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(Cape Town)
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MISCELLANEOUS:

Racine:

Cornelle:

articles to be published:

Rabelais:

The four authors I
with a cross:

in preparation:

Civilization, U.S.A., Vol. I, No. 3, 1977, pp. 449-457

allowed after that date.

Department of Secretary for French Studies in South Africa

four different authors designated by the candidate.

Methodologie en civilisation française contemporaine, U.S.A., 1973

20 minutes will be allowed for preparation.

a literary commentary on a passage from one of the prescribed books. At least

French III candidates will be expected to give

1972-1973):

Series of television films (video-tape) for teaching French civilization by

1969, 84 pages ORAL EXAMINATIONS 1977 - FRENCH III

Oeuvres (prescribed texts only)

The written press as a pedagogical tool, Le Monde de

Le Cid de Corneille, (1977) (underline which)

teaching of contemporary civilization, Modern Language

for the

of themes such as "freedom", "happiness", etc.)

Comment va la France?, Desseins Culturels (2nd edition to be published in 1978)

published in 1978)

Comment va la France?, Teacher's manual (to be published in 1978)

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Townships quiet after arson bids

336 RDM 29/10/77
TOWNSHIPS throughout the country were relatively calm yesterday, Major-General David Kriel, deputy commissioner in charge of riot control, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Six arson attempts in different areas had been foiled or contained, reports Sapa.

The most serious damage was caused in Nyanga township, Cape Town, where the home of the secretary of the school board was set alight early yesterday. About R1800 of damage was caused before the fire was put out.

"A school at Kwa Thema on the East Rand was set on fire but the blaze was quickly extinguished. The damage was negligible," said General Kriel.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has called on parents to attend one of three

meetings he has convened for the weekend.

The chief is attempting to settle disturbances in the Ciskei.

A Rand Daily Mail reporter writes that about 4400 Soweto "private" pupils write their junior certificate and matriculations at Milner Park, Johannesburg, on Monday, according to the under secretary for Bantu Education in the Southern Transvaal, Mr G.W. White.

Asked if he expected radical students to cause trouble, Mr White said he hoped not.

A group of youths in Mamelodi, Pretoria, visited the homes of three Mamelodi High School teachers yesterday and took several examination papers in an attempt to stop students writing examinations. However, the examinations were completed yesterday.

Soweto threatens boycott of new council elections

S. Tribune 30/10/77

336

By LEON BEKKER

WHILE Government officials this week claimed that Soweto was a "hive of activity" in preparation for the Community Council elections in February, black leaders there said they rejected the elections.

The consensus among black groups in Soweto is that there will be a massive boycott of the elections — if they are held.

The announcement last week of the elections came after the detention of Dr Nthato Motlana, the leader of the Committee of Ten, and seven other members of the committee.

Dr Motlana and the Committee of Ten had set up a blueprint for the future of Soweto, which was presented to well attended public meetings in Soweto, and had rejected the Government's planned Community Councils as "the old UBCs in disguise."

A spokesman for the Bantu Administration

Board controlling Soweto said this week the new Community Councils would have general administrative functions.

He said increasing executive functions would be conferred on the Community Council by the Minister of Bantu Administration in consultation with the Council and the West Rand Administration Board.

Functions would include maintenance, and the letting of accommodation.

Mr Matthys Wilsnach, the deputy chief director of WRAB said that the Board was aware that Soweto was a "hive of activity" in preparation for the elections and the Sofasonke and the Masingafi parties were working towards this end.

Mr Wilsnach said there had been a very good response to the election announcement and he ex-

pected a good turnout at the polls.

No more than two per cent of Soweto ever supported the Committee of Ten, claimed Mr Wilsnach.

However, a number of black leaders in Soweto said that they would not be taking part in the elections.

Anger

Mr Sipho Motha, an executive member of the Masingafi Party, said the people of Soweto were "totally against" the Community Council.

Mr Lucas Shabangu, chief organiser of the Sofasonke Party, was angry when he heard that WRAB had said his party was organising for the elections.

It seemed this week that the reason for the bannings and detentions last week was to enable

the government to go ahead with the Community Council system.

The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk committee for liaison with the authorities met with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, and his two deputies, Dr Andries Treurnicht and Mr Willem Cruywagen, and a spokesman for the committee said after the meeting that the bannings and detentions had been discussed.

Meanwhile, in Soweto the schools are standing empty, despite appeals by the authorities that schoolchildren return to classes.

After the mass resignation of teachers in Soweto some weeks ago, the authorities predicted that the situation would soon be back to normal as teachers started withdrawing their resignations.

So far about 120 teachers have decided to stay on in the schools after resigning earlier.

Wrab and parties at odds over mystery meetings

Sunday Express

30/10/77

336

AN astonishing dispute is developing between two Government-approved Soweto organisations and the West Rand Administration Board over two mysterious "meetings" that did not take place.

Leaders of the Sofasonke and Masingafi parties angrily denied this week that they had held mass meetings in Soweto, or that they were seeking leadership at the expense of the Committee of Ten, which has been shattered by detentions.

They accused the WRAB deputy director, Mr Thys Wilsnach, of discrediting their parties with the people of Soweto by stating that they supported community councils.

It was apparent this week that lines had crossed once more between WRAB and some of the leaders it hopes to promote in Soweto.

The first dispute occurred four months ago over the notorious "Committee of 13", which WRAB announced as an "answer" to the Committee of Ten —



● Mr Lucas Shabangu

By JENNIFER HYMAN

only to admit later that no such committee existed.

Mr Wilsnach, in interviews with several newspapers last weekend, stated that:

● The Sofasonke and Masingafi parties were regrouping in the wake of the banning of 17 Black organisations and the detention of eight members of the Committee of Ten;

● The two parties held a meeting at the Diepkloof Hostel which was attended by 3 000 people and planned another meeting for last Sunday at the Eyethu cinema in Mofolo;

● The two parties, which had the support of "about 70%" of Soweto residents, intended participating in February's election for a community council;

● The Sofasonke and Masingafi parties had "remained in the

background" because of intimidation in the last 18 months, but were now ready to come forward and accept leadership.

One of the newspapers which published Mr Wilsnach's claims repeated in an article this week that 3 000 had attended the hostel meeting and "more than 100 000 were expected" at the meeting last Sunday.

Both Mr Vivian Scwebu, president of the Masingafi Party, and Mr Lucas Shabangu, organiser of the Sofasonke Party, hotly denied that they had held any meetings in Soweto, either at Diepkloof Hostel or at Mofolo.

"I know of no such meetings," said Mr Scwebu, whose denial was supported by a senior member of his executive, Mr Sipho Motha.

Mr Shabangu also denied that the Sofasonke Party had organised a hostel meeting.

"We had planned a meeting for Mofolo last Sunday. This was arranged some time ago and we cancelled it after the bannings and detentions.

"We decided that if we went ahead, it would look as if we had asked for the bannings and detentions so that we could step in and fill the breach at the expense of the organisations banned and the leaders who had been detained."

On the question of community councils Mr Scwebu and Mr Motha stressed that the Masingafi Party would not support them in any way.

"We will not, as a group,

put up candidates because the people of Soweto have already shown that they reject the community council," said Mr Scwebu.

"The people will not accept anything less than self-determination in their own areas," he added.

Mr Motha said the community council was merely the old Urban Bantu Council "under another name".

"I was a member of the UBC, believing that I had to try and work within the system. I failed because it is not possible to work within that system."

He said he did not believe the community council elections would poll more than "2 or 3%" next February.

Mr Wilsnach, however, told newspapers last weekend that he expected a 50% poll — "perhaps in the region of 70%".

Mr Shabangu said the Sofasonke Party would not take a stand on community councils until it knew what the people wanted "and we have not yet had a meeting to find out".

The leaders of the Masingafi Party are so angered and dismayed at Mr Wilsnach's remarks that they are considering disbanding altogether and forming a new representative body, similar to the Committee of Ten.

"We will have no credibility among the people if it is believed that we support community councils and are attempting to take advantage of the bannings and detentions," said Mr Motha.

Pupils defy STAR 31/10/77 school 336 deadline

There was no sign of any Soweto higher primary pupils going to school today in spite of the warning by the Department of Bantu Education that those who do not write will have to repeat a year's schooling.

The Department of Bantu Education and the Department of Information flooded Soweto last week with leaflets calling upon higher primary (standard five) students to return to their classes.

The leaflets also warned students that if they did not show up for examinations today they would lose the school year.

LEAFLETS

The Department of Information leaflets, which were dropped on Soweto early Saturday morning from aircraft, appealed to the parents of students to take their children to examinations despite intimidation by "dropouts."

The regional director for Bantu Education in Johannesburg, Mr. Jaap Strydom, said at the weekend that most Standard Five students were prepared to write examinations.

"It is unfair that a few children could suffer because of the work of hooligans," he said.

The 50 000 higher primary students who are boycotting classes joined some 27 000 secondary school students who started their boycott in September.

Both groups have called for the Bantu Education system to be scrapped.

The secondary school students have the support of teachers under the Teachers Action Committee. About 400 teachers in the 40 State-run schools have resigned.

Star 31/10/77 Black pupils protected

Pretoria Bureau

For the first time black matric candidates sat for their final examinations in Pretoria today.

The move was taken to avoid examinations being disrupted by groups of youths in the townships. Last week groups of masked youths, in an attempt to sabotage end of year examinations, seized large

336
numbers of scripts and threatened teachers and parents.

Private candidates started writing statute law this morning.

The Department of Information distributed pamphlets at the weekend asking parents to accompany their children to write the final Standard five examinations, which start tomorrow.

Soweto pupils

defy warning

336

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There was no sign of Soweto higher primary pupils going to school today, in spite of the warning that those who do not write the examinations will forfeit promotion to the next class in 1978.

Both the Department of Bantu Education and the Department of Information flooded Soweto last week with leaflets calling upon higher primary (Standard 5) pupils to return to their classes.

The education leaflets also warned students if they did not show up for examinations today they would lose the school year.

The Department of Information leaflets, which were dropped on Soweto on Saturday morning by aircraft, appealed to the parents of students to conduct their children to examinations in spite of intimidation by 'dropouts'.

AT WEEKEND

The regional director for Bantu education in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, said at the weekend that most Standard 5 pupils were prepared to write examinations.

'It is unfair that a few children could suffer because of the work of hooligans,' he said.

The 50 000 higher primary pupils boycotting classes joined 27 000 secondary school pupils who started their boycott last month.

Both groups have called for the scrapping of the system of Bantu education.

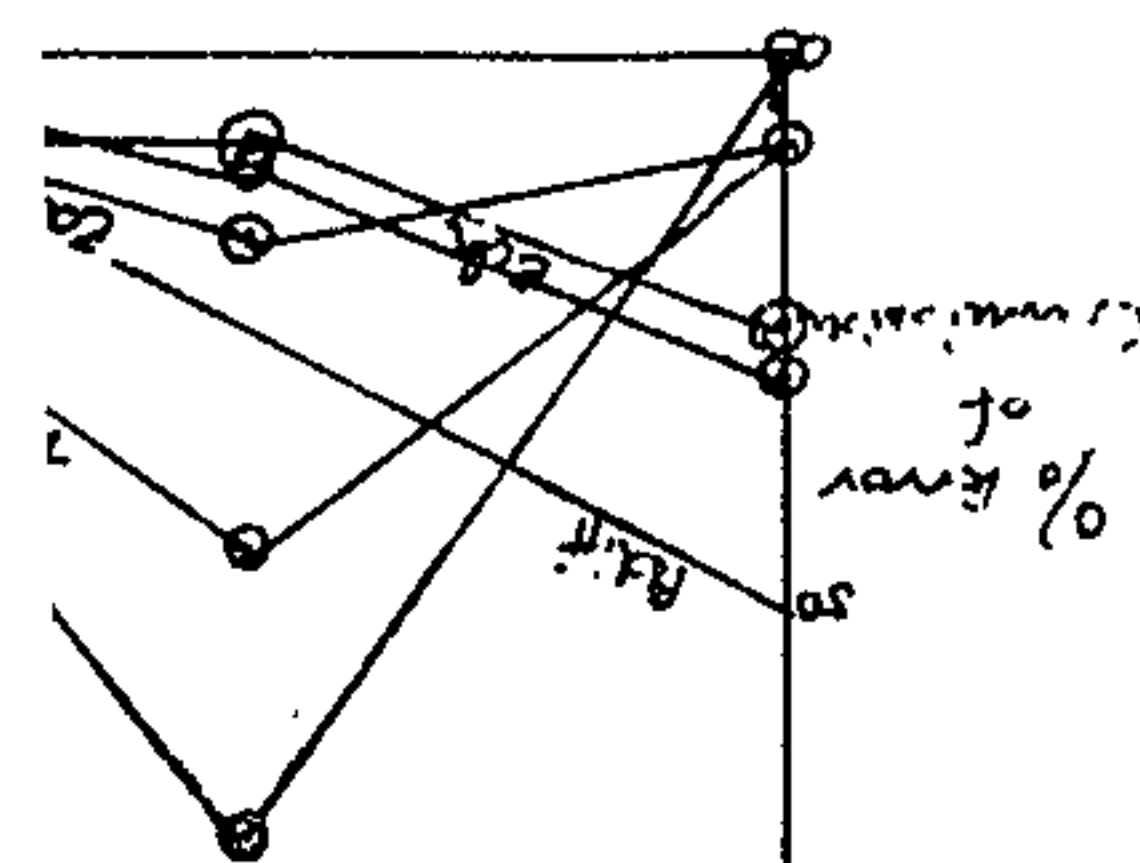
TEACHER PROTEST

The secondary school students have the support of teachers under the 'Teachers' Action Committee. About 400 teachers in the 40 State-run schools have resigned, though 100 who had also resigned withdrew their resignation.

Action committee vice-chairman Mr H. Nkomo, accused the Department of Bantu Administration of intimidation.

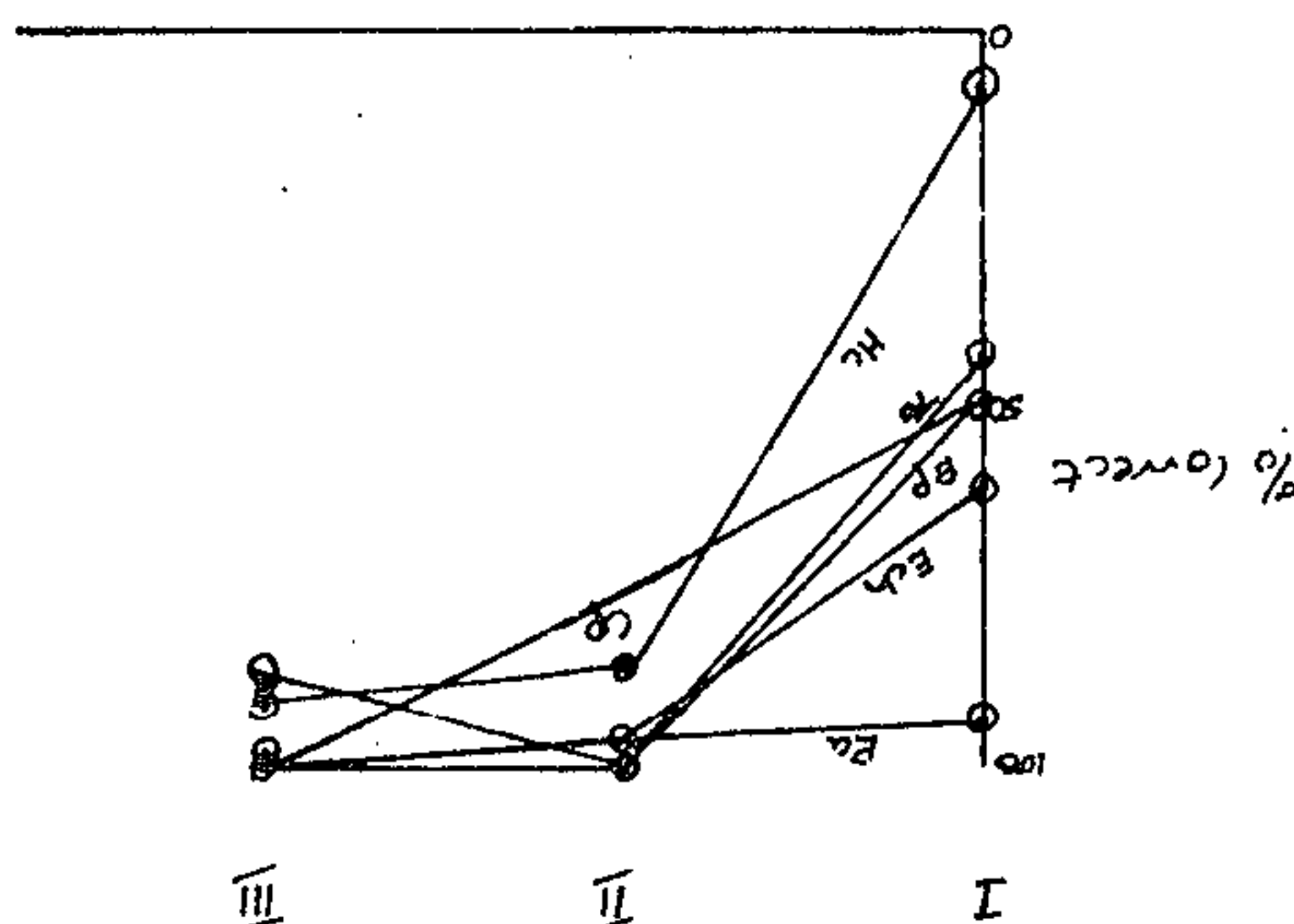
There is little evidence of boycotting at the lower primary level.

check one



GRAPH II. Percentage Error of Commission

check one



GRAPH I. Percentage Correct Interpretation

URBAN AFRICANS

~~FRI NOV 77 - FEB 78~~

Soweto council system backed

RDM 2/11/77

336

Staff Reporter

THE Soweto Anti-Crime Organisation led by Mr R M Nkopo has become the first civic body in Soweto to come out in support of the community council system.

Mr Nkopo, former chairman of the local advisory board, says his organisation is preparing for the February community council elections. It has also consulted with senior officials of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

Meanwhile, Wrab has announced that Soweto will be divided into about 30 wards for the election.

Each ward will elect one representative to the council, which will be

smaller than the old 41-strong Soweto Urban Bantu Council. The elections have to take place within six months.

Contrary to first interpretations of regulations governing the election of the council, hostel residents will not be given special representation.

People eligible for the vote include not only registered tenants and lodgers but their wives as well.

Soweto civic bodies like the Soweto Committee of Ten, the Masingafi Party, and the Soweto Residents Committee have expressed their opposition to the community council system.

Appointed for elections in Soweto

RDM

3/11/77

336

MR H S VAN HEERDEN, a regional magistrate, has been appointed electoral officer for the election of a community council for Soweto, said Mr H P P Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), in a statement released in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Mulder said the officer had to be elected early because there was still a lot of work before the election in February next year.

The appointment was made by the Bantu affairs Commissioner in consultation with Wrab.

"This appointment should again emphasise to the people of Soweto the importance attached to the establishment of a community council," said the statement. — Sapa.

RDM 4/11/77

Vaal Triangle elections ⁽³³⁶⁾ 'pleasing'

THE first community council elections, held on Wednesday in the Vaal Triangle, attracted a "pleasing" 25% poll, says Mr J C Knoetze, chief director of the Vaal Administration Board.

"The election had a beautiful spirit and the percentage poll came as a surprise. It is much higher than it is normally at this type of election" Mr Knoetze said.

Sixteen members of the council were elected, 19 were returned unopposed and there were no candidates for one ward. — Sapa.

A little less than a year ago Mr Walter Mosiah of Soweto was thrashed to death by members of an organisation to which the authorities plan to grant official recognition. His crime: the alleged theft of a radio.

At a court case recently, a State pathologist said Mr Mosiah had died from multiple injuries and widespread contusions. He had 66 injuries on his body that could have been caused by an object like a stick.

In all fairness it should immediately be stated that the authorities obviously deplore such excessive zeal on the part of Makgotla members in punishing wrongdoers.

The Community Councils Act provides for official recognition of Makgotla and, defending this in Parliament in June this year, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said the Government would ensure that the system to be applied in terms of the Act would not be the most primitive one. The idea was to develop the traditional system of justice together with the modern system.

Many Soweto people, including some of the most prominent leaders in the townships, remain sceptical.

Tribalism

The Makgotla has its roots firmly embedded in tribalism. It is predominantly Sotho-based, but has begun to expand its activities by setting up branches in Nguni areas of Soweto. Originating from traditional tribal courts, its growth in the townships has largely been in reaction to the rising crime rate.

Indeed, it has succeeded in curbing crime in some areas.

Boasts Mr Siegfried

A recent case in a Johannesburg Regional Court involving members of a Soweto Makgotla highlights the fears many Soweto people have of these tribal courts. TOM DUFF reports.

Makgotla — is justice the answer?



An offender receives a Makgotla flogging in public. Makgotla courts are feared by many Soweto people.

Manthata, a prominent Makgotla leader: "Makgotla, although badly criticised by certain quarters of society, has nevertheless maintained a proud record of diminishing the crime rate more than the police could ever dream of.

"I must emphasise that

Makgotla are institutions created by blacks. The institutions are not politically motivated. Therefore they are not, and never can be, the symbol of oppression."

Makgotla supporters say the system has several advantages over the normal law courts:

● It results in swift justice being meted out to

a person by his or her peers.

● It is in accordance with tribal law.

● An offender who is punished does not carry a criminal record which can make it difficult for him or her to get a job.

● Legal fees are a small fraction of those in a normal court.

● Black people ap-

pearing in normal law court proceedings are often bewildered by a complex legal system. Makgotla court proceedings are much easier to understand.

● The Makgotla plays an important role in settling family squabbles and cases regarded as too petty for normal courts.

Opponents of the sys-

tem say it is antiquated, barbaric and totally unsuited to a modern urban environment. Floggings in particular are abhorred and allegations of armed Makgotla members smashing their way into Soweto homes have angered sections of the black community.

When Urban Bantu Councillors and Advisory Board members were consulted by the authorities in March this year on the Community Councils Bill, not a single voice was raised in favour of the Makgotla.

At this meeting, Soweto UBC member, Mr Richard Maponya, voiced a major concern. He quoted the example of old Sophiatown where similar organisations had got out of hand and had been used for personal gain. This fear of an ethnically based organisation, which starts off with noble aims, ultimately becoming a threat to the community, runs deep. Americans, with their experience of the Mafia, might point to the dangers posed here.

Mr Sipho Motha, a Soweto community leader, has also warned that the Makgotla is causing tribal tensions and that if not checked could spark off a Sotho-Nguni clash in the townships.

Judgments

Some strange judgments have been handed down by Makgotla courts in the past.

I was once present at a sitting where an astonishing decision was reached by a court. Early this year a Soweto businessman approached The Star after he had been summoned to appear at one of the Makgotla courts on a charge of rape.

He told reporters that he feared judgment would go against him because the complainant was a Makgotla supporter, while he was not. He told us that the woman and her family, who were jealous of his wealth, had been conducting a feud against him for some time and that the rape charge was just another attempt by them to get money from him.

A party of journalists then went to observe his case which was heard one Sunday morning. It soon became clear that the evidence against the businessman was flimsy; some aspects of it were down-

right ridiculous. Among the journalists were some who had reported on many Magistrates' and Supreme Court cases before and were therefore well versed in how magistrates and judges arrive at verdicts.

Dilemma

It was clear that the Makgotla leaders presiding over the case faced a dilemma. Because the complainant was one of their ardent supporters, they were reluctant to acquit the businessman. On the other hand, the evidence against him was flimsy.

They deliberated among themselves and then announced that they had found him guilty of rape and had decided to fine him R10.

It was a startling decision to be taken in a country where people are hanged for rape.

The businessman told the court that he did not recognise its jurisdiction and therefore would not pay the fine. He challenged the woman to take the case to a normal court.

The Makgotla leaders did not seem to be angered by the businessman's stand and the court adjourned. I was climbing into my car when the businessman ran up to me and said he had been told he could not leave until he had paid R2 in court fees.

Abuse

I jotted down the number of a R2 note and gave it to him and told him to hand it over to the court. I also told a photographer to take a picture of him handing over the note because I doubted whether the Makgotla leaders had the right to make him pay such a fee.

As the camera shutter clicked, the Makgotla leaders and their supporters realised what had happened and they started shouting abuse — and several serious threats — at the businessman. Some tackled the photographer. The leaders immediately handed the R2 back to the businessman and told him to leave immediately.

The case did come before a magistrate several weeks later and the businessman was acquitted of all charges.

Nov 8/11/77

Soweto 33⁶ Election setback

The Government's Community Council Act was dealt a further blow yesterday when another organisation made known its opposition and intention to boycott the elections.

Mr Edward Manyosi, secretary of the Soweto Residents' Committee (SRC), made this announcement when he came out in support of former urban councillor Mr Richard Maponya, who called for a referendum "to get the true opinion of Soweto residents."

Mr Maponya said the people of Soweto should be consulted before the elections were held in February. "This can be done only by way of a referendum, which will indicate whether the people want community councils or not."

He added that a referendum would go a long way towards cooling the situation, because people would then have decided what they wanted and who they wanted. It would serve the interests of Soweto people if less talking was done. The people should be consulted and left to make their decisions.

Mr Manyosi said the community councils were another name for urban bantu councils.

"We reject this system."

Nominee

Second

Proposer

Signatures:

for

I, do hereby

NOMINATION SLIP

PINELANDS HOCKEY CLUB

Nominee

Second

Proposer

Signatures:

for the portfolio of

I, do hereby nominate

NOMINATION SLIP

PINELANDS HOCKEY CLUB



Mr G J Roussouw (left) Secretary of Bantu Education and managing director of South African General Electric, Mr T W Tucker examine the plaque at the opening of a new wing at the Bantu Batho Electric School, Daveyton yesterday. Adding a festive note was the choir of Moshoeshoe Primary School. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Black school plan (336) RDM 9/11/77 'being considered'

By ROY DEVENISH
ENROLMENT at black schools had reached the level where his department was considering the introduction of compulsory education in certain areas, the Secretary of Bantu Education, Mr G J Roussouw, said yesterday.

Mr Roussouw was speaking at the East Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board offices near Benoni to mark the official handing over of classrooms built from a R25 000 donation.

He said enrolment of pupils in the sub-standards had dropped 3% in the past two years.

This showed the backlog of school starters had been wiped out.

The three classrooms, a library, laboratory and a domestic science room were built at the Bantu-Batho secondary school in Daveyton from the donation by South African General Electric.

Mr Roussouw said there were 4 250 000 black pupils at school—more than 21% of the black population—and more than the total number of pupils for the

white, Indian and coloured groups.

His department could now consider introducing compulsory education which was in line with Government policy.

In an interview later, Mr Roussouw said compulsory education would probably be introduced on a geographical basis. It would depend on the facilities available and other factors including the provision of school books.

He said one of the areas with the best facilities available was at present the place with the most unrest.

Mr Roussouw said compulsory education would probably be imposed in the same way as it had been for whites—compulsory school attendance between the ages of six and 16.

An important factor was the provision of support classes for backward children, he added.

He said this group made up about 10% of primary school children—about 150 000 pupils—and allowances had to be made for their care.

It was this group which, having failed a grade once or twice and then been pushed up to a higher standard, gradually lost interest in school and became dropouts.

In his speech Mr Roussouw said black children were staying at school longer. There had been a 140% increase in the enrolment figures for secondary schools during the past two years.

Mr Roussouw said one of the major problems facing his department was the training of competent teachers.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND ADMINISTRATION AND SURVEY

THE ACT OF 1936 (ACT NO. 93 OF 1936) CONCERNING THE SURVEY OF LAND AND THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, AND THE ACT OF 1955 (ACT NO. 93 OF 1955) CONCERNING THE SURVEY OF LAND AND THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, AND THE ACT OF 1966 (ACT NO. 93 OF 1966) CONCERNING THE SURVEY OF LAND AND THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

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W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs,
SCHEPPEL

Certain areas of land shown on the plan Wildbeetsfontein 53-10 within the jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle Area at Tsoelike, Tsoelike, as shown on the following diagrams which were approved by the Surveyor General:

1. 162,20% of the area as shown on Diagram 561 A 40/577; and
2. 528,21% of the area as shown on sheets 1 and 2 of Diagram 561 A 40/577.

DEPARTMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN CONTROLE REINING

THE ACT OF 1936 (ACT NO. 93 OF 1936) CONCERNING THE SURVEY OF LAND AND THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, AND THE ACT OF 1955 (ACT NO. 93 OF 1955) CONCERNING THE SURVEY OF LAND AND THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, AND THE ACT OF 1966 (ACT NO. 93 OF 1966) CONCERNING THE SURVEY OF LAND AND THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

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W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.

BYLAAT

Sevore stukke grond oëf op die plan Wildbeetsfontein 53-10 binne die administrasie-lê van die Bantoesake administrasie van die Vaaltriëkgebied te Tsoelike, Tsoelike, soos getoon op die volgende kaart wat deur die Landmeter generaal goedgekeur is:

1. 162,20% oëf op kaart 561 A 40/577; en
2. 528,21% oëf op kaarte 1 en 2 van kaart 561 A 40/577.

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RDM

11/11/77

On the Soweto line men dice with death — in a game called chicken. It is not overcrowding but goads and dares that lead to incidents like these. Incidents that sometimes end in death.

Men die in Soweto's train game

By VIV PRINCE
Chief Reporter

MEN die on Soweto trains — in a game called chicken.

Fighting back fear, they cling to the sides of speeding coaches each out daring the other in a game of death.

Yesterday I watched men play it during the township's commuter peak when, every two minutes 2 500 passengers are poured into central Johannesburg. It's a human tidal wave

— on wheels. Laced with humour and religion and haunted by crime.

Yesterday, Railway Police, who rode with politicians and journalists on the Soweto peak show, admitted they were often powerless against carriage gangsters.

"Once people are packed in a coach it's just about impossible to move through them," said one policeman.

Railway Police say they have secret plans to curb train terror.

3 000 men to be removed from Alex

Staff Reporter

REMOVALS of 3 000 "single" men from Alexandra Township to a former City Deep mine compound will begin on Wednesday, a West Rand Administration Board spokesman said yesterday.

The people to be removed are those who had permits to live in backyard rooms. When permits had to be renewed, holders were issued with notes informing them of the removals on November 16.

They were told their rooms would be demolished and their permits cancelled.

The notices read: "You are hereby notified that

you will be resettled to the City Deep Compound on Wednesday, 16th day of November, 1977. Transport will be available for yourself and your personal belongings, such as a mattress, suitcase and blankets. Please note: no furniture.

"The transport will leave from the men's hostel regularly during the day from 7 am to 2 pm.

The Wrab spokesman, Mr J. P. Bosman, said it would be impossible to remove all 3 000 men in one day. Removals would take a number of weeks, he said.

Mr John Maselela, a father of three, applied for accommodation in the East Rand in 1974. His application was acknowledged, but he has been issued with a letter of accommodation for "single" men.

"I have spoken to the officials at the Wrab offices in Alexandra about accommodation but nothing that I said was heeded," he said.

Several other families found themselves in similar circumstances when the notices were issued.

Mr Bosman said as far as Wrab was concerned, it was dealing with single men. Applications could be made to the board and these would be treated on merit.

The board was faced with a "technical" problem, but each case would be investigated, he added.

A Wrab spokesman said the decision to remove the men, demolish the rooms and rebuild the area was not taken by the board, but had been Government policy for some years.

The area has been earmarked for single people only, he said. All families living there were to be resettled in Soweto and Tembisa.

Black home-buying plans are welcomed

RDM 12/11/77

336

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Staff

PLANS to open the way for direct loans to blacks to buy houses in urban townships got a warm welcome yesterday.

Mr M P Wilsnach, deputy chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, said: "We are extremely pleased.

"We have a number of schemes ready.

"Our building teams are geared to start early in the New Year."

Mr B Law, chairman of the Natal Building Society, said:

"In the absence of facilities to grant loans direct to blacks, we have made loans available to them in urban Witwatersrand townships through the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards."

"The ability to deal direct with prospective black homeowners is obviously far more satisfactory."

The plans were outlined

by Senator Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, in a major speech in which the release of R100-million for black housing was announced.

Building societies are prevented by law from lending money direct to township blacks.

This is because of the definition of immovable property in the Building Societies Act.

Township houses on stands owned by local administration boards are not included in the definition of immovable property on which mortgages are granted.

In Soweto the Act has been a stumbling block to plans to encourage home ownership.

Only the Natal Building Society has taken part in a scheme which got the go-ahead from the Government after the unrest of June last year.

In this the society loaned money not directly to blacks but to the land-

owning administration boards which then made loans available.

Bigger building societies, including the Permanent, United and Allied, have not taken part in the scheme.

But changes in the Building Societies Act will almost certainly bring them in as direct lenders of money to black home buyers.

Inflow of money into black housing will have the immediate benefits of providing work and stimulating the economy through increased demand for building materials.

Senator Horwood announced the pending end of rules under which blacks may be ejected from township houses.

The rules empower township superintendents to eject blacks who:

- Have been jobless for more than 30 days running;
- Have worked outside their area for more than 30 days running;
- Have been found not fit and proper for living in black residential areas.

Senator Horwood noted: "With withdrawal of this regulation the occupation of properties will be secure."

There are 102 000 houses in greater Soweto.

Of these 14 000 are either owned by blacks or in the process of being bought by blacks.

There are nearly 9 550 families on the housing waiting list.

se sendingkommissie aanhangig gemaak. Daarvandaan is dit na die ringskommissie, wat besluit het om in te gryp.

'n Onderhoud is aangevra met mnr. Manie Mulder, voorsitter van die WBAR. Mnr. Mulder was ongelukkig besig met Roodepoort se stadswording en kon die ring nie te woord staan nie. Hy het hulle gevra om 'n brief te skryf en as die saak nie tot hul bevrediging opgelos word nie, sou hy 'n onderhoud toestaan.

'n Dringende brief van die ring is verlede week persoonlik deur dr. Van Rooyen by mnr. Mulder afgelewer. Tot gister was daar nog geen reaksie nie. Ook RAPPORT kon die naweek geen onderhoud by mnr. Mulder kry nie: hy het besoekers van oorsee.

13/4/77
* Mnr. M. C. Botha, mini-

Hospitaal

*Joas Phahlane, 52, woon sedert 1945 in Alexandra. Sy vrou, Francina, 51, het haar twee jaar later by hom kom aansluit. Hul vyf kinders woon nog almal in die huis. Die seuns het werk in Johannesburg. Almal besit enkelwoonpermitte. *Rapport*

Mnr. Phahlane is ouderling in die NG gemeente Alexandra. Op die oomblik is hy nog in die Alexandra-Hospitaal, maar hy word waarskynlik Maandag of Dinsdag toegelaat om huis toe te gaan. Dit sal die City Deep Compound wees. Sy vrou moet na 'n ander hostel. Vir die kinders is daar nie plek nie.

*Isaac Molefe, 27, moet trek. Sy vrou Albertha, 19, is in Alexandra gebore. Uit hul huwelik in 1975 is daar een kind gebore. Die egpaar word geskei. Beide besit enkelwoonpermitte.

*Alpheus Motsatsing, 37, moet trek. Hy is in Alexandra gebore en besit 'n enkelwoonpermit. Sy vrou Salome, 33, het in 1962 by haar man kom woon. Hulle word geskei.

n Kort kennisgewing skeur huisgesinne

Alexandra

se uur

Advertent

13/11/77

336

slaap

Deur KOBUS SCHOLTZ

DIE ma summier na een hostel, die pa na 'n ander myle daarvan-
daan. Goeiste weet wat word van hul meubels — om nie te praat
van die kinders nie, van wie sommige nou juis met hul eindek-
samen besig is.

RAADSELENDOM.
Hulle onteien die
swart huise,
slaap dit plat,
maar behou een
slaapkamer wat
aan die bewo-
ners teen R5 per
maand verhuur
word.

*of Labar (Mrs)
Additional 100000
the putput
no the number*



So tref 'n kennisgewing van die Wes-Randse Bantoeadministrasieraad die lewe van talle swart gesinne in Alexandra wanneer hy môre begin met die verwydering van drieduisend mans.

Die swart voorstad noordoos van Johannesburg prut van onrus. Sy mense wil môre van die werk wegbly. En Putco se busse moet ook liewer nie hier loop nie, waarsku van hulle. Dié keer is dit nie die kinders wat vir oproer kan sorg nie.

Volgens die raad se boeke is die mans almal enkellopend en hulle word gevolglik na tydelike hostels by die City Deep Compound aan die ander kant van die stad verplaas.

Tuisland

„Maar die meeste van die mense is getroud met gesinne,” sê ds. Sam Buti, leraar van die Kerk van Christus in Tuisland. „Wat vir ons sal kom jou onderhoude, se prof. tuiet. . . en dis min skeel die onderhoude en die professor, die junior dosent, vrou van die rektor, die byvoorbeeld rustig saam die Tot sy Dameskring behoort al klaslose gemeenskap skep. wil op sy kampus 'n geheel en mechanics en so: die RAU. Praat van agterplaas-klasloos

Klasloos

get het as gevolg van die

twee oudste kinders skryf op die oomblik indeksamen. Sy sê weet nie waar die kinders kan woon nie. „Daar is nie ander familie in Alexandra nie.” Haar man moet City Deep toe. Sy self het geen plek nie.

Die N.G. Ringskommissie van Johannesburg, onder voorsitterskap van dr. Jan van Rooyen van die gemeente Parkhurst, het verlede week dringend die ongewone stap gedoen om self met mnr. Manie Mulder te onderhandel oor hierdie lidmate van hul susterkerk.

Gewoonlik geskied sulke onderhandelinge deur sinode se komitee vir skakeling met die owerheid.

Inwoners het per brief van die WBAR kennis gekry dat hulle moet trek: „Vervoer is beskikbaar vir uself en per-

voorkant toe weer reg. seker die ou mens ruk haar Heimlik hoop hulle ook en 'n krag. vir ons en Afrikaans 'n stut ons dae van swaarkry was sy ou moeder los ons tog nie. In het, maar nogtans voel die uit die Akademie bedank wat vandeeweeke in protes het met die sewe-plus-een — wat wel grondige simpatie soos prof. Ernst van Heerden, soos prof. Dirk Opperman, die Akademie weer mense — oor die kleurkwestie binne van hooglopende spanning Nou is daar in hierdie tyd

ster van Bantoe-administrasie en- Ontwikkeling, het die naweek gesê: „Ek werk net met sake van landwyse belang, nie sulke lokale dinge nie. Dis die rade se werk. Ek is nie bereid om kommentaar te lewer nie. „Vra vir adjk. min. Willem Cruywagen. Dit val onder hom.”

* Mnr. Willem Cruywagen, adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie, het aan RAPPORT gesê hy dra geen kennis van die verwydering van drieduisend enkellopende mans uit Alexandra nie. „Ek is nie bereid om kommentaar te lewer oor iets waarvan ek geen kennis dra nie.”

* Dr. A. P. Treurnicht, adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -Onderwys, was nie tuis toe RAPPORT hom om kommentaar wou nader nie.

wat tud en geduld n ontwikkeling van 'n eter nie — dit hang af n menslike verhouding kan ingestel word wat haalderlik tot ons rig. n. Vorster so drin- gkom. Dit is die bood- l van sodanige diskri- gekkeparadys. „Ons an velkleur wil dink, meerderwaardigheid Mense wat steeds aan troepe mekaar moet die hart dat die y sê nie. Maar dis 'n nie. Ook is dit nie verkiessingstories wat volksgroepe beywer.

marginal returns
we increase the
tra product
tra labourer

it is the
labour is a
the commodity
prepared

2/15

paid to
event that
an alternative
alternative use

If the factor is paid less than its
transfer earnings it will transfer to another use.

They back the Councils



Mr Letsatsi Radebe

Sofasonke Party



Mr Lucas Shabangu

Makgotla faction



Mr P J Majola

Mamate Dingaka

1. If you oppose the community council system what form of local government do you see as an alternative?

SOFASONKE Party. Mr Lucas Shabangu, Chief Organiser.
1 We accept the community council system.

MAKGOTLA-Radebe Faction. Mr Letsatsi Radebe, Secretary-in-Chief.
1 We accept the Councils — and will take part if we are given legal status.

MAMATE Dingaka Greater Society and Residents Committee. Mr Enoch Dlamini, President.
1 We accept the Councils. Will take part when we are registered.

2. List five priorities for change to affect urban blacks.

2 No answer.

2 The first priority is Soweto must be self governing. On our short list of priorities are civic guards and education.

2 Put in Soweto under parents; make sure people get their unemployment money; build creches and houses. We already have substantial funds for building houses.

3. What is your organisation's attitude to the homeland leaders?

3 Partly agree with the homeland leaders — they have the only platform available for black people's political aspirations. But I don't like them talking on behalf of urban blacks.

3 We have nothing to do with them.

3 We live in Soweto not in the homelands. We reject homelands and everything that goes with them.

4. What is your organisation's attitude to the recent banning of 18 organisations including the BCP, BPA and SASO and the SARC?

4 Very much against the bannings. We'd like to see bans lifted before the community councils elections so we can all express our views.

4 Naturally we are worried, but then they had a different approach to things.

4 No comment.

5. What is your attitude to the banning of The World, and the detention of its editor Mr Qoboza?

5 There was no point in banning The World. It is a paper like other newspapers. The people working for it should be disciplined.

5 The World was our mouthpiece. Its absence has created a void.

5 The World must be allowed to re-open. If the Government wants to take action, this must be directed at individuals and not the newspaper.

6. How does your organisation propose solving the education crisis?

6 Scrap Bantu Education. We do not like the system.

6 We have left that to the intellectuals to solve. We do not have a ready programme.

6 Soweto parents should take over from the Department of Bantu Education and everything will be fine.

7. What is your policy on the present unemployment situation?

7 Abolish job reservation. Government must create more jobs for blacks.

7 We are not interested in unemployment. Our only interest is curbing crime.

7 We intend building technical colleges to provide more work for people. There are other schemes too.

8. What is your organisation's policy to political rights for blacks?

8 We should first get municipal status and then our men into Parliament in the central Government.

8 My organisation will fight for full political rights for urban Africans.

8 No comment.

9. What support has your organisation? How much is actual book membership?

9 I cannot say how many members we have. This will only be known after our first meeting very soon.

9 Our book membership is about 6 000 but I would say we have more than 10 000 general supporters.

9 We have 3 000 registered members.

They say no . . .



Mr Sipho Motha

Masingafi Party



Mr Peter Lengene

Rate-payers Association



Mr M T Moerane

Residents' Committee

1. If you oppose the community council system what form of local government do you see as an alternative?

1 We want Soweto to be accorded the same status as Johannesburg. We support the Committee of Ten's blue-print.

1 Fully-fledged municipal status.

1 An autonomous city council of Soweto. We have submitted a memorandum to the Minister.

2. List five priorities for change to affect urban blacks.

2 Education and housing. The others follow from those.

2 We'd take over the traffic department; control Soweto's finance and have our own by-laws; take over the control of the police and appoint our own superintendents.

2 ● handle the administration of Soweto on our own. ● inherit finances ● authority in law and order. ● housing. ● reduce influx laws. ● phase out Bantu Education.

3. What is your organisation's attitude to the homeland leaders?

3 We are composed of different people. Some of our members support Inkatha. We leave it to the individual to decide.

3 No answer.

3 We do not recognise homeland leaders as representatives of urban blacks.

What is your organisation's attitude to the recent banning of 18 organisations

4 We feel wounded and bitter.

4 The Government should lift the bannings because these are worthwhile organisations.

4 We demanded the repeal of the bannings

5. What is your attitude to the banning of The World, and the detention of its editor Mr Qoboza?

5 The World tried its best to articulate the feelings of blacks. Mr Qoboza was a committed leader, he will go down in history as the first black editor who did not shirk his duty.

5 It was not necessary to ban The World and detain Mr Qoboza. The paper gave the true facts about Soweto's problems.

5 The World should be free to play its part as a medium of free speech.

6. How does your organisation propose solving the education crisis?

6 Again we support the Committee of Ten in seeking a meeting between the people of Soweto and the Minister of Bantu Education.

6 Scrap Bantu Education. It has never been accepted by the people.

6 This has been answered.

7. What is your policy on the present unemployment situation?

7 We do not have an action programme. We realise however that escalating unemployment is breeding crime.

7 Job reservation must go.

7 We believe there is enough work for all people in this country. Opportunity must be given to all workers

8. What is your organisation's policy to political rights for blacks?

8 Representation in Parliament, full political rights due to us.

8 No answer.

8 Until blacks are represented in the councils local and central of this country, their grievances will remain unexpressed and result in unrest.

What support has your organisation? How much is actual book membership?

9 My organisation has 10 000 members with an even larger general support.

9 Up till the end of last month we had over 700 members.

9 We are building up actual membership. In our present executive we have people who command a large membership in different organisations.

THE Soweto turmoil is now in its 18th month. And it has taken its toll.

The Government has planned a new form of representation for Asians and coloured people at Cabint level, which takes no account of urban blacks. But it is pressing ahead with a new form of local government — community councils — for blacks.

On October 19 were wiped out all the new politics, the new voices and organisations (especially those in Soweto) by sudden bannings and detentions.

A number of organisations, some of them new, some not so new — such as the Sofasonka Party which dates back to the 1920's — have suddenly appeared.

The "Mail" has put a series of questions to these new voices — which commentators say are trying to fill the vacuum. We have asked them for policy statements on the schools crisis, community councils, the homeland leaders, priorities for urban blacks and change, their attitude to the bannings and detentions.

'New leaders vill emerge'

ENTIONS without and the introduction of Community Councils will not divert the people of Soweto from their lives, Dr Manas said yesterday.

Responsible leaders and groups which are the feelings of the people, Dr Buthelezi had demonstrated a kind of leadership and confidence in.

In a sense, there is no ship vacuum because those leaders who detention still have.

The community is resilient and will always find an inexhaustible for a new leader, said Dr Buthelezi.

He warned that it was foolish to hurriedly the councils in the of the true leaders.

The council system, he said, does not have the support of the people.

Asked to comment on the mushrooming civic parties in Soweto which have their eyes on the council elections next year he replied: "I can only speak broadly, and that is to say that since June 16 last year the people have demonstrated their choice of leadership."

Although the Government had been intransigent on the school's issue it had to recognise that the feelings of students and parents could not be ignored. "The basic problem is that Bantu Education is not wanted."

"The only type of local government I would accept would be that which has the support of the people," said Dr Buthelezi.

Speaking in the 'vacuum' of Soweto

Dr Motlana pleaded for talks...

By MANDLA NDLAZI

DR Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, who was detained last month under the Internal Security Act, said in August: "We will not be bludgeoned into accepting Community Councils — even if the elections are held on non-ethnic basis. We are calling for non-ethnic elections of an autonomous Soweto City Council."

In September, he had this to say when he commented on the escalating unemployment crisis: The industrialists should play a role in alleviating the plight of people who have lost their jobs because of the recession.

"Many people who have lost their jobs are as much the responsibility of the business community as of anybody else. They have retrenched them, so it would be wrong to wash their hands of them," said Dr Motlana.

On the schools crisis, shortly after the decision of Soweto teachers to resign in protest against the system of Bantu Education, Dr Motlana said: "When the dust has settled it will be clear that we are the only people the Government can negotiate with in an attempt to rebuild the school system in Soweto."



Dr Nthato Motlana

He went on: "Someone has to do the talking on behalf of Soweto and we are waiting in the wings for anyone in authority who is willing to discuss a peaceful solution with us."

'Power pledged to councils'

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Staff Reporter

THE new Vaal Community Council will get executive and decision-making powers in the near future, Mr George Thabe, the chairman, told a meeting in Sharpeville at the weekend.

He said these powers had been promised by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Mr M C Botha, at a ceremony in Sebokeng last week.

"The powers will give the black man in the urban areas the birthright he lost when the white man took control of the land," said Mr Thabe.

"Blacks must therefore unite and work hard to make the council a success — and show we are able to administer ourselves."

Soweto residents wanting to vote in the Community Council election in February must register before December 31, says a statement by the electoral officer, Mr H S van Heerden, a Johannesburg regional magistrate.

A Sapa report says he appeals to residents to register at the offices of township managers in Soweto.

"The compiling of voters' lists is progressing satisfactorily, but the co-operation of the public of Soweto is required to ensure that comprehensive lists are available for the election," he said.

Those who qualify to vote are:

- A residential permit-holder and his wife.
- A site permit-holder and his wife.
- The holder of a certificate of occupation, and his wife.
- A lodger who holds a permit, and his wife.
- A hostel permit-holder.
- A holder of a permit, and his wife, who has been authorised to occupy an approved dwelling on a school, church or institutional site.

Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Dobsonville are not included in the Soweto Community Council.

THE TERMOR SINCE THE CONSTITUTION WAS... IN ADEYANCE, ON 10 OCTOBER 1793 THE NATIONAL CONVENTION DECLARED THAT UNTIL THE END OF HOSTILITIES THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE 'REVOLUTIONARY' — THAT IS, ABNORMAL. THE GIRONDINS' ADMINISTRATIVE FAILURES HAD REVEALED THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF DIRECTING A WAR SUCCESSFULLY BY MEANS OF A DEBATING BODY OF 756 MEMBERS. UNDER JACOBIN RULE, WHICH NOW FOLLOWED, THERE WOULD BE FEW DEBATES. THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE LEFT TO COMMITTEES, APPOINTED BY THE CONVENTION WHICH ITSELF WAS REDUCED TO HEARING COMMITTEE REPORTS AND APPROVING COMMUNICATIONS. THE MOST IMPORTANT COMMITTEES WERE THE C.P.S. AND COMMITTEE OF GENERAL SECURITY. IN EFFECT, EXECUTIVE POWER RESIDED IN THEM. THE MORE IMPORTANT OF THE TWO, THE C.P.S., TOOK SHAPE AS THE GRAND COMITE DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1793 AND WAS TO RULE DICTATORIALLY FOR A YEAR SAVING FRANCE FROM INVASION. IT WAS A 'CABINET WITHOUT A PREMIER' THERE WAS NO CHAIRMAN. ITS TWELVE MEMBERS WERE INDIVIDUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS (SUCH AS ARMY, NAVY, INTERIOR, ADMINISTRATION, FOREIGN AFFAIRS) AND DROVE A POLITICALLY HARMONIOUS GROUP. THERE WERE MODERATES (CARNOT), 'LEFTISTS' (RODESAIRESSE), 'EXTREMISTS' (DILLAUD-VERENNE), IN THE CENTRE STOOD LARERE, AND ON THE RIGHT-WING HERAULT DE SCHELLES. GRADUALLY THE C.P.S. ACQUIRED THE STATUS AND AUTHORITY OF A WAR CABINET AND BEGAN TO REASSERT THE AUTHORITY OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. THE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL SECURITY WAS ALSO COMPOSED OF TWELVE MEMBERS AND CONTROLLED THE POLITICAL POLICE. THE MEMBERS OF BOTH COMMITTEES WERE ELECTED MONTHLY BY THE CONVENTION. GRAVE DANGERS FACED FRANCE, REPEATED DEFEATS IN THE FIELD EXPOSED THE COUNTRY. THE REVOLUTIONARIES BELIEVED THAT THEY COULD FACE THE DANGERS ONLY BY TERRORIZING THEIR OPPONENTS. THUS THE WAR PRODUCED THE TERROR. THE REVOLUTION WHICH UNTIL 1792 HAD SEEMED SPILT BLOOD, WAS NOW TO MAKE VIOLENCE AND MURDER A METHOD OF GOVERNMENT. POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, ROSE SPERIERE INSISTED MUST HAVE BOTH VIRTUE AND TERROR. BETWEEN OCTOBER 1793 AND JULY 1794 THE TERROR ASSUMED THREE FORMS. ECONOMIC, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL. THE ECONOMIC TERROR WAS INTENDED TO ELIMINATE FOOD MONOPOLISTS AND CURRENCY MANIPULATORS AND TO SECURE ESSENTIAL MILITARY SUPPLIES AT A REASONABLE COST. IT WAS ALSO HOPED THAT THE CONFLICTING INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND URBAN CONSUMERS COULD BE SETTLED. IN PARIS BREAD RATIONING WAS INTRODUCED IN DECEMBER 1793 AND FRANCE RATIONING IN APRIL 1794; THE SALE OF WHITE BREAD WAS FORBIDDEN AND A COARSE BREAD WAS INTRODUCED. A FOOD COMMISSION, CREATED IN OCTOBER 1793, PROVED IN MANY RESPECTS AN EFFECTIVE CONTROL AGENCY. THE RELIGIOUS TERROR WAS LARGELY THE WORK OF A FEW FANATICS WHO WERE ANXIOUS TO PROMOTE DECHRISTIANIZATION. THE CONVENTION WAS PERSUADED TO INTRODUCE A NEW REPUBLICAN CALENDER WHICH FIXED 22 SEPTEMBER AS ITS BEGINNING, AND NAMED MONTHS AFTER WEATHER OR CROPS; A TEN-DAY WEEK WAS INTRODUCED. MANY LOCAL AUTHORITIES CLOSED CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND A NEW 'CULT OF REASON' WAS PROCLAIMED. IN PARIS, WHERE THE COMMUNE WAS

3 000 blacks to move

JOHANNESBURG. — Three thousand single black workers in Alexandra township are to be moved to temporary accommodation in Johannesburg this week till hostels can be built for them in the township, a spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said yesterday.

Last year the Department of Bantu Affairs and development said that Alexandra would eventually accommodate only single men and women.

The spokesman said the workers would be moved from today from the "shacks and shanties" they occupied. These would be demolished to make way for a hostel building.

In the meantime they would live at a City Deep hostel compound in Johannesburg. Transport would take them to industrial areas.

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ministration Board is responsible for seven townships with a total population of 200 000. One of them has worldwide notoriety — Sharpeville.

Evaton's claim to fame is that it is the only township in South Africa where blacks still enjoy freehold rights. Those rights are said to have been bestowed by President Kruger.

Evaton rejected representation on the recently elected Vaal Triangle Community Council. It is requesting its own council. Some 2 000 of its 2 500 stands are owned by blacks.

The townships in the Vaal Triangle Board's area have known their moments of naked bitterness — and death by violence.

Bulldozers in Evaton, four years ago, left many people homeless. Sharpeville's death toll from police firearms on that sunny noon 18 years ago is indelible both here and overseas.

In today's turbulent climate in this country, one hesitates to give an assessment of the atmosphere in any black township.

But, it seems fair to observe that feelings might be running quite high in the Vaal Triangle townships if it were not for the relatively enlightened attitudes of the area's Bantu Administration Board.

Alex Rabie, 34, BA (Hons), Bantu Law and Administration (Stellenbosch): "Community participation is essential. Blacks must be a part of the planning, of the actual erection of buildings, and of the management and control of townships. Above all, they must be involved in decision-making."

There are more than 20 Bantu administration boards in South Africa. Some haven't sold a single



JACOB MONAMETSI . . . ex-school principal turned building administrator.

Up-grading 'the matchbox'

THE private sector is investing heavily in the Vaal Triangle township of Sebokeng — R25-million in the past four years.

In addition, building society loans for housing amounts to R2-million.

The latest venture, in co-operation with the Vaal Triangle Administration Board, is a R150 000 home improvement scheme introduced by the Urban Foundation, a nationwide organisation established by the business community to improve the quality of life of South African urban black communities.

The idea of the scheme is to assist black urban communities extend and up-grade the existing standard four-roomed houses, known to blacks as "the matchbox".

In line with Urban Foundation policy, this will be part of a self-help programme designed to provide a comprehensive framework of technical, financial and administrative advice to assist homeowners and builders to improve the quality of living conditions as well as the general township environment.

With Mr Pat Dempster, the Foundation's general manager for the Transvaal, I visited the project recently and watched the feverish attempts to get ten show houses and an exhibition hall ready in time for the scheme's official launching on December 3.

The first scheme of its kind in this country, it will, it is supported, create jobs for black building trade workers and contractors, and motivate township dwellers to buy their own houses and invest in improvements including extra rooms, carpet and fencing.

Costs of improvements range from R300 for a ceiling, interior doors and a sink — to R2 000 for those additions, plus a bathroom, lobby, an extra bedroom, living room extension and carport.

The average wage earned by Sebokeng residents is estimated at about R130 a month.

At the exhibition hall in the township, an advice centre will be installed offering plans and information relating to building material supplies, and names of local builders and costs.

Information on do-it-yourself techniques will also be available and technical advice for local builders.

The Urban Foundation will be responsible for all costs incurred in setting up the project.

Says the Foundation's Pat Dempster: "If the pilot scheme is a success, we hope to expand the programme to include other black townships."

The director of technical services for the Vaal Triangle, Mr C Blok, comments: "The biggest merit of this scheme is that blacks will be involved at all levels."

Exhibition centre staff is headed by three blacks.

Mr M S Mokeith, chief administrator, is on his way to getting a B.A.I.L.B. Previously secretary to the Sharpeville Advisory Board, his knowledge of legal technicalities relating to black housing are valuable to the scheme.

Mr Jacob Monametsi, until recently a Soweto school principal, is the exhibition's administrative assistant.

Mr B D Motau, the exhibition's building foreman, has experience of training builders for a big construction company. Shortly, he will join the staff of the Urban Foundation.

FOOTNOTE: Watching the home improvement scheme with interest is the Sebokeng businessman who has spent R18 000 converting his "matchbox" house into a palatial residence. He paid R3 000 to have an electricity cable extended to serve his home. He has spotlights in the garden and the yard, a sunken lounge, elaborate fencing and two cars. One is the latest Mercedes.



PAT DEMPSTER . . . "We hope this scheme will be taken up by other townships"

How to run a township

What's the secret of running black townships in a reasonably humane manner within the framework of existing legislation and policy? The Rand Daily Mail takes an on-the-spot look at how it's done in the Vaal Triangle.

BOB HITCHCOCK, Race Relations Correspondent, reports . . .

"URBAN blacks have an inherent right to decide their own future in the townships."

The words are spoken not by a liberal politician but by an executive official of the Vaal Triangle Bantu Administration Board.

"The policy of this board," explains housing director Alex van B Rabie, "is to teach blacks to act responsibly and to talk out decisions with us; not to thrust our decisions down their throats."

We are in Sebokeng, a black township 12 km north east of Vereeniging. Ten years ago Sebokeng was void.

The population today, including Evaton Village which borders it, is approximately 130 000.

Sebokeng, the main township in the area, boasts 15 000 new houses and aims at building a total of 56 000. It has hostel accommodation for thousands of workers, and 39 schools with seven more under construction.

Triangle Ad-

house yet.

Nearly 700 have been sold in Sebokeng. Three officials of the Vaal Triangle Board do nothing but sell houses at the rate of eight to 15 a day.

Racially biased senior officials of several boards in different parts of the country deliberately obstructed the home-ownership concept, it is claimed.

"It's easy for them to put the proverbial spanner in the works," a veritable Government official tells me.

Verkramppte officials, I am told, fear that home-ownership for blacks will lead to loss of control by officials over township communities.

I ask Alex Rabie about this. "Oh yes," he says, "there are administration boards willingly styled by politics and influenced by ideology. But, it's not for me to comment on that, except to say that the Vaal Triangle Board doesn't work that way."

How does it work?

This board is one of the very few administering black townships that does not depend on liquor profits to offset a housing account loss. In other words, beer money is not used to subsidise rentals.

It is against the system on principle, and points to the devastating damage to beerhalls and other outlets in times of unrest in those townships operating that system.

It endeavours to keep its housing account viable from the receipt of rentals, using liquor profits for the development of services, sewerage, electrification and township amenities.

But, like townships administered by other boards, occasionally it becomes necessary to increase rents.

It happened earlier this year in Sebokeng and other townships in the area. In consultation with township representatives, it was decided increases of between R3 and R4.50 a month were necessary if houses were to be built for



Mr ALEX VAN B RABIE, Housing Director of the Vaal Triangle Bantu Administration Board.

more than 5 000 people on the waiting list.

The white-controlled board didn't say to its black communities "Pay up or else," as is the insensitive approach of many Bantu administration boards.

Alex Rabie recalls: "We spent eight months discussing the issue with representatives of the black residents. To prevent a housing account deficit the increases should have been made effective from April."

But, many residents felt strongly that we should put it off till June and told us so."

The board met the request of the residents. It announced: "We realise that times are hard. Rent increases will not take effect until July 1."

The urban black townships of the Vaal Triangle are the first to have elected a community council under the Government's new scheme.

The Vaal Triangle Community Council, representing Sebokeng and

five other townships, came on the scene last week with remarkably little protest.

Alex Rabie: "Our board explained the community concept in great detail to the blacks in this area."

Suggests another enlightened official: "It could be that some urban black areas have trouble because the boards administering them lack the insight and courage to communicate properly with the black residents."

And more than one educated black I inter-

Alex Rabie: "We've got some very good black people in this area. Some are very bright. The bright ones have a bright future."

And, in terms of responsible positions in the townships?

Rabie declines to be specific on this "for departmental reasons."

But, it is known that he and other executives of the Vaal Triangle foresee the day when, on merit, townships under the board's jurisdiction will have black township superintendents earning the same as their white predecessors were earning.

A current rumour, very strong in the Vaal Triangle township, but neither confirmed nor denied by Alex Rabie and his colleagues, is that the board has requested Cabinet permission to appoint six black "control officers" for training as deputy township superintendents, at a salary scale comparable to white deputies.

If this idea gets the official blessing it deserves, the Vaal Triangle will have chalked up yet another first in the administration of blacks in this country.

Alex Rabie on rent arrears, a contentious issue in most black townships: "If a breadwinner can prove to the board that he or she has searched for a job and can't find one, we'll write off the whole amount owing. We also investigate the plight of widows very carefully, and

help them out when we can."

Have the humane attitudes of the Vaal Triangle Bantu Administration Board paid off during times of violent unrest?

Wisely, the board is wary about answering this too specifically or too optimistically.

But, the facts, perhaps, speak for themselves. During the prolonged and extensive rioting of last year, Vaal Triangle townships experienced serious unrest for only three days.

Bantu Administration Board officials were forced to withdraw from the scene on only one of those days.

The unrest there was handled mainly by 15 armed sergeants of the township police and 220 "black jacks", with positive leadership from the board's executives.

This year there has been one day of violence in Evaton — probably the most restless and potentially dangerous of the Vaal townships, with its squatter and other problems.

Last month there was unrest at a school in Sharpeville. The agitators, it is claimed by the Vaal Triangle authorities, came from elsewhere.

Total damage to date amounts to under R300 000. The highest losses due to rioting and sabotage have been suffered by Wrab — approximately R6 500 000. The East Rand Board recorded damages es-

timated at nearly R3 250-000, and the Peninsula Board more than R2-million.

It is common knowledge in administration board circles that certain Vaal Triangle Administration Board executives are neglected by the situation in Soweto.

Why, they ask, did Wrab allow the South African Police to take over Soweto?

And why are most of the statements for publication coming out of Soweto today issued by police officers and not Wrab officials?

The Vaal Triangle Administration Board would never allow that situation, I am told.

And, I am inclined to believe it.

In any case, one feels that the solid groundwork of rapport being created between board officials and black townships residents would make a Soweto-like hiatus an unlikely occurrence in the Vaal Triangle.

At least, the Vaal Triangle Administration Board would seem to be better equipped psychologically than many other boards to deal with any flare-up that might occur.

Perhaps the board's success lies chiefly in its ability and willingness to communicate with blacks. And, in this edict of Alex Rabie's: "It's an administration board's job to interpret policy, not politics or ideology."



Palms opened, not clenched, in response to the call: "Hands up those without somewhere to sleep tonight," these women are married to some of the men being moved from Alexandra to the City Deep Compound.



Mr Derobela Irish Madingwane. In his left hand his precious marriage certificate, framed to hang on the wall of the house which is no longer his. In his right hand the Wrab document telling him that as a single man he must move to the City Deep Compound.

Pictures: WILLY NKOSI

Levine takes up Nat's challenge on families

Municipal Reporter
MRS JANET Levine of the Progressive Federal Party yesterday took up a challenge to prove families are being separated by the Alexandra removals.
 On Tuesday Mr Carel Venter, National Party member in the Johannesburg City Council and deputy

chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, told PFP councillor Mrs Levine:
 "Find a man who will be moved who has got a marriage certificate pre-dating the removal order."
 Yesterday Mrs Levine said she found just that. After visiting Alexandra Township Mrs Levine re-

peated her charge that "despite the board's pledges to the contrary, hundreds of women and children are being rendered homeless."
 "There are people living in family groups, father, mother and children, the essential ingredient of any stable society," she added. "It is totally unrealistic

to replace this way of life with single-sex hostels, making mothers and children homeless, and still hope that the taut fabric of overstretched race relations will not tear."
 "These people should be contented, solid citizens."
 "Under the implementation of this unsentimental

and unfeeling Government policy they are becoming radical and embittered," she said.
 "The symbol of the Government is fast changing from an oxcart to a bulldozer."
 Mr Venter could not be reached for comment last night.

Married men are being 336 told to move

By CHRIS SMITH
Municipal Reporter

THE minister turned to the crowd in his church.

"Hands up all those who have nowhere to sleep to-night," he said. Scores of hands went up.

Each hand belonged to a resident of Alexandra Township — the part of Sandton that cannot boast of much.

Mothers and fathers packed the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Alexandra in a desperate last-hope effort to keep their families intact.

Officials of the West Rand Administration Board, which controls their fate, have given the assurance that only single men are being moved.

But, the Reverend Sam Buti, who is the president of the South African Council of Churches, said: "We have more than 500 documented cases of married men who have been moved or are under orders to move."

He pointed to the crowd in his church again. "These are only some of them."

One of them is Mr Dero-bela Irish Madingwane. Clinging to a framed document behind cracked glass, and his removal order, he waited in line to be helped. The framed document,

his marriage certificate, showed that he married his wife, Rebecca, on October 24, 1962.

The couple have lived at 93 19th Avenue, Alexandra since 1956, he said. They have two boys and two girls. His wife and their youngest child are staying with his uncle in Diepkloof, Soweto. Mr Madingwane said his house has been demolished.

Mr Mfelane Zondo has also been affected. His wife, Dumazile, was also in the queue. She showed an abridged copy of her birth certificate which gave their marriage date as February 17, 1970. The couple have four children and have lived at 78 Third Avenue, Alexandra, since 1974.

Mr Zondo has been told to move to the compound at City Deep on December 15. His wife and children have nowhere to go.

"The list keeps growing," Rev Buti said. "They come after going to see Wraab. They say the board has no record of their marriage."

"Even if they were not married, under Christian law they have been living as a family. The board must realise it is dealing with people, not rubber stamps and papers," he said.

Red tape splits Alex family

By MANDLA NDLAZI

AN ALEXANDRA family yesterday told of the anguish caused by the removals and consequent separation of families.

Mr Chikadula Xumayo, 41, said an official in the local West Rand Administration Board offices told him yesterday he could not live with his wife, Evelyn, 39, and two children in the area because he is a "contract labourer".

He has been given notice to move to the City Deep compound on or before Monday. He said he was married in Johannesburg in September 10, 1969 and has since lived with his family in Alexandra township.

His wife, near tears, said: "I wish the officials could have a heart and know we are a family like theirs."

She said several other families were facing the same prospect of being separated.

Mrs Cecile Cilliers, co-chairman of the Women of Peace Movement said she was given three assurances by Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board on November 16:

● That no family units

would be broken up;

● That no families would be moved out of their homes unless there was alternative accommodation;

● That no houses would be demolished unless the people had moved out.

Mrs Cilliers said yesterday: "This is not exactly how things are being done in Alexandra. Many family units are being broken up, women and children have been thrown into the streets without alternative accommodation and houses where families are still living are being demolished."

Meanwhile, in an unrelated incident, an Alexandra family of 10 has been evicted from their township house.

Mr Bishop Mokone, 50, said he married his wife, Ntebatshe by African custom some years ago. He said they have eight children. He said he had tried unsuccessfully to get a permit to live in the area.

Mr Mokone said he lost his job in 1973. He was not given any notice to move to the City Deep compound. He said when he was evicted he was told to find himself alternative accommodation.

Housing scheme opened

RdM 16/11/77

SASOLBURG. — Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of AECI, yesterday opened a R7,35-million black housing scheme at Zamdela township, near Sasolburg.

The flat complex, Thembaletu (Our Hope), is at the company's midland factory and comprises eight three-storey buildings which will provide single accommodation for 1 575 people. There is also a housing scheme known as Midville in Zamdela township with 100 houses of two, three and four bedrooms.

The scheme is part of R11,6-million spent between 1973 and 1977 by AECI to upgrade black accommodation at the company's four main factories.

This was in line with the company's stated employment policy to train, develop and utilise all employees to their full potential.

This policy has been designed to improve productivity and to benefit the company, the employees and the communities in which they live and work.

At AECI all employees, regardless of race, are paid in accordance with a unified basic pay curve based on the rate for the job. From 1978, the fringe benefits which have been different for different races will be aligned so that all payroll employees doing equal work will be on the same pay and benefit scales. — Sapa.

3) Musique de Wagner

4) Peinture de Delacroix

Révolution de 1848

FRANÇAIS I

Le XIXe siècle

Repères chronologiques

OUVRAGES
LITTÉRAIRES

ŒUVRES
THÉORIQUES

ROMANS
Œuvres en Prose

THÉÂTRE

POÉSIE

Mme de Staël
De la littérature (1800)

Chateaubriand
Atala (1801)
René (1802)
Le Génie du Christianisme

Mme de Staël
De l'Allemagne
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B. Constant
Adolphe
Stendhal
De l'amour
Le Rouge et le Noir
Vigny
Cinq mars
Balzac
Les Chouans
Hugo
Han d'Islande

Hugo
Cromwell
Hernani
(1830)

Lamartine
Les Méditations
Les Harmonies

Hugo
Les Odes
Les Orientales

Vigny
Poèmes antiques et modernes

Nodier
Du fantastique en littérature

Musset
De la tragédie

Michelet
Histoire de France

Tocqueville
La démocratie en Amérique

Balzac
La peau de Chagrin
E. Grandet
Le Père Goriot
Le Lys dans la vallée
La Comédie humaine
Stendhal
La Chartreuse de Parme
Hugo
N.D. de Paris

Musset
Les Caprices de marianne
On ne badine pas avec l'amour
Lorenzaccio
Hugo
Ruy Blas

Hugo
Feuilles d'Automne
Chant du Crépuscule
Voix inférieures
Les Rayons et les Ombres
Musset
Les Nuits

Musset
Confession d'un enfant du siècle

Merimee
Colomba

E. Sué
Les Mystères de Paris

Dumas
Les 3 Mousquetaires

G. Sand
La mare au diable
François le champi
La Petite Fadette

Black wins order against Minister

Staff Reporter

A MEMBER of a Western Transvaal black tribe, most members of which have already been removed from their traditional homes, yesterday challenged the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha successfully.

In the Supreme Court at Pretoria, Mr Johannes Lule Shole gained an urgent order, made by Mr Acting Justice Van Dyk, restraining the Minister from removing him or stopping him from ploughing.

The Minister will have to show cause on December 13 why he should not be interdicted permanently from stopping the removal of Mr Shole.

In his application, Mr Shole said he was a member of the Batlong tribe. His family had occupied the farm Putfontein, in the Lichtenburg district, since its purchase by a tribal ancestor, Laben Shole, in 1905.

He named various other farms in the area occupied by other members of the tribe, and said he had lived and farmed all his life, from birth in 1933, on his farm.

He had attended meetings of the tribe at which they had been advised they were to be moved, but he was under the impression that no final decision had been taken.

However, removals of families to an area in BophuthaTswana were start-

ed and by October 28, 84 families had been moved — either by consent or, he alleged, unlawfully.

After October, removals were speeded up, and by November 9, the entire population of the tribe in the Omega area—57 families — had been moved.

All 21 families in the Sterkfontein area, 17 in the Sewestad area and 91 in the Putfontein district had gone.

By November 9, only 11 families remained in his immediate vicinity.

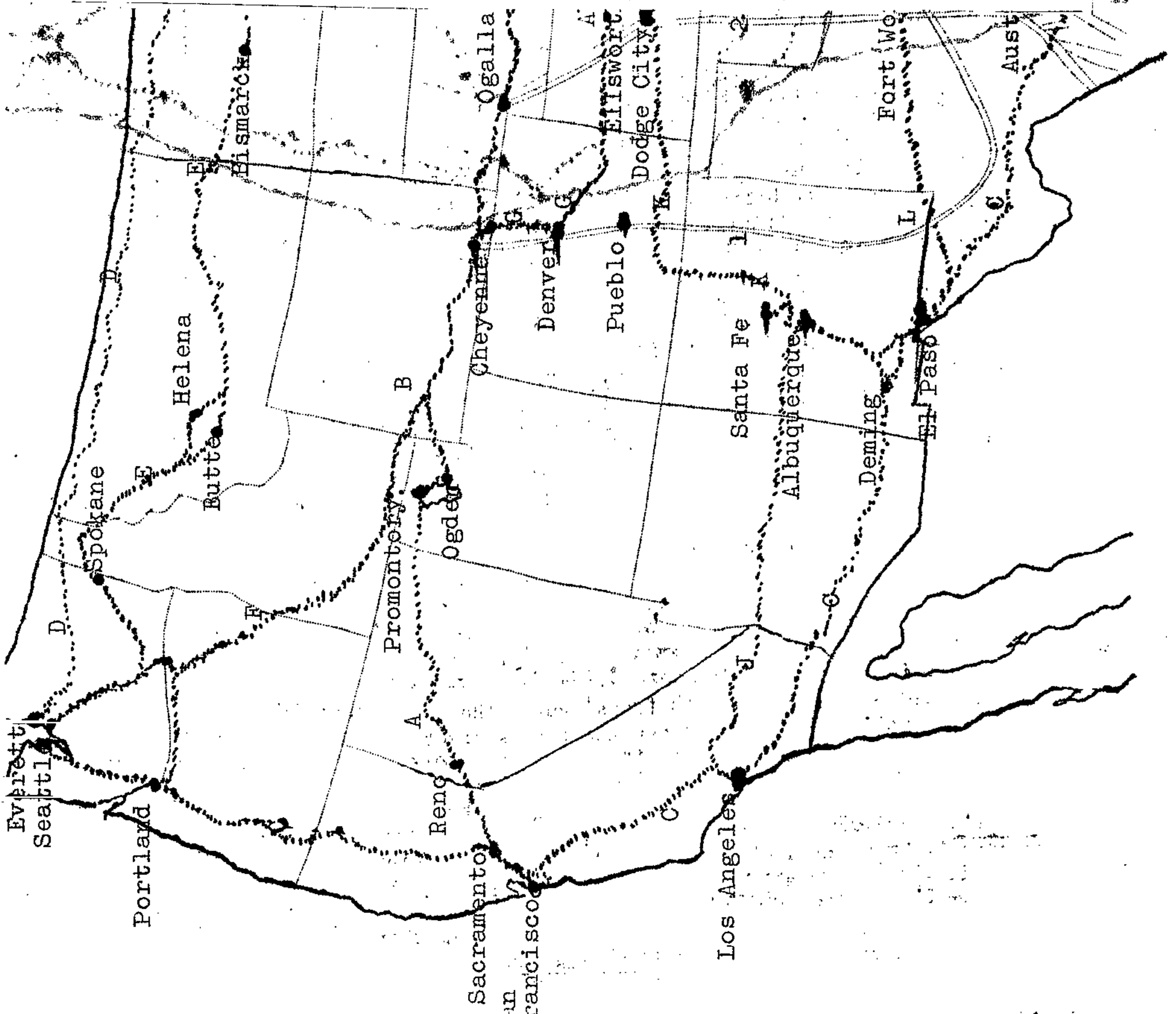
Now, trucks and drivers had moved in on the authority of the Bantu Commissioner in the area. Residents had been told their homes would be bulldozed and that they would get no compensation.

The remaining families had been told they would be removed within two weeks of November 9.

He had approached a firm of attorneys and had been told by an official of the Bantu Administration Ministry that the families were being moved by an order of Parliament.

However, said Mr Shole, he had no knowledge of any order by the State President and claimed that none had been made. This meant the removals were unlawful.

The remaining tribesmen had been stopped from ploughing, but the ploughing season ended on December 16 and it was imperative that they plough and sow their crops before then.



32-7769 (1) The name of the person who played on the team which won the championship is

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(SS)

men who moved yesterday from Alexandria Township to the City Deep Mine compound used a wheelbarrow to get his mattress to the Web pick-up point. 236

Slow start to Wrab removals ^{17/11/77}

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17/11/77

standing trucks at the pick-up point - but the mine was not there. Monday 37 have applied for a permit to enter the City Deep Mine.

Arm 4 (Ward) police stood by as the men gathered but there were no incidents.

The men were allowed to bring only mattresses, blankets and a suitcase for transfer to the mine compound.

Ward officials and workmen who occupied rooms in the township to check that they were empty were followed by a crowd of bystanders.

The group of officials was led by an armed inspector, an assistant and a uniformed ward policeman armed with a shot-

gun and a pistol. The workmen used crow-bars and sledgehammers to remove doors and window frames.

The inspector, Mr. D. J. Schneider, said the findings were being removed so "quarters" and "bunks" would not move into the empty rooms.

At the mine compound on the other side of the city, workers were cleaning old rooms intended for the former Alexander men.

A group allocated rooms yesterday were told the rents would be \$10.55 a month.

A board employee showed a reporter and a photographer one of the

The staff of Concretite bunked, previously used by inmates, had been removed.

But in another City Dept room men moved into yesterday were given places on some of 16 concrete bunks.

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[illegible]

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URBAN AFRICANS ³³⁶
FM 18/11/77
Home to compound

It was like a scene from Athol Fugard's *Boesman and Lena* when workmen pulled down the houses of "single" men in Alexandra Township this week.

They were moved into the City Deep Mine compound, which is no longer needed by Rand Mines as the mine has ceased operations. Rand Mines was approached by the West Rand Bantu

Financial Mail November 18 1977

Affairs Administration Board for the use of its old compound until such time as the men can be shifted back to new hostels in Alexandra.

From December 1, the City Deep compound will be controlled by the Board. The Board's chairman, Manie Mulder, said earlier this week that at no time was there any thought of causing disruption of the men's family lives.

Certain press reports had wrongly created an impression that this would be the case, but special allowance would be made for men living with their families, even if the Board's records reflected them as "single".

At least one man scheduled for removal is worried about his wife and child. The man, who would not reveal his name for fear of victimisation, was born in Alexandra. He says his problems with the authorities started in 1974 when he married his Pietersburg born wife.

"She was issued with a permit to stay at the local women's hostel. Naturally I refused that. We continued living together until August 31, when I received the notice informing me that I was to be moved to City Deep," he tells the *FM*.

Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash's Johannesburg office adds: "This is typical of the Alexandra cases we get. It is not the people's fault but that of the Board, which refuses them joint housing permits with their wives."

At one yard in Alexandra's Fourth Avenue, the family of a man who was moved stood helplessly as workmen pulled down their house. There was a stony silence, and blank looks on their faces.

Conditions at City Deep itself — one of the worst and most dilapidated of the mining compounds — leave a great deal to be desired.

No. R. 2390

18 November 1977

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE WEST RAND BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD 1977.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 2151 DATED 21 OCTOBER 1977

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the

No. R. 2390

336

18 November 1977

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADE IN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIE-GEBIED VAN DIE WES-RANDSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD, 1977.—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 2151 VAN 21 OKTOBER 1977

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid

STAATSKOERANT, 18 NOVEMBER 1977

No. 3804 11

powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), amend Government Notice R. 2151 dated 21 October 1977, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(FILE A2/14/2/18/1)

SCHEDULE

1. Chapter 1 is amended by the substitution in the definition of "registered occupier" in Regulation 1 for "the wife of any person to whom such a site or residential permit or certificate of occupation has been issued" of "the wife of any person to whom such a site, residential or lodger's permit or certificate of occupation has been issued".

2. Chapter 5 of the Afrikaans version is amended by the substitution in Regulation 19 (2) (a) for "28" of "21".

hom verleen by artikel 11 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), Goewermentkennisgewing R. 2151 van 21 Oktober 1977 ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(LEER A2/14/2/18/1)

BYLAE

1. Hoofstuk 1 word gewysig deur in die woordomskrywing van "geregisteerde bewoner" in Regulasie 1 "die eggenote van 'n persoon aan wie sodanige perseel- of woonpermit of sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is" deur "die eggenote van 'n persoon aan wie sodanige perseel-, woon- of losseiderspermit of sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is" te vervang.

2. Hoofstuk 5 van die Afrikaanse weergawe word gewysig deur in Regulasie 19 (2) (a) "28" met "21" te vervang.

Glabe Chap. 12 Durnburg and McDougall Chap. 16.

7. THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF INFLATION.

S.A. Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin - The Economic Surveys.

Budget Speeches and Statistical Survey.

Annual Reports and Economic Surveys of the S.A. Reserve Bank.

S.A.J.E. March 1974.

F.D.F. Strydom : Monetary Legislation in South Africa, An Analysis

S.A.J.E. March 1975.

G. de Kock : The Business Cycle in South Africa Recent Tendencies,

B. Kantor : The Money Supply Process in South Africa.

S.A.J.E. March 1971.

B. Kantor : The Evaluation of Monetary Policy in South Africa,

6. MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SOWETO LIGHTS PLAN REJECTED BY WRAB

The plan to provide electricity for Soweto was one of the finest things private enterprise has ever tried to do for South Africa.

It was born in the chaos of last year's unrest and pressed on a seemingly reluctant West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board with patience, perseverance and tact. That the board ultimately said "no" is no fault of the firms and personalities who conceived the plan.

The plan had several origins that ultimately meshed into a coherent whole.

One was conceived in Australia in the mind of a senior executive of Roberts' Construction, who was in that country during the Soweto riots. He was impressed by the shock shown by Australians when television placed before them a city of about a million people almost totally without electricity.

On his return to South Africa he discussed the matter with other executives of his company and it was decided they would see if there was anything they could do.

Another of the scheme's origins at a northern Johannesburg cocktail party in a remark by a well-known verligte Nationalist to Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation.

The Nationalist, who prefers not to be identified, asked Mr Oppenheimer why he did not use the expertise, influence and financial muscle available to him to try to improve the quality of life in Soweto.

As a result of these diverse influences both Roberts Construction and the Anglo American associate company, LTA, began investigating the pos-

A slap in the face for progress

STAR 18/11/77

336

KEVIN STOCKS For The Star's Insight Team

sibility of supplying electricity to Soweto.

Each soon heard of the other's interest and, after discussions, they decided to combine their resources.

Their studies convinced them the scheme was technically and economically feasible and they looked into the matter of finance.

This is where Barclays National Bank came in. The bank, through its managing director, Mr Bob Aldworth, agreed to try to put together a consortium of banks to provide the loan capital.

Mr Aldworth was successful and the banks and the construction companies were able to take the good news to WRAB.

Here, they were able to say, are studies showing

the feasibility of the scheme, here are the necessary loans, subject only to Government guarantees, here are the ability and the expertise to carry out the work within two years. We think we can start in December (1976) — don't you?

Perhaps the big businessmen were a little naive, they should have known that the mills of Government not only grind slow, but they mangle the best laid schemes.

Slowly they mangled, so slowly that it was necessary to approach the banks again to raise their loan commitments, as time inflated the cost of the project.

In meeting after meeting with the board, with

the Treasury and with others, objection after objection was met and argued down. The delay was maddening, but there seemed no reason to doubt the final outcome.

Gradually, light seemed to be appearing in South West, where Soweto lies.

Senator Horwood, the Minister of Finance, in his budget speech announced he had agreed, in principle, to the Government guaranteeing the loans. Further negotiations with the Treasury produced agreement on the interest to be charged.

Only WRAB had still to agree. Before doing so, it said, it wanted to conduct its own investigation into whether Soweto residents could afford the electricity charges.

The months rolled by

without a decision and finally yesterday it arrived.

Yesterday the board said "no." Not "no to electricity" — that, said the board, they would investigate further and would even appoint engineering consultants to advise them.

Merely "no" to the loans; "no" to the consortium; "no" to the prospect of Soweto getting electricity in the near future.

The banks and the construction companies made no claim to be acting out of pure altruism. They expected to make a profit from the scheme although, particularly where the banks were concerned, a lower profit than they could have obtained with other enterprises.

They did feel they could make a profit and help their country. Some of them may even have felt they could use this to demonstrate that well-motivated private enterprise could use its influence to better the lot of South Africa's blacks.

They have received a mighty slap in the face. Next time shareholders in an overseas company with interests here suggest the withdrawal of investments it will be difficult for the directors to say their presence in South Africa does a great deal of good.

"The authorities," the shareholders "can reply "will not let you help the blacks. Look what happened to the Soweto electrification scheme."

the other hand this introduces the possibility of seasonal shifts in the demand can be eased if data more frequent than annual, say monthly, can be used. On Some of the problems created both by short time series and by simultaneity given in the Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee (1969). model applied to the five commodities beef, mutton, pork, bacon and chicken is generalisation from 2 to n commodities is straightforward. An example of this exogenous variables may be introduced without difficulty, whilst the 31. by an iterative procedure based on the method of scoring. Again, further correlation between these two residuals, is more complicated, but can be solved the problem Allowing for possibly different variances of e_1 and e_2 , and for possible

Setback for electrification of Soweto

ARGUS 18/11/77

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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Disappointment and deep concern were expressed by prominent businessmen, politicians and black community leaders about the rejection of a plan to provide electricity to Soweto soon.

The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) yesterday turned down an offer of a R60-million loan by a consortium of bankers which they wanted to be used for the electrification of Soweto.

Had the board approved the loan work could have started almost immediately on an ambitious project to supply virtually all of Soweto with electricity within 10 years.

At the board's monthly meeting yesterday, the chairman Mr Mannie Mulder, said the proposed electrification of Soweto was urgently discussed with the relevant State departments.

He also referred to a statement made by the Ministers of Health, Dr S W van der Merwe in which the Minister said the matter was considered by the Cabinet and it was felt that because of the overall implications and the capital needed, further investigation would be required, Sapa reports.

New package?

'We are very disappointed,' said Mr Bob Aldworth, managing director of Barclays National Bank and leader of the consortium which offered to lend the money.

'We thought we had put together a good package in which both the finance and the expertise were available,' he said.

'It would have worked. I shall now have to consult with other members of the consortium and decide if there is anything more to be done,' he said.

Mr Peter Langena, a prominent Soweto community leader, said: 'This is terrible and shocking news.'

'Every parent in Soweto had expected his or her house to receive electricity at the soonest possible time. Electricity is essential,' he said.

Pamphlets

Mr N J K Molohe, vice-chairman of the Teacher's Action Committee, said: 'Things like this happen because the board does not consult with the people of Soweto. The board is generally not aware of what we are thinking. Dropping 4000 or 5000 pamphlets over Soweto shows they don't know who to talk to.'

The president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr Fred Haslatt, said if the quality of life in Soweto was going to be improved, it was essential that electricity should be provided.

Alexandra families split in spite of WRAB pledge

(336)
By BARRY LEVY

FAMILY life was wrecked for many Alexandra husbands this week when they were removed to the City Deep mine compound to make way for WRAB's massive single quarter complex — and this despite assurances that not a single family would be separated.

For many more a similar fate is only hours away.

Mr Thys Wilsnach, deputy chief director of WRAB, told me this week that the temporary removal of 3 000 men

to City Deep before they are re-housed into Alexandra's planned new singles quarters "will not disrupt family life".

He added that he did not know of "a single" case where a man had been parted from his wife.

But the Express found this week that for at least 16 Alexandra fathers the fate of

separation was already on the cards. For some the cards had already fallen.

And now the NG Kerk has expressed its concern.

Of the definitely known 16 "separation cases", five are being assisted by the Ring Committee of the Johannesburg NG Kerk, 10 by the Black Sash, and one by an employer.

"And this is a narrow figure. Scores of other families affected do not know of help organisations like the Black Sash," Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, told me this week.

Mrs Duncan slated the removals and the WRAB scheme in its entirety, saying she would not be surprised if the "great anger" of the people being moved and re-housed erupted into resistance, and she warned: "If resistance doesn't come now it will come some time in the near future and over the slightest spark."

In most cases the Alexandra men, who have asked various organisations for assistance, do not qualify for permanent urban residence in terms of Government group areas policy.

However, Mr Wilsnach told me this week that "irrespective of that" no husbands and wives nor families would be separated. He said that if such cases did

exist the matter should be taken up with the township manager. Such families, he said, would then be given homes in Soweto.

But this has not turned out to be easy.

So far the Ring Committee of the NG Kerk in Johannesburg has received a reply to its complaint from the board which Mr J H P van Rooyen, a member of the Ring, described as "obscure" and "merely gives explanations of temporary permits but does not grant the fulfillment of family togetherness".

The Black Sash has had no success either.

Company director Mr Des Erasmus, who has made a personal representation on behalf of an employee, Mr Daniel Maleboho, was told simply by a board supervisor that nothing could be done for Daniel because he did not qualify for permanent urban residence.

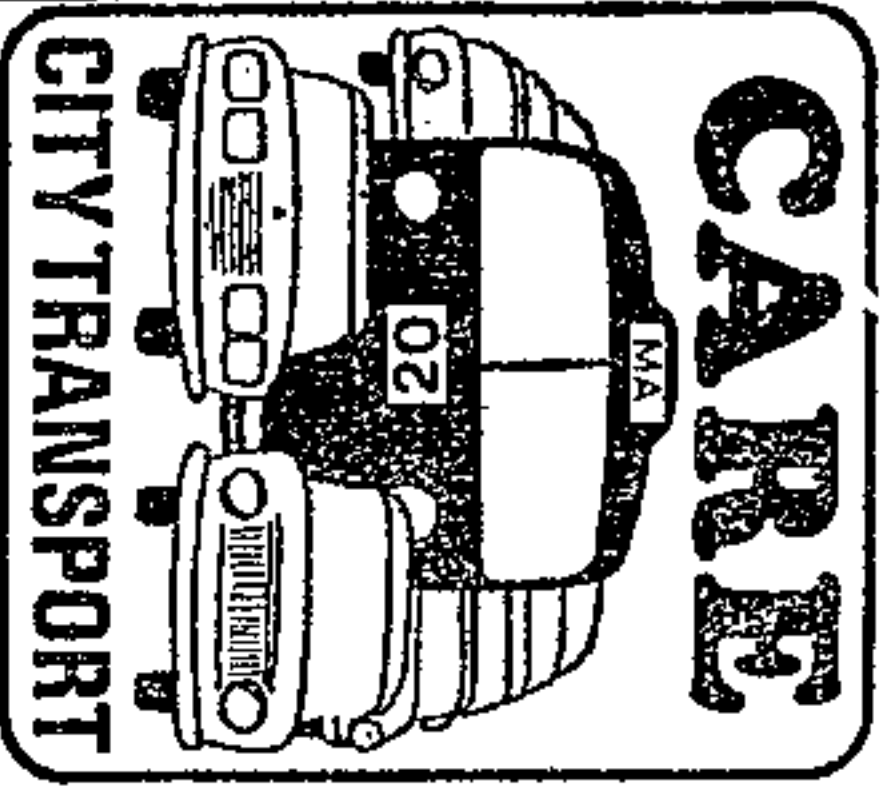
Daniel is married and for a number of years has lived in Alexandra with his wife and two children.

One of his children is at school and the other is too young for school. Since their house will also be torn down when Daniel is removed to single quarters, he is in a grave dilemma about his wife and children.

● See Pages 22 and 23

Star 23/11/77

(336)



The problem of black urban transport has become almost more important than the question of financing it. So says a top Government transport planner. MIKE NICOL reports.

Imagine Johannesburg having traffic jams worse than New York or London. It could happen if Soweto is not given a first class public transport system.

In planning that system there will have to be more co-operation and co-ordination between transport operators and the West Rand Administration Board.

Putco's chairman, Mr H M Kolbe, believes there has been less co-operation since

New system for

Soweto needed

WRAB took over Soweto.

He asks: "One wonders if the authority concerned would have planned differently if the responsibility for transporting thousands of people had fallen on itself?"

Johannesburg, too will have to make radical changes to give black commuters a faster service with more accessible bus stops in the city centre.

Unless this is done the result could be massive traffic tangles.

★ ★ ★

The chances of a car population explosion among blacks is strong, many transport planners feel.

A Unisa survey found that if the average earnings of black families rose by R600 a year the car population would double.

To many blacks owning a car is an ideal worth striving and making sacrifices for because it provides convenience and speed at a cost only marginally more than some are now paying for transport.

Black commuters spend around 30 percent of their pay on transportation. Those forced to travel by taxi or pirate taxi spend a staggering 50 percent.

These costs are made up of not only daily commuting but also weekend taxi fares to

visit friends within the township. Putco operates a weekend bus service but many blacks find it far from adequate.

Daily over 300 000 Sowetans commute to Johannesburg. The SAR is the biggest mass transit service, carrying 206 000. Putco carries about 70 000 and 65 000 people travel in legal and pirate taxis, lift club cabs or private cars.

The tariffs vary. The one-way rail fare is about 15c, bus 30c, taxi 60c, and pirate taxi R1,30. Lift club charges fall between the bus and taxi.

SAR plans to spend R500-million improving its services in the Johannesburg metropolitan region.

Says the chief planner for the SAR, Mr J D Lloyd: "The problem of urban transport is becoming so urgent, particularly the black services, that the question of finance has almost become of second importance."

SAR's improvements include, among other

things, more lines, and extensions into Ikwezi, Phomozong, Midway, New Canada, Orlando and Nancefield.

There is also the possibility of underground lines:

● A link from Westgate to Newtown; ● An extension from Faraday to a station near Diagonal and West Streets.

As Mr Lloyd points out: "The real issue now is that a single major point, such as the station, no longer fulfils the demands of an expanding central business district (CBD)."

"The need is for a more widespread distribution over shorter walking distances."

He is backed up by Mr Kolbe who feels that the standards wanted by whites should apply to blacks. In a survey five years ago it was found that whites wanted a bus stop within five minutes' walk of home and office.

Says Mr Kolbe: "I feel the plight of the black commuter has

been ignored. Passenger terminals in the city area have not been located for the convenience of the commuter and are away from the black commuter's intended destination."

Many blacks have to walk a kilometre from their homes to a bus stop. They have to walk a similar distance once they get to the city as the bus terminals are on the outskirts of the CBD.

Putco, a privately-owned company, is not allowed by the city council to pick up or off-load passengers in the city at any point other than the terminal.

★ ★ ★

In an extensive interview with The Star's CARE campaign executive Mr Colin Bailey called for:

● A terminus in the south-eastern side of the city.

● Proper interchange points as blacks often catch more than one bus to get to work.

● Priority lanes and signalling for buses.

● A bus rank at some central point in the CBD.

● A service running back and forth across the central city with regular stops.

● Bus stops at least every kilometre on existing Putco routes around the CBD.

Fares

Because of the long distances between the CBD and the terminal, commuting fares for many blacks are unnecessarily increased.

"At the end of the day they're tired and don't feel like walking to the bus stop so they pay the high taxi fares to get home quickly," says Mr Bailey.

It is these circumstances which are partly to blame for the proliferation of pirate taxis. There are now about 2 000, according to Mr H C van Zyl, Commissioner for Road Transportation.

With 1 114 licensed taxis operating only in Soweto, and 376 operating between Soweto and Johannesburg there are only half as many legal taxis as there should be, says Mr Jimmy Sojane, chairman of the United Soweto Taxi Owners Association.

While the need to involve transport operators in the planning process is obvious, it is time that the commuters were also consulted.

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 2416

25 November 1977

**BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE EAST RAND AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES
FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS
SITUATE AT ALBERTON, BENONI, BOKSBURG,
BRAKPAN, DEVON, GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG,
KEMPTON PARK, NIGEL AND SPRINGS**

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), do hereby—

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Bantu residential areas or any other person who is required or obliged to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purposes whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, shall pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the superintendent of the Bantu residential area in which the property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules 2 to 6 inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal, under the powers vested in the said minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the above-mentioned Act, the regulations specified in Schedule 7 hereto with effect from the dates specified therein.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A1/3/2/13/7)

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING**

No. 2416

25 November 1977

**BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
OOS-RANDGEBIED.—HUURGELDE EN VORDE-
RINGS VIR STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE
GELEË TE ALBERTON, BENONI, BOKSBURG,
BRAKPAN, DEVON, GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG,
KEMPTON PARK, NIGEL EN SPRINGS**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde Bantoewoongebiede of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalinge van die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede, afgekondig by Goewermmentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing gemaak op alle stads-gebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermmentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, by die kantoor van die Superintendent van die Bantoewoongebied waarin die eiendom geleë is, aan bogenoemde Raad die gelde soos uiteengesit in Bylaes 2 tot en met 6 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie, gesondheids-, geneeskundige en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelewer of ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aan bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) herroep hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 22 (3) (f) van bogenoemde Wet, die regulasies vermeld in Bylae 7 hiervan, met ingang van die datums daarin aangedui.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A1/3/2/13/7)

STAATSKOERANT, 25 NOVEMBER 1977

No. 5810 15

SCHEDULE 6

**FLAT RENTAL PAYABLE WITHIN THE AREA OF
JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD**

Voorloëns.—Rent 1 per flat per month or part thereof estimated at R12.

SCHEDULE 7

REPEAL OF REGULATIONS

1. Schedules 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Government Notice 127 of 30 January 1976 are repealed with effect from 1 December, 1977.

2. Schedule 3 of Government Notice 127 of 30 January 1976 is repealed with effect from 1 July 1978.

3. Government Notice 1824 of 16 September 1977 is repealed with effect from 1 December 1977.

BYLAE 6

**WOONSTELHUURGELD BETAALBAAR IN DIE
REGSGEBIED VAN DIE RAAID**

Voorloëns.—Huurgeld per woonstel per maand of gedeelte daarvan:

Tweekamerwoonstel: R12.

BYLAE 7

HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES

1. Bylaes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 en 9 van Goewermmentskennisgewing 127 van 30 Januarie 1976 word herroep met ingang van 1 Desember 1977.

2. Bylae 3 van Goewermmentskennisgewing 127 van 30 Januarie 1976 word herroep met ingang van 1 Julie 1978.

3. Goewermmentskennisgewing 1824 van 16 September 1977 word herroep met ingang van 1 Desember 1977.

7. The respective rental rates shall be as determined by the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister, and shall be payable by the permit holder in terms of regulation 13, Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968.

ARTIKEL 4

DATADIE VERBODEN IS OM IN DIE REUKS-
GEBIED VAN DIE RAAD 'N TOEGESTUPTES
PLAAS TE

Rentale, skemas, en ander posunte payable by the Board in terms of the notices appended shall be determined by the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister.

(1) The following fees and building permit fees in terms of regulation 23 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(2) The fees payable in terms of regulation 20 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(3) The compensation payable in terms of regulation 19 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(4) The supervision fees in terms of regulation 13 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(5) The building fees in terms of regulation 23 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(6) The fees of community halls, sports and recreation grounds in terms of regulation 1 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(7) Cemetery fees in terms of regulation 15 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(8) The removal of corpses and the opening of graves in terms of regulation 41 of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(9) the supply of water and electricity to sites or buildings where meters have been installed;

(10) electric reconnections;

(11) testing of meter;

(12) meter seal renewal;

(13) meter removal;

(14) sewerage;

(15) sewer blockage;

(16) building plan;

(17) transfer fee;

(18) admission fees to swimming baths and biocoopes;

(19) ticket fees;

(20) purchased houses or houses financed out of funds of the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister.

SCHIED 5

HOSTEL FEES PAYABLE WITHIN THE AREA OF
JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD

1. The following fees shall be payable by every hostel permit holder in terms of regulation 13, Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

Per month	Per week	Per day
R6,50	R1,50	R0,25

2. The fees referred to in 1 above shall not be payable in respect of the following hostels within the area of jurisdiction of the Board:

(a) Khutsone Women's Hostel situate at Katlehong, Germiston;

(b) The 1st and 2nd Site 157, Tsholofelo Section, Tembisa, Koppies Branch;

(c) Site 1, 1st and 2nd Site 1, Tokoza, Alberton;

(d) Site 1, 1st and 2nd Site 1, Tokoza, Alberton.

7. Die rentale, skemas, en ander posunte payable by the Board in terms of the notices appended shall be determined by the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister.

ARTIKEL 4

DATADIE VERBODEN IS OM IN DIE REUKS-
GEBIED VAN DIE RAAD 'N TOEGESTUPTES
PLAAS TE

Rentale, skemas, en ander posunte payable by the Board in terms of the notices appended shall be determined by the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister.

(1) The following fees and building permit fees in terms of regulation 23 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(2) The fees payable in terms of regulation 20 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(3) The compensation payable in terms of regulation 19 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(4) The supervision fees in terms of regulation 13 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(5) The building fees in terms of regulation 23 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(6) The fees of community halls, sports and recreation grounds in terms of regulation 1 of Chapter 7 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(7) Cemetery fees in terms of regulation 15 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(8) The removal of corpses and the opening of graves in terms of regulation 41 of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968:

(9) the supply of water and electricity to sites or buildings where meters have been installed;

(10) electric reconnections;

(11) testing of meter;

(12) meter seal renewal;

(13) meter removal;

(14) sewerage;

(15) sewer blockage;

(16) building plan;

(17) transfer fee;

(18) admission fees to swimming baths and biocoopes;

(19) ticket fees;

(20) purchased houses or houses financed out of funds of the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister.

BYLAE 5

TEHLUSCHULWE REKALRAAB IN DIE REUKS-
GEBIED VAN DIE RAAD

1. Die volgende fees sal betaalbaar wees deur elke reukse-
13, Hoofstuk 7 van die Regulasies van 14 Junie 1968, deur die Raad van Jurisdiksie van die Raad:

Per month	Per week	Per day
R6,50	R1,50	R0,25

2. Die fees soos bedoel in 1 hierbo sal nie betaalbaar wees
oprigte van die volgende reukse, wat in die gebied van die Raad is:

(a) Khutsone vroue se reukse te Katlehong, Germiston;

(b) Teher 1ste en 2de Site 157, Tsholofelo Section, Tembisa, Koppies Branch;

(c) Telrh 1, 1ste en 2de Site 1, Tokoza, Alberton;

(d) Telrh 1, 1ste en 2de Site 1, Tokoza, Alberton.

STAR 25/11/77 (336)

7. Ind **ERAB adds** causes and types of strikes
H. SA Labour Bulletin.
8. Indu **R7-m to** Determination in S.A.
In **rent bill** rd, works and
liai: East Rand Bureau
Tho Increased rents for hostels, sites and houses in
all East Rand townships have been announced in
today's Government Gazette. 2 Surveys; SALB.
The East Rand Adminis-
tration Board stands to
gain an additional
R7-million a year but this
will offset by no more
than 50 percent the
amount it spends in subsi-
dising black housing in its
area.
The increases will be
introduced in three stages
— at the beginning of
December and in April
and July next year.
At a Press conference
today, ERAB said the
increases would affect
74 000 sites, 42 000 houses
and 87 000 hostel beds.
Site rentals will rise
from R5 to R7,50 next
Thursday and then to R10
at the beginning of July
next year.
House rentals will also
be increased at the begin-
ning of July next year but
this will apply only to
letting schemes and not to
home ownership schemes.
9. Trad **South Africa.** Registered and
unre historical survey.
SAI SALB; Maree and Hubbard (eds).
10. The **Bar in S.A.** Occupation and
wage role of Industrial Councils and trade
unions shop.
Dore Wilson (1972a).
11. Unemp **Underemployment in S.A.**
Defin pts, measurements, explanations.
Maree 75), Simpkins (1976),
12. Migr **Southern Africa.**
F.W b); C. van Onselen (1976);
J.N
13. Farm **ath Africa.** History,
wages conditions, competition with Industry.
F. Wilson (1972), SALDRU Farm Labour Conference Papers.

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 2414

25 November 1977

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY COUNCIL
FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREA OF
BLOEMFONTEIN**

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for the urban residential area defined in the Schedule hereto, with effect from the 1st day of December 1977.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A2/14/2/B44/1)

SCHEDULE

<i>Urban residential area</i>	<i>Defined in Government Notice</i>
Bloemfontein.....	806 of 29/5/64 as amended by 1470 of 25/8/72.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 2414

336

25 November 1977

**INSTELLING VAN 'N GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VIR
DIE STEDELIKE WOONGEBIED VAN BLOEMFON-
TEIN**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, stel hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die stedelike woongebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, met ingang van die 1ste dag van Desember 1977.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A2/14/2/B44/1)

BYLAE

<i>Stedelike woongebied</i>	<i>Omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing</i>
Bloemfontein.....	806 van 29/5/64 soos gewysig deur 1470 van 25/8/72.

No. R. 2415

25 November 1977

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE SOUTHERN ORANGE FREE STATE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby make on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under the powers vested in him by section II (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto and declare that the said regulations shall apply to any community council referred to in section 2 (1) of the said Act, in the Bantu Affairs administration area of the Southern Orange Free State Bantu Affairs Administration Board referred to in section 2 (1) (a) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971).

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A2/14/2/B44/1)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Agent” means an agent appointed under regulation 23;

“Bantu Affairs Commissioner” means the person appointed Bantu Affairs Commissioner under section 2 (2) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);

“Board” means the Southern Orange Free State Bantu Affairs Administration Board established by section 2 (1) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

“Chief Director” means the Chief Director of the Board;

“committee” means any committee of the Community Council appointed under section 5 (1) (k) of the Act;

“Community Council” means the Community Council established under section 2 (1) of the Act and “Council” has a corresponding meaning;

“corrupt practice” means any of the offences of treating, undue influence, bribery and personation;

“electoral officer” means the electoral officer referred to in regulation 15 and includes an assistant electoral officer;

“identity document” means a reference book referred to in the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), and a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972);

“illegal practice” means any of the offences created by regulations 58, 59 and 60;

“member” means a member of the Community Council;

“registered occupier” means a person to whom a site, residential, hostel or lodger's permit or certificate of occupation has been issued in terms of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters contained in the Schedule to Government Notice R. 1036 of 1968, the wife of any person to whom such a site, residential or lodger's permit or certificate of occupation has been issued if her name appears on such permit or certificate and any person to whom the township manager has issued a permit permitting him to occupy any approved dwelling on any church, school or institutional site and the wife of such

No. R. 2415

25 November 1977

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADE IN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE SUID-ORANJE-VRYSTAATSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD

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 II (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), die regulasies uit wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is en verklaar dat genoemde regulasies van toepassing is op enige gemeenskapsraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) van genoemde Wet, binne die Bantoesake-administrasiegebied van die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaatse Bantoesake-administrasieraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971).

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A2/14/2/B44/1)

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK I

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie Regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“Agent” ’n agent aangestel kragtens regulasie 23;

“Bantoesakekommissaris” die persoon aangestel as Bantoesakekommissaris, kragtens artikel 2 (2) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927);

“die Hoofwet” die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945);

“die Wet” die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);

“dorpsbestuurder” enige beampte aangewys kragtens artikel 22 van die Hoofwet en gelisensieer kragtens Goewermenskennisgewing 552 van 1958 om die stedelike woongebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, te bestuur, asook die behoorlik aangestelde en gelisensieerde adjunk en assistent van sodanige beampte;

“Gemeenskapsraad” die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet;

“geregistreerde bewoner” ’n persoon aan wie ’n perseel-, woon-, tchuis- of loseerderspermit of ’n sertifikaat van bewoning kragtens die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig. oor ’n Stedelike Bantoe-woongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede vervat in die Bylae van Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1036 van 1968 uitgereik is, die eggenote van ’n persoon aan wie sodanige perseel-, woon- of loseerderspermit of sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is, indien haar naam op sodanige permit of sertifikaat verskyn, en ’n persoon aan wie die dorpsbestuurder ’n permit om ’n goedgekeurde woning op ’n kerk-, skool- of inrigtingsterrein te bewoon, uitgereik het en die eggenote van sodanige persoon, indien haar naam op sodanige permit verskyn: Met dien verstande dat ’n persoon aan wie ’n tchuis- of loseerderspermit uitgereik is, of waarvan die naam op sodanige permit verskyn, en wat ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (d) van die Hoofwet kwalifiseer om in die stedelike woongebied te wees, nie as ’n geregistreerde bewoner beskou sal word nie;

“Hoofdirekteur” die Hoofdirekteur van die Raad;

“identiteitsdokument” ’n bewysboek in die Bantoes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinering van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), bedoel en ’n paspoort, permit, identifikasiebewys of ander reisdokument in die Wet op die Reëling van die Toelating van Persone tot die Republiek, 1972 (Wet 59 van 1972) bedoel;

person if her name appears on such permit: Provided that a person to whom a hostel or lodger's permit has been issued, or whose name appears on such permit, and who qualifies to be in the urban residential area in terms of section 10 (1) (d) of the Principal Act, shall not be regarded as a registered occupier;

"Secretary of the Community Council" means the person appointed or employed as such by the Community Council under section 5 (1) (i) of the Act;

"the Act" means the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);

"the principal Act" means the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945);

"township manager" means any officer appointed in terms of section 22 of the principal Act and licensed under Government Notice 552 of 1958 to manage the urban residential area for which the Community Council has been established and includes the duly appointed and licensed deputy and assistant of such officer;

"voter" means any person who is qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council in terms of regulation 3 and whose name appears on any voters' list referred to in regulation 4.

CHAPTER 2

DELIMITATION

Delimitation of wards

2. (1) The Board shall divide the area for which the Community Council has been established into wards.

(2) Such division shall be made within one month after the date of publication of these Regulations and thereafter at intervals of not less than five years and not more than 10 years commencing from the last delimitation of wards.

(3) Details of such division shall be made available for inspection at the office of the township manager.

CHAPTER 3

VOTERS AND VOTERS' LISTS

Qualification of voters

3. Only persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa or any territory which previously formed part of the Republic and who are registered occupiers within the area for which the Community Council has been established and whose names appear on the voters' list, shall be qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council.

Voters' lists

4. (1) Within two months of the delimitation of wards under regulation 2, the electoral officer shall prepare for each ward a list of persons who are entitled to vote.

(2) The lists prepared after any such delimitation of wards shall come into operation immediately after they have been so prepared by the electoral officer.

(3) Until the coming into operation of the voters' lists prepared after the delimitation of wards, the current voters' lists shall continue to be valid, but thereafter the lists prepared after such delimitation shall be the voters' lists for the respective wards.

(4) The voters' lists prepared for the various wards after any delimitation of wards shall be—

(a) supplemented by the insertion therein of the names of voters whose names do not appear therein and who have satisfied the electoral officer that they are qualified to have their names inserted therein; and

"kieser" iemand wat ingevolge regulasie 3 bevoeg is om by 'n verkiesing van verkose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem en wie se naam op 'n kieserslys in regulasie 4 bedoel, voorkom;

"komitee" 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel kragtens artikel 5 (1) (k) van die Wet;

"korrupte bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe van trakterdery, onbehoorlike beïnvloeding, omkoperij en uitgee vir 'n ander;

"lid" 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad;

"onwettige bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe geskep deur regulasies 58, 59 en 60;

"Raad" die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaatse Bantoesake-administrasieraad ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973;

"Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad" die persoon wat kragtens artikel 5 (1) (i) van die Wet as sodanig deur die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel of in diens van die Gemeenskapsraad is;

"verkiesingsbeampte" die verkiesingsbeampte in regulasie 15 bedoel en ook 'n assistent-verkiesingsbeampte.

HOOFTUK 2

AFBAKENING

Afbakening van wyke

2. (1) Die Raad verdeel die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is in wyke.

(2) Sodanige verdeling word binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie Regulasies gedoen en daarna met tussenpose van minstens vyf jaar en hoogstens 10 jaar, gereken van die jongste afbakening van wyke.

(3) Besonderhede van sodanige verdeling word vir inspeksie by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder beskikbaar gestel.

HOOFTUK 3

KIESERS EN KIESERSLYSTE

Kwalifikasie van kiesers

3. Alleenlik burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of 'n gebied wat voorheen deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het en wat geregistreerde bewoners is binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is en wie se name op die kieserslys verskyn, kwalifiseer om by 'n verkiesing van gekose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem.

Kieserslyste

4. (1) Binne twee maande na die afbakening van wyke kragtens regulasie 2 moet die verkiesingsbeampte 'n lys van persone wat geregtig is om te stem, vir elke wyk opstel.

(2) Die lys wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke opgestel is, tree in werking onmiddellik nadat dit altesaam die verkiesingsbeampte opgestel is.

(3) Die lopende kieserslyste bly van krag totdat die kieserslyste wat na die afbakening van wyke opgestel is in werking tree, en daarna is die lys wat na sodanige afbakening opgestel is, die kieserslyste vir die onderskeie wyke.

(4) Die kieserslyste wat na 'n afbakening van wyke vir die verskillende wyke opgestel is, word—

(a) aangevul deur die opname daarin van die name van kiesers wie se name nie daarin verskyn nie en wat die verkiesingsbeampte daarvan oortuig dat hul kwalifiseer vir die opname van hul name daarin; en

(b) further adjusted by the deletion of the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter.

Voters' list in which voter's name is to be entered

5. No person's name shall be entered in a voters' list for any particular ward unless he actually resides in such ward on the date on which his name is so entered in the voters' list.

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

6. A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein—

- (a) a serial number;
- (b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;
- (c) his residential address; and
- (d) his identity document number;

in order of house numbers and, in the case of persons resident in hostels, all surnames shall be in alphabetical order.

Permanent change in the place of residence of voter

7. (1) Whenever there has been a permanent change in the place of residence of a voter, he shall forthwith notify the electoral officer of the change.

(2) On receipt of any such notification the electoral officer shall amend the voters' list or lists as circumstances may require.

List of insertions

8. On the first day of every month the electoral officer shall prepare in respect of each ward, a list of insertions, *mutatis mutandis* in the form prescribed in regulation 6 in respect of a voters' list, showing the names inserted in terms of regulations 4 (4) (a) and 7 (2) in the voters' list for the ward in question during the immediately preceding month.

Amendment of voters' list by electoral officer

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3), the electoral officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the relative facts, amend the voters' list for any ward by—

- (a) correcting any mistake, supplying any omission or recording any change in the particulars of the registration of any person;
- (b) after ascertaining by virtue of the provisions of regulation 7 that a person has ceased to be permanently resident in the ward in which he is registered as a voter, transferring his name to the list in respect of the ward to which he has moved, or, in the case of a person who has left the area for which the Community Council has been established, removing his name from the list;

(c) removing the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter;

(d) removing any superfluous entry where the name of the same person appears more than once in the same voters' list or in voters' lists for more than one ward.

(2) Before removing the name of any person from the voters' list, or adding it thereto, the electoral officer shall, by such means as are practicable, satisfy himself that the name relates to the person concerned.

(3) The electoral officer shall cause a copy of a list containing the names of persons who no longer qualify for continuance of registration as voters and whose names were removed from the voters' list during any month, to be displayed on the notice board at the township manager's office for a period of at least 30 days commencing not later than the twentieth day of the next ensuing month.

(b) verder aangepas deur die skrapping daarin van die name van kiesers wat oorlede is of nie langer bevoeg is om as 'n kieser geregistreer te wees nie.

Kieserslys waarin kiesersnaam ingeskryf moet word

5. Geen persoon se naam word in 'n kieserslys vir 'n besondere wyk ingeskryf nie tensy hy inderdaad in sodanige wyk woon op die datum waarop sy naam aldus in die kieserslys ingeskryf word.

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

6. Op 'n kieserslys moet ten aansien van iedere persoon wie se naam daarin opgeneem is, aangegee word—

- (a) 'n volgnummer;
- (b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;
- (c) sy woonadres; en
- (d) sy identiteitsdokumentnummer;

in volgorde van huisnummers, en in die geval van persone woonagtig in tchuisse, moet alle vanne in alfabetiese volgorde wees.

Permanente verandering in verblyfplek van kieser

7. (1) Wanneer daar 'n permanente verandering plaasvind in die verblyfplek van 'n kieser, stel hy onverwyld die verkiesingsbeampste in kennis van die verandering.

(2) By ontvangs van so 'n kennisgewing, wysig die verkiesingsbeampste die kieserslys of -lyste, na gelang van die omstandighede.

Lys van opnames

8. Die verkiesingsbeampste stel op die eerste dag van elke maand ten opsigte van elke wyk 'n lys van opnames op, *mutatis mutandis* in die vorm in regulasie 6 ten opsigte van 'n kieserslys voorgeskryf, waarin die name wat gedurende die onmiddellik voorafgaande maand ingevolge regulasies 4 (4) (a) en 7 (2) in die kieserslys vir die betrokke wyk opgeneem is.

Wysiging van kieserslys deur verkiesingsbeampste

9. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasies (2) en (3), wysig die verkiesingsbeampste, indien hy oortuig is ten opsigte van die feite wat ter sake is, die kieserslys vir 'n wyk deur—

(a) 'n fout in die besonderhede van die registrasie van 'n persoon te verbeter, 'n weglating daarin aan te vul of 'n verandering daarin aan te teken;

(b) na vasstelling uit kragte van die bepalings van regulasie 7 dat 'n persoon opgehou het om permanent in die wyk waarin hy as 'n kieser geregistreer is te woon, sy naam oor te plaas na die lys ten opsigte van die wyk waarheen hy verhuis het of, in die geval van 'n persoon wat die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is verlaat het, sy naam van die lys te verwyder;

(c) die naam van 'n persoon wat oorlede is of onbevoeg is om as kieser geregistreer te bly, te verwyder;

(d) 'n oortollige inskrywing te verwyder, waar die naam van dieselfde persoon meer as een maal in dieselfde kieserslys of in kieserslyste vir meer as een wyk voorkom.

(2) Alvorens die naam van 'n persoon uit die kieserslys te verwyder of dit daarin by te voeg, vergewis die verkiesingsbeampste hom deur sodanige middele as wat uitvoerbaar is, daarvan dat die naam op die betrokke persoon betrekking het.

(3) Die verkiesingsbeampste laat 'n afskrif van 'n lys bevattende die name van persone wat onbevoeg is om as kiesers geregistreer te bly en wie se name gedurende enige maand van die kieserslys verwyder is, op die aanplakbord by die dorpsbestuurder se kantoor vertoon vir 'n tydperk van minstens 30 dae beginnende voor of op die twintigste dag van die daaropvolgende maand.

When voters' lists to be printed

10. (1) The voters' lists as prepared and supplemented and further adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be printed, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), not later than one month before an election referred to in regulation 19, and at such other times as the electoral officer considers necessary.

(2) The voters' lists printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1) shall be the voters' lists for the wards in question as supplemented and further adjusted from time to time up to and including the last day of the month preceding the month in which the notice referred to in regulation 19 is issued.

(3) A voters' list printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1), shall not be amended and shall prior to such election be made available for inspection for a period of at least 14 days at the office of the township manager within whose area of jurisdiction the ward is situated.

Voters' lists not invalidated by reason of errors

11. If through accident, inadvertence or oversight, anything required by law to be done in the preparation of any voters' list is erroneously done or omitted to be done, the voters' list shall not be invalidated thereby and the electoral officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as are necessary to rectify the error or omission.

CHAPTER 4

QUALIFICATIONS

Qualifications

12. Subject to the provisions of section 3 (5) of the Act, no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Community Council if he—

(a) is not a registered occupier in the area for which the Community Council has been established;

(b) is not a voter;

(c) is in arrears with any charges, fees or other dues payable by him to the Board or the Community Council on the day when nominations of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council close;

(d) has, within the period of five years immediately preceding the date of his nomination for election, been convicted of any offence in respect of which he has been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period of more than three months, or with the option of a fine for a period of more than six months;

(e) is being detained as mentally disordered or defective under the Mental Disorders Act, 1916 (Act 38 of 1916) or the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973);

(f) is an employee of the Community Council;

(g) is prohibited in terms of section 2 (4) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), from attending gatherings, and particulars of the notice addressed to him under the said section 2 (4) have been published in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 2 (5) of the said Act;

(h) is prohibited in terms of section 5 (1) (e) or section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), from attending gatherings;

(i) is a person whose name appears on a list compiled in terms of the provisions of section 4 (10) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), and published in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 8 (4) of the said Act.

Wanneer kieserslyste gedruk moet word

10. (1) Die kieserslyste, soos ooreenkomstig die bepaling van hierdie Regulasies opgestel en van tyd tot tyd aangevul en verder aangepas, word, behoudens die bepaling van subregulasie (2), gedruk uiterlik een maand voor 'n verkiesing in regulasie 19 bedoel, en op die ander tyd wat die verkiesingsbeampte nodig ag.

(2) Die kieserslyste wat vir die doeleindes van 'n verkiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk word, is die kieserslyste vir die betrokke wyke soos van tyd tot tyd aangevul en verder aangepas tot en met die laaste dag van die maand wat die maand waarin die in regulasie 19 bedoelde kennisgewing uitgevaardig word, voorafgaan.

(3) 'n Kieserslys wat vir die doeleindes van 'n verkiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk is, word nie gewysig nie en word voor sodanige verkiesing vir inspeksie beskikbaar gestel vir 'n tydperk van minstens 14 dae by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder binne wie se regsgebied die wyk geleë is.

Kieserslyste nie as gevolg van foute ongeldig nie

11. Indien per ongeluk, per abuis of deur onoplettendheid iets wat regtens by die opstel van 'n kieserslys gedoen moet word, verkeerd gedoen word of nie gedoen word nie, maak dit die kieserslys nie ongeldig nie, en kan die verkiesingsbeampte die stappe doen of laat doen wat nodig is om die fout te verbeter of om die versium te herstel.

HOOFSTUK 4

KWALIFIKASIES

Kwalifikasies

12. Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 3 (5) van die Wet, is geen persoon bevoeg om lid van die Gemeenskapsraad te wees of te bly nie indien hy—

(a) nie 'n geregistreerde bewoner binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, is nie;

(b) nie 'n kieser is nie;

(c) op die dag waarop nominasies van kandidate vir die verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad sluit, agterstallig is met die betaling van vorderings, gelde of ander bedrae wat deur hom aan die Raad of die Gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is;

(d) binne die tydperk van vyf jaar wat die datum van sy nominasie vir verkiesing onmiddellik voorafgaan, skuldig bevind is aan enige misdryf ten opsigte waarvan hy tot gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete vir 'n tydperk van meer as drie maande of met die keuse van 'n boete vir 'n tydperk van meer as ses maande gevonnis is;

(e) kragtens die Wet op Geestesgebreken, 1916 (Wet 38 van 1916), of die Wet op Geestesgesondheid, 1973 (Wet 18 van 1973), as geestelik gekrenk of gebrekkig aangehou word;

(f) 'n werknemer van die Gemeenskapsraad is;

(g) kragtens artikel 2 (4) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon en besonderhede van die kennisgewing wat kragtens bedoelde artikel 2 (4) aan hom gerig is, kragtens artikel 2 (5) van bedoelde Wet in die *Staatskoerant* afgekondig is;

(h) kragtens artikel 5 (1) (e) of 9 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon;

(i) iemand is wie se naam verskyn op 'n lys, saamgestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel 4 (10) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), en in die *Staatskoerant* kragtens artikel 8 (4) van bedoelde Wet afgekondig is.

CHAPTER 5

ELECTIONS

General elections

13. A general election of members of the Community Council shall take place not later than six months after the publication of these Regulations and thereafter in every third year during September.

Term of office of members

14. (1) A member elected at a general election or an election held to fill a casual vacancy shall assume office on the date of such election.

(2) A member designated by the Minister under section 3 (2) or 3 (3) of the Act shall assume office on a date determined by the Minister.

(3) A member shall, subject to the provisions of regulations 61 and 62, remain in office up to and including the day immediately preceding the next succeeding general election.

Electoral officer

15. (1) The Bantu Affairs Commissioner shall appoint, after consultation with the Board, an electoral officer and as many assistant electoral officers as he may deem necessary.

(2) The electoral officer shall be responsible for the conduct of elections of members of the Community Council.

Presiding officer, polling officers, counting officers and witnesses

16. The electoral officer shall appoint in writing a presiding officer and as many polling officers and witnesses as may be necessary for effectually taking poll at every polling station and he shall appoint as many counting officers as may be necessary for the counting of votes after the close of the poll.

Polling stations

17. There shall be polling stations at such place or places as the electoral officer deems necessary.

Members to be elected

18. One member, who must reside in the ward, shall be elected in respect of each ward.

Fixing of nomination and polling dates

19. (1) The electoral officer shall, not later than three months after the date of publication of these Regulations, and thereafter not later than the first day of August of each year in which a general election is to be held, call, in a notice which shall be in both official languages and shall be published in at least one newspaper which generally circulates in the area for which the Community Council has been established and shall be displayed on the notice board at each township manager's office situated in such area, for the nomination of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council.

(2) The notice referred to in subregulation (1) shall specify—

(a) the place at which and the date and time before which nominations shall be received by the electoral officer, which date shall be not less than 14 days and not more than 28 days from the date of first publication of such notice; and

(b) the places at which and the date, other than a Sunday, on which polling shall take place.

Hours of poll

20. The poll shall commence at 07h00 and close at 21h00 on the polling day, but the presiding officer shall permit every voter who is, at 21h00 inside the room in which the ballot box is, to record his vote before the closing of the poll.

HOOFSTUK 5

VERKIESINGS

Algemene verkiesings

13. 'n Algemene verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou uiterlik ses maande nadat hierdie Regulasies bekendgemaak is en daarna driejaarliks gedurende September.

Ampstermyn van lede

14. (1) 'n Lid verkies in 'n algemene verkiesing of 'n verkiesing gehou om 'n toevallige vakature te vul, aanvaar sy amp op die datum van sodanige verkiesing.

(2) 'n Lid deur die Minister kragtens artikel 3 (2) of 3 (3) van die Wet aangewys, aanvaar sy amp op die datum deur die Minister bepaal.

(3) 'n Lid bly, behoudens die bepalinge van regulasies 61 en 62, in sy amp aan tot en met die dag wat die cersvolgende algemene verkiesing onmiddellik voorafgaan.

Verkiesingsbeampste

15. (1) Die Bantoesakekommissaris na oorlegpleging met die Raad, stel 'n verkiesingsbeampste en soveel assistent verkiesingsbeampstes as wat hy nodig ag, aan.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampste is verantwoordelik vir die hou van verkiesings van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Voorsittende beampste, stemopnemers, telbeampstes en getuies

16. Die verkiesingsbeampste stel skriftelik 'n voorsittende beampste en soveel stemopnemers en getuies aan as wat nodig is om die stemming doeltreffend te laat plaasvind by iedere stemburo en stel soveel telbeampstes aan as wat nodig is vir die tel van die stemme na die sluiting van die stemming.

Stemburo's

17. Daar moet stemburo's wees by sodanige plek of plekke as wat die verkiesingsbeampste nodig ag.

Lede wat verkies moet word

18. Een lid, wat in die wyk moet woon, word verkies ten opsigte van elke wyk.

Bepaling van nominasie- en stemdatums

19. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampste moet binne drie maande na die bekendmaking van hierdie Regulasies en daarna uiters op die eerste dag van Augustus van elke jaar waarin 'n algemene verkiesing gehou staan te word, in 'n kennisgewing, in albei amptelike tale, wat afgekondig word in ten minste een nuusblad wat gewoonlik in die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, versprei word en wat op die aanplakbord, by elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor in sodanige gebied geleë vertoon word, om nominasies vra van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

(2) Die kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, vermeld—

(a) die plek waar en die datum en tyd tot en met wanneer nominasies deur die verkiesingsbeampste ontvang sal word, welke datum minstens 14 dae en hoogstens 21 dae na die datum van eerste afkondiging van sodanige kennisgewing moet wees; en

(b) die plekke waar en die datum, uitgesonderd 'n Sondag, waarop stemming sal plaasvind.

Ure van stemming

20. Stemming begin om 07h00 en sluit om 21h00 op die dag van stemming, maar die voorsittende beampste laat elke kieser wat om 21h00 binne die kamer waarin die stembus is, sy stem uitbring voor die sluiting van die stemming.

Nomination of candidates

21. (1) Nominations of candidates for election as members of the Community Council shall be submitted in writing to the electoral officer in the form contained in Annexure A hereto, which form shall be supplied by the township manager, and shall be supported by the signatures of not less than 10 persons who are registered as voters in the ward for which the nomination is made and who are not in arrears with any charges, fees or other dues payable by them to the Board or the Community Council.

(2) The electoral officer shall as soon as practicable, and not later than 14 days after the date referred to in subregulation (1), affix on the notice board at the office of the township manager a notice containing a list of the candidates duly nominated in terms of these Regulations and shall also declare those candidates who have been returned unopposed to be elected members for their respective wards.

Deposit by or on behalf of persons nominated

22. (1) There shall be deposited by or on behalf of each person nominated as a candidate for election as a member of the Community Council the sum of R20 with the electoral officer on or before the date and time referred to in regulation 19 (2) (a).

(2) If poll takes place and the total number of votes received thereat by any unsuccessful candidate is less than one-fifth of the number of votes received by the successful candidate the sum deposited by or on behalf of such unsuccessful candidate shall be forfeited and shall be paid into the funds of the Community Council.

(3) Save as is in this regulation expressly provided, the sum deposited shall be returned to the depositor.

Candidates and agents

23. (1) Any duly nominated candidate at an election of members of the Community Council may, in the form contained in Annexure B hereto, appoint one or more agents to assist him and shall advise the electoral officer in writing of the name(s) and address(es) of such agent or agents.

(2) The candidates and only one agent per candidate shall be allowed at any particular time to be present inside any polling station or any place where votes are counted.

(3) Any person appointed an agent in terms of subregulation (1) shall produce his letter of appointment to the electoral officer, presiding officer or polling officer, as the case may be, if required to do so.

Provision of equipment

24. (1) For all elections the electoral officer shall arrange for voting compartments, ballot boxes, ballot papers, instruments for marking ballot papers with the official mark and other requirements to be provided and shall do such other acts and make such arrangements to facilitate the taking of the poll as he may deem necessary for effectually conducting the election.

(2) The equipment and requirements in connection with any election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in this connection shall be for the account of the Community Council: Provided that the equipment and requirements in connection with the first election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in connection with such election shall be for the account of the Board.

Polling station at which voter shall vote

25. A voter voting in the area of jurisdiction of the Community Council may vote only at a polling station indicated by the electoral officer as a polling station for the ward in which he is registered as a voter.

Nominasie van kandidate

21. (1) Die nominasie van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gemeenskapsraad moet skriftelik by die verkiesingsbeampte ingedien word in die vorm in Aanhangel A hiervan vervat en wat deur die dorpsbestuurder verskaf word en dit moet gestaaf word deur die handtekeninge van 10 persone wat as kiesers geregistreer is in die wyk ten opsigte waarvan sodanige nominasie geskied en wat nie agterstallig is nie met die betaling van voorderings, gelde of ander bedrae wat deur hulle aan die Raad of Gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte moet so gou doenlik, en uiters 14 dae na die datum in subregulasie (1) bedoel, 'n kennisgewing met die lys van kandidate wat behoorlik ingevolge hierdie Regulasies genomineer is, op die aanplakbord by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder opplak en moet ook dié kandidate wat onbestrede verkies is, tot verkose lede vir hul onderskeie wyke verklaar.

Deposito deur of namens genomineerde persone

22. (1) Daar word op of voor die datum en tyd in regulasie 19 (2) (a) bedoel, deur of ten behoeve van elke persoon wat genomineer is as kandidaat vir verkiesing tot lid van die Gemeenskapsraad die bedrag van R20 by die verkiesingsbeampte gestort.

(2) Indien 'n stemming plaasvind en die totale getal stemme wat daarby op enige verslane kandidaat uitgebring is, minder is as 'n vyfde van die getal stemme van die suksesvolle kandidaat, word die bedrag wat deur of ten behoeve van sodanige verslane kandidaat gestort is, verbeur en in die fondse van die Gemeenskapsraad gestort.

(3) Behoudens die uitdruklike bepalings van hierdie regulasie, word die gestorte bedrag aan die deposant terugbetaal.

Kandidate en agente

23. (1) Enige behoorlik genomineerde kandidaat by 'n verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad kan, in die vorm vervat in Aanhangel B hiervan, een of meer agente aanstel om hom behulpsaam te wees, en hy moet die verkiesingsbeampte skriftelik in kennis stel van die naam (name) en adres(se) van sodanige agent(e).

(2) Die kandidate en slegs een agent per kandidaat word toegelaat om op enige bepaalde tydstip binne enige stemburo of by enige plek waar stemme getel word, teenwoordig te wees.

(3) 'n Persoon wat kragtens subregulasie (1) as agent aangestel is, moet sy aanstellingsbrief toon aan die verkiesingsbeampte, voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer na gelang van die geval, indien dit van hom verlang word.

Verskaffing van uitrusting

24. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte reël by alle verkiesings dat stembokkies, stembusse, stembriewe, toestelle om die stembriewe met die amptelike merk te merk en ander benodighede verskaf word en doen sodanige ander stappe en tref sodanige reëlins ter vergemakliking van die stemming as wat hy nodig ag ten einde die verkiesing op doeltreffende wyse te kan laat geskied.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad verskaf die uitrusting en benodighede in verband met 'n verkiesing en alle uitgawes in verband met sodanige verkiesing is vir sy rekening: Met dien verstande dat die Raad die uitrusting en benodighede in verband met die eerste verkiesing verskaf en dat alle uitgawe in dié verband vir sy rekening is.

Stemburo waar kieser moet stem

25. 'n Kieser wat binne die regsgebied van die Gemeenskapsraad stem, kan alleenlik stem by 'n stemburo wat deur die verkiesingsbeampte aangewys is as 'n stemburo vir die wyk waarin hy as kieser geregistreer is.

Declaration of secrecy

26. (1) The electoral officer and every presiding officer, polling officer, candidate, agent, witness or any other person or official (except a policeman) entitled to attend at a polling station or at the counting of votes shall, before the opening of the poll, and every counting officer shall, before the commencement of the counting of votes, make, in duplicate, in the form contained in Annexure C hereto, a declaration of secrecy under oath before a justice of the peace or a commissioner of oaths, or before the electoral officer or a presiding officer who are hereby authorised to administer such oath.

(2) The original declaration of secrecy shall be handed to the electoral officer by the person who made it, before the opening of the poll or before the commencement of the counting of votes, as the case may be, and such person shall at all times during the polling or the counting of votes have the duplicate of such declaration of secrecy in his possession and shall on demand produce it to the electoral officer or the presiding officer for inspection.

Procedure at ballot

27. The presiding officer, in the presence of such candidates and agents as may be present, shall—

(a) before the commencement of the poll, seal each ballot box, leaving open an opening through which ballot papers may be inserted into the ballot box;

(b) at the closing of the poll, seal the opening referred to in paragraph (a).

Powers of the presiding officer at a polling station

28. (1) The presiding officer shall keep order at a polling station, shall regulate the number of voters to be admitted at any time and shall exclude all other persons except the electoral officer, the candidates or their agents, and policemen and other officials on duty.

(2) Save as is expected in subregulation (1), the presiding officer may require any person (other than a person recording his vote) to leave the polling station and any person who fails to leave the polling station when so required may be arrested without a warrant on the order of the presiding officer and shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) The powers conferred by this regulation shall not be exercised so as to prevent any voter who is otherwise entitled to vote from having an opportunity of voting at the polling station.

Ballot papers

29. Every ballot paper to be used for voters who wish to vote shall be in both official languages and in the form set out in Annexure D hereto, and there shall be printed or written on every ballot paper in alphabetical order the names of all the duly nominated candidates at the election and their addresses and occupations.

No voter to vote more than once

30. A voter shall, whether or not his name appears on more than one voters' list or more than once on the same voters' list, be entitled to cast at an election one vote only and no voter shall be entitled to vote unless he has produced to the presiding officer or a polling officer his identity document.

Identification of voters

31. (1) Save as provided in regulation 36, no enquiry shall be made at an election as to the identity of any person or his right to vote, except that the presiding officer may himself, and if required by any candidate or an

Verklaring van geheimhouding

26. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte en elke voorsittende beampte, stemopnemer, kandidaat, agent, getuie of enige ander persoon of beampte (uitgesonderd 'n polisiebeampte) wat geregtig is om in 'n stemburo of by die tel van stemme teenwoordig te wees, moet voor die aanvang van die stemming, en elke telbeampte moet voor die aanvang van die tel van stemme, in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel C hiervan, in duplikaat, 'n beëdigde verklaring van geheimhouding aflê voor 'n vrederegter of 'n kommissaris van eed, of voor die verkiesingsbeampte of 'n voorsittende beampte wat hierby gemagtig word om sodanige eed af te neem.

(2) Die oorspronklike verklaring van geheimhouding word aan die verkiesingsbeampte, voor die aanvang van die stemming of die begin van die tel van stemme, na gelang van die geval, deur die persoon wat dit afgelê het, oorhandig en sodanige persoon moet die duplikaat van sodanige verklaring van geheimhouding te alle tye gedurende die stemming of tel van stemme in sy besit hê en moet dit op aandrang aan die verkiesingsbeampte of die voorsittende beampte vir inspeksie toon.

Procedure by stemming

27. Die voorsittende beampte, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidaat en agente as wat teenwoordig is, verseël—

(a) voor die aanvang van die stemming, elke stembus maar laat 'n opening oop waardeur stembriewe in die stembus ingesit kan word;

(b) by die sluiting van die stemming, die opening in paragraaf (a) bedoel.

Bevoegdheide van voorsittende beampte by 'n stemburo

28. (1) Die voorsittende beampte hou orde by 'n stemburo, reël hoeveel kiesers tegelyk binnege laat word en hou alle ander persone, uitgesonderd die verkiesingsbeampte, die kandidaat of hulle agente en polisiebeamptes en ander beamptes op diens, buite.

(2) Behoudens die uitsonderings wat by subregulasie (1) gemaak word, kan die voorsittende beampte enige persoon (uitgesonderd 'n persoon wat sy stem uitbring) aansê om die stemburo te verlaat en enige persoon wat versuim om dit te doen wanneer dit van hom vereis word, begaan 'n misdryf en kan op bevel van die voorsittende beampte sonder lasbrief in hegtenis geneem word.

(3) Die bevoegdheide by hierdie regulasie verleen, word nie so uitgeoefen dat dit 'n kieser wat andersins geregtig is om te stem, verhinder om sy stem by die stemburo uit te bring nie.

Stembriewe

29. Elke stembrief wat gebruik word deur kiesers wat wil stem, moet in albei amptelike tale wees en in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel D hiervan en op elke stembrief moet die name staan van al die behoorlik genomineerde kandidaat by die verkiesing in alfabetiese orde afgedruk of ingeskryf en hul adresse en beroepe.

Geen kieser mag meer as een maal stem nie

30. 'n Kieser is, ongeag of sy naam op meer as een kieserslys of meer as een maal op dieselfde kieserslys voorkom, geregtig om by 'n verkiesing slegs een stem uit te bring, en geen kieser is geregtig om te stem nie tensy hy sy identiteitsdokument aan die voorsittende beampte of 'n stemopnemer voorlê.

Identifikasie van kiesers

31. (1) Behoudens soos by regulasie 36 bepaal, word by 'n verkiesing geen navraag gedoen omtrent enige persoon se identiteit of sy reg om te stem nie, behalwe dat die voorsittende beampte nadat iemand sy identiteit op die

agent of any candidate shall, after any person has established his identity in the manner contemplated in regulation 30, and before he is allowed to vote, put to him either or both of the following questions, but no other, namely:

(a) Are you the person whose name appears as A.B. on the list of voter's in this ward?

(b) Have you already voted at this election in this or any other ward?

(2) Any person who fails to establish his identity in the manner contemplated in regulation 30 or who does not answer the first question distinctly and absolutely in the affirmative and the second question distinctly and absolutely in the negative, shall not be permitted to vote.

(3) A person who makes a false answer to either of those questions shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) The presiding officer may make enquiry of any other presiding officer at any polling station for the purpose of verifying an answer to either of the two questions referred to in subregulation (1), and may further order the arrest without warrant of any person who is suspected by him on reasonable grounds of making a false answer to either of such questions or of committing the offence of personation as defined in regulation 57.

(5) Every person empowered by law to make arrests shall carry out such an order of the presiding officer.

Manner of voting

32. (1) The voting at all elections held in terms of the provisions of these Regulations shall be by secret ballot.

(2) Every person who wishes to vote shall apply to the presiding officer or a polling officer for a ballot paper and such officer shall, if he is satisfied that such person is entitled to vote in the ward concerned and after determining that no ballot paper has already been issued at that polling station to that person at such election, he shall—

(a) call out the serial number and name of the voter as it appears on the voter's list;

(b) enter the serial number in the appropriate space on the counterfoil of the ballot paper that is to be issued to the voter;

(c) tear out the ballot paper and stamp the official mark on the back thereof in the space provided;

(d) fold the ballot paper so that the front thereof is on the inside and the official mark is on the outside and hand it to the applicant; and

(e) on the voters' list, draw a line through the serial number, identity document number and name of the voter as proof that a ballot paper has been issued.

(3) When the voter has received such ballot paper he shall take it to the compartment provided for that purpose and signify for whom he desires to vote by secretly placing a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. He shall then fold the ballot paper so that the official mark can be seen and having held up the ballot paper so that the presiding officer or polling officer can recognise the official mark, shall drop the ballot paper in the ballot box placed in front of the presiding officer or polling officer.

(4) If the ballot paper that is about to be dropped into the ballot box has inadvertently not been marked with the official mark, the presiding officer or polling officer may cause such ballot paper to be so marked.

(5) If the presiding officer or polling officer has any reason to doubt that a ballot paper in the possession of a voter is the ballot paper issued to him, he may, for the purpose of comparing the numbers printed on the

wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, bewys het, en voordat hy toegelaat word om te stem, hom een van of albei die volgende vrae, en geen ander nie, uit eie beweging kan, en op versoek van 'n kandidaat of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat moet, stel, naamlik:

(a) Is u die persoon wie se naam as A.B. op die kieserslys van hierdie wyk voorkom?

(b) Het u reeds in hierdie verkiesing of in 'n ander wyk gestem?

(2) Iemand wat versuim om sy identiteit op die wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, te bewys, of wat nie die eerste vraag duidelik en sonder voorbehoud bevestigend en die tweede duidelik en sonder voorbehoud ontkennend beantwoord nie, word nie toegelaat om te stem nie.

(3) Iemand wat op enigeen van daardie vrae 'n valse antwoord gee, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

(4) Die voorsittende beampte kan by 'n ander voorsittende beampte by enige stemburo navraag doen ten einde die waarheid van 'n antwoord op enigeen van die vrae in subregulasie (1) bedoel te toets en kan verder beveel dat enigiemand wat hy op redelike gronde verdink daarvan dat hy op enigeen van bedoelde vrae 'n valse antwoord gegee het, of hom skuldig maak aan die misdryf om hom vir 'n ander uit te gee, soos in regulasie 57 omskryf, sonder lasbrief in hegtenis geneem word.

(5) Iedereen wat regtens bevoeg is tot inhegtenisneming, voer so 'n bevel van die voorsittende beampte uit.

Wyse waarop gestem word

32. (1) Die stemming by alle verkiesings wat kragtens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies gehou word, geskied by geheime stemming.

(2) Elke persoon wat wil stem, doen aansoek om 'n stembrief by die voorsittende beampte of 'n stemopnemer, en sodanige beampte of stemopnemer, indien hy oortuig is dat sodanige persoon geregtig is om in die betrokke wyk te stem en nadat hy vasgestel het dat geen stembrief reeds aan daardie persoon by daardie stemburo by sodanige verkiesing uitgereik is nie, moet hy—

(a) die volgnommer en naam van die kieser soos dit op die kieserslys voorkom, uitroep;

(b) die volgnommer in die toepaslike ruimte op die teenblad van die stembrief wat aan die kieser uitgereik gaan word, inskryf;

(c) die stembrief uitskeur en dit op die keersy in die ruimte voorsien met die amptelike merk, merk;

(d) die stembrief vou sodat die voorkant daarvan aan die binnekant en die amptelike merk aan die buitekant is en dit aan die kieser oorhandig; en

(e) op die kieserslys 'n streep trek deur die volgnommer, identiteitsdokumentnommer en naam van die kieser, as bewys dat 'n stembrief uitgereik is.

(3) Wanneer die kieser sodanige stembrief ontvang, neem hy dit na die stembokkie wat vir dié doel verskaf is en dui aan vir wie hy stem deur in die geheim 'n kruisie teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aan te bring. Hy vou dan die stembrief sodat die amptelike merk sigbaar is en nadat hy die stembrief só opgehou het dat die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer die amptelike merk kan herken, laat hy die stembrief val in die stembus wat voor die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer staan.

(4) Indien die stembrief wat in die stembus ingesit staan te word, onopsetlik nie met die amptelike merk gemerk is nie, kan die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer sodanige stembrief aldus laat merk.

(5) Indien die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer om enige rede twyfel of 'n stembrief in besit van 'n kieser die stembrief is wat aan hom uitgereik is, kan hy, met die

ballot paper and the counterfoil, request the voter to show him the number and official mark appearing on the back of the ballot paper and the voter shall do so.

(6) The voter shall vote without undue delay and shall leave the polling station as soon as he has put his ballot paper into the ballot box.

Voters who are unable to vote in the manner prescribed

33. (1) Any voter who is unable to vote in the prescribed manner may request the presiding officer or polling officer to complete his ballot paper on his behalf.

(2) Such presiding officer or polling officer, as the case may be, shall thereupon, with due regard to the maintenance of secrecy and in the presence of one witness and a person of the voter's own choice who shall accompany him, read to such voter the names of the candidates for the particular ward and affix a cross in the space provided on the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate selected by word of mouth by such voter and shall thereafter fold the ballot paper and put it into the ballot box.

(3) In the performance of his functions under this regulation such polling officer shall disregard any document or thing exhibited or produced by or in the possession of the voter which indicates or suggests or purports to indicate or suggest the name of any candidate for whom such voter is or is not to vote.

Spoilt ballot papers

34. If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper he may return it to the presiding officer or polling officer who, if he is satisfied of such inadvertence, shall give him another ballot paper and retain the spoilt ballot paper which he shall immediately cancel and endorse with the words "returned under regulation 34" and the fact of such cancellation shall be noted upon the counterfoil.

Tendered ballot papers

35. If a person representing himself to be a particular voter applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted in his name, the applicant shall, upon duly answering the questions permitted by regulation 31 to be asked of voters at the time of polling, be entitled to mark a ballot paper in the same manner as any other voter, but the ballot paper shall not be put into the ballot box but shall be given to the presiding officer, endorsed by him with the name of the voter and his serial number on the voters' list and set aside in a separate packet.

Circumstances under which ballot paper may be refused by presiding officer

36. (1) If any candidate or an agent of any candidate or any voter makes before the presiding officer a declaration on oath stating that a person enrolled on the voters' list is dead or is so incapacitated by sickness, absence or otherwise, that it is impossible for such person to be present at the polling station to record his vote at the election then being held, the presiding officer shall refuse to hand a ballot paper to any person who applies for the same in the name of the person who is the subject of the declaration unless the person so applying proves his identity to the satisfaction of the presiding officer or makes a declaration on oath before the presiding officer that he is the person whose name appears on the voters' list for the ward and that the statements made in the first-mentioned declaration (which shall be read over to him) are false.

doel om die nommers gedruk op die stembrief en die teenblad te vergelyk, die kieser versoek om die nommer en amptelike merk op die keersy van die stembrief aan hom te toon, en die kieser moet dit doen.

(6) Die kieser moet sonder onnodige versuim sy stem uitbring en die stemburo verlaat sodra hy sy stembrief in die stembus geplaas het.

Kiesers wat nie in staat is om op die voorgeskrewe wyse te stem nie

33. (1) Enige kieser wat nie in staat is om sy stem op die voorgeskrewe wyse uit te bring nie, kan die verkiesingsbeampte of stemopnemer versoek om sy stembrief namens hom in te vul.

(2) Sodanige verkiesingsbeampte of stemopnemer, na gelang van die geval, moet daarop met behoorlike inagneming van die handhawing van geheimhouding en in teenwoordigheid van een getuie en 'n persoon van die kieser se eie keuse wat hom moet vergesel, aan sodanige kieser die name van die kandidaat vir die bepaalde wyk voorlees en 'n kruis in die ruimte op die stembrief aanbring teenoor die naam van die kandidaat wat mondeling deur sodanige kieser gekies is, en moet daarna die stembrief vou en dit in die stembus plaas.

(3) By die verrigting van sy werksaamhede ingevolge hierdie regulasie moet sodanige stemopnemer enige dokument of ding verontagsaam wat deur die kieser vertoon of getoon word of in die kieser se besit is en wat die naam van enige kandidaat vir wie sodanige kieser moet stem of nie moet stem nie, aandui of suggereer of veronderstel is om dit aan te dui of te suggereer.

Bedorwe stembriewe

34. Indien 'n kieser onopsetlik 'n stembrief bederf, kan hy dit aan die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer teruggee, en as laasgenoemde daarvan oortuig is dat dit onopsetlik gebeur het, gee hy hom 'n ander stembrief en behou hy die bedorwe stembrief wat hy onmiddellik kanselleer en teken hy die woorde "teruggee kragtens regulasie 34" daarop aan, en die feit dat dit aldus gekanselleer is, word op die teenblad aangeteken.

Aangebode stembriewe

35. Indien iemand wat voorgee dat hy 'n bepaalde kieser is, om 'n stembrief aansoek doen nadat 'n ander persoon in sy naam gestem het, is die aansoeker, nadat hy behoorlik geantwoord het op die vrae wat volgens regulasie 31 tydens die stemming aan kiesers gestel kan word, geregtig om 'n stembrief te merk op dieselfde wyse as enige ander kieser, maar die stembrief word nie in die stembus geplaas nie, maar word aan die voorsittende beampte gegee en deur hom met die naam van die kieser en sy volgnummer geëndosseer en eenkant gesit in 'n afsonderlike pakket.

Omstandighede waaronder voorsittende beampte 'n stembrief kan weier

36. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat of 'n kieser voor die voorsittende beampte 'n beëdigde verklaring aflê dat 'n persoon wat in die kieserslys ingeskryf is, oorlede is of dat bedoelde persoon weens siekte, afwesigheid of om 'n ander rede onmoontlik by die stemburo teenwoordig kan wees om by die verkiesing wat dan gehou word, sy stem uit te bring, weier die voorsittende beampte om 'n stembrief uit te reik aan enigiemand wat daarom aansoek doen in naam van die persoon op wie die verklaring betrekking het, tensy die persoon wat aldus aansoek doen sy identiteit tot tevredenheid van die voorsittende beampte bewys of voor die voorsittende beampte 'n beëdigde verklaring aflê dat hy die persoon is wie se naam op die kieserslys vir die wyk voorkom en dat die bewerings in eersbedoelde verklaring (wat aan hom voorlees moet word) vals is.

(2) The presiding officer is hereby authorised and required to administer any such oath as is required by subregulation (1).

(3) Any person who makes any false statement in any declaration referred to in subregulation (1), knowing the statement to be false, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) More than one person may be referred to in any declaration on oath made under subregulation (1), provided the reason why each of the persons referred to is unable to attend at a polling station can be clearly connected with the person to whom the declaration relates.

Sealing of ballot boxes, etc.

37. (1) Every presiding officer shall, immediately after the close of the poll, in the presence of such candidates or their agents (if any) as may be in attendance, make up into separate packets, sealed with his own seal and with the seals of those candidates or agents (if any) who desire to affix their seals—

- (a) each ballot box entrusted to him, unopened;
- (b) the unused and spoiled ballot papers;
- (c) the counterfoils of all used ballot papers; and
- (d) tendered ballot papers;

and shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered the packets to the electoral officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a return made by the presiding officer, in the form contained in Annexure E hereto, showing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him and accounting for them under the heads of "Ballot papers in the ballot box", "Unused ballot papers", "Spoiled ballot papers" and "Tendered ballot papers".

(3) A label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto shall be affixed to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1) and to the return mentioned in subregulation (2).

Action to be taken by the electoral officer upon receipt of ballot papers

38. The electoral officer shall upon receipt of voters' ballot papers retain such ballot papers unopened in safe custody until the counting of votes.

Verification of ballot paper return

39. (1) The electoral officer shall, upon receipt of all the packets and ballot boxes from every presiding officer, and not before, examine whether the seals are in order and afford such candidates or their agents as may be in attendance an opportunity to do the same and after that open the sealed packets containing the ballot paper return and shall open each ballot box and verify the number of ballot papers in the ballot box according to the ballot paper return given by each presiding officer by comparing it with the number of ballot papers in each such ballot box.

(2) When the electoral officer has completed the verification of the ballot papers in the ballot boxes for each polling station, and whether or not the number of ballot papers in the ballot boxes is found to correspond with the number appearing on the return, he shall in the presence of such candidates or their agents as may be present mix together the ballot papers contained in all the ballot boxes for a particular ward so that it is impossible to determine from which ballot box any particular ballot paper was taken.

(3) The electoral officer shall, after scrutinising the official mark on the ballot papers, proceed to count or cause to be counted the votes and while counting the votes shall cause the ballot papers to be kept with their faces upwards.

(2) Aan die voorsittende beampte word hierby die bevoegdheid verleen en die verpligting opgelê om 'n in subregulasie (1) bedoelde eed af te neem.

(3) Iemand wat in 'n in subregulasie (1) bedoelde verklaring 'n valse verklaring doen, wetende dat dit vals is, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

(4) In 'n beëdigde verklaring ingevolge subregulasie (1) afgelê, kan na meer as een persoon verwys word, mits die rede waarom elkeen van die persone na wie verwys word, nie by die stemburo kan wees nie, duidelik met die persoon op wie die verklaring betrekking het, verbind kan word.

Verseëling van stembusse, ens.

37. (1) Elke stemopnemer maak onmiddellik na die sluiting van die stemming, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidaat of hulle agente (as daar is) as wat aanwesig is, afsonderlike pakkette, verseël met sy eie seël en met die seël van dié kandidaat of hulle agente (as daar is) wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afdruk, van—

- (a) elke stembus wat aan hom toevertrou is, onopgemaak;
- (b) die ongebruikte en die bedorwe stembriewe;
- (c) die teenblaaië van alle gebruikte stembriewe; en
- (d) aangebode stembriewe;

en lewer die pakkette onverwylde aan die verkiesingsbeampte af of laat hulle aan hom aflewer.

(2) Die pakkette gaan vergesel van 'n opgawe in die vorm vervat in Aanhangel E hiervan deur die voorsittende beampte verstreëk waarin hy die getal stembriewe aan hom toevertrou noem en waarin hy van hulle reënskaping gee onder die hoofde "Stembriewe in die stembus", "Ongebruikte stembriewe", "Bedorwe stembriewe" en "Aangebode stembriewe".

(3) Elkeen van die pakkette in subregulasie (1) genoem en die opgawe in subregulasie (2) genoem, word voorsien van 'n etiket in die vorm vervat in Aanhangel F hiervan.

Optrede deur verkiesingsbeampte by ontvangs van stembriewe

38. Elke verkiesingsbeampte moet by ontvangs van kiesers se stembriewe sodanige stembriewe onopgemaak in veilige bewaring hou totdat die stemme getel word.

Verifiëring van stembriefopgawe

39. (1) By ontvangs deur die verkiesingsbeampte van al die pakkette en stembusse van iedere voorsittende beampte, en nie eerder nie, ondersoek hy of die seëls in orde is en gee hy sodanige kandidaat of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is 'n geleentheid om dieselfde te doen, en daarna maak hy die verseëelde pakkette oop wat die opgawe van stembriewe bevat, en maak hy elke stembus oop en verifieer hy die getal stembriewe in die stembus ooreenkomstig die stembriefopgawe wat deur elke voorsittende beampte ingelewer is deur dit met die getal stembriewe in elke sodanige stembus te vergelyk.

(2) Wanneer die verkiesingsbeampte die verifiëring van die stembriewe in die stembusse vir elke stemburo uitgevoer het, maak hy, afgesien daarvan of die getal stembriewe in die stembusse klop met die getal wat op die opgawe voorkom al dan nie, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidaat of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is, die stembriewe uit al die stembusse vir 'n besondere wyk op, so 'n wyse deurmekaar dat dit onmoontlik is om te bepaal uit watter stembus 'n bepaalde stembrief geneem is.

(3) Nadat hy die amptelike merk op die stembriewe nagegaan het, gaan die verkiesingsbeampte oor tot die tel van die stemme en terwyl hy die stemme tel of laat tel, laat hy die stembriewe met hulle voorkant na bo hou.

Manner of counting votes

40. The ballot papers shall, for the purposes of counting, be fastened together in packets of 50 (to each of which a distinctive number shall be assigned) and thereafter the number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded and checked.

Ballot papers to be rejected

41. (1) The electoral officer shall reject and not count any ballot paper—

- (a) which does not bear the official mark;
- (b) on which votes are cast for more than one candidate;
- (c) which is unmarked or invalid owing to uncertainty;
- (d) which bears any writing or mark by which a voter can be identified otherwise than in these Regulations prescribed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1), the electoral officer shall not reject any ballot paper on which a voter has clearly indicated, in a manner other than by means of a cross, for which candidate he has voted.

(3) The electoral officer shall endorse the word "rejected" on a ballot paper which he may reject as invalid.

Objection against acceptance or rejection of a ballot paper

42. (1) If a candidate or an agent objects to the acceptance of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the words "objection raised against acceptance" on such ballot paper.

(2) If a candidate or an agent objects to the rejection of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the words "objection raised against rejection" on such ballot paper.

Determination of successful candidate in event of equal number of votes

43. In the event of the number of votes being found to be equal for the candidates who obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes, the electoral officer shall by lot determine the successful candidate.

Result of election

44. The electoral officer shall, as soon as possible after determining which candidate has obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes in each ward, in public declare such candidates duly elected and shall make known the number of votes polled by each candidate.

Publication of names of elected members

45. (1) As soon as possible after the names of the candidates duly elected as members of the Community Council are known the electoral officer shall cause to be displayed on the notice board of each township manager's office situated in the area for which the Community Council has been established a list reflecting the full name of every member so elected together with the date on which he was duly elected, the name of the ward which such member represents and the total number of votes cast in favour of such member.

(2) A notice displayed in terms of subregulation (1) shall also reflect the names of the unsuccessful candidates in respect of each ward and the total number of votes cast in favour of each such candidate, as well as the number of rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward.

Disposal of electoral matter by electoral officer after the counting of votes has been completed

46. (1) The electoral officer shall after the completion of the counting of votes make up into separate packets the following:

- (a) All unused, tendered and spoiled ballot papers used at each polling station;

Wyse waarop stemme getel moet word

40. Vir die doel van die tel van stemme word die stembriewe in pakkette van 50 vasgebind (aan elkeen waarvan 'n onderskeidende nommer toegeken word) en daarna word die getal stemme ten opsigte van elke kandidaat opgeskryf en nagegaan.

Stembriewe wat verwerp moet word

41. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte verwerp en tel nie 'n stembrief nie—

- (a) wat nie die amptelike merk daarop het nie;
- (b) waarop stemme op meer as een kandidaat uitgebring is;
- (c) wat ongemerk of weens onsekerheid ongeldig is;
- (d) wat enige skrif of merk daarop het waardeur 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as dié in hierdie Regulasies voorgeskryf, geïdentifiseer kan word.

(2) Behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasie (1), verwerp die verkiesingsbeampte nie 'n stembrief waarop 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as by wyse van 'n kruis duidelik aangedui het vir watter kandidaat hy stem nie.

(3) Die kiesbeampte endosseer die woord "verwerp" op 'n stembrief wat hy as ongeldig verwerp.

Beswaar teen aanname of verwerping van stembrief

42. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die aanname van 'n stembrief, endosseer die verkiesingsbeampte die woorde "beswaar geopper teen aanname" op sodanige stembrief.

(2) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die verwerping van 'n stembrief, endosseer die verkiesingsbeampte die woorde "beswaar geopper teen verwerping" op sodanige stembrief.

Bepaling van suksesvolle kandidaat in geval van staking van stemme

43. Ingeval daar bevind word dat ewe veel stemme uitgebring is op die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die verkiesingsbeampte die suksesvolle kandidaat deur loting.

Uitslag van verkiesing

44. Die verkiesingsbeampte verklaar in die openbaar, so gou moontlik nadat hy bepaal het watter kandidaat die grootste getal stemme in elke wyk verkry het, sodanige kandidaat behoorlik verkose en maak die getal stemme bekend wat op elke kandidaat uitgebring is.

Bekendmaking van name van verkose lede

45. (1) Sodra die name van die kandidaat wat behoorlik as lede van die Gemeenskapsraad verkies is, bekend is, laat die verkiesingsbeampte 'n lys bevattende die volle naam van elke kandidaat aldus verkies tesame met die datum waarop hy behoorlik verkies is, die naam van die wyk wat sodanige lid verteenwoordig en die totale getal stemme wat ten gunste van sodanige lid uitgebring is, op die aanplakbord van elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor wat in sodanige gebied geleë is, vertoon.

(2) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subregulasie (1) vertoon, dui ook die name van die onsuksesvolle kandidaat ten opsigte van elke wyk en die totale getal stemme aan wat ten opsigte van elke sodanige kandidaat uitgebring is, asook die getal bedorwe stembriewe ten opsigte van elke wyk.

Beskikking oor verkiesingstukke deur verkiesingsbeampte na afloop van tel van stemme

46. (1) Na afloop van die tel van die stemme maak die verkiesingsbeampte die volgende in afsonderlike pakkette op:

- (a) Alle ongebruikte, aangebode en bedorwe stembriewe wat by elke stemburo gebruik is;

(b) all counted ballot papers in respect of each ward;
(c) all rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward;
and

(d) all ballot paper returns duly endorsed with his findings on the verification of such returns.

(2) The electoral officer shall—

(a) affix a label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1);

(b) seal each such packet with his own seal and with the seals of such candidates and agents (if any) as may desire to affix their seals; and

(c) retain such packets for a period of six months and thereafter destroy them.

Immaterial mistakes not to affect validity of election

47. No election shall be invalid by reason of any mistake or non-compliance with the provisions of these Regulations if the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down herein and such mistake or non-compliance did not affect the result.

Evidence of election being held

48. Upon any charge of a corrupt or illegal practice or any other offence under these Regulations alleged to have been committed at or in connection with an election, the certificate of the electoral officer that the election mentioned therein was being or had been held shall be sufficient evidence of the fact that such election was being or had been held.

Sundays and public holidays

49. Whenever under these regulations anything is required to be commenced, concluded or done on a particular date, and that date happens to fall upon a Sunday or a day declared by or under any law to be a public holiday, such thing shall be commenced, concluded or done on the date next succeeding such Sunday or public holiday or if the last-mentioned date is also a Sunday or public holiday, then on the date next succeeding such Sunday or public holiday.

Interrupting or disturbing proceedings at elections

50. Any person who wilfully interrupts, obstructs or disturbs any proceedings in connection with the conduct of elections in terms of the provisions of these Regulations or who on polling day uses any form of loudspeaker or forms or organises any procession of or demonstration by persons other than for official purposes, shall be guilty of an offence.

Fraud in connection with ballot papers, etc.

51. (1) Any person who—

(a) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper;

(b) without due authority supplies a ballot paper to any person;

(c) fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in;

(d) fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper; or

(e) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purpose of the election; shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) In any indictment, summons or charge for an offence in relation to ballot boxes, ballot papers and official marking instruments at an election, the property in such

(b) alle getelde stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk;
(c) alle verworpe stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk; en

(d) alle stembriefopgawes behoorlik geëndosseer met sy bevindings betreffende die verifiëring van sodanige opgawes.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte—

(a) voorsien elke pakket genoem in subregulasie (1) van 'n etiket in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel F hiervan;

(b) verseël elke sodanige pakket met sy eie seël en met die seëls van sodanige kandidate en agente (as daar is) as wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afdruk; en

(c) bewaar sodanige pakkette vir 'n tydperk van ses maande en vernietig hulle daarna.

Onbelangrike foute raak nie geldigheid van verkiesing nie

47. Geen verkiesing is weens 'n fout of nie-nakoming van die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies ongeldig nie, indien die verkiesing gehou is ooreenkomstig die beginsels hierin voorgeskryf en sodanige fout of nie-nakoming nie die uitslag geraak het nie.

Bewys dat verkiesing gehou is

48. By 'n aanklag van 'n korrupte of onwettige bedrywigheid of van 'n ander misdryf ingevolge hierdie Regulasies, wat volgens bewering by of in verband met 'n verkiesing begaan is, is die sertifikaat van die verkiesingsbeampte dat die verkiesing daarin gemeld aan die gang was of gehou is, voldoende bewys van die feit dat sodanige verkiesing aan die gang was of gehou is.

Sondae en openbare feesdae

49. Wanneer enigiets op 'n bepaalde datum ingevolge hierdie Regulasies begin, voltooi of gedoen moet word, en daardie datum op 'n Sondag val of op 'n dag wat by of kragtens 'n wet tot 'n openbare feesdag verklaar is, moet dit begin, voltooi of gedoen word op die eersvolgende datum na sodanige Sondag of openbare feesdag, of as laasgenoemde datum ook op 'n Sondag of openbare feesdag val, dan op die eersvolgende datum na sodanige Sondag of openbare feesdag.

Onderbreking of steuring van verrigtings by verkiesings

50. 'n Persoon wat opsetlik verrigtings in verband met die hou van verkiesings ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies onderbreek, belemmer of versteur, of op stemdag enige vorm van luidspreker gebruik of enige optog van, of betoging deur, persone vorm of reël, uitgesonderd vir amptelike doeleindes, begaan 'n misdryf.

Bedrog met stembriewe, ens.

51. (1) 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n stembrief of die amptelike merk op 'n stembrief vervals, namaak of met opset om te bedrieg vernietig;

(b) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n ander persoon van 'n stembrief voorsien;

(c) met opset om te bedrieg, enige ander stuk papier in 'n stembus plaas as die stembrief wat hy regtens daarin mag plaas;

(d) met opset om te bedrieg, 'n stembrief uit die stemburo wegneem; of

(e) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n stembus of pakket stembriewe wat dan vir die doel van die verkiesing in gebruik is, vernietig, neem, oopmaak of hom op 'n ander wyse daarmee bemoei;

begaan 'n misdryf.

(2) In 'n akte van beskuldiging, dagvaarding of aanklag weens 'n misdryf met betrekking tot stembusse, stembriewe en amptelike merkinstrumente by 'n verkiesing kan

boxes, papers and instruments as well as the property in the counterfoils, may be stated to be in the electoral officer.

(3) If the electoral officer is so indicted or charged such property may be stated to be in the Community Council.

Infringement of secrecy

52. (1) Every officer, candidate or his agent in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of votes, shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting in that station and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, to any person any information likely to defeat the secrecy of the voting.

(2) No person, except as in these Regulations provided, shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when such voter is marking his ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted at a taking of poll under these Regulations.

(3) No person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper, after he has marked the same, in such a manner as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for whom the voter has so marked his ballot paper.

(4) No person shall place upon any ballot paper any mark or writing whereby a person who casts his vote on that ballot paper may be identified.

(5) Every person in attendance at the counting of votes shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is cast in any particular ballot paper.

(6) A person who has, in carrying out his duties under these Regulations, obtained knowledge as to the candidate for whom any other person has voted shall not, except in answer to a question lawfully put to him in the course of proceedings in a competent court, disclose such knowledge.

(7) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Failure by electoral officer or other officer to perform his duties

53. If the electoral officer or any other officer or person wilfully fails to perform any of the duties which he is required to perform under the provisions of these Regulations, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Treating

54. Any person who corruptly by himself or by any other person either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any food, drink, entertainment, lodging or provisions to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to cast or refrain from casting his vote at an election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, shall be guilty of the offence of treating.

Undue influence

55. (1) Any person who directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person makes use or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint or inflicts or threatens

verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg op die busse, stembriewe en instrumente, asook op die teenblaaië, by die verkiesingsbeampste by die verkiesing berus.

(3) Word die verkiesingsbeampste aldus beskuldig of aangekla, kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg by die Gemeenskapsraad berus.

Skending van geheimhouding

52. (1) Iedere beampste, kandidaat of sy agent wat by 'n stemburo of by die tel van stemme aanwesig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming in daardie buro handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf en mag aan geen persoon, uitgesonderd vir die een of ander regtens geoorloofde doel, enige inligting meedeel wat waarskynlik die geheimhouding van die stemming sal verydel nie.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies, mag geen persoon hom met 'n kieser bemoei of probeer om hom met 'n kieser te bemoei wanneer sodanige kieser sy stembrief merk nie, of andersins by 'n stemming kragtens hierdie Regulasies probeer om te wete te kom vir watter kandidaat 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem het nie of te eniger tyd aan enige persoon meedeel vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat verkry is, 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem het nie.

(3) Geen persoon mag direk of indirek enige kieser beweeg om sy stembrief, nadat hy dit gemerk het, op so 'n wyse te vertoon dat enige persoon die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy sy stembrief aldus gemerk het, te wete kom nie.

(4) Geen persoon mag op 'n stembrief enige merk of skrif aanbring waardeur 'n persoon wat met daardie stembrief stem, geïdentifiseer kan word nie.

(5) Iedere persoon wat by die tel van die stemme aanwesig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf, en mag nie probeer vasstel of aan 'n ander persoon meedeel vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat by sodanige telling verkry is, op 'n bepaalde stembrief 'n stem uitgebring is nie.

(6) 'n Persoon wat by die vervulling van sy pligte kragtens hierdie Regulasies te wete gekom het op watter kandidaat enige ander persoon sy stem uitgebring het, mag sodanige kennis nie bekendmaak nie, uitgesonderd in antwoord op 'n vraag wat wettiglik aan hom gestel is in die loop van verrigtings in 'n bevoegde hof.

(7) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Versuim deur verkiesingsbeampste of ander beampste om sy pligte te vervul

53. Indien die verkiesingsbeampste of enige ander beampste of persoon opsetlik versuim om enige van die pligte te vervul wat kragtens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies hom opgelê is, begaan hy 'n misdryf.

Trakteerdery

54. 'n Persoon wat korruptelik, hetsy voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing, self of deur 'n ander persoon direk of indirek aan of vir enige persoon voedsel, drank, vermaak, inwoning of lewensmiddele gee of verskaf of die koste om dit te gee of te verskaf, of 'n deel daarvan, betaal, met die doel om daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon korruptelik te beïnvloed om sy stem by die verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon sy stem by die verkiesing uitgebring het of gaan uitbring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van trakteerdery.

Onbehoorlike beïnvloeding

55. (1) 'n Persoon wat, self of deur 'n ander persoon, direk of indirek teen enige persoon geweld of dwang gebruik of dreig om te gebruik, of aan enige persoon

to inflict any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against, or does or threatens to do anything to the disadvantage of any person in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of that person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

(2) Any person who, by abduction, duress or fraudulent device or contrivance, impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by any voter, or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon any voter either to cast or to refrain from casting his vote at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

Bribery

56. (1) Any person shall be guilty of the offence of bribery if he, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person—

(a) gives, lends or procures, or agrees to give, lend or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election;

(b) gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, for acting or joining in any procession or demonstration before, during or after any election;

(c) makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at an election;

(d) upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures, or engages, promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at any election;

(e) advances or pays, or causes to be advanced or paid, any money, to, or for the use of, any other person with the intent that such money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or knowingly pays, or causes to be paid, any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election;

(f) before or during any election, receives or contracts for any money or loan, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, at any election;

(g) after any election receives any money on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election; or

(h) conveys or transfers or is concerned with the conveyance or transfer of any property, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money, to any person for the purpose of enabling him to vote, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting.

enige wêreldlike of geestelike leed, skade, kwaad of verlies berokken of dreig om dit te berokken of iets ten nadele van enige persoon doen of dreig om dit te doen, ten einde daardie persoon te beweeg of te dwing om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat hy sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

(2) 'n Persoon wat deur ontvoering, dwang of enige bedrieglike middel die vrye uitoefening van die stemreg deur 'n kieser belemmer of belet of 'n kieser daardeur dwing, beweeg of oorhaal om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

Omkopery

56. (1) 'n Persoon begaan die misdryf van omkopery indien hy, self of deur 'n ander, direk of indirek—

(a) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon ten behoeve van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee, leen of verkry of ooreenkom om dit te gee, te leen of te verkry of dit aanbied, belooft of belooft om dit te verkry of om te probeer om te verkry, ten einde 'n kieser te beweeg om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of korruptelik een van voormelde handelinge verrig omdat die kieser sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie;

(b) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon ten behoeve van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee of leen, of ooreenkom om dit te gee of te leen, of dit aanbied, of belooft om dit te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry, vir optrede in of deelname aan enige optog of betoging voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing;

(c) aan of vir 'n persoon sodanige skenking, lening, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms gee, verstrek, doen of aangaan ten einde sodanige persoon te beweeg om die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry;

(d) teen of ten gevolge van sodanige skenking, lening, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms, die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing verkry of onderneem, belooft of probeer om dit te verkry;

(e) aan of vir die gebruik van 'n ander persoon enige geld voorskiet of betaal of laat voorskiet of betaal, met die bedoeling dat daardie geld of enige deel daarvan by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee moet word, of willens en wetens aan 'n persoon enige geld betaal of laat betaal ter vereffening of terugbetaling van geld wat geheel of ten dele by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee is;

(f) voor of gedurende enige verkiesing, vir homself of 'n ander persoon, enige geld of lening ontvang of beding, omdat hy by 'n verkiesing gestem het of ooreengekom het om te stem, of omdat hy hom by 'n verkiesing van stemming onthou het of ooreengekom het om hom van stemming te onthou;

(g) na 'n verkiesing geld ontvang omdat 'n persoon sy stem uitgebring het al dan nie of 'n ander persoon beweeg het om sy stem by enige verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie; of

(h) eiendom oordra of transporteer of betrokke is by die oordrag of transport van eiendom, of enige geld betaal of betrokke is by die betaal van enige geld aan 'n persoon ten einde hom in staat te stel om te stem en daardeur sy stem by 'n toekomstige verkiesing te beïnvloed, of enige geld betaal of betrokke is by die betaling van enige geld ten behoeve van 'n kieser ten einde hom te beweeg om sy stem uit te bring al dan nie.

(2) Nothing in this regulation contained shall be construed as applying to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any electoral expenditure bona fide and lawfully incurred.

Personation

57. Any person who—

(a) at any election applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether living, dead or fictitious; or

(b) having voted once at any election, applies again at any polling station at the same election for a ballot paper;

shall be guilty of the offence of personation.

Corrupt procurement of candidature or withdrawal thereof

58. Any person who—

(a) corruptly induces or procures any other person to become a candidate or to withdraw as a candidate at any election in consideration of any payment or promise of any nature;

(b) becomes a candidate or withdraws as a candidate at any election in pursuance of such inducement or procurement; or

(c) before or during an election publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at an election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate, knowing that statement to be false;

shall be guilty of an offence.

Bills, placards, etc., to bear publisher's name

59. (1) Every bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular or other printed matter having reference to an election shall clearly bear the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

(2) No person shall print, publish or post up or cause to be printed, published or posted up, any such printed matter which fails to bear clearly the name and address of the printer and publisher.

(3) The proprietor and publisher of every newspaper shall cause the word "advertisement" to be printed as a headline to each article or paragraph in his newspaper containing electoral matter, the insertion of which is or is to be paid for or for which any reward or compensation or promise of reward or compensation is or is to be made.

(4) The words "electoral matter" used in subregulation (3) include all matters which on the face of it are intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and any report of the speech of a candidate if the insertion of the report is or is to be paid for.

(5) Every report, letter, article, bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular, cartoon or other printed matter (hereinafter in this subregulation called a newspaper article) which, on the face of it, is intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and is inserted in any newspaper or otherwise produced and is published on or after the date of commencement of such election of members to the Community Council, shall bear at the foot thereof the full name and address of the person by whom such newspaper article was written or produced: Provided that—

(a) any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid and which has been altered materially by the editor of such newspaper, may also be signed by such editor;

(b) in the case of a report of a public meeting which is written jointly by two or more persons, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the

(2) Geen bepaling van hierdie regulasie mag uitgelê word nie as sou dit van toepassing wees op geld wat vir of weens bona fide- en wettig aangevane verkiesingskoste betaal is of volgens ooreenkoms betaal moet word.

Uitgee vir 'n ander

57. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) by enige verkiesing in die naam van 'n ander persoon, hetsy lewend of afgestorwe, of van 'n denkbeeldige persoon, om 'n stembrief aansoek doen; of

(b) nadat hy een maal by 'n verkiesing gestem het, weer by 'n stemburo by dieselfde verkiesing om 'n stembrief aansoek doen;

begaan die misdryf van hom vir 'n ander uit te gee.

Korrupte verkryging van kandidatuur of terugtrekking daarvan

58. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n ander persoon korruptelik beweeg of oorhaal om, as teenprestasie vir 'n betaling of belofte van watter aard ook al, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiesing te word of as sodanig terug te trek;

(b) as gevolg daarvan dat hy aldus beweeg of oorhaal is, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiesing word of as sodanig terugtrek; of

(c) voor of gedurende 'n verkiesing, met die doel om die verkiesing van 'n ander kandidaat te bevorder of te bewerkstellig, 'n valse verklaring dat 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing teruggetrek het, publiseer wetende dat die verklaring vals is;

begaan 'n misdryf.

Biljette, plakkate, ens., moet naam van uitgewer dra

59. (1) Alle biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe of ander drukwerk wat op 'n verkiesing betrekking het, moet die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer daarvan duidelik dra.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige drukwerk wat nie die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer dra nie, druk, uitgee of aanplak of laat druk, uitgee of aanplak nie.

(3) Die eienaar en uitgewer van iedere nuusblad moet die woord "advertensie" as 'n opskrif laat druk by elke artikel of paragraaf in sy nuusblad wat verkiesingstof bevat, vir die opneming waarvan betaal is of gaan word of waarvoor 'n beloning of vergoeding of 'n belofte van beloning of vergoeding gegee is of gaan word.

(4) Die woord "verkiesingstof" in subregulasie (3) gebezig, omvat alles wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, asook enige verslag van 'n toespraak van 'n kandidaat, indien vir die opneming van die verslag betaal word of gaan word.

(5) Alle verslae, briewe, artikels, biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe, spotprente of ander drukwerk (hieronder in hierdie subregulasie nuusbladartikels genoem) wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, en in 'n nuusblad opgeneem of op 'n ander wyse geproduseer word en op of na die datum van die begin van die verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad gepubliseer word, moet onderaan die volle naam en adres dra van die persoon deur wie die nuusbladartikel geskryf of geproduseer is: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) enige sodanige nuusbladartikel wat soos voormeld in 'n nuusblad opgeneem word en wat wesenlik deur die redakteur van die nuusblad verander is, ook deur sodanige redakteur onderteken kan word;

(b) in die geval van 'n verslag van 'n openbare vergadering wat deur twee of meer persone gesamentlik geskryf is, dit voldoende vir doeleindes van hierdie

report as a whole bears upon the face of it the full names and addresses of the persons by whom it was written; and

(c) in the case of headlines to any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid, and bills, placards or posters having reference thereto, which are issued in the ordinary practice of a newspaper, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the full names and addresses of the persons by whom such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written, and a statement that such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written by such persons, are published in the issue of the newspaper in which such newspaper article is inserted.

(6) Subject to the provisions of proviso (c) to subregulation (5), no person shall print or publish any newspaper or other printed matter in which is inserted or produced any such newspaper article, which fails to bear upon the face thereof the full name and address of the person by whom it was written or produced.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation an election shall be deemed to commence on the date of first publication of the notice referred to in regulation 19.

(8) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Meetings on premises where sale of liquor usually takes place

60. (1) No person shall hire or use—

(a) any premises on which the sale, by wholesale or retail, of any intoxicating liquor is authorised (whether the authorisation be for consumption of liquor on or off the premises); or

(b) any premises where any intoxicating liquor is sold or is supplied to members of a club, society or association;

or any part of any such premises, as a committee room or for any meeting of voters for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at an election or in connection with arrangements made by any person or party in reference to an election.

(2) No person shall let or make available for use any such premises or part thereof, knowing that it is intended to be so used.

(3) Any agreement entered into in contravention of subregulation (1) or (2) shall be null and void.

(4) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Consequences to the candidates

61. If upon trial it is proved that any corrupt practice or illegal practice has been committed in reference to the election of a member to the Community Council by or with the knowledge and consent or approval of any candidate at that election, the election of that candidate shall be void and a casual vacancy shall exist.

Vacating of seats by members of the Community Council

62. The seat of a member of the Community Council shall become vacant—

(a) upon the death of such member;

(b) upon receipt by the Secretary of the Community Council of a notice of resignation under the hand of such member;

subregulasie is as die verslag in sy geheel op die voorkant daarvan die volle name en adresse dra van die persone deur wie dit geskryf is; en

(c) in die geval van opskrifte by 'n nuusbladartikel wat soos voormeld in enige nuusblad opgeneem is, en van biljette, plakkate of aanplakbiljette wat daarop betrekking het en wat volgens die gewone gebruik van 'n nuusblad uitgegee word, dit voldoende vir doeleindes van hierdie subregulasie is as die volle name en adresse van die persone deur wie sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakkate of aanplakbiljette geskryf is, met 'n verklaring dat sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakkate of aanplakbiljette deur daardie persone geskryf is, gepubliseer word in die uitgawe van die nuusblad waarin sodanige nuusbladartikel opgeneem word.

(6) Behoudens die bepalinge van voorbehoudsbepaling (c) van subregulasie (5), mag geen persoon enige nuusblad of ander drukwerk waarin enige sodanige nuusbladartikel opgeneem of geproduseer is, wat nie op die voorkant daarvan die volle naam en adres dra van die persoon deur wie dit geskryf is of geproduseer is nie, druk of publiseer nie.

(7) Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie word 'n verkiesing geag te begin op die datum van eerste afkondiging van die kennisgewing in regulasie 19 bedoel.

(8) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalinge van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Vergaderings op persele waar gewoonlik drank verkoop word

60. (1) Geen persoon mag—

(a) 'n perseel waarop die verkoop van bedwelkende drank, by wyse van groothandel of kleinhandel, deur 'n magtiging gemagtig is (ongegag of dit 'n magtiging is vir verbruik van drank op die perseel of daarbuite); of

(b) 'n perseel waar bedwelkende drank verkoop of verskaf word aan lede van 'n klub, genootskap of vereniging;

of 'n gedeelte van enige sodanige perseel, as 'n komiteekamer of vir 'n vergadering van kiesers ter bevordering of bewerkstelling van die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of in verband met reëlins wat deur 'n persoon of party met betrekking tot 'n verkiesing getref is, huur of gebruik nie.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige perseel of 'n gedeelte daarvan verhuur of vir gebruik beskikbaar stel nie, wetende dat dit die bedoeling is om dit aldus te gebruik.

(3) Enige ooreenkoms wat strydig met subregulasie (1) of (2) gesluit is, is van nul en gener waarde.

(4) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalinge van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Gevolge vir kandidaat

61. As daar by 'n verhoor bewys word dat 'n korrupte bedrywigheid of 'n onwettige bedrywigheid in verband met die verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad deur of met die kennis en instemming of goedkeuring van enige kandidaat by daardie verkiesing begaan is, is die verkiesing van daardie kandidaat nietig en bestaan daar 'n toevallige vakature.

Ontruiming van setels deur lede van die Gemeenskapsraad

62. Die setel van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad raak vakant—

(a) by die afsterwe van sodanige lid;

(b) by ontvangs deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad van 'n kennisgewing van bedanking onder die handtekening van sodanige lid;

(c) should such member fail to attend three consecutive general meetings of the Community Council without its special leave;

(d) should such member withdraw from any meeting of the Community Council without the permission of the Chairman;

(e) in the event of such member becoming subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in regulation 12.

Filling of casual vacancies

63. Should the seat of a member become vacant in terms of regulation 61 or 62, the vacancy shall, unless the term of the Community Council expires before such vacancy can be filled, within six months of its occurring, by an election which shall be held in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

CHAPTER 6

THE CONVENING OF, THE PROCEDURE AT AND THE CONDUCT OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

First general meeting of Community Council

64. The first general meeting of the Community Council shall be convened by the Chief Director on a date, which date shall be within 14 days after the first general election, and at a time and in the manner decided upon by him.

Election of Chairman

65. Immediately after all the members present at the first general meeting of the Community Council and thereafter at the general meeting held in October of each year, have taken their seats the Council shall proceed to the election of the Chairman from the ranks of members of the Council in the manner prescribed in regulation 66.

Manner of election of Chairman

66. (1) A member having first ascertained that the person whom he wishes to propose as Chairman and who is then present, is willing to serve if elected, may propose such person as Chairman and such proposal shall lapse if not seconded.

(2) There shall be no limit to the number of candidates who may be proposed and seconded under subregulation (1), but no member who has already proposed or seconded a candidate shall propose or second any other candidate and no member shall propose or second his own candidature.

(3) The names of the persons duly nominated shall be announced by the person presiding at the relevant meeting of the Community Council (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as the presiding officer) and no debate shall be allowed at the election.

(4) If more than one member be proposed as Chairman, a secret ballot shall be held at which—

(a) the presiding officer shall hand each member present a ballot paper with the names of all the candidates thereon and with an official mark on the reverse side thereof;

(b) every member shall signify the candidate for whom he desires to vote by placing a cross opposite the name of such candidate;

(c) the presiding officer shall call the names of all the members and each member shall, when his name is called, drop his ballot paper into a ballot box;

(d) when all members who wish to vote have done so the presiding officer shall, in the presence of the Community Council, examine the ballot papers with the assistance of such members as the Community Council may decide upon and declare the result of the ballot.

(c) indien sodanige lid versuim om drie opeenvolgende algemene vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad by te woon sonder die spesiale toestemming daarvan;

(d) indien sodanige lid hom onttrek aan enige vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad sonder die toestemming van die Voorsitter;

(e) indien sodanige lid onderhewig raak aan enige van die diskwalifikasies in regulasie 12 genoem.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

63. Indien die setel van 'n lid ingevolge regulasie 61 of 62 vakant raak, moet die vakature, tensy die termyn van die Gemeenskapsraad verstryk voordat sodanige vakature gevul kan word, binne ses maande nadat dit ontstaan het, gevul word deur 'n verkiesing wat ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies gehou word.

HOOFSTUK 6

DIE BYEENROEPING VAN, DIE PROSEDURE OP EN DIE HOU VAN VERGADERINGS VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSRAAD EN KOMITEES

Eerste algemene vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad

64. Die Hoofdirekteur roep die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeen op 'n datum, wat binne 14 dae na die eerste algemene verkiesing moet wees, en op 'n tyd en wyse soos deur hom bepaal.

Verkiesing van Voorsitter

65. Onmiddellik nadat al die lede wat op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad en daarna op die algemene vergadering gehou in Oktober van elke jaar, hul sitplekke ingeneem het, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiesing van die Voorsitter uit die geledere van die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad op die wyse in regulasie 66 voorgeskryf.

Wyse waarop Voorsitter verkies word

66. (1) 'n Lid wat vooraf vasgestel het dat die persoon wat hy as Voorsitter wil voorstel en wat dan teenwoordig is, gewillig is om te dien as hy verkies word, kan sodanige persoon as Voorsitter voorstel en indien sodanige voorstel nie gesekondeer word nie, verval dit.

(2) Daar is geen beperking op die getal kandidate wat kragtens subregulasie (1) voorgestel en gesekondeer kan word nie, maar geen lid wat reeds 'n kandidaat voorgestel of gesekondeer het, mag 'n ander kandidaat voorstel of sekondeer nie en geen lid mag sy eie kandidatuur voorstel of sekondeer nie.

(3) Die name van die behoorlik genomineerde persone moet deur die persoon wat by die betrokke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsit (hierna in hierdie regulasie die voorsittende beampte genoem) aangekondig word op die sitting waartydens die verkiesing moet plaasvind, en geen debat word by die verkiesing toegelaat nie.

(4) Indien meer as een lid as Voorsitter voorgestel word, word 'n geheime stemming gehou waarby—

(a) die voorsittende beampte aan elke lid teenwoordig 'n stembriefie met die name van al die kandidate daarop en met 'n amptelike merk op die keersy daarvan uitreik;

(b) elke lid die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aandui deur 'n kruis teenoor die naam van sodanige kandidaat te plaas;

(c) die voorsittende beampte die name van al die lede uitroep en elke lid, wanneer sy naam uitgeroep word, sy stembriefie in 'n stembus laat val;

(d) sodra alle lede wat wil stem dit gedoen het, die voorsittende beampte met die hulp van sodanige lede as wat die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal, die stembriefies in teenwoordigheid van die Gemeenskapsraad ondersoek en die uitslag van die stemming bekend maak.

(5) The successful candidate shall be the candidate who obtains the greater or the greatest number of votes cast.

(6) In the event of the number of votes being found to be equal for the candidates who obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes, the presiding officer shall by lot determine the successful candidate.

(7) A member who arrives after the names of the members have been called shall not be entitled to vote.

(8) If only one member is proposed and seconded as Chairman he shall be declared elected.

Manner of election of Deputy Chairman

67. Immediately after the Chairman has been elected, the Community Council shall proceed to the election of a Deputy Chairman and the provisions of regulation 66 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the election of a Deputy Chairman: Provided that any reference in regulation 66 to the presiding officer shall be construed as being a reference to the Chairman.

Period of office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman

68. Subject to the provisions of regulation 69, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman shall hold office until their successors be elected at the general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

Vacation of office by Chairman or Deputy Chairman

69. (1) The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman shall vacate his office—

(a) if his seat as a member of the Community Council becomes vacant or is deemed to have been vacated in terms of the provisions of these Regulations;

(b) if he resigns his office as Chairman or Deputy Chairman by notice, in writing, to the Secretary of the Community Council or makes an announcement to that effect at a meeting of the Community Council.

(2) If the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman vacates his seat otherwise than in pursuance of his resignation announced at a meeting of the Community Council, the Secretary of the Community Council shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Community Council inform it accordingly.

Filling of casual vacancies

70. A casual vacancy in the office of Chairman or of Deputy Chairman shall, if the Community Council is holding a meeting when the vacancy occurs, be filled by the election at that meeting of an incumbent to the office concerned in the manner provided in these Regulations and if the Community Council is then not holding a meeting such election shall take place at its next meeting.

Meetings of the Community Council

71. (1) Every meeting of the Community Council shall be held at the seat of the Council which shall be situated within the area for which the Community Council has been established: Provided that the Minister may direct that any such meeting be held at a place situated outside such area.

(2) The Community Council shall hold one general meeting each month.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the Community Council shall at each general meeting thereof, whether or not there is a quorum at such meeting, decide the date and time of the next general meeting.

(4) Subject to the provisions of regulation 64, the Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than seven days prior to a general meeting of the

(5) Die suksesvolle kandidaat is die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme uitgebring, verkry.

(6) Ingeval daar bevind word dat daar ewe veel stemme uitgebring is op die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die voorsittende beampte die suksesvolle kandidaat by loting.

(7) 'n Lid wat opdaag nadat die lede se name uitgeroep is, is nie geregtig om te stem nie.

(8) Indien slegs een lid as Voorsitter voorgestel en gesecondeer word, word hy verkose verklaar.

Wyse waarop Ondervoorsitter verkies word

67. Onmiddellik nadat die Voorsitter verkies is, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiesing van 'n Ondervoorsitter en is die bepalings van regulasie 66 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing by die verkiesing van 'n Ondervoorsitter: Met dien verstande dat 'n verwysing in regulasie 66 na die voorsittende beampte uitgêlê word as 'n verwysing na die Voorsitter.

Ampstermyn van Voorsitter en Ondervoorsitter

68. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 69, beklee die Voorsitter en die Ondervoorsitter hulle amp totdat hul opvolgers gedurende die algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, verkies word.

Ontruiming van amp deur Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter

69. (1) Die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter ontruim sy amp—

(a) indien sy setel as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad vakant raak of geag word ontruim te gewees het ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies;

(b) indien hy uit sy amp as Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter bedank by skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n aankondiging tot dien effekte op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad doen.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter sy setel ontruim anders as deur die aankondiging van sy bedanking op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad, verwittig die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad gedurende die eerste daaropvolgende vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad die Gemeenskapsraad dienoreenkomstig.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

70. 'n Toevallige vakature in die amp van Voorsitter of van Ondervoorsitter moet, indien die Gemeenskapsraad in sitting is wanneer die vakature ontstaan, gevul word deur die verkiesing tydens sodanige sitting van 'n bekleër vir die betrokke amp op die wyse in hierdie Regulasies bepaal, en indien die Gemeenskapsraad nie dan in sitting is nie, moet sodanige verkiesing op die daaropvolgende vergadering plaasvind.

Vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad

71. (1) Elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou by die setel van die Gemeenskapsraad wat binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, geleë moet wees: Met dien verstande dat die Minister kan gelas dat enige sodanige vergadering gehou moet word op 'n plek geleë buite sodanige gebied.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad hou een algemene vergadering elke maand.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 78, bepaal die Gemeenskapsraad by elke algemene vergadering daarvan, of daar 'n kworum by sodanige vergadering is aldan nie, die datum en tyd van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(4) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 64, stel die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad die lede, die Hoofdirekteur en die Bantoesakekommissaris minstens sewe dae

Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such general meeting.

Special meeting of the Community Council

72. (1) The Chairman may at any time convene a special meeting of the Community Council and only such business as the Chairman may lay before it or approve shall be transacted.

(2) The Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than 72 hours prior to a special meeting of the Community Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such special meeting.

Meetings of Community Council open to public and press

73. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), all meetings of the Community Council shall be open to the public and the press.

(2) If the Community Council is of the opinion that any matter can more conveniently or advantageously be dealt with in the absence of members of the public and the press, it may, subject to the provisions of section 3 (6) of the Act, exclude the public and the press from such meeting while such matter is dealt with.

Chairman to preside at meetings of Community Council

74. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Community Council or if both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are unable through absence or other cause to preside at a meeting, the members present shall, with the Secretary of the Community Council, who shall not be entitled to vote, as presiding officer, nominate one of the members present to preside at such meeting: Provided that the Chairman of the Board or a member of the Board designated by him shall preside at the first general meeting of the Community Council until a Chairman is elected.

Attendance register

75. Every member attending a meeting of the Community Council shall sign the attendance register kept for this purpose.

Order of business

76. The business of each meeting of the Community Council shall, in accordance with the need thereof, be transacted in the following order:

- (a) Notice convening the meeting;
- (b) obituaries and ceremonial speeches;
- (c) applications for leave of absence;
- (d) official announcements;
- (e) unopposed motions of the Chairman;
- (f) minutes of previous meeting;
- (g) reports of committees;
- (h) questions of which notice has been given;
- (i) motions held over from previous meetings;
- (j) petitions;
- (k) new motions;
- (l) other matters.

Business to be transacted at meeting of Community Council

77. No business other than that included in the agenda embodied in the notice convening a meeting shall be transacted at such meeting of the Community Council: Provided that at such meeting, and with the approval of the Chairman, matters of urgency may be raised and submitted to the Council.

voor 'n algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige algemene vergadering.

Spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad

72. (1) Die Voorsitter kan te eniger tyd 'n spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeenroep en slegs die sake wat die Voorsitter voorlê of goedkeur, word behandel.

(2) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad stel die lede, die Hoofdirekteur en die Bantoesakekommissaris minstens 72 uur voor 'n spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige spesiale vergadering.

Vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad vir publiek en pers toeganklik

73. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasie (2), is alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad vir die publiek en pers toeganklik.

(2) Indien die Gemeenskapsraad van mening is dat 'n aangeleentheid geriefliker of voordeliger in die afwesigheid van lede van die publiek en die pers behandel kan word, kan hy, behoudens die bepalinge van artikel 3 (6) van die Wet, die publiek en die pers van sodanige vergaderings uitsluit terwyl sodanige aangeleentheid behandel word.

Voorsitter sit voor by vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

74. Die Voorsitter of, in sy afwesigheid, die Ondervoorsitter, sit voor op alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad of, as sowel die Voorsitter as die Ondervoorsitter weens afwesigheid of om 'n ander rede nie op 'n vergadering kan voorsit nie, benoem die aanwesige lede onder die voorsitterskap van die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad, wat nie geregtig is om te stem nie, een van die aanwesige lede om op sodanige vergadering voor te sit: Met dien verstande dat die Voorsitter van die Raad of 'n lid van die Raad deur hom aangewys op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsit totdat 'n Voorsitter verkies is.

Bywoningsregister

75. Elke lid wat 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad bywoon, teken sy naam in die bywoningsregister wat vir dié doel gehou word.

Volgorde van werksaamhede

76. Die werksaamhede van elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad word na gelang daarvan of dit nodig is, in die volgende volgorde verrig:

- (a) Beskrywingsbrief;
- (b) sterflys en seremoniële toesprake;
- (c) aansoeke om afwesigheidsverlof;
- (d) amptelike aankondigings;
- (e) onbestrede mosies van die Voorsitter;
- (f) notule van vorige vergadering;
- (g) verslae van komitees;
- (h) vrae waarvan kennis gegee is;
- (i) mosies wat sedert vorige vergaderings oorstaan;
- (j) versoekskrifte;
- (k) nuwe mosies;
- (l) ander aangeleenthede.

Werksaamhede wat by vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad behandel word

77. Geen saak wat nie in die sakelys in die beskrywingsbrief vermeld is nie, word op daardie vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad behandel nie: Met dien verstande dat, met die toestemming van die Voorsitter, dringende sake op sodanige vergadering geopper en aan die Gemeenskapsraad voorgelê kan word.

Chairman may reject certain motions, questions or petitions

83. (1) The Chairman may reject any motion, question or petition which in his opinion will lead to the discussion of a matter already included in the agenda or which does not concern the area for which the Community Council has been established or over which the Council has no jurisdiction or which is not clear and he shall reject any motion or petition which, if it were to be moved or accepted, as the case may be, would be against the law.

(2) If the Chairman so rejects any motion, question or petition he shall inform the Community Council of his decision and shall not call upon the member concerned to move such motion, pose such question or present such petition, as the case may be.

Motion to rescind a resolution passed during the previous three months

84. No motion to rescind a resolution passed by the Community Council during the previous three months or having the same effect as one that has been rejected by the Community Council during the previous three months shall be placed on the agenda unless the notice of such motion is signed by at least three members in addition to the member who wishes to move such motion and after the Community Council has dealt with such motion no member may move a similar motion within six months thereafter.

Procedure on moving a motion

85. (1) When motions come up for discussion, the Chairman shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 83, read out the numbers and names of the movers of all the motions appearing on the agenda and he shall ascertain which motions are unopposed and such unopposed motions shall immediately be carried.

(2) Immediately after such unopposed motions have been carried the Chairman shall, in the order in which the remaining motions appear on the agenda, call upon the members concerned to move such motions.

(3) A member called upon by the Chairman to move a motion shall rise in his place and after making such remarks as he may wish he shall move the motion.

(4) If a member is not present to move a motion when called upon to do so by the Chairman, and he has not authorised any other member to do so on his behalf, the motion shall lapse.

(5) Every motion moved shall require seconding and if a motion is not seconded it shall lapse.

(6) When a motion has been moved and seconded, the Chairman shall read it or cause it to be read after which debate may take place on such motion and may continue, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, for as long as any member who is entitled to speak wishes to speak.

(7) When no more members wish or are entitled to speak the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

(8) When an amendment or amendments have been proposed to a motion the Chairman shall first put the amendments and after all amendments have been disposed of, again read and put the original motion or if it has been amended the motion as amended, so as to enable the members of the Community Council to be fully acquainted with the terms thereof.

(9) The order in which amendments shall be put shall be in the discretion of the Chairman.

(10) No member may speak on a motion or amendment after it has been fully put by the Chairman.

Voorsitter kan sekere mosies, vrae of versoekskrifte verwerp

83. (1) Die Voorsitter kan 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif verwerp wat na sy mening tot die bespreking sou lei van 'n saak wat reeds in die sakelys vervat is of wat nie op die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is betrekking het nie of waaroor die Gemeenskapsraad nie regsbevoegdheid het nie of wat nie duidelik is nie, en hy verwerp 'n mosie of versoekskrif wat, as dit voorgestel of aangeneem word, na gelang van die geval, strydig sal wees met die wet.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif aldus verwerp, stel hy die Gemeenskapsraad in kennis van sy beslissing en hy versoek nie die betrokke lid om sodanige mosie in te dien, sodanige vraag te stel of sodanige versoekskrif in te dien nie, na gelang van die geval.

Mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit geneem binne voorafgaande drie maande

84. Geen mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit wat gedurende die voorafgaande drie maande geneem is of 'n mosie van dieselfde strekking as een wat binne die voorafgaande drie maande deur die Gemeenskapsraad verwerp is, word op die sakelys geplaas nie, tensy die kennisgewing van die mosie deur minstens drie lede, benewens die voorsteller van die mosie, onderteken is, en nadat die Gemeenskapsraad sodanige mosie afgehandel het, mag geen lid weer 'n soortgelyke mosie binne ses maande daarna indien nie.

Prosedure by die indiening van 'n mosie

85. (1) Wanneer mosies aan die orde kom, lees die Voorsitter, behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 83, die nommers en die name uit van die voorstellers van al die mosies wat op die sakelys verskyn, en hy stel vas watter mosies onbestrede is, en sodanige onbestrede mosies word dadelik aangeneem.

(2) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige onbestrede mosies aangeneem is, versoek die Voorsitter die betrokke lede, beurtelings in die volgorde waarin die oorblywende mosies op die sakelys verskyn, om sodanige mosies in te dien.

(3) 'n Lid wat deur die Voorsitter versoek word om 'n mosie in te dien, staan in sy plek op en na enige opmerkings wat hy wens te maak, dien hy die mosie in.

(4) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is nie om sy mosie in te dien wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom in te dien nie, vervel die mosie.

(5) Elke mosie ingedien moet gesekondeer word, en as 'n mosie nie gesekondeer word nie, vervel dit.

(6) Wanneer 'n mosie ingedien is en gesekondeer is, lees die Voorsitter dit uit, of laat dit uitlees, waarna sodanige mosie gedebatteer kan word en die debat kan behoudens die bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies, so lank aanhou as wat enige lid wat die reg het om te praat, nog wil praat.

(7) Wanneer daar nie meer lede is wat wens, of geregtig is, om te praat nie, stel die Voorsitter die mosie aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

(8) Wanneer 'n amendement of amendemente op 'n mosie voorgestel is, stel die Voorsitter eers die amendemente en na al die amendemente afgehandel is, lees en stel hy weer die oorspronklike mosie of, indien dit gewysig is, die mosie, soos gewysig, ten einde die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad ten volle vertrouwd te maak met die bepalinge daarvan.

(9) Die volgorde waarin amendemente gestel word, is volgens die diskresie van die Voorsitter.

(10) Geen lid mag oor 'n mosie of 'n amendement praat nadat dit ten volle deur die Voorsitter gestel is nie.

Quorum

78. Any number of members exceeding half the number of members of the Community Council shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

79. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of the Council is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, request the Chairman to convene a further meeting within 10 days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the members present shall form a quorum and if the Chairman complies with such request the provisions of regulation 71 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of the Council a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and 10 minutes elapse after the attention of the Chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be decided by the Chairman.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

Adjournment of meeting

80. If for any reason whatsoever, the business to be transacted at any meeting of the Community Council cannot be completed at such meeting, the Chairman may adjourn such meeting to a date and time to be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the members.

Questions

81. A member may ask a question at any meeting of the Community Council—

(a) in connection with any matter arising out of or having a bearing on an item in the report of a committee during the discussion of such report;

(b) regarding the exercise of any of the Council's powers or performance of any of its duties or conditions within the area for which the Community Council has been established.

Notice of question, motion or petition to be given

82. (1) Notice of any question, referred to in regulation 81 (b), motion (excluding any unopposed motion of the Chairman) or petition which a member wishes to pose, move or present, as the case may be, at or to any general meeting of the Community Council shall be in writing and signed by such member and shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Community Council who shall, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) and regulation 84, place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(2) If any such question, motion or petition is received by the Secretary of the Community Council at least 10 days before the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council he shall place it on the agenda for such meeting or otherwise he shall place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(3) If a member is not present to pose his question or present his petition when he is called upon to do so by the Chairman, and he has not authorised any other member to do so on his behalf, the question or petition shall lapse.

Kworum

78. Enige getal lede wat meer as die helfte van die getal lede van die Gemeenskapstaad is, vorm 'n kworum.

Prosedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig nie

79. (1) Indien daar na afloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapstaad moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat hyeenkom, maar die aanwesige lede kan deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing, te eniger tyd na die verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die Voorsitter versoek om 'n verdere vergadering binne 10 dae te belê, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 78, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit en indien die Voorsitter aan so 'n versoek voldoen, is die bepalings van regulasie 71 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapstaad bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut hyeengekom het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstryk nadat die Voorsitter se aandag op die gebrek aan 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verdaag tot 'n tyd deur die Voorsitter bepaal.

(3) As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n stemming, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, is die stemming ongeldig.

Verdagting van vergadering

80. Indien, om watter rede ook al, die sake wat by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapstaad behandel staan te word, nie by sodanige vergadering afgehandel kan word nie, kan die Voorsitter sodanige vergadering verdaag tot 'n datum en tyd wat die Voorsitter in oorleg met die lede bepaal.

Vrae

81. 'n Lid kan op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapstaad 'n vraag stel—

(a) oor 'n saak wat voortspruit uit of in verband staan met 'n item van die verslag van 'n komitee tydens die bespreking van sodanige verslag;

(b) betreffende die uitoefening van enige van die Gemeenskapstaad se bevoëdhede, die uitvoering van enige van sy pligte, of toestande binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapstaad ingestel is.

Wyse waarop kennisgewing van vraag, mosie of versoekskrif geskied

82. (1) Kennis van 'n vraag in regulasie 81 (b) bedoel, 'n mosie (uitgesonderd 'n onbestrede mosie van die Voorsitter) of versoekskrif wat 'n lid wil stel of indien, na gelang van die geval, op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapstaad moet skriftelik wees en deur sodanige lid onderteken wees en word aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapstaad gestuur, en behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2) en regulasie 84 plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(2) Indien sodanige vraag, mosie of versoekskrif deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapstaad minstens 10 dae voor die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapstaad ontvang is, plaas hy dit op die sakelys vir sodanige vergadering, of anders plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(3) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is om sy vraag te stel of sy versoekskrif in te dien nie wanneer hy deur die voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom te stel of in te dien nie, verval die vraag of versoekskrif.

Amendments to motions

86. (1) A member who has risen to speak on a motion may propose an amendment to such motion.

(2) Such amendment shall require seconding.

(3) An amendment may take one of the following forms:

- (a) To leave out one or more words of the motion;
- (b) to insert one or more words in the motion;
- (c) to add one or more words at the end of the motion;
- (d) to substitute certain other words for certain words contained in the motion.

(4) Members may propose more than one amendment to a motion but a proposal to further amend a proposed amendment shall be out of order.

(5) Debate may take place on any amendment to a motion.

Postponement of motions

87. (1) Any member may move that a motion be postponed or referred to a committee of the Community Council for consideration.

(2) Such motion shall be seconded.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 97 (2), the mover of such motion shall speak for not more than five minutes and the seconder shall not be permitted to speak beyond formally seconding it.

(4) Immediately after such motion has been seconded the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

Withdrawal of motions and amendments

88. A motion or an amendment proposed to such motion may be withdrawn at the request of the mover thereof by leave of the Community Council at any time before the question has been fully put.

Moving reports at meetings of Community Council

89. (1) All recommendations of any committee shall be reported to the Council and the chairman of the committee concerned or in his absence a member of the committee called upon by the Chairman of the Council, shall introduce the report by moving that the report of the committee concerned be received.

(2) The Council having agreed to receive the report, the Chairman of the Community Council shall thereupon put the recommendations contained in the various items *seriatim*, unless for good cause he sees fit to vary their order. If the majority of the members of the Council present agree with any recommendation it shall forthwith become a resolution of the Council.

Item to be referred back for further consideration

90. (1) When the report of any committee has been received by the Council and a recommendation in that report is before the Council, any member may move that the item be referred back to such committee for further consideration.

(2) If such motion is carried, the debate on the recommendation shall end forthwith.

Chairman to maintain order

91. Order shall be maintained in the Community Council by the Chairman whose decision on a point of order shall not be open to appeal and shall not be reviewed by the Community Council.

Members to sit down when Chairman rises

92. When the Chairman rises during a meeting of the Community Council every member shall sit down and members shall be silent so that the Chairman may be heard without interruption.

Amendement op mosies

86. (1) 'n Lid wat opgestaan het om 'n mosie te bespreek, kan 'n amendement op die mosie voorstel.

(2) Sodanige amendement moet gesekondeer word.

(3) 'n Amendement kan een van die volgende vorme aanneem:

- (a) Om een of meer van die woorde van die mosie weg te laat;
- (b) om een of meer woorde in die mosie in te voeg;
- (c) om een of meer woorde aan die einde van die mosie by te voeg;
- (d) om sekere woorde van die mosie deur sekere ander woorde te vervang.

(4) Lede kan meer as een amendement op 'n mosie voorstel, maar 'n voorstel vir die verdere wysiging van 'n voorgestelde amendement is buite die orde.

(5) 'n Amendement op 'n mosie kan gedebateer word.

Uitstel van mosies

87. (1) 'n Lid kan voorstel dat 'n mosie uitgestel of na 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad verwys word vir oorweging.

(2) Sodanige voorstel moet gesekondeer word.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 97 (2), kan die indiener van sodanige voorstel hoogstens vyf minute lank praat en die sekondant word nie toegelaat om te praat nie buiten om dit formeel te sekondeer.

(4) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige voorstel gesekondeer is, stel die Voorsitter die voorstel aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

Terugtrekking van mosies en amendemente

88. 'n Mosie of 'n voorgestelde amendement van sodanige mosie kan te eniger tyd voordat die mosie ten volle gestel is, teruggetrek word op versoek van die voorsteller daarvan met die verlof van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Indiening van verslae op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

89. (1) Verslag oor alle aanbevelings van 'n komitee word aan die Gemeenskapsraad gedoen en die voorsitter van die betrokke komitee, of in sy afwesigheid 'n lid van die komitee deur die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad aangesê, dien die verslag in deur voor te stel dat die verslag van die betrokke komitee in ontvangs geneem word.

(2) Nadat die Gemeenskapsraad besluit het om die verslag in ontvangs te neem, stel die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad die aanbevelings vervat in die verskillende items *seriatim*, tensy hy goëddunk om hul volgorde te verander. Indien die meerderheid van die aanwesige lede van die Gemeenskapsraad 'n aanbeveling aanvaar, word dit onverwyld 'n besluit van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Item kan terugverwys word vir verdere oorweging

90. (1) Wanneer die verslag van 'n komitee deur die Gemeenskapsraad in ontvangs geneem is en 'n aanbeveling van sodanige verslag voor die Gemeenskapsraad dien, kan 'n lid voorstel dat die item na sodanige komitee terugverwys word vir verdere oorweging.

(2) As sodanige voorstel aangeneem word, eindig die debat oor die aanbeveling onverwyld.

Voorsitter handhaaf orde

91. Orde word in die Gemeenskapsraad deur die Voorsitter gehandhaaf en sy beslissing oor 'n punt van orde is nie onderworpe aan appèl nie en word nie deur die Gemeenskapsraad hersien nie.

Lede moet sit wanneer Voorsitter opstaan

92. Wanneer die Voorsitter gedurende 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad opstaan, sit elke lid en lede bly stil sodat die Voorsitter ongestoord gehoor kan word.

Members to speak standing

93. A member shall speak standing and shall address his observations to the Chair.

Chairman to select speaker

94. If two or more members rise at the same time to speak the Chairman shall select one member and call on him to speak.

Members not speaking to be seated

95. When a member has finished speaking he shall resume his seat and any other member wishing to speak shall rise.

Matters on which members may speak

96. A member may address the Community Council on the question before the Council or upon any amendment proposed thereto, or upon a question or amendment to be proposed by himself, or upon a point of order arising out of debate, but not otherwise and no discussion or debate shall be permitted which will anticipate any matter on the agenda.

Speaking on questions at meetings of Community Council

97. (1) No member shall address the Community Council more than once on the question before the Community Council except in explanation, such explanation being allowed only in case a material part of his speech has been misquoted or misunderstood, and he shall not introduce any new matter and no debate shall be allowed on such explanation.

(2) No member may, without the approval of the Community Council, exceed 10 minutes in speaking on any question.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the member who introduced the question may reply and such member having so replied, the debate shall be closed and the question put to the vote.

Form of address

98. During proceedings at a meeting of the Community Council members shall refer to one another as "the honourable member" (stating the member's name).

Conduct of members during meetings

99. During a meeting of the Community Council a member shall—

(a) enter or leave the Chamber with decorum;

(b) in the case of a male, be bare-headed while in the Chamber and bow to the Chair when entering or leaving the Chamber or passing to or from his place;

(c) not pass between the Chair and any member speaking;

(d) not address the Chairman by name or any other title save as "Mr Chairman";

(e) not cross the floor of the Chamber unnecessarily;

(f) when crossing from one side of the Chamber to the other, pause in the centre and bow to the Chair;

(g) not read newspapers, books, letter or other documents except such matter therein as may be directly connected with the business then under consideration;

(h) while a member is speaking be silent and not make unseemly interruptions;

(i) when called to order by the Chairman immediately resume his seat; and

(j) when the Community Council adjourns keep his place until the Chairman has left the Chair.

Speeches to be relevant

100. A member shall restrict his observations to the subject under discussion and shall not introduce matters irrelevant to that subject.

Lede praat staande

93. Elke lid staan as hy praat en rig sy opmerkings tot die Stoel.

Voorsitter kies spreker

94. Indien twee of meer lede gelyk opstaan om te praat, kies die Voorsitter een lid en versoek hom om te praat.

'n Lid wat nie praat nie, moet sit

95. 'n Lid wat klaar gepraat het, moet sit en enige ander lid wat wil praat, moet opstaan.

Sake waaroor lede kan praat

96. 'n Lid kan oor die mosie voor die Gemeenskapsraad praat of oor amendemente daarop voorgestel, of oor 'n mosie of amendement wat hy self wil voorstel, of oor 'n punt van orde voortspruitende uit die debat, maar anders nie en geen bespreking of debat wat 'n saak wat op die sakelys voorkom, sal vooruitloop, word toegelaat nie.

Die praat oor onderwerpe op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

97. (1) Geen lid spreek die Gemeenskapsraad meer as een maal oor 'n mosie voor die Gemeenskapsraad toe nie, behalwe by wyse van verduideliking, welke verduideliking toegelaat word slegs ingeval 'n wesentlike deel van 'n lid se toespraak verkeerd aangehaal of misverstaan is en hy mag geen nuwe aangeleentheid behandel nie en oor sodanige verduideliking word geen debat toegelaat nie.

(2) Geen lid praat sonder die toestemming van die Gemeenskapsraad langer as 10 minute oor enige mosie nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepalinge van subregulasie (1), kan die lid wat 'n mosie ingedien het, repliek lewer en nadat sodanige lid sodanige repliek gelewer het, is die debat gesluit en word die mosie in stemming gebring.

Aanspreekvorm

98. Gedurende verrigtings by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad verwys lede na mekaar as "die agbare lid" (die naam van lid moet gemeld word).

Gedrag van lede tydens vergaderings

99. Gedurende vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad moet 'n lid—

(a) die Raadsaal met deorum binnekom of verlaat;

(b) in die geval van 'n man, blootshoof wees terwyl hy in die Raadsaal is en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak wanneer hy die Raadsaal binnekom of verlaat, of wanneer hy na of van sy sitplek gaan;

(c) nie tussen die Stoel en 'n lid wat aan die woord is, verbygaan nie;

(d) nie die Voorsitter by sy naam of enige ander titel as "Meneer die Voorsitter" aanspreek nie;

(e) nie onnodig oor die vloer van die Raadsaal stap nie;

(f) wanneer hy van een deel van die Raadsaal na 'n ander gaan, in die middel stilstaan en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak;

(g) nie nuusblaaie, boeke, briewe of ander dokumente lees nie, uitgesonderd sodanige stof daarin as wat regstreeks in verband staan met die aangeleentheid dan onder oorweging;

(h) stilbly terwyl 'n lid aan die woord is, en hom nie onnodig in die rede val nie;

(i) wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter tot orde geroep is, dadelik gaan sit; en

(j) wanneer die Gemeenskapsraad verdaag, in sy sitplek bly totdat die Voorsitter die Stoel verlaat het.

Toesprake moet ter sake wees

100. 'n Lid moet sy opmerkings oor die onderwerp in bespreking beperk, en mag geen sake wat nie op daardie onderwerp betrekking het nie, byhaal nie.

Irrelevance or repetition

101. The Chairman after having called the attention of the Community Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition of his own or some other member's arguments in debate, may order him to discontinue his speech and resume his seat.

When interruption may be made

102. A member shall not interrupt the speech of any other member except—

(a) by rising to a point of order, when the member speaking shall resume his seat and the member interrupting shall merely direct attention to the point which he wishes to bring to notice and submit it to the Chairman for decision; or

(b) to put a relevant question to the speaker with the consent of the Chairman.

Insulting language out of order

103. It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the Community Council.

Imputation of improper motives out of order

104. A member shall not impute improper motives to any other member.

Personal charges out of order

105. A member shall not make a personal charge in reference to any other member.

Offensive expressions about Community Council out of order

106. A member shall not use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceedings at meetings of the Community Council.

Alleged improper conduct

107. The personal conduct or any alleged improper motives of a member shall not be referred to except on a motion moved for that purpose.

Disorderly conduct of members

108. The Chairman shall order a member whose conduct is grossly disorderly or who fails to comply with an order made under regulation 101, to withdraw forthwith from the Chamber for the remainder of the meeting and should he fail to do so the Chairman may cause him to be ejected from the Chamber and take such reasonable steps as are necessary to ensure that such member does not return to the meeting.

Chairman's powers to adjourn or suspend meeting of Community Council

109. In the case of great disorder arising during a meeting of the Community Council the Chairman may adjourn or suspend the meeting for such reasonable period as he may determine.

Appointment of committees of Community Council

110. (1) Any committee of the Community Council shall be appointed by the Council at a meeting of the Council.

(2) The Community Council shall determine the terms of reference and the powers and duties of such committee at such meeting: Provided that it may from time to time at any meeting thereof amend such terms of reference and add to or withdraw any such powers and duties.

(3) Members of a committee to which the Community Council has assigned any of its powers and duties shall remain in office until the day before the day fixed for the holding of the next ensuing general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

Ontoepaslikheid of herhaling

101. Nadat die Voorsitter die aandag van die Gemeenskapsraad gevestig het op die gedrag van 'n lid wat volhou om aangeleenthede wat nie ter sake is nie te bespreek of om sy eie argumente of die van 'n ander lid in die debat tot vervelens toe te herhaal, kan hy die lid gelas om sy toespraak te staak en sy sitplek in te neem.

Wanneer lede in die rede geval mag word

102. Geen lid mag 'n ander lid wat aan die woord is, in die rede val nie, behalwe —

(a) wanneer hy op 'n punt van orde opstaan, en dan moet die lid wat aan die woord was, gaan sit, en die lid wat opgestaan het, moet slegs die punt noem waarop hy die aandag wil vestig en dit aan die Voorsitter voorle vir sy beslissing; of

(b) om 'n tersaaklike vraag aan die spreker te stel met die toestemming van die Voorsitter.

Beledigende taal buite die orde

103. Dit is buite die orde om aanstootlike en beledigende taal omtrent lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te gebruik.

Toeskrywing van onbehoorlike motiewe buite die orde

104. 'n Lid mag nie onbehoorlike motiewe aan 'n ander lid toeskryf nie.

Persoonlike aanvalle buite die orde

105. 'n Lid mag nie 'n persoonlike aanval ten opsigte van enige ander lid maak nie.

Aanstootlike uitdrukkings omtrent Gemeenskapsraad buite die orde

106. 'n Lid mag nie aanstootlike uitdrukkings oor die bestuur van verrigtings by vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad gebruik nie.

Beweerde onbehoorlike gedrag

107. Daar mag nie verwys word na die persoonlike gedrag of enige beweerde onbehoorlike motiewe van 'n lid nie, behalwe na 'n mosie vir daardie doel ingedien.

Wanordelike gedrag van lid

108. Die Voorsitter gelas 'n lid wie se gedrag uiters wanordelik is of wat versuim om te voldoen aan 'n opdrag gegee kragtens regulasie 101, om die Raadsaal onverwyld vir die res van die vergadering te verlaat en as hy versuim om dit te doen, kan die Voorsitter hom uit die Raadsaal laat verwyder en sodanige redelike stappe doen as wat nodig is om te verseker dat sodanige lid nie na die vergadering terugkeer nie.

Voorsitter se bevoegdhede om vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad te verdaag of op te skort

109. Ingeval groot wanordelike gedurende 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad ontstaan, kan die Voorsitter die vergadering verdaag of opskort vir 'n redelike tydperk deur hom bepaal.

Aanstelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

110. (1) 'n Komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word aangestel op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal die opdragte aan en die bevoegdhede en pligte van sodanige komitee op sodanige vergadering: Met dien verstande dat dit van tyd tot tyd op 'n vergadering daarvan sodanige opdragte kan wysig en tot sodanige bevoegdhede en pligte byvoeg of enige sodanige bevoegdhede en pligte intrek.

(3) Lede van 'n komitee waaraan die Gemeenskapsraad enige van sy bevoegdhede en pligte opgedra het, bekleed hul ampte tot die dag wat bepaal is vir die hou van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, voorafgaan.

Constitution of committees of Community Council

111. A committee shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members of the Community Council.

Chairman of committee

112. The Community Council shall appoint the Chairman of every committee: Provided that if such Chairman is unable to be present at any meeting of such committee the committee shall, from their own ranks, elect another chairman whose tenure of office shall be for the day of his selection.

Meetings of committees of Community Council

113. (1) A committee shall meet on the date and at the time determined by the Chairman thereof in consultation with the members thereof.

(2) The meetings of any committee shall be held in private unless the committee otherwise orders: Provided that this provision shall not be so interpreted as to exclude officials or witnesses necessarily associated with the business of such committee.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2), members of the Community Council who are not members of a particular committee thereof may be present at any meeting of such committee and take part in the discussion, but shall not have the power to vote.

Quorum

114. Any number of members exceeding half the number of the members of any committee shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

115. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of any committee is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members of the committee present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, request the Chairman to convene a further meeting within seven days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 114, the members present shall form a quorum.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of a committee a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and 10 minutes elapse after the attention of the Chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the members thereof present.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

How question before Community Council or committee is to be decided

116. All questions before the Community Council or any committee of the Community Council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Mode of putting question for decision

117. When the Chairman or chairman of a committee, as the case may be, puts a question for decision, he shall do so by saying: "All agreed?" and if any member says "No" he shall order that a ballot be taken by show of hands and shall then total the number of votes cast for and against the question and declare the number to the Council or committee, as the case may be.

Samestelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

111. 'n Komitee bestaan uit minstens drie en hoogstens sewe lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Voorsitter van komitee

112. Die Gemeenskapsraad stel die Voorsitter van elke komitee aan: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige Voorsitter nie in staat is om teenwoordig te wees op 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee nie, verkies die komitee uit eie geledere 'n ander Voorsitter wie se ampstermyn die dag van sy verkiesing is.

Vergaderings van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

113. (1) 'n Komitee sit op die datum en tyd deur die Voorsitter daarvan bepaal in oorleg met die lede daarvan.

(2) Die vergaderings van 'n komitee is privaat, tensy die komitee anders gelas: Met dien verstande dat hierdie bepaling nie uitgelê word as sou dit beamptes of getuies wat noodsaaklikerwys geassosieer is met die werksaamhede van sodanige komitee uitsluit nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepalinge van subregulasie (2), kan lede van die Gemeenskapsraad wat nie lede is van 'n besondere komitee daarvan nie, teenwoordig wees by 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee en aan die bespreking deelneem, maar hulle het nie die reg om te stem nie.

Kworum

114. Enige getal lede wat meer as die helfte van die getal lede van 'n komitee is, vorm 'n kworum.

Prosedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig is nie

115. (1) Indien daar na verloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van 'n komitee moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede van die komitee dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanwesige lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing te eniger tyd na verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die Voorsitter versoek om 'n verdere vergadering binne sewe dae te belê, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepalinge van regulasie 114, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van 'n komitee bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut byeengekóm het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstryk nadat die Voorsitter se aandag op die gebrek aan 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verdaag tot 'n tyd deur die Voorsitter in oorleg met die aanwesige lede daarvan bepaal.

(3) As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n stemming, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, is die stemming ongeldig.

Hoe mosie voor Gemeenskapsraad of komitee beslis word

116. Alle mosies voor die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word beslis deur 'n meerderheid van stemme van die aanwesige lede en by 'n staking van stemme het die Voorsitter van die vergadering 'n tweede of beslissende stem.

Wyse waarop mosie vir beslissing voorgelê word

117. Wanneer die Voorsitter of die Voorsitter van 'n komitee, na gelang van die geval, 'n mosie vir beslissing voorlê, doen hy dit deur te sê "stem almal saam?" en indien enige lid "Nee" sê, gelas hy 'n stemming deur die opsteek van hande en hy tel die getal stemme uitgebring vir en teen die mosie en daarna maak hy die getalle bekend aan die Gemeenskapsraad of komitee, na gelang van die geval.

Minutes of meetings

118. (1) The Secretary of the Community Council shall cause the minutes of the proceedings at any meeting of the Community Council and meetings of any committee of the Community Council to be recorded and there shall be noted in such minutes the names of every member and official present.

(2) Such minutes shall be confirmed at the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council or the next ensuing meeting of such committee and the Chairman or the chairman of the committee, as the case may be, shall thereafter sign them.

(3) If a copy of such minutes has been sent to each member at least two days prior to the meetings referred to in subregulation (2), such minutes shall be taken as read with a view to confirmation.

(4) No motion, proposal or discussion shall be allowed on the minutes, except as to their accuracy.

CHAPTER 7

GENERAL

Member to look after interests of ward he represents

119. In addition to any other duties imposed on a member of the Community Council, such member shall, on behalf of the ward he represents and within the area for which the Community Council has been established look after the interests of such ward and keep the residents of the ward concerned informed of, and advise such residents regarding, matters affecting the general interest of the persons residing in such ward or area.

Provisions as to members being interested in contracts with the Community Council

120. No member of the Community Council shall, either on his own behalf or on behalf of a partnership in which he is interested, be concerned in or interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement whatsoever made by or with the Community Council with the exception of the purchase and sale or hiring of sites, premises or buildings.

Member not to have financial interest in matter before meeting

121. A member of the Community Council shall, at any meeting of the Community Council or any committee thereof, not be present during the discussion of or the voting on any matter in which either he, his spouse, his partner, the partner of his spouse, his employer (except the State) or the employer (except the State) of his spouse has a direct or indirect financial interest.

Payment of members

122. There shall be payable to members of the Community Council such allowances as the Minister after consultation with the Community Council and the Board shall determine.

General penalty

123. Any person who is convicted of an offence in terms of these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R200 or, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Certain provisions applicable to persons referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act

124. The provisions of regulations 92 to 96 inclusive, and 98 to 106 inclusive, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any person referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act.

Notule van vergaderings

118. (1) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad laat die notule van die verrigtings van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad en vergaderings van 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad hou en die naam van elke lid en beampte aanwesig word in sodanige notule aangeteken.

(2) Sodanige notule word bekragtig by die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of die daaropvolgende vergadering van sodanige komitee en daarna onderteken die Voorsitter of die Voorsitter van die komitee, na gelang van die geval, die notule.

(3) Indien 'n afskrif van sodanige notule minstens twee dae voor die vergaderings in subregulasie (2) bedoel aan elke lid gestuur is, word aanvaar dat sodanige notules met die oog op bekragtiging gelees is.

(4) Geen mosie, voorstel of bespreking ten opsigte van die notule, behalwe wat die juistheid daarvan betref, word toegelaat nie.

HOOFSTUK 7

ALGEMEEN

Lid behartig belange van wyk wat hy verteenwoordig

119. Benewens enige ander pligte aan 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad opgedra, moet 'n lid namens die wyk wat hy verteenwoordig die belange van daardie wyk binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is behartig en die inwoners van die betrokke wyk ingelig hou van en adviseer oor aangeleenthede rakende die algemene belang van die persone wat in sodanige wyk of gebied woon.

Bepalings aangaande lede wat belang het by kontrakte met Gemeenskapsraad

120. Geen lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag of vir homself of namens 'n vennootskap waarin hy 'n belang het, betrokke wees by of 'n belang hê in enige transaksie, kontrak of reëling hoegenaamd aangegaan deur of met die Gemeenskapsraad, met uitsondering van die koop en verkoop of verhuur van persele of geboue.

Lid mag nie 'n geldelike belang in aangeleentheid voor vergadering hê nie

121. 'n Lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag nie by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee daarvan teenwoordig wees nie tydens die bespreking van of stemming oor enige aangeleentheid waarin hy, sy eggenote, sy vennoot, die vennoot van sy eggenote, sy werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) of die werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) van sy eggenote, regstreeks of onregstreeks 'n geldelike belang het.

Betaling van lede

122. Die toelae wat die Minister in oorleg met die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal, word aan die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad betaal.

Algemene strafbepaling

123. Iemand wat skuldig bevind word aan 'n misdryf ingevolge hierdie Regulasies is strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of, by wanbetaling, gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande.

Sekere bepalinge van toepassing op persone in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel

124. Die bepalinge van regulasies 92 tot en met 96 en 98 tot en met 106 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n persoon in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate (name
registered as voters in ward..... of candidate)
for election as a member of the
Community Council for ward.....

	Name (to be printed)	Identity document No.	Address	Signature
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Date..... Candidate's signature

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

* This is to certify that I have appointed.....
 (Identity document No.), of
 (address)
 * to be my agent to attend on my behalf at polling station,
 in ward,/the counting of votes on/during the
 period
 Address of candidate, Candidate,
 (Identity document No.)

 Date,

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

*Presiding Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

GEMEENSCHAPSRAAD

Ons, die ondergetekendes ,
wat in wyk as kiesers geregistreer is, nomineer
hierby (naam van kandidaat)
vir verkiesing as lid van die
Gemeenskapsraad in wyk

Naam (in drukskrif)	Identiteits- dokument- nommer	Adres	Handtekening
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Datum Kandidaat se handtekening

AANSTELLING VAN AGENT

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat ek
(identiteitsdokumentnommer), van
(adres)
aangestel het as agent om namens my teenwoordig te wees by stem-
buro in wyk
die tel van stemme op/gedurende die tydperk
Adres van kandidaat Kandidaat.....
..... (Identiteitsdokumentnommer.....)
.....
Datum

VERKLARING VAN GEHEIMHOUDING

*Verkiezingsbeambte

*Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

ANNEXURE D

FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER

Teenblad Counterfoil No.		Stem slegs vir een kandidaat Stem deur 'n X te maak in die vierkant teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie u wil stem
Gemeenskapsraads-verkiesing Community Council election		
Wyk Ward		Vote for one candidate only Record your vote by placing an X in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote
Datum Date		
Volnommer van kieser Senior No. of voter		

FORM OF BACK OF BALLOT PAPER

Amptelike merk
Official mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
Election of a member of the Community Council
vir die wyk
for the ward of
Datum
Date

ANNEXURE E

BALLOT PAPER RETURN

Election of a member of the
Community Council for ward held
on Polling station

Ballot papers received	Number	Ballot papers accounted for	Number
Ballot papers: Nos. to inclusive		Ballot papers in ballot box.	
		Unused ballot papers: Nos. to inclusive	
		Spoiled ballot papers ..	
		Tendered ballot papers	
Total number received		Total number accounted for	

I hereby certify that the above is a correct return of all the ballot papers supplied to me.

Dated this day
of 19.....
Place
Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE F

LABEL

Election of a member of the
Community Council for ward
Contents
Date of poll

*Presiding Officer
*Electoral Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

AANHANGSEL D

VORM VAN VOORKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIE

Teenblad Counterfoil No.		Stem slegs vir een kandidaat Stem deur 'n X te maak in die vierkant teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie u wil stem
Gemeenskapsraads-verkiesing Community Council election		
Wyk Ward		Vote for one candidate only Record your vote by placing an X in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote
Datum Date		
Volnommer van kieser Serial No. of voter		

VORM VAN AGTERKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIE

Amptelike merk
Official mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
Election of a member of the Community Council
vir die wyk
for the ward
Datum
Date

AANHANGSEL E

STEMBRIEFOPGAWE

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die
Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk
gehou op Stemburo

Stembriewe ontvang	Getal	Verantwoorde stembriewe	Getal
Stembriewe: No.'s.		Stembriewe in stembus	
tot en met		Ongebruikte stembriewe: No.'s.	
		tot en met	
		Bedorwe stembriewe ..	
		Aangebode stembriewe	
Totale getal ontvang		Totale getal verantwoord	

Ek verklaar hierby dat bostaande 'n juiste opgawe is van alle stembriewe aan my verskaf.

Gedateer op hede die dag
van 19.....
Plek
Voorsittende beampte

AANHANGSEL F

ETIKET

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die
Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk
Inhoud
Datum van stemming

*Voorsittende beampte
*Verkiesingsbeampte

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

3 MAR 25/11/77

336

1976

JOS GERSON

Why Soweto's power got 'no'

Soweto households would have had to pay at least R34,88 a month for electricity and appliances under the electrification proposals just turned down,

the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Cruywagen, said last night.

Questioned at an election meeting in Johannesburg North about the de-

cision to turn down a consortium's offer of a R59-million low-interest loan to finance the electrification, Mr Cruywagen said he trusted that after further investigation, the Government would be able to find money at an even lower rate of interest.

Payments.

- (2) (a) The exchange rate between o
(b) The effect of changes in the Balance of Trade.

LOAN

Mr Cruywagen said the loan would have to be guaranteed by the Government and after the West Rand Administration Board had paid back the consortium, the board would have had to repay the Government over a long term.

The only way of repaying the loan would have been to levy the consumers, he said. The network, would have cost R625 a house, using overhead wires and more than R900 a house using underground wires.

(Report by John Allen, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) Samuelson. Ch. 33
(2) Lipsey & Steiner. Ch. 39

TO FOLLOW:

LECTURE 4: THE SOUTH AFRICAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Sources: H. Houghton "The S.A. Economy" (and other sources).

LECTURES 5, 6 & 7: EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD MONETARY AND TRADING SYSTEM

Sources: Samuelson, Ch. 36
Lipsey & Steiner, Ch. 42

Soweto RDM electricity plan 'not abandoned'

24/11/77

(336)

THE West Rand Administration Board's recent refusal to accept a R50-million loan from a consortium of banks for the electrification of Soweto should not be taken to mean that the project had been abandoned. Wraib's chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, said yesterday.

Further discussions and investigations were taking place and an announcement regarding the matter would be made early in the new year, he said.

After studying the conditions of repayment and its financial implications, Wraib had decided to obtain the specialised advice of a firm of consulting engineers.

The investigation by the engineers included the costs to consumers, incorporation into the scheme of 20 000 houses already provided with electricity and providing a service to areas which might in future be incorporated into Soweto.

The offer was made in December, last year, and the delay of the investigation was "caused by sporadic instances of unrest which flared up from time to time this year," Mr Mulder said in a statement.

The engineers found that the scheme would cost R74-million, escalating by a further R20-million over the contract period of five years. ...

Four options will be offered in the second half of the year, viz.

International Economics
Welfare and Distribution
Monetary Economics
Labour Economics

must choose three out of the four options. Those intending to proceed with the course must take the Monetary option.

Five essays will be required during the year. For d.p. purposes must do four out of the 5 essays (and attend 75% of the tutorial class).

June Test	15%	(7.30 pm Jamason Hall) (2/6/76)
Essays	5%	
End of Year Exam	80%	

There will be a test in September, in which case this will also count as 15%, and of year exam 65%.

Those responsible for various sub-courses are :

B. Kantor

D. Rees

J. Maroo

D. Rees

B. Kantor

S. Archer

Any questions or queries now or during the year may be directed either to your tutor or to me (D. Rees - Room B250).

* * * * *

RDM 26/11/77

Four options will be offered in the second half of the year, viz.

Black rents up on East Rand

International Economics
Welfare and Distribution
Monetary Economics
Labour Economics

Students must choose three out of the four options. Those intending to proceed with Economics III must take the Monetary option.

- Five essays will be required during the year. For d.p. purposes students must do four out of the 5 essays (and attend 75% of the tutorial class).

Staff Reporter

RENT increases on stands, houses and hostel beds in black townships on the East Rand were announced by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab). The board's chairman, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, said the increases would be brought into effect over a seven-month period starting on December 1.

He said 74 000 stands, 42 000 houses and 87 000 hostel dwellers would be affected.

Site rentals for family houses would be increased from R5 to R7,50 a month from December 1.

On April 1 site rentals would be increased by another R2,50 to R10 a month.

Residents whose water was metered would pay R2 extra instead of R2,50. Mr Van der Merwe said:

From July 1 house rentals would be increased by an amount calculated on the amenities in the house.

Houses would be allocated points for the number of rooms, lavatories, kitchens, concrete floors "and so on," Mr Van der Merwe said.

Houses at Tsakane near Brakpan which were under construction and houses bought under the home ownership scheme would not be affected by the points system, he added.

Hostel fees would be increased on December 1 from R3 or R4 — depending on the number of beds in a room — up to R6,50 a month.

Exceptions would be the Khutsong Women's Hostel in Kaitshong near Germiston, the Sethokga Hostel in Tembisa and Hostels 4 and 5 in Tokoza, Alberton.

These hostels were of a higher standard than others and the rents were already R10 a month.

Mr Van der Merwe added: "We have requested urban black leaders to bring every case of people unable to afford the increases to our notice and they will be fully investigated by our social workers with a view to helping them."

June Test	15%	(7.30 pm Jamason Hall) (2/6/76)
Essays	5%	
End of Year Exam	80%	

There may be a test in September, in which case this will also count as 15%, end of year exam 65%.

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J. Maroe

D. Rees

B. Kantor

S. Archer

Problems or queries now or during the year may be directed either to your tutor or to me (D. Rees - Room B250).

* * * * *

336

STAR 28/11/77

second half of the year, viz.

nics
ition

Loop plan to ease Soweto rail

ons. Those intending to proceed

the year. For d.p. purposes
attend 75% of the tutorial class).

30 pm Jameson Hall (2/6/76)

Mark Metherell, Transport Reporter

South African Railways is planning to add a R25-million loop to Johannesburg's rail network. The move is regarded as the most significant advance for Soweto commuter services in the last 20 years.

The loop, which is to cover 4 km, will connect George Goch station on Johannesburg's main east-west line with Kazerne on the Rand Mineral Line. It is expected to reduce the major congestion on services from Soweto and the West Rand considerably.

SAR says that passenger capacity for Soweto commuters will be boosted by about 50 percent and capacity on West Rand trains for whites will be improved.

It should also help reduce violence and theft on the trains.

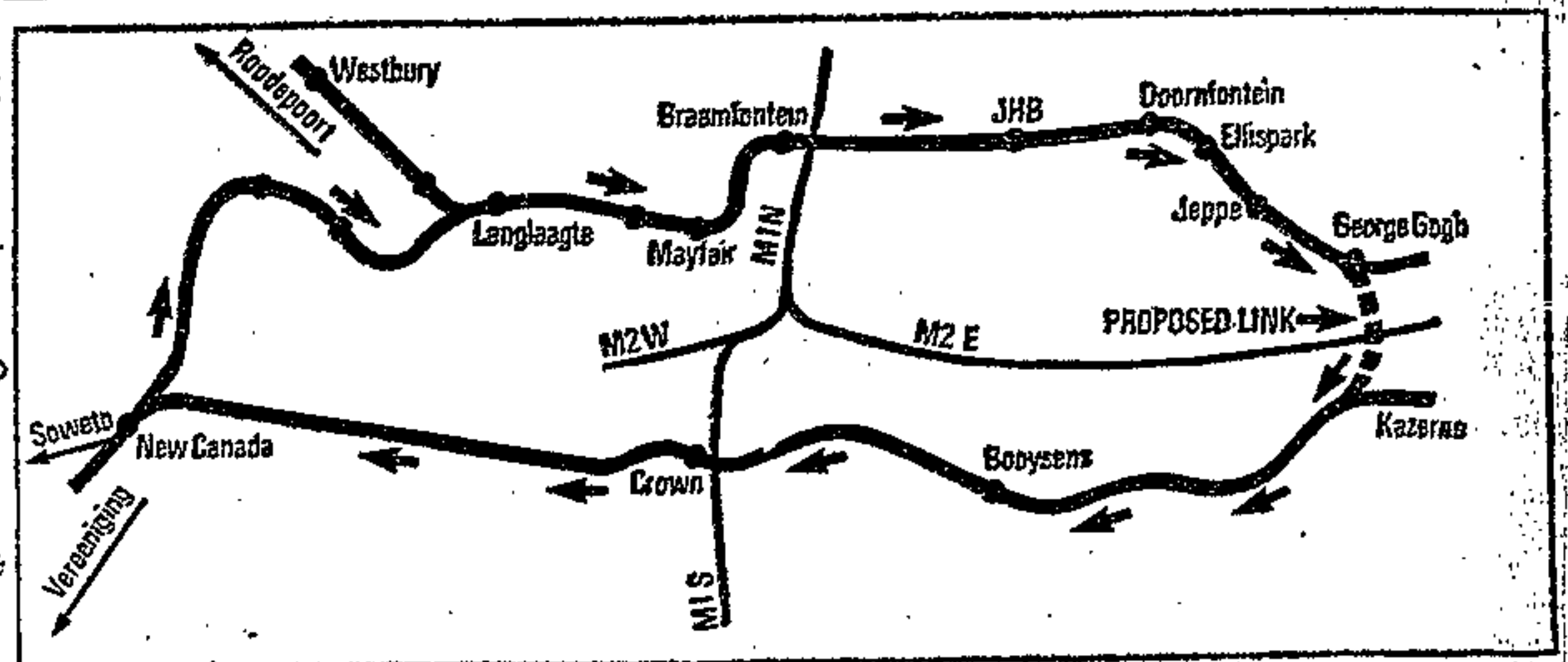
SAR admits policing is difficult because of crowded carriages.

The development, which is subject to financial go-ahead from the Government, could be completed by 1983.

In effect, it will provide a circular transport system to cope with massive — and growing — commuter densities at Johannesburg, New Canada, Langlaagte and Jeppe stations.

Instead of delays and congestion while trains turn around, as they do at present on the east-west line, they will continue round the circular route.

This will make more trains available during peak hours and reduce delays for other trains from turn around procedures



way crush

STORAGE

The loop, which will cross largely deserted mining land, will also include a storage yard for sets during quiet periods relieving the congested situation at Braamfontein yards.

It is understood SAR has not yet bought the land for the loop and that the actual route has not yet been finalised.

No special Act of Parliament will be needed to requisition the land as the distance involved is less than the statutory minimum of 5 km.

● See Loop Plan for Soweto's railway burden. —Page 27.

R 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m a year power aid to Soweto

The West Rand Administration Board subsidises electricity to Soweto homes each year to the tune of R1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -million.

The reason, according to a board spokesman, is that Soweto residents with electricity pay the 1959 Johannesburg city rates, and the West Rand Board pays for current rates. Appeal)

The difference between the 1959 and 1977 rates costs the board R1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -million annually.

The spokesman said Soweto residents paid a domestic rate of a half-cent per unit. Board surveys have shown the average householder uses about 260 units a month. ster Monday)

Above the unit charge is a 25 cent a month levy per room in each house.

R20 A MONTH

At the weekend, the West Rand Board released its findings which resulted in its rejection of a R59-million loan for the electrification of Soweto by a business consortium. sion Day)

The survey found the cost of the five-year electrification project would escalate R20-million, from R74-million to R94-million. lic Day)

In addition to the regular monthly electrical bill would be a charge for the loan itself. On the board's basis of 260 units per month, the total monthly bill would come to R20,33. 3th July

9th August

16th August

23rd August

30th August

7th September (Settlers Day)

13th September

20th September

27th September

4th October

336

1976
D. REES

four lectures per week throughout the
eatre at 11.15 am on Mondays, Tuesdays,

one tutorial per week at a time to be

No. of Lectures

3 macro

3 macro

2 macro 2 micro

2 macro 2 micro

2 macro 2 micro

2 macro 2 micro

2 macro 2 micro

2 macro 1 micro

Vacation

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STAR 28/11/77

336

ES

Alexandra Township is undergoing a radical change at present. Houses are being demolished to allow for the building of hostel complexes, single men are being resettled at City Deep and families will be moved to Soweto. Although it was a long time coming, these developments were not unexpected.

at the
as days,

to be

Alexandra's big move under way

Tony Davis

Fifteen years ago the Peri-Urban Board was administering Alexandra Township and announcing the township was earmarked for hostel accommodation for single men and women.

In 1965 a Peri-Urban spokesman said that all families would be cleared out of the township by 1970. Thousands of residents from Alexandra were resettled in the Diepkloof area of Soweto.

In August 1974, a spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board, which later inherited administrative duties from Peri-Urban, stated that by 1984 all Alexandra families would be resettled in Soweto. "We are setting aside 40 percent of new houses for them," said the Board's assistant chief director, Mr M P Wilsnach.

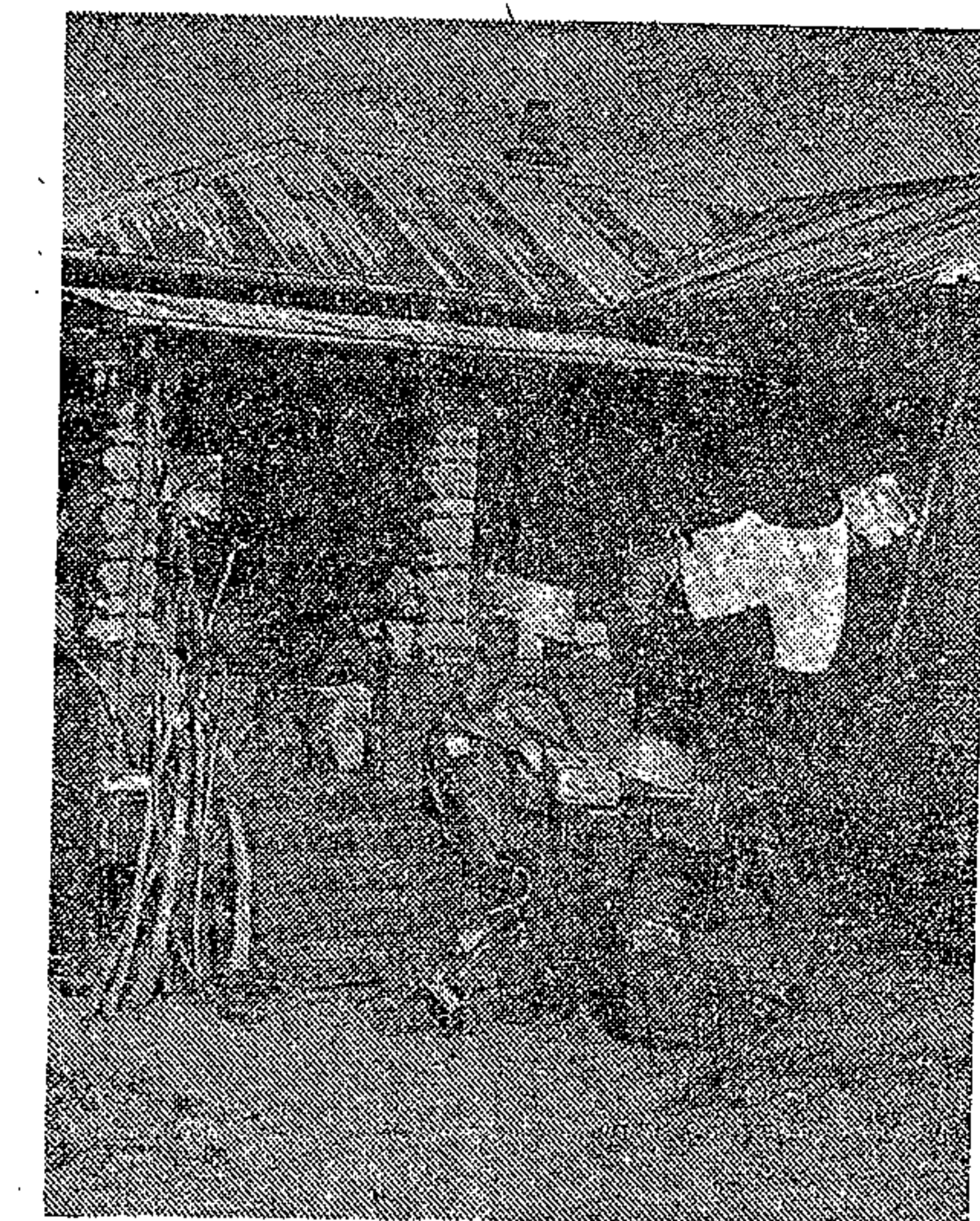
Despite the Board's frequent predictions on removals and the rebuilding of Alexandra township into a hostel complex, plans went ahead at a slow pace.

Due to this long, drawn-out process, the public and Press tended to ignore these developments, almost trusting such events could never take place.

But within the last few months, the West Rand Board's plans have come to fruition.

● Single men are being resettled in City Deep hostels south of Johannesburg until new hostels are rebuilt in Alexandra.

● In the future, some 25 000 to 30 000 single



Signs of moving in Alexandra township this week as residents collect belongings to be taken to Soweto and City Deep.

men and 5 000 single women will live in eight large hostel complexes in Alexandra.

● Some 2 500 township families — black and coloured — will all be moved to Soweto within a projected two to five year period.

In February 1976, the official population of Alexandra was estimated at 38 533, with 4 750 people living in hostels. Fewer than 6 000 people

were said to live in actual family housing units. There were 16 public hostels and two large West Rand Board hostels, one for each sex.

Plans for a reconstructed Alexandra township were formalised in August 1976 by the Board's technical department. Housing Director Mr Nico Malan was in charge of operations.

Board moves to resettle Alexandra residents in City

Deep hostels were first made through notices handed to residents when they paid their rents to the Board offices in Wynberg.

The "new" Alexandra, as detailed in the Board's blueprint, is a series of hostel complexes, eight in number — six for men and two for women.

Recreational facilities, sports fields and community buildings are detailed.

To achieve this reconstruction, the Board's plan was to resettle residents, demolish the old buildings, construct new ones and return the residents.

For those who are taking part in the initial moves to City Deep hostels in the next few weeks, a Board spokesman estimated these men would stay "for at least a year and no more than two."

Families

Conflict has arisen over the question of whether the resettlement will break up families. Mr Mulder has denied this would be the case and requested complainants should contact the Board's township manager.

Such incidents have occurred where men with single permits got married and did not bother to apply for a double (family) permit.

Even if families are kept intact, this will still mean the subsequent demolition of their homes and resettlement in Soweto.

For those who have lived in Alexandra for all their lives, these are hard times. One prominent Alexandra resident and businessman, Mr S. J. Mathebula, said resettlement to Soweto would "destroy" them.

20th September

27th September

4th October

Vacation

Options

Options

Hostel move:

workers face strikes higher rents S.A.

Many Alexandra Township residents being moved to City Deep hostels face an increase in monthly rents.

SAIRR Surveys ; SALB.

9. Trade Un
unregistered

SAIRR S

Rent in the City Deep hostels is R10,45 a month. In Alexandra hostels rents vary, depending on the size of the quarters, but often work out to less than R10.

A West Rand Administration Board spokesman said today the City Deep rent was higher because the property was being leased from Rand Mines also in Alexandra, rents were often subsidised.

10. The Indus
wage colour
unions ; H
Doxey (191

Close to 500 township residents have been moved to the City Deep hostels. Some 3 000 single permit holders are to be resettled in these hostels, while workmen demolish their old homes and build hostel complexes.

NOTICES

11. Unemployment
Definitions
Maree and

The West Rand Board has sent notices to employers of those affected by the resettlement, advising firms that workers could be away from work because of the move.

The notice also requests that employees help those affected financially by the move.

12. Migrant h
F. Wilson (
J. Natrass

The board has negotiated with Putco to provide special transport from City Deep hostels to the business areas surrounding Alexandra township.

The Rev Sam Buti, secretary of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika, said today he planned to present a memorandum naming at least 500 Alexandra township families being broken up by the resettlement.

13. Farm Labor
wages and
F. Wilson (19

In many cases, married men were listed in Wraab records as single while they are married.

The board's director of housing, Mr Nico Malan, has said any family who receives a resettlement notice should report to the township manager's office with the marriage certificate.

Africa.

Registered and
torical survey.

; Maree and Hubbard (eds).

in S.A. Occupation and
of Industrial Councils and trade
172 a).

employment in S.A.

measurements, explanations.
Simpkins (1976),

South Africa.

C. van Onselen (1976);

Africa.

History,
ons, competition with Industry.
Farm Labour Conference Papers.

Wrab waits for cash

SOWETO bottle stores burnt down during last year's riots will be rebuilt as soon as insurance claims are paid out to the West Rand Administration Board.

A Wrab spokesman said yesterday insurance claims made after the riots had not yet been paid out.

He added that work would start soon on a

number of bottle stores which were not severely damaged.

Some repaired bottle stores have been operating for a few months now.

The spokesman denied that the petrol filling stations being built were owned by Wrab, or that black managers had been appointed to safeguard the filling stations during riots.

No. 2493

2 December 1977

CORRECTION NOTICE

336

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE EAST RAND AREA - RENTS AND CHARGES
FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS
SITUATE AT ALBERTON, BENONI, BOKSBURG,
BRAKPAN, DEVON, GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG,
KEMPTON PARK, NIGEL AND SPRINGS

Government Notice 2416 dated 25 November 1977 is
hereby corrected as follows:

SCHEDULE 3

Item 2 is amended by the substitution for "Junie" in
the Afrikaans text of "Julie".

No. 2493

2 Desember 1977

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
OOS-RANDGEBIED.—HUURGELDE EN VORDE-
RINGS VIR STEDELIKE BANTUWOONGEBIEDE
GELEë TE ALBERTON, BENONI, BOKSBURG,
BRAKPAN, DEVON, GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG,
KEMPTON PARK, NIGEL EN SPRINGS

Goewernementskennisgewing 2416 van 25 November 1977
word hierby as volg verbeter:

BYLAE 3

Item 2 word gewysig deur "Junie" deur "Julie" te
vervang.



JAMESON CHAUKE woon al langer as twintig jaar in Alexandra. Hy is wettig getroud, het vier kinders, maar ondanks die WRA se beloftes, is die gesin twee weke gelede uit hul huis gesit. Jameson, sy vrou Thuule, en hul seun Vusi, 17, wat hier by hom sit, woon nou in die agterplaas van sy werkgeefster in 'n wit deel van Johannesburg.

86 jaar: haar oor hom ontferm. Sy het vergunning gegee dat James, sy vrou en hul oudste seun, Vusi, 17, in 'n kamer in die agterplaas kan bly.

het hy die onderneming herhaal dat geen gesinne geskei word nie.

Trouens, meer as 240 gesinswoonpermitte is die afgelope twee weke toegestaan.

Beteuterd 4/12/77 Tevrede

Jameson, dié naweek nog beteuterd voor sy ounooi se huis: „Wat moet ek doen, asseblief my baas? Ek moes drie kinders na my skoonsuster op Louis Trichardt stuur. Thomas is veertien en Emily nege. Albei was hier in Alexandra op skool.

Mnr. Wium sê dat hy hom kan herinner dat mnr. Dürr hom oor Jameson Chauke kom spreek het. „Ek kan ongelukkig nie onthou wat ek aan mnr. Dürr gesê het nie, maar hy is tevrede hier weg.”

Mnr. Wium sê hy wil nie

„Nou is hulle daar anderkant en ook die kleintjie, Francis, vyf jaar oud.”

„My vrou, Thuule, woon nog by my, want sy werk by iemand in die stad. Maar sy moet ook gaan. Ek weet nog nie waarheen nie.

„My koelkas en 'n paar meubelstukkies wat ek saamgebring het, bêre ek hier. Die res van my goed word nog deur 'n vriend van my in Alexandra opgepas. Hoe moet ek nou daarmee maak?”

Die oudste seun, Vusi, het Vrydag sy splinternuwe bewysboek ontvang. Hy is in (vorm 1) Alexandra op skool. Die skool is sedert Junie vanjaar gesluit, en Vusi wou in Januarie die aanvullende eksamen skryf. Nou weet hy nie meer nie.

Dalk moet hy ook terug na Giyani in Ganzankulu, naby Louis Trichardt.

Gestrand

„Sonder Jameson is ek absoluut gestrand,” sê die Afrikaanssprekende mev. Paper. „Ek is oud en alleen en het hom nodig. Hy is my motorbestuurder en huisbediende en hy berei my kos vir my. Hy is al wat ek het.

„Dis baie moeilik vir hulle. Waarom doen die raad die dinge aan hom?”

Mev. Paper sê sy het haar neef, mnr. Hans Dürr, gevra om begenadiging by die WRA in Alexandra te gaan vra. „Hulle het gesê Jameson kry die heel eerste huis waf oopgaan,” sê mev. Paper.

Maar vir Jameson is daar op die oomblik geen huis in Alexandra nie, sê die distrikshoof van die WRA, mnr. Gert Wium. „Ons het 'n groot tekort.” Nietemin het mnr. Wium beloof om Chauke se geval te ondersoek. Weer eens

graag verder oor Chauke se geval uitbrei voordat hy sy gegewens opgespoor het nie. „Die kantoor is op die oomblik baie deurmekaar. Ek behoort dit teen Maandag te hê.”

Mnr. Manie Mulder het die naweek aan RAPPORT gesê dis 'n leuen dat getroude gesinne in Alexandra geskei word. „Ons ondersoek elke enkele geval wat onder ons aandag kom,” sê hy. „Maar ek weet wie die mense is wat opsweping in Alexandra doen. Dis die Black Sash.”

Vandeeweek het twee vroue-organisasies van Johannesburg tot aksie oorgegaan om die mense van Alexandra se nood te probeer verlig.

Bloudruk

Kontak, onder voorsitterskap van mev. Frieda van Rooyen, het oor Alexandra 'n afspraak met die Adjunk-Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie, mnr. W. A. Cruywagen, gehad. Hulle het aan hom 'n nuwe bloudruk vir Alexandra voorgestel.

Vroue vir Vrede, onder mede-voorsitterskap van mev. Cecile Celliers, het geprobeer om ander vroue-organisasies te betrek.

„Môre spring ons in Alexandra aan die werk. 'n Klompie dames, blank en swart, gaan meer inligting probeer kry oor die gesinne wat verskuif is,” sê mev. Celliers.

Albei organisasies het in vorige weke die versekering van mnr. Mulder gekry dat gesinne nie opgebreek gaan word nie. Gedurende die afgelope week het hulle reeds heelparty gevalle van skeiding na die WRA aangegee. „Die sake word ondersoek,” sê mnr. Mulder.

Pragboek oor Soweto

**Boeke-
Rapport**

**Redaksie:
COENIE SLABBER**

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DIE kardinale en mees tragiese produk van apartheid is die onkunde wat daar in een groep bestaan omtrent die lewe van die aneer: 'n onkunde wat meermale die kortpad van agterdog na haat na geweld volg. Dit het byvoorbeeld die volgehoue geweldpleging in Soweto en elders gekos om die oorgrote meerderheid van blankes in die land (en stellig selfs in Johannesburg) werklik van die bestaan van dié „largest unofficial city in the world” bewus te maak.

Hierdie sinsnede kom uit die voorwoord tot Paul C. Venter se *Soweto: Shadow City*, 'n pragtuitgawe waarin foto's en teks goed gebalanseer is (besonder mooi uitgegee deur Perskor, prys R12,50). Dit is ontstemmend om te dink dat dit die eerste volkskaalse en min of meer „populêre” boek oor die onderwerp is: nie oor die onluste nie, maar oor die breë historiese, topografiese en sosiale patroon van dié verbysterende stad en sy mense.

Af en toe gebeur dit dat die kunsmatige grense tussen groepe oorskry word: en hier

speel die kuns, veral die literatuur, 'n sleutelrol. Maar dit is bekend dat 'n groot moot uit die werk van alle belangrike hedendaagse swart Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers nie vir Suid-Afrikaanse lesers self toeganklik is nie. Miskien sal die geskiedenis dit nog uitwys as een van die onvergeeflikste handelinge van ons sensuurbestel. En werklik uitstekende fotografiese getuienisse oor „swart” werklikhede in ons bont land, soos *House of Bondage*, word ook baie versigtig van ons weggehou. Mens sou immers juis graag wou sien dat Soweto van binne-uit deur 'n swart skrywer/fotograaf aan die wêreld, en spesifiek aan blanke Suid-Afrika, bekend gestel word.

Maar terwyl dit dan oënskynlik nie gebeur of kan gebeur nie, moet Venter se studie oor dié *Shadow City* aanbeveel word, so min of meer as required reading vir elke mens wat in die werklikhede van hierdie land belangstel.

Nie sonder kwalifisering nie. Wat mens veral baie gou irriteer, is die soetsappige melodramatisering van feitelike ge-

gewens. Vener moet elke stukkie werklikheid — vanaf kinders in opstand tot tsotsibedrywighede, vanaf die lot van 'n taxibestuurder tot die daaglikse lotgevallen van wat deesdae 'n pendelaar genoem word, met storietjies „verhelder”, soos 'n swak predikant. Daarom grens sy voorstelling meermale aan die naïewe en ek kan my voorstel dat dit baie van Soweto se mense ernstige bedenkinge sou besorg. Maar daar is dramatiseringe wat slaag: bv. dié van die man wat in die toilet beroof word, of tonele uit die shebeens.

Informatief is die boek wel. Juis hier sou mens egter veel meer gehad het aan die „dag uit die lewe van 'n huisvrou” as dit objektief vertel was en nie soos 'n skoolopstel in die eerste persoon aangebied is nie. Jammer, jammer dat 'n oordeelkundige buites-taander of redakteur nie die boek van dié weekheid kon gesuiwer het voor publikasie nie: ek kan my bv. voorstel dat dit 'n ernstige beswaar gaan wees teen oorsese verspreiding — en ook dáár sou die boek ander-

sins verwelkom kon word.

Lees mens egter by die oppervlakte-irritasies en die skrywer se lastige hebbelikhede verby, dan word *Soweto: Shadow City* 'n hoogs informatiewe studie wat vir seker die meeste blanke lesers 'n hele nuwe en fassinerende wêreld kan ontsluit. Die dekking is bv. baie breed: 'n kort maar deeglike (en ontstellende!) historiese agtergrond (opnuut relevant in die lig van die Kaapse sloopsug op plakkershuisies); gevolg deur boeiende beelde van die kinderlewe, jeug, huweliksgebruike, huislike opset, pendelary, sosiale gebruike, sake, shebeens, taxi's, tsotsi's, bygeloof en towery, naglewe — en 'n nogal onbevredigende slotwoordjie. Heelwat hiervan is vlugtig en oppervlakkig, maar daar is genoeg pitkos om mens lank aan die kou te hou. En die aanbieding van die boek as sodanig is indrukwekkend genoeg om die prys terdê te regverdig. As dit tog net nie 'n „koffietafelboek” op 'n bourgeois-tafeltjie gaan word nie!

— ANDRÉ P. BRINK.

WRAB says 'no' to banks

A CONSORTIUM OF banks, headed by Barclays, which offered to finance the electrification of Soweto, says the West Rand Administration Board's rejection of its proposals last week is hard to understand.

Barclays managing director, Bob Aldworth, said this week that the electrification of Soweto, which WRAB now estimates will cost R94-million, was an overriding concern and that it was his hope that WRAB would reconsider the proposals made by the banks and the engineering consortium, Powercon.

He added that the banks hoped to have further talks with WRAB, providing WRAB agreed.

Powercon consists of members from the construction groups L.T.A. and Roberts and Siemens which, in turn, appointed a subsidiary of Roberts Construction, Engineering Management Services (EMS) to make a feasibility study of the electrification scheme. Their findings were submitted to WRAB on November 23, 1976.

The financial package, which was to include a loan from the banks and the services of EMS as project managers for the scheme, was turned down by the board on the basis that the loan was conditional on these services.

WRAB stated in a press release that: "The Board is of the opinion that the offer of a loan subject to the engagement of the services of a particular firm can have an adverse affect on the execution of work."

Mr Aldworth stressed this week that in terms of the contract he could envisage no "adverse affect" arising from the services of EMS and the allied loan facility.

"The project managers would consist of EMS, the Johannesburg Municipality and members of WRAB, which would ensure

By CATHERINE LURIE

fair adjudication in the execution of the scheme."

He added, "Not only would all building supplies and the individual engineering contracts be put out to tender, but the fee charged by EMS as project managers was well below the normal consulting engineers' rate of 6 per cent."

Steven Boyazaglu, deputy managing director of Roberts Construction, also claimed that the EMS fee was low and said: "In a project of this size and complexity over a span of four years, the proposed fee of R1.3-million would be double."

Apart from the announcement by WRAB that the banks' offer had been refused, the final approval or disapproval of the scheme as a whole would be given in the new year, according to a WRAB press statement.

However, in a telephone conversation a month ago, prior to any announcement by WRAB concerning the banks' offer, the board's chairman, Mannie Mulder, said that the decision to electrify Soweto would only be made on December 1, 1977, the day after this week's general election.

According to Mr Boyazaglu, the delays by WRAB have so far added about R6-million to the cost of electrifying Soweto.

There appears to be differences of opinion between WRAB and the Treasury over the financing of the scheme.

Treasury sources seemed to feel that the banks were the best source of bridging finance while WRAB's At Stander, the financial director, indicated he preferred a loan on the open market. He added that, in any event, Government assistance would be required.

(336)

Sowetans can learn electronics

STAR 5/12/77

Despite a bleak picture of school boycotts and thousands of children not writing examinations this year TEACH has again taken the lead in black education — this time helping to introduce electronics into Soweto.

International Business Machines (IBM) has given TEACH R25 000 to spend on an electronics laboratory at the Molapo Technical Training Centre in Soweto.

The centre has buildings with facilities for woodwork, plastics, metalwork, building, electricity and technical drawing.

Director of Bantu Education Mr Jaap Strydom earmarked the technical centre for IBM's TEACH contribution because: "The centre is undoubtedly popular with blacks. When school boycotts were at their height we still had schoolchildren slipping into the centre for a few hours a day."

The centre caters mainly for Std 7 and 8 pupils. With the introduction of an electronics laboratory, pupils will be accommodated up to matriculation.

Nicholas Khanyile, 17, a Std 7 pupil who has not written his examinations this year because of boycotts, was yesterday busy in the woodwork section making a Christmas present for my mother." Many other young Std 7 and 8 schoolchildren who have not attended school since June this year, were also working in other sections of the centre.

TEACH has been handed a cheque by IBM to spend on an electronic laboratory. CHRIS BINGHAM reports.

IBM managing director, Mr John Clarke announced that the manager for customer engineering, Mr Neil McLaren, would be the co-ordinator between the technical centre and TEACH. Liaison between IBM's co-ordinator and the centre's principal, Mr S Louw, would also be established to put qualifying students in touch with career opportunities in electronics.

Mr Strydom emphasised the need for blacks themselves to become involved in the project at every level.



Nicholas Khanyile (17), a student at the Molapo Technical Training Centre in Soweto, completes "a Christmas gift for my mother" in the well-equipped woodwork section.



TEACH receives R25 000 for a new electronics laboratory in Soweto. IBM managing director, Mr John Clarke made the presentation at the Molapo Technical Training Centre in Soweto. From left: Mr S Louw, principal of the centre, Mr Chris Bingham of The Star, Mr Clarke and Mr Jaap Strydom, Regional Director for Bantu Administration in the Transvaal.

Qv. 3.
Refer
Hobart-
Houghbo
(3rd Edr)

Pp 130-135

Population growth, + declining primary sectors \Rightarrow require
greater employment by manufacturing (and services, though)
— ~~Major obstacle~~ Possibly more scope for domestic
manufacturing to replace some more ~~costly~~ imports?

Star 6/12/77

Kontak

women

to meet

WRAB

Perturbed members of the Kontak women's group will meet West Rand Administration Board officials in Alexandra Township on Thursday to "iron out a possible misunderstanding."

Mrs Freda van Rooyen, who chairs the group, said today it had been promised by the chairman of WRAB, Mr Manie Mulder, that no families or family units, including couples married by traditional rites or single adults with children, would be broken up in the current removals in the township.

"But cases of this happening are being brought to our attention every day. If we get no satisfaction from our meeting on Thursday, we will go back to Mr Mulder," said Mrs van Rooyen.

The co-chairman of the Women for Peace movement, Mrs Cecile Cilliers, yesterday told The Star that reports were being received of families being forced to move out of their homes after warning notices from officials that they would be demolished.

No alternative accommodation was provided for these families.

(336)
RDM 7/12/77

Married men won't be moved from Alex

Municipal Reporter

NO married men would be moved from Alexandra Township to the single men's hostels at City Deep, the deputy chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Carel Venter said yesterday.

Mr Venter, NP, was replying to criticism from Mrs Janet Levine, PFP, in the Johannesburg City council.

Mrs Levine said hundreds of women and children had been left homeless in the bulldozing of homes in Alexandra. Three thousand single

men are due to be moved to compounds.

"Married men go with their marriage certificates to the Board, but according to Wrab records they are single, so families are split up," she said.

She described Wrab promises of not breaking up families as "blatant hypocrisy".

In reply, Mr Venter advised Mrs Levine to inspect the dates on the marriage certificates which were, he claimed, in many cases after the eviction order.

"At least we have made good Christian families of them," said Mr Venter.

Erab turns down plea for cash

336

RDM
7/12/77

Staff Reporter

THE East Rand Administration Board has turned down a request by Benoni Town Council for R100 000 to help rebuild Reading and Styx roads in the town.

Reading Road is the main access road to Wattville township. Styx Road links Wattville and the Duns-wart intersection.

Both are used extensively by black taxis and buses. The total cost of the reconstruction has been estimated at R200 000.

The board has already agreed to contribute R56 250 for the cost of a bridge between Wattville and the adjoining Actonville Indian area.

RDM 7/12/77

236

Regional

East Rand cutback in black school spending

Staff Reporter

SPENDING on black schools on the East Rand will be sharply down in the next financial year.

Under its capital budget, disclosed yesterday, the East Rand Administration Board proposes to spend R194 000 on schools, against R647 600 this year.

This is a reduction of about 70%.

The 1978/79 capital budget totals R13 346 304, up 16% on this year's R11 183 147.

The board says the budget was drawn up with an eye on the unchanged economic climate and the limited funds at its disposal.

The allocation for furniture and office equipment is down 52,42% from R522 670 to R248 668.

Expenditure on new vehicles will be cut by 30,81% from R877 050 to R606 800.

Finance for housing is up 6,8% from R2 776 000 to R2 979 340.

Of that amount, 31,88% — R950 000 — will be used

for new hostels in Tembisa, Katlehong and Tokoza.

However, a large question mark hangs over the housing allocation.

According to Erab, R2 460 000 or 82,56% of the amount will have to be sought from the State, which is unlikely to provide the full amount.

Only R519 340 will come from the board's own funds.

The allocation for electricity supply is up 26,32% to R1 678 050. Most of this money will be used for street lighting and strengthening existing networks.

Roads have been allocated R1 054 700, an increase of 3,76% on the current year.

Finance for sport and recreation is up 9,62% to R309 500. Of this amount, R51 000 will be used for improvements to stadiums.

Machinery and equipment costs are estimated at R442 016, up 21,13% and sewerage works R1 752 500, up 38%.

Little provision is made for new projects.

RDM 7/12/77 (336)

Drains for Brakpan township

Staff Reporter

THE East Rand Administration Board has taken the first steps towards providing roads and storm water drains at the new

Tsakane township near Brakpan.

Although work on the R630 000 scheme, will not start until financial provision has been made in the board's budget,

engineers have been appointed to plan and design the scheme.

Work is under way in the township on the construction of 398 houses at a total cost of R547 847.

STAR 7/12/77

336

WRAB useless, says Moss

The West Rand Administration Board was a "useless body" which had failed completely and was "an embarrassment to itself and the people of South Africa."

Mr Sam Moss, MPC, the new leader of the Progressive Federal Party opposition in the Johannesburg City Council, said this at yesterday's monthly council meeting.

The PFP refused to nominate anyone to serve on WRAB from June 30 next year, when the present term of office of WRAB members ends.

Mr Moss blamed Wrab's failure largely on administrators in Pretoria who failed to see that Soweto and other large urban black areas differed socially and economically from smaller black towns.

He attacked the recently retired Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, for failing to come to grips with reality.

"CALLOUS"

An example of the "calious disregard" by Pretoria for Soweto was the refusal to approve the electrification scheme for Soweto, he said.

Mr Carel Venter, National Party leader in the council, and deputy chairman of Wrab, accused Mr Moss of bedevilling race relations.

Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the council's management committee, and leader of the ex-United Party Inde-

pendent Ratepayers Action (IRA) group, which controls the council through a pact with the NP, said the PFP's refusal to serve on Wrab was "not responsible."

Mr Oberholzer said the Government was changing to a self-rule policy for black urban areas.

Mr Oberholzer added: "We must work in the framework of the mighty National Party Government."

The NP nominated Mr Jan Burger, MPC, Mr Arthur Meets and Mr Danie van Zyl, MPC. The IRA nominated Mr Eddy Magid, Major J D Opperman and Mr Pat Latham.

The new Minister of

Bantu Administration will choose two of these to serve on the board.

● Mr Oberholzer praised Mr Moss yesterday, saying that with him as the new leader of the PFP opposition in the council, "we are all going to benefit, and the city in general will benefit."

Mr Oberholzer had many clashes with Mr Alf Widman, the former PFP leader in council, who has now been elected to Parliament.

He added that Mr Moss had seen him before the council meeting, and had told him that complex matters such as security should be discussed in secret.

star 8/12/77

Alexandra families⁽³³⁶⁾ 'living in cars'

Alexandra families are reported to be living in abandoned cars after the demolition of their homes by the West Rand Administration Board, which is moving men to City Deep compound.

This claim was made at a meeting of about 200 people in Alexandra yesterday.

They said they were family people being split up by the giant removal scheme.

The allegations made at this mass meeting, held under the auspices of Reverend Sam Buti, Alexandra minister and secretary of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa, run contrary to the Wrab promise that no families will be split by the removals.

In the light of this two women's organisations dedicated to improving

race relations — Women for Peace and Kontak — are to meet the Alexandra township manager, Mr Gert Wium, today to discuss the situation and the plight of split families.

Despite denials by WRAB chairman Mr Manie Mulder, a spokesman for the Students League claimed yesterday that at least 1 000 possible broken families had been documented.

"Every day, about 100 cases are brought to our attention, and we are very busy sorting them out," one student said.

"There are many families that are now forced to live in abandoned cars because they have nowhere to sleep.

"Others are being taken care of by the welfare people."

"Right now the most urgent cases," Mr Buti said, "are those families who are homeless, as well as those who do have marriage certificates and are being separated."

Star 9/12/77

Have Alex demolitions stopped?

The demolitions in Alexandra Township officially have stopped — but up to late yesterday afternoon it appeared some families were still being left homeless by West Rand Administration Board demolition squads.

Late yesterday The Star found one large family standing on the rubble of the house they claimed had just been demolished. The family — of 12 children — said they had been living in two rooms before the building was pulled down.

STUDENTS

The demolitions are taking place to make way for new hostel complexes to be built throughout Alexandra. Altogether 3 000 men are being moved as part of this scheme. They will later be resettled in the new Alex hostels.

The removals raised new troubles this week after the Alexandra Students League released figures and cases of families who were being broken up by the move and still further families who were homeless because their residence had been demolished.

The students reported receiving at least 1 000 individual cases of families being affected by the resettlement. The problem apparently has arisen because single permit holders who have married, failed to notify the Board of this change.

The West Rand Board has in turn stated those who can present a valid marriage certificate can be exempted from resettlement.

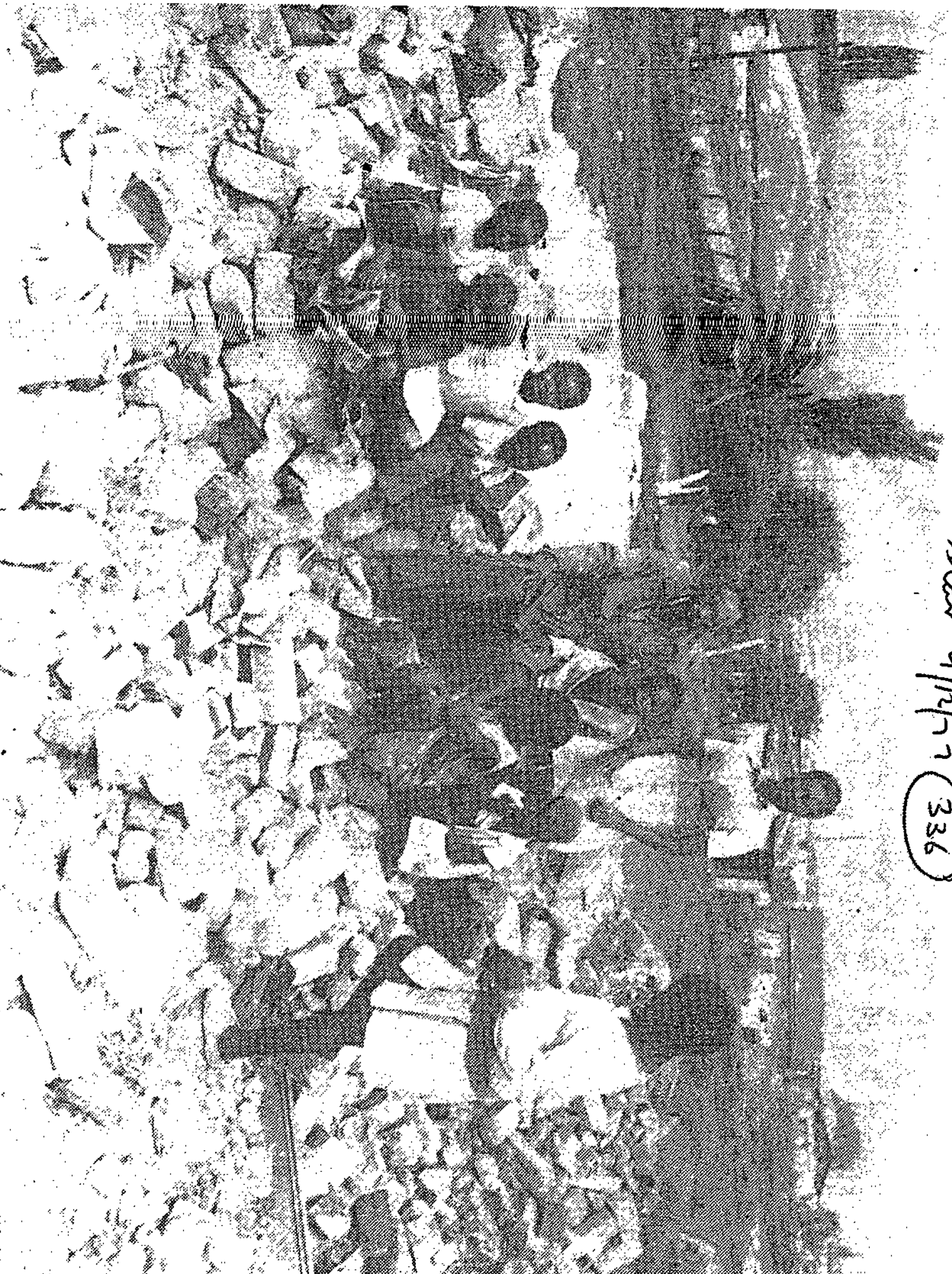
The Students League is operating under the guidance of Reverend Sam Buti, secretary of the NG Kerk in Africa.

A spokesman for the West Rand Board today said the demolition of family houses in Alexandra Township — where a massive removal scheme is under way — has been stopped until early next year.

He denied that houses occupied by families in Alexandra had been demolished yesterday. He said it was possible that rooms which had been occupied by single men who had now been moved to City Deep were being demolished.

Majola family of Alexandra face bleak future

Star 9/12/77 (336)



Mr Willie Majola, at 52 years of age, contemplates the future as he stands together with members of his family among the ruins of what used to be their home. House number 132 on 20th Avenue was totally demolished yesterday. Mr Majola, who has 12 children from two marriages staying in a two-roomed house told The Star he had been trying to obtain a family permit since the early 1960s but had always been refused.

F.H. 9/12/77

336

Life in Soweto



Poor housing and meagre amenities offer little chance of a middle class life style

Soweto is SA's largest black community. A collection of suburbs administered since 1975 by the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), it lies 10 km or more south-west of Johannesburg. Within its 6 000 hectares are 101 000 houses sheltering a million people. What sort of a life do they live?

Predominantly, it's extremely cramped. Almost all Soweto's houses are single storied. Each sits on a plot averaging 350 m². Many houses are only 47 m² in total external area, little more than some white sitting rooms. They comprise four rooms, one of which is a kitchen. They have no bathrooms and their toilets are small shacks in backyards.

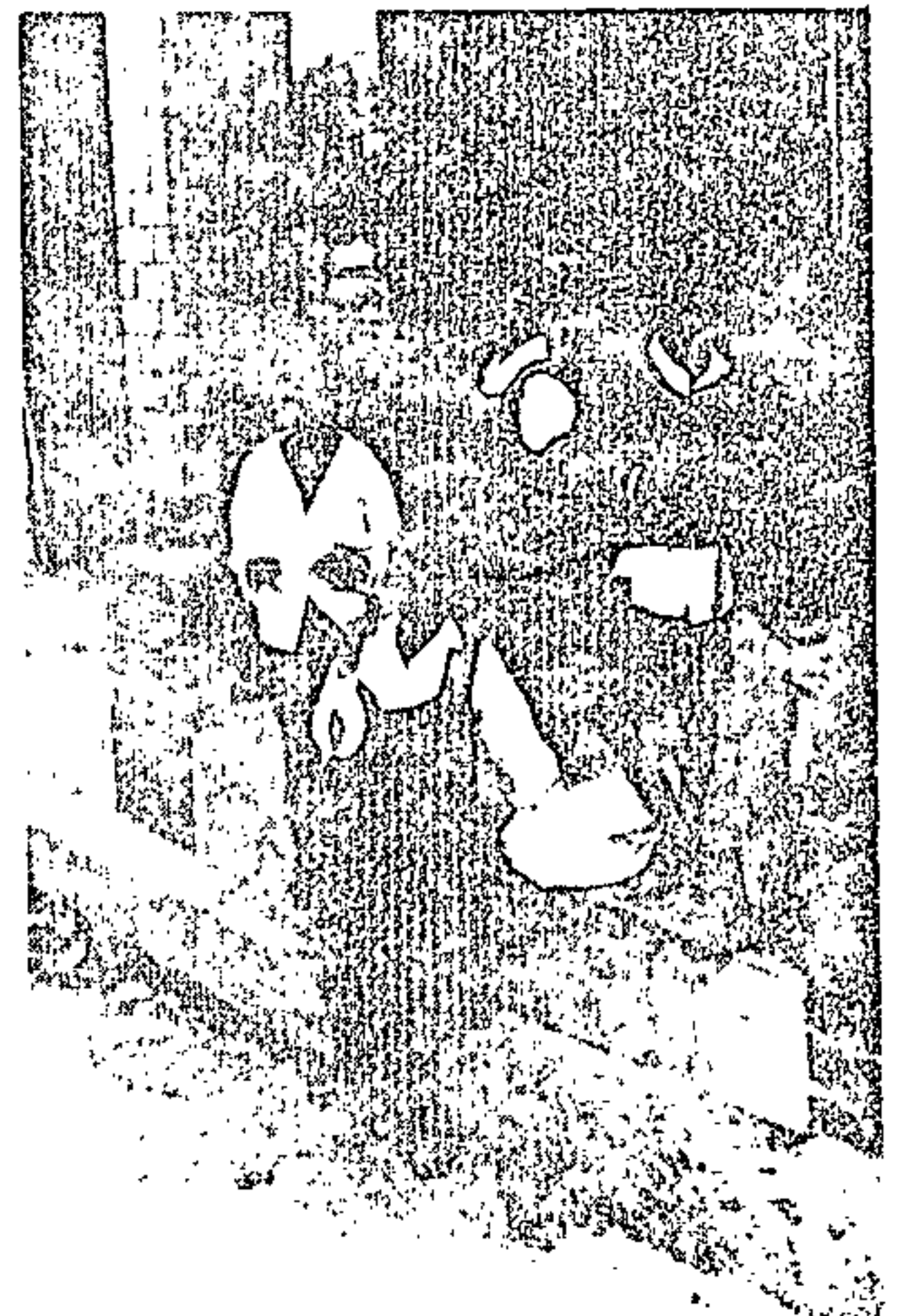
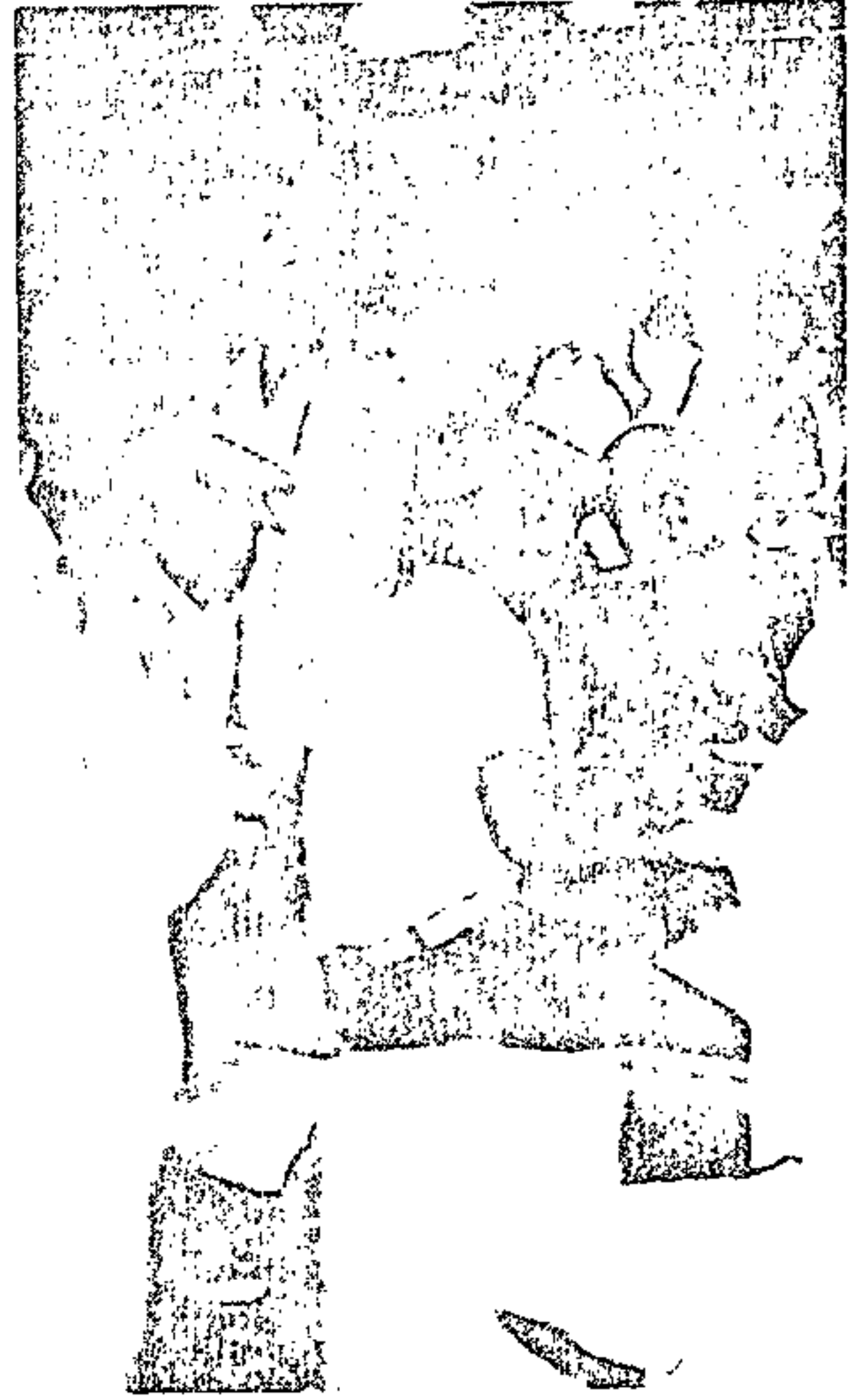
Some houses have bathrooms and internal toilets. They have a total external area of 54 m², about half that of an average white house in Johannesburg. Only 15 000 houses in Soweto have electricity, though a further 10 000 could have it for a connection fee ranging from R8 to R300. In one area where the cost

is only R8, only 50 out of 700 houses have had it installed. Electricity enlarges one's circle of friends. They come to watch films or TV or to bake cakes.

Prior to 1975, when the Johannesburg City Council administered Soweto, its officials showed tourists round it with pride. It was, they maintained reasonably enough, a great improvement on the shanty towns that had preceded it. Today, the trees planted 10 years ago have grown sufficiently to soften views of row upon row of identical houses lining mostly untarred streets. But Soweto still chills the heart. Poverty and mean-spirited officialdom hang over it like a pall.

To residents, it offers little more than shelter. There are only nine libraries, one real cinema, a dozen decent tennis courts.

"We had a dancing club in Alexandra," says a resident, "but couldn't find a suitable venue when we were moved to Soweto. So now we spend our time listening to jazz, playing cards and drinking



beer. Some of us would like to go boating or fishing, but there aren't any facilities. White friends have invited me to go with them to the Vaal, but I don't know if it would be allowed."

Wives seldom accompany husbands on outings, except when visiting friends. Indeed, the most popular form of male adult entertainment is visiting, often with

a girlfriend, unlicensed, and therefore illegal, shebegs. There are hundreds in Soweto, catering, with suitable décor, range of drinks and prices, for different segments of the population. Police occasionally act against them by pouring their liquor down drains. It deters none, and they soon bounce back.

For many, Soweto fails even to provide adequate shelter. Some 20 000 families are on the housing list, according to a Wrab official. Meanwhile, having registered with Wrab, they are allowed to stay with friends, sharing their houses or camping out in their garages. Some of the four-roomed houses shelter a dozen people. A night visitor would be unable, says one resident, to pick his way through sleeping bodies.

As a parent, he deplores the moral effect on children. Adult morals have also been undermined by life in Soweto. Theft (for resale) and adultery are rife, and church-going is steadily declining, though there are over 300 churches.

If anyone's going out of business, it is, according to one resident, the witchdoctors. "Most people go to them only very occasionally, if at all, out of curiosity and are invariably disappointed. So the witchdoctors are having to take ordinary jobs in town."

What may have been a good enough replacement for shanty towns is, however, far from adequate now. Today's urban blacks are significantly different to those of 20 years ago. Then it was a matter of pride to drive a company truck. Today, blacks are operating and maintaining computers, working as civil engineering assistants, running laboratories, personnel departments and warehouses. Though earning as much or more than many middle-class whites, they suffer restrictions in their private lives that tax their patience to the hilt.

They must, for example, live in a house assigned to them by the township superintendent. There's no choice of house, size of plot or even location within Soweto. For that reason, there is no social differentiation by area — bank officials live alongside unskilled labourers. This has political effects seemingly not realised by government to which we refer later.

The size of plot imposes limitations on house extensions. Some have covered virtually all their ground with house and garage. Others, for good enough reasons, have been prohibited from doing so by officials.

The lack of electricity in Soweto is due to insufficient transformers. A consortium of consulting engineers is at present calculating the cost of installing sufficient to cover the whole area. An earlier estimate topped R60m. If sums of that kind weren't spent years ago, it was through

official doubt that householders were able to afford to pay the real costs of electricity. In addition to a connection fee of up to R300, having a house wired, and lights, geyser and electric stove installed, currently costs close on R600, according to Wrab. While those who have been able to afford this outlay say they spend far less each month on electricity than their friends do on coal, wood and paraffin, Wrab officials remain concerned that electricity reticulated throughout greater Soweto will turn out a white elephant.

Meanwhile, executive level blacks are prevented by lack of electricity from having a ready supply of hot water for baths and from being able to enjoy TV, records and comfortable reading of an evening — all of which white city-dwellers take for granted.

How the recently announced legislative changes will enable blacks to raise bonds on houses remains to be seen. If effective, they will obviously make home improvement easier. The security of tenure implied would also motivate more to undertake such improvement. At present, anyone can be evicted from Soweto on the unchallengeable decision of the township superintendent.

The small size of plots is likely to remain a problem, however, for comparatively affluent blacks. One theoretical solution would be to open up new areas, comprising larger plots. It would have the additional benefit of creating a middle class neighbourhood. There is, however, an acute shortage of undeveloped land in Soweto. Even if that problem were solved by acquiring white smallholdings to the west, there remains the problem of financing infrastructure. "Together," says a Wrab official, "they add up to more than the cost of the houses in a new, fully developed area." Recent Press calculations of how many houses could be built with the R250m announced by Finance Minister Senator Horwood for non-white housing between now and 1980 overlooked that point, and



so considerably over estimated the number.

In short, conditions of life in Soweto are still such that it is extremely difficult, for any resident to provide himself with what whites would consider a middle class environment. That, as well as the need for whites to have permits to enter Soweto, is a major reason why blacks seldom entertain whites at home, though a few regularly visit white houses.

It's also the reason why some of the trendier members of black society cut themselves in on white comforts. Soccer administrators, for example, who are among the wealthier blacks, maintain suites in five-star hotels. Models, similarly, rent permanent rooms in Hill-brow residential hotels.

Until blacks can live in conditions that match their social position without having to resort to such arrangements (and in Soweto, at least, that seems a very distant prospect), it's plainly nonsense to hope that a black middle class would help stifle the frustrations of their less fortunate brothers. What so far, after all, have they themselves got to lose?

Communalism is the key

Helping thy neighbour means black solidarity in the face of oppression

Mutual support is an African tribal tradition that, in its modern form of communalism, helps blacks survive the emotional and physical ravages of city life. Without it, no doubt, many more would have killed themselves through despair.

As it is, suicide remains, in the words of a black journalist, "a white man's pastime". By the same token, the sudden absence of this support in a time of great stress could explain the number of suicides (if official explanations are



accepted) among black political detainees.

At any rate, the tradition of helping others has broad implications, both material and political. It means, for example, that so long as it is observed (and there are no signs of it dying out), there cannot be wide differences in material well being among blacks living in a single area. The better off must help the less fortunate, especially if they are members of the same, widely defined, "family".

Not to do so means ostracism — a more painful punishment for blacks than for most whites, generally, since they are more gregarious. It will reveal itself, perhaps, at a funeral — an occasion for neighbourhood, and not only family, mourning. No one will participate, and the black victim's soul will shrivel with a loneliness unknown to most whites.

Ostracism can be the penalty not only for failing to help others materially, but also for acting in a superior manner. The temptation to do so in rural society would probably never exist. Though a social hierarchy exists there (paramount chief, those tending his fields and cattle, sub chieftains, witchdoctors and the rest), a common life style and common pursuits leave no room for barriers to social intercourse.

In urban townships, though, people naturally do many different kinds of job, from lawyer to labourer, doctor to dust man. Outside of a common misfortune to be born black, there is little to relate these extremes.

For a new arrival from the country, this is disorientating. "You have to learn to live outside the kinship," says a resident, "learn where you fit in socially." Nevertheless, for a man to fail to show proper concern for his neighbour's interests and problems is socially unacceptable,

however far apart they may be intellectually and by occupation.

That's not to say that like doesn't seek out like in black socialising. But it does mean that there's a cohesion in black urban society that, again, makes nonsense of the notion that a black middle class might make common political cause with whites to prevent the boat being badly rocked by black have nots.

That cohesion has been strengthened, arguably, by the failure of white administrations to allow socially, as distinct from tribally, differentiated areas to develop in Soweto. Surrounded by have nots, what black executive or professional is, when violence erupts, going to have stomach, let alone courage, to cry: "Wait a little longer, brothers."

Indeed, those blacks who, because of their professional reputations, are invited to address white audiences, already have to make sure their words (which always get reported in the townships) are suf-

ficiently radical to prove they have not sold out for the sake of white acceptance. If they are not, they are "warned".

On the other hand, too radical a speech means a visit from BOSS men, who begin their inane inquisitions with questions like: "Do you believe in revolution or evolution?" So these men inevitably tread a thin line between opposing violence. It's a wonder they still stand up to speak.

That they do is probably because there's developed, in recent years, a new resolution among blacks that is essentially political. Their growing roles in the economy and, perhaps, in governing themselves in the homelands, has increased their confidence in their abilities, and their push for self determination.

To boost that confidence still further was the aim of the Black People's Convention. It launched various self help projects (Black Community Programmes) such as mobile clinics, only to see project leaders banished to remote areas by government. The massive banings and detentions of October 19 can not be seen by blacks as anything other than ruthless government determination to keep them under.

They will, of course, have none of that. So while there's not, today, a single white political party to canvass support for majority rule, there's hardly a black public figure who believes that anything less can give SA political stability.

Their case ("We are proving ourselves as executives, professionals and so on, so how can you withhold any rights from us, including the vote?") could be taken as an argument for qualified franchise. For reasons already described, though, blacks cannot allow themselves to be politically separated from each other. Twenty years ago, a qualified franchise might have won black support. Today, it can't.

Bantu Education's woeful report card

Lack of scholastic opportunity and slanted teaching creates frustration

"Education and training are the keys to black advancement," says Sam Mot suenyane, chairman of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and holder of a masters degree from a US university, "but neither government nor business will accept the challenge."

Wages are determined by productivity, and productivity is determined by skill. US research has shown that it is almost impossible to train staff even for lower and middle management responsibility, whatever their initiative and ability, unless they have had a minimum of eight

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Naught for white comfort

A growing black middle class will press for, not restrain, major political change

Urban black advancement offers, in short, naught for white comfort. Government is as determined as ever that urban blacks will eventually settle in the homelands. A 10 point guideline recently circulated to Bantu Affairs commissioners for the cabinet committee investigating blacks in so called white areas reiterated that aim. But urban blacks are resolved, not merely to stay put, but also to enjoy universal franchise in their lifetime.

It is a situation of confrontation.

We must get away from the system of doing business in ethnic ghettos. Business is, by its very nature, a bridge-builder — Nafcoc president Sam Mot suenyane.

Though government, according to the guideline, aims to satisfy black needs with respect to housing, general services and community amenities, and is also preparing, through community councils, to give them a measure of local government, it is not prepared to give them any meaningful political rights outside the homelands.

Blacks recognise, however, that with

out at least some measure of control by them in how the national wealth is divided, white governments will continue to decide the quality of their lives. They have a poor record in that respect so far.

Blacks cannot understand, meaning, why they shouldn't be drawn into the franchise. "Surely the more we prove ourselves in the economy, the more right we have to the vote?" they ask. "And anyway, was it not whites who taught us democracy is based on the cry 'no taxation without representation'? What kind of democracy or civilisation is it that you claim to be protecting by a whites-only franchise?"

This feeling is bound to grow as blacks move ever higher up the job ladder, for economic and professional success can only increase self confidence. Government can, of course, do nothing to restrain black economic advancement unless it is to collapse the economy, like a rugby player deliberately pushing down the scrum about him. That, anyway, would lead to massive civil violence, the very thing government policy is supposed to avoid.

Nevertheless, what government did on October 19, at least as blacks see it, was deliberately to destroy all organisations

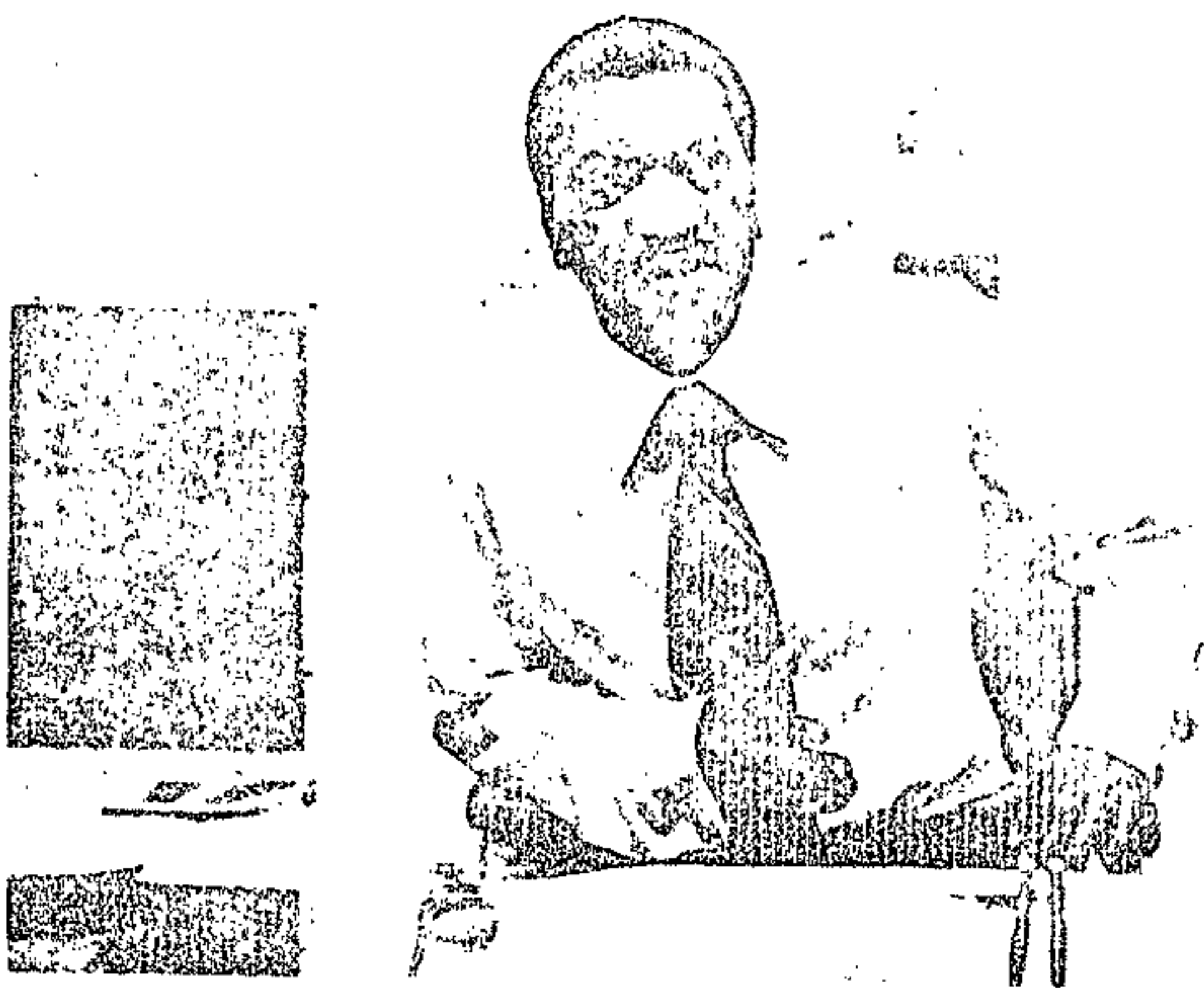
I am very apprehensive about the future of my race. A bit of turbulence is a result of government's action. It is a result of the police and the army and the white people who are going to move against the black people. It is a result of the fact that it must have a result, that is, a programme of development and improvement. — Nafcoc president Sam Mot suenyane.

which might give any real expression to the black people's confidence. It was, in effect, a deliberate move to kill black organisations. In fact, achieved nothing. The black people are not dead. They are still alive and, at the moment, are driving black politics forward.

The government move to take off black political demands available to government, namely, to throw open the economy to blacks completely, but also to ensure a significant redistribution of wealth between black and white — to do for blacks what they would no doubt do for themselves — could they ever achieve political power.

In the event, that is probably the minimum price whites will have to pay for future peace.

People here, phrases like "over my dead body" can decide. We're wasting time and the general feeling I get is "let's destroy the whole thing and start again." — Roberts Construction, industrial relations officer, Wilby, 1977.



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Halt called to Alex demolition

The West Rand Administration Board has agreed to stop demolitions of homes in Alexandra until January 9 and will investigate the plight of families whose homes have allegedly been torn down.

Four Ned Geref Kerk churchmen who met senior WRAB officials yesterday said in a statement released today that the board's chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, had agreed that no married people will be moved for the next three months.

Mr Mulder said all demolitions will cease until January 9.

He said people who are registered as single but are actually married, should immediately get in touch with board officials in Alexandra so their cases can be investigated.

An estimated 700 single men have already been moved to the City Deep hostels.

A file containing the names of people whose homes were demolished, but who claim to be married and legal residents of Alexandra, was handed over to board officials, who promised to investigate.

Mr Mulder told the churchmen that all notices for the moving of single men will from now on bear a special clause asking people to immediately notify officials if they are married.

Board officials today denied reports that accommodation at City Deep is "no better than concrete bunkers." However, they are continuing to refuse newsmen permission to inspect the compound.

What do black shops offer?

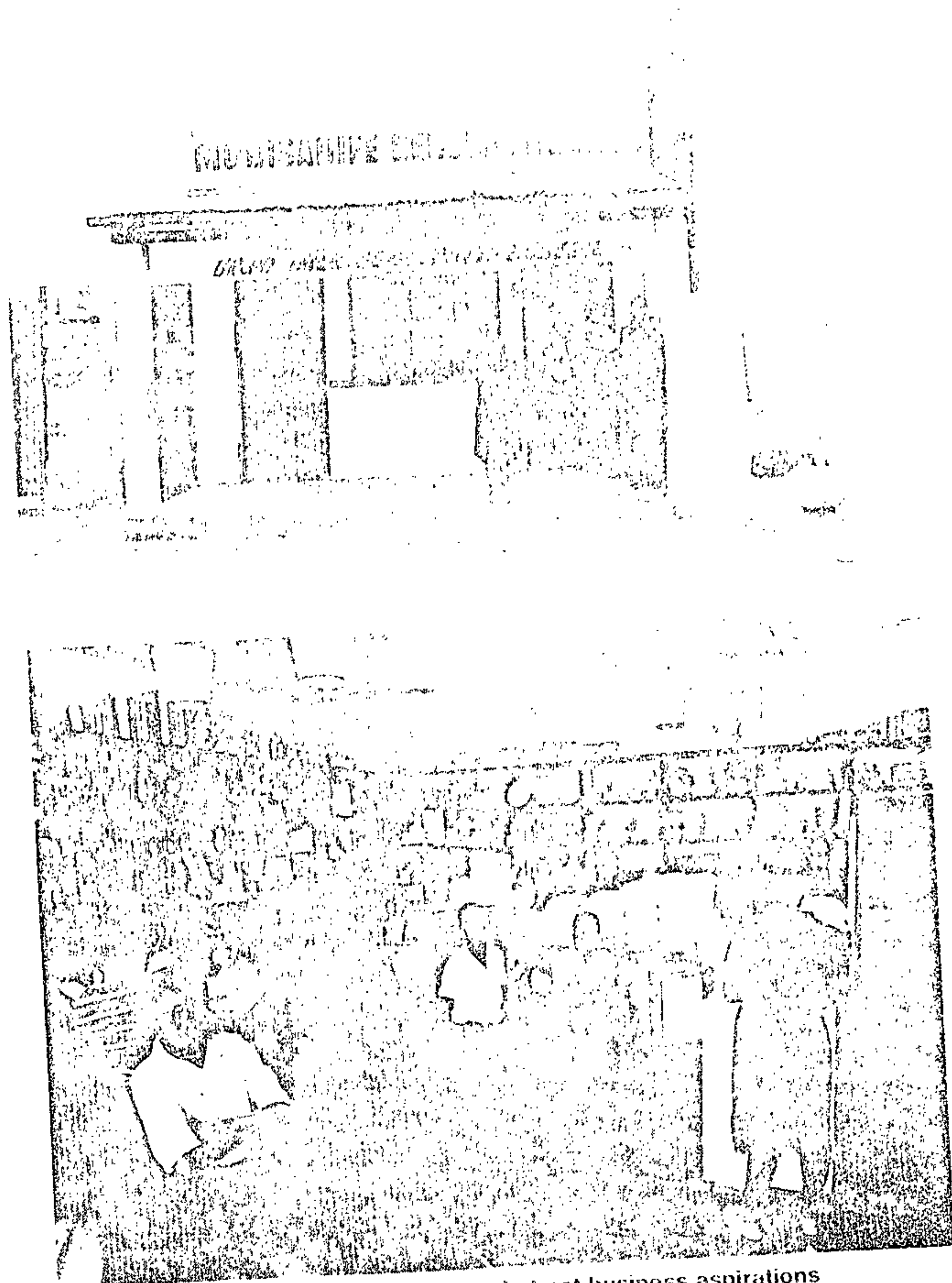
To their owners, a jaundiced view of white capitalism

How developed is black urban business? Could it provide the core of a steadily expanding, property-owning black middle class?

Soweto should best be able to answer those questions. If black business hasn't

been able to flourish there, where in Africa will the homelands find a market?

There are over 1,000 licensed traders in Soweto, including 394 general dealers, 226 greengrocers, 141 butchers, 17

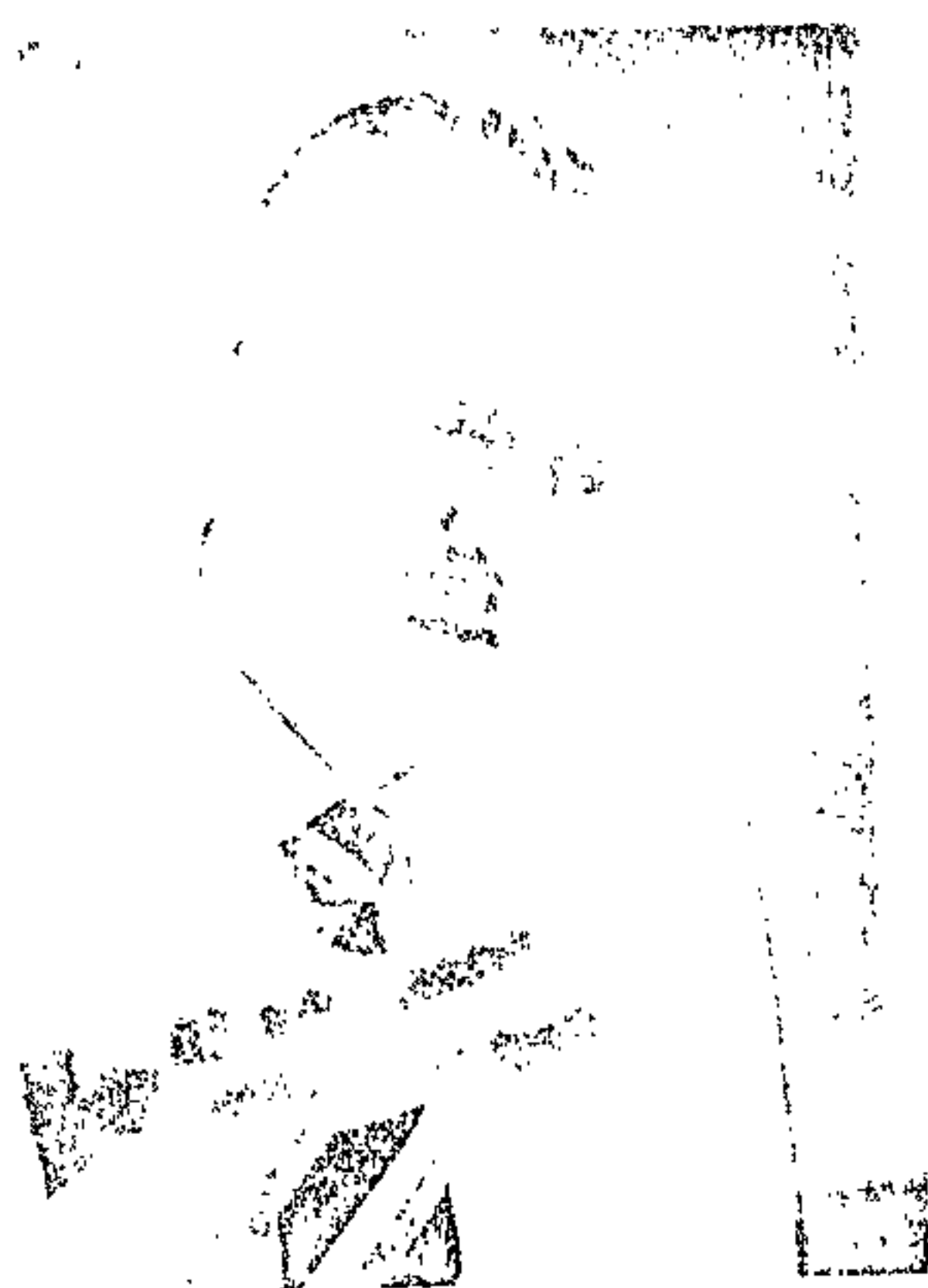


Meeting basic needs . . . but not business aspirations

undertakers, 165 wood and coal yards. The trading instinct among blacks is as strong as anywhere.

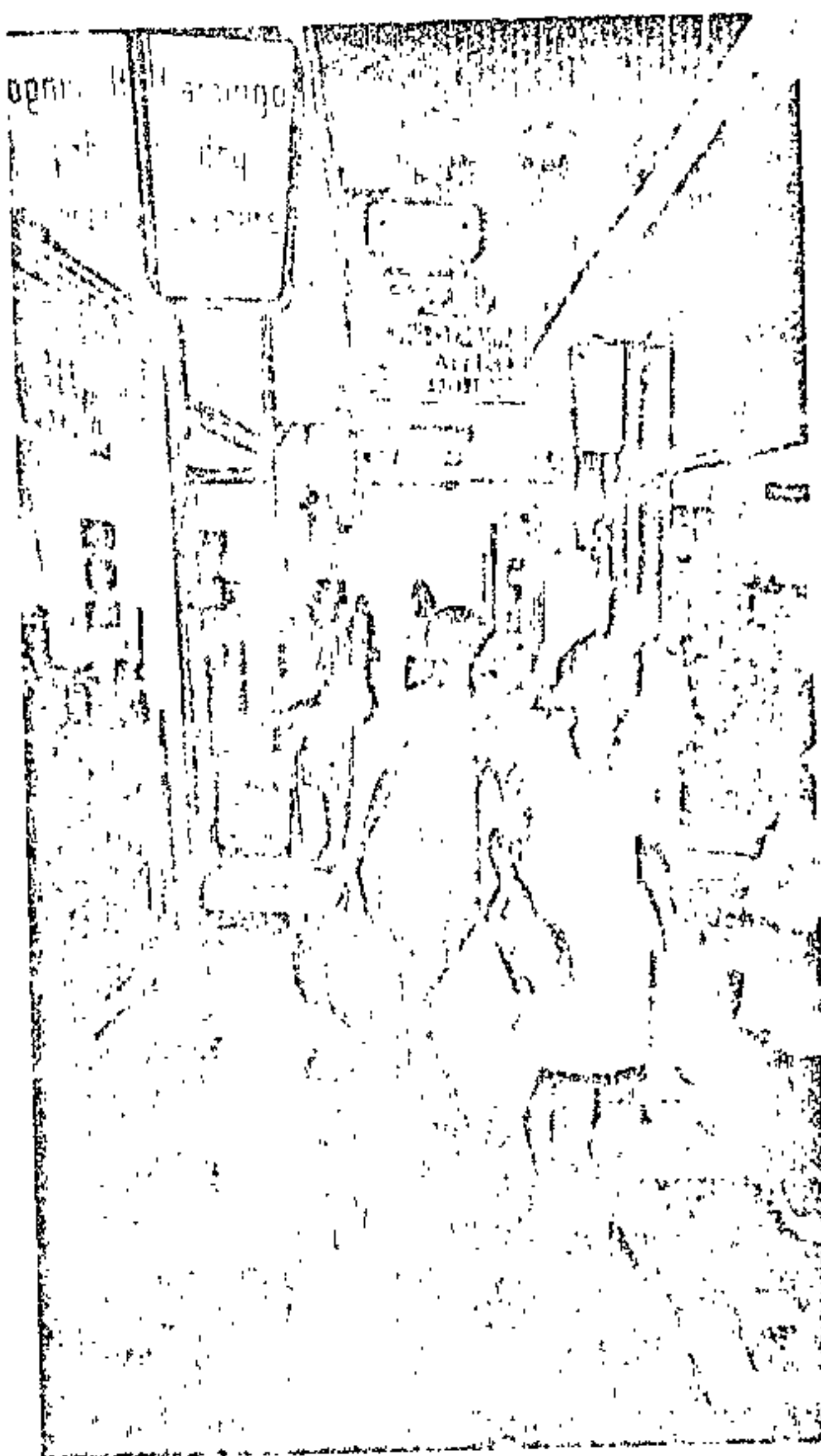
Until May 1976, blacks were permitted only to engage in 26 kinds of business in urban areas. These were only supposed to cover blacks' basic needs and were allowed to operate only within black residential areas. Since then, the list has been extended by 40 more types of business, including garages (for many years the number of garages in Soweto was restricted by government to four and their black owners became extremely rich) and dry cleaning plants (Soweto now has 46).

Blacks are still prohibited from deliver



There should be a more extensive participation by blacks as entrepreneurs in the manufacturing sector, not only to provide wider scope for their talents, but also to contribute significantly towards the establishment of that stable middle class which is the core of any multi-national society progressing towards stability. Present government policy practically excludes the establishment and operation of manufacturing by blacks in black townships in white urban areas or, for that matter, anywhere in white areas ... We do well to take cognizance of the feeling among some blacks that the free enterprise system is to blame for the plight in which they find themselves. This is a tragedy, and a further deterioration in black attitudes towards the free enterprise system might well result in its disintegration in the only part of Southern Africa in which the system is soundly based.

ICI executive director Dr. Horne Revindes.



ing goods outside the townships. And any kind of manufacturing industry is prohibited outside the homelands.

But the right to form companies and partnerships, taken away from blacks in 1963, has been restored. Without it, they could not pool financial resources or raise credit. A man may also now run more than one business in Soweto, but only on the same site. That, of course, still prevents the development of retail chains, offering consumers lower prices than hitherto through increased buying power, and so winning them away from white businesses elsewhere.

Because of these restrictions, most black retail outlets are fairly primitive. Knowledge of elementary bookkeeping is possessed by few, says Sam Motsuenyane. That, of course, makes it difficult to raise credit, since creditworthiness becomes almost impossible to assess. Lack of security of tenure also makes it difficult for banks to lend.

Nafec tries to provide its 8 000 or so members with business education. An educational committee, including representatives of white universities, major companies and employer organisations, was formed a year ago. Its first three courses, each attended by about 20 people and offering both elementary and more advanced business education, began in the Vaal triangle in July. Their success has been so great, says Motsuenyane, that a full-time education officer has been appointed (with the help

The economic process of a country is an indivisible process, and therefore opportunities should be given to all ... Ideally, businessmen should have the right, subject only to town planning considerations, to trade in what they like, employ whom they like and, most important of all, to trade where they like - Assoccom delegate at Nafec conference.

of a special R5 000 a year grant from Anglo American) to organise short courses throughout SA.

Meanwhile, 15 month correspondence courses in more advanced business skills are offered by the University of SA's School of Business Leadership. The Standard Bank, too, offers fortnightly business lectures in Soweto.

How successfully, though, can black business ever hope to compete with white business? The recent lifting of some restrictions still leaves other major problems facing black traders. Motsuenyane, for example, complains of the lack of suitable trading premises in Soweto. Most stores there are at present little more than hole-in-the-wall operations.

It's unlikely, though, that major shopping centres will be built in Soweto without white private sector finance. Institutions can't put up funds for such projects without being able to register mortgage bonds on the properties. They can't do so in Soweto.

The disadvantages urban black retailers suffer by comparison with their homeland counterparts are reflected in the fact that, since it was introduced four years ago, Nafec's annual Black Businessman of the Year award has always gone to a homeland operator.

The award, partly financed with an annual R10 000 donation from Gilbeys, offers a prize of a study tour lasting up to 45 days in the US. The fare is provided by SAA, living costs in the US by the US-SA Leader Exchange Programme.

The main criteria, says Nafec president Sam Motsuenyane, are: how much progress has been made by the business; how well financial records are kept; cleanliness and how well products are displayed (in the case of retailers) and how far the businessman is involved with community organisations.

Because of the difficulty urban retailers have in meeting the first of these criteria, Nafec is considering offering an award reserved for them.

So white business must virtually give black business the capital for town centres, perhaps through the Urban Foundation. Or black business could be allowed to enter so-called white areas to trade. Neither is likely, so black business will continue as a low grade affair and the philosophy of free enterprise will ring ever more hollow for black businessmen and consumers.

Acceptance by whites of the reasonable right of blacks to operate anywhere in SA is, in fact, growing. Last month, at a conference organised by the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, a delegate from the Association of Chambers of Commerce called for such rights for black traders.

At the same time, though, he stated that he did not want black residential or trading areas to be thrown open immediately, as *a quid pro quo* to whites, since in their present condition black traders would soon be killed by such competition.

Only after blacks had been given the opportunity to develop their business skills by trading in city centres, it was argued, should they have to face white competition. Indeed, he suggested that whites should help blacks develop their business skills: "A small sacrifice to ask

The true aim of the free enterprise movement is that of a free society to which are opportunities based upon equal access to educational opportunities, and equal access to housing and health services. — H. Magala, a director of Blackmain (Pty).

when one considers the important role that had been played by black labour in making white business what it is today in SA."

To raise black industrial skills, Pierre Reynders, ICF executive director, suggests a change in government policy. For example, the training and use of black artisans in white areas and improved basic education and training. Those blacks with mature entrepreneurial ability (he doesn't indicate how this is to

Before blacks can be fully effective in any field, they need to build up confidence in themselves. They need help in this until they get sufficient momentum to move on their own. — Sales House personnel manager Arthur Umlaw.

be) should be encouraged to be generally mobile and develop a group of industries in the fully phased development programme of the area.

For certain, a significant number of black youth potential is manifest, as Reynders has no doubt. In commercial and service undertakings, he observes, black initiative has been "most impressive" and experience in other countries has shown, he says, that industries "often emerge from the commercial sector."

Industrial areas should be reserved in black townships above a certain size, in which freehold rights would be available. Financial aid, advice and buildings should also be provided to industrialists in these areas, either by homeland development corporations, the IDC or a specially created corporation.

Reynders suggests, too, that black industry, with the same aid, should be allowed into areas presently reserved for whites. Operations which serve a wide market (clothing factories, canners, metal workshops, etc) could be better located in white areas, he argues, while businesses serving a local market (brick works, jobbing shops, carpentry and joinery) could be allowed to operate in black areas.

Alex men abusing Wrab's goodwill, says Mulder

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By CHRIS SMITH
Municipal Reporter

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Mannie Mulder, yesterday accused some Alexandra Township residents of abusing the board's goodwill.

He was reacting to evidence that despite his assurances to the contrary, families were being broken up by the forced removal of certain men from Alexandra to the City Deep compound.

In a statement released by the board yesterday, Mr Mulder said: "It is correct I have said the transfer of single men will not disrupt family life in Alexandra.

"However, it now appears that many of the men who have been notified of the transfer are bringing women from the homelands into Alexandra for the purpose of marrying them."

Mr Mulder said "hundreds" of men, on record as being single, have notified the board that they have been married "since registration" and have been living with their families in Alexandra.

"Such transfers have been suspended pending investigations," he said. "I can give the assurance that these cases have received sympathetic consideration.

"However, the board now

finds itself in the position where its goodwill is being abused. According to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, there have been numerous applications from Alexandra men wanting to get married since the transfer commenced."

The board could not allow its good intentions to be abused. "Only those living under family conditions at the time transfers commenced will receive sympathetic consideration," he said.

Mr Mulder stressed that the removals would continue so Alexandra could be demolished as soon as possible to create space for new single-sex hostels.

Holiday 'truce' on Alex homes

The West Rand Administration Board has stopped demolition of Alexandra Township homes, but demolishers will continue their work next month.

Board officials ordered demolition work to be stopped yesterday following meetings with Kontak and Women for Peace.

Various social groups and newspapers had pointed out that families were being left homeless.

Board officials went to the townships to issue the order stopping demolitions.

SHORTLIVED

The "truce" between the Board's demolition crews and the residents of Alexandra is, however, to be shortlived.

A Wrab spokesman confirmed that the board had previously planned to halt demolition on December 13 but will restart next month.

The reason for this stoppage, he said, was to allow township residents affected by resettlement to the City Deep hostels to take their holidays from work and settle questions about possible exemptions in view of married status.

Houses are being demolished to allow construction of hostels. In future only single men and women will be allowed to live in Alexandra. Families will be moved to the Klipspruit area of Soweto.

Mar 10/12/77

Boost for builders

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Sieg Hannig,

Labour Reporter

The Urban Foundation has set aside R50 000 to promote black building contractors as part of a R200 000 scheme to improve homes at Sebokeng township in the Vaal Triangle.

The move to create black entrepreneurs — by training them and giving them a financial base to strike out on their own started some weeks ago.

Nine potential building contractors, some of them employees of the Vaal Triangle Administration Board, were selected.

They were put through their training while helping to create an exhibition of home improvements to standard "match-box" houses in Sebokeng — putting in plumbing or ceilings and also adding on rooms.

The R50 000 will be used as loans to these builders to provide the starting capital for their initial contracts.

DON'T SPLIT UP FAMILIES — ORDER THAT HASN'T FILTERED THROUGH



● Mr Samuel Rahuma (left) and his brother, Mr Philemon Machaba, both face eviction from Alexandra family life to single quarters.

Wrab officials 'not sure what is going on'

BY BARRY LEVY

AN INCREDIBLE Catch-22 dilemma is confronting Alexandra families fighting the West Rand Bantu Administration Board to avoid being split up.

And the Sunday Express watched it in operation this week.

Some officials at local Wrab offices have still not got the message from the top that Alexandra families "will not be split up" and are unable to guarantee that homes will not be demolished while people are still living there — despite pledges that this will not happen.

This was discovered by the Sunday Express this week when we accompanied another two "test cases" to the Wrab offices in Alexandra.

Mr Philemon Machaba is married with three children and has been living with his family in Alexandra since 1968.

He has been living there part of the time on his brother's house permit, but every time he goes to pay the rent he is told by Wrab officials "not to bother" because he will soon be going to the City Deep compound.

Mr Machaba does not want to leave his wife and

children or go to the compound, so he asked the Sunday Express for help.

At the Wrab offices in Alexandra we were told by a labour officer, Mr Burger, who refused to give his initials, that Mr Machaba must take his problem to the Sandton Wrab office because that is the district of his employ.

But there Mr Machaba was told by the senior labour officer, Mr J H Lourens, that he could only be issued with a single quarter permit — which means removal to the City Deep compound.

When I asked Mr Lourens if he had not been told that married men were not to be separated, he replied that he had not received any such instruction and had only read about it in a newspaper.

When we confronted Mr Burger again he told Mr Machaba that he MUST get a letter from the Sandton office requesting that he be allowed to remain in Alexandra "before I can do anything".

Back at the Sandton office, Mr Lourens again insisted that there was nothing he could do.

At my request he telephoned Mr Gert Wium, supervisor of the Alexandra Wrab office, and asked him what the position was.

After the call Mr Lourens told me that Mr Wium had told him that he was "not sure what was going on". He told Mr Lourens that he knew about Wrab pledges, but was "not sure" what to do.

Mr Lourens then wrote a letter to the Alexandra Wrab office merely stating Mr Machaba's qualifications and non-qualifications.

At the Alexandra office Mr Burger still refused to review Mr Machaba's case, but after some argument he relented. However, he instructed me to wait outside while he interviewed Mr Machaba. I refused and took the matter up with Mr

Wium, his senior.

Mr Wium also insisted that I was not allowed to listen to the interview. I told him to take the matter up with Mr Nico Malan, a director of the board.

Mr Wium then went to phone him. When he returned after about 20 minutes he told me that Mr Malan said that he would immediately deal with the cases of Mr Machaba and his brother, Mr Samuel Rahuma, a married man facing eviction to City Deep, without any interview being necessary.

But because neither Mr Burger nor Mr Wium would give the two men any written permission stay in Alexandra pending the Board's decision, we asked for a guarantee that their home would not be pulled down.

Mr Wium refused to give such a guarantee and only said that if this should happen "come and see me".

He said that Mr Malan would phone the Express personally with the outcome of the cases of Mr Machaba and Mr Rahuma.

Mr Malan could not be contacted for comment this week.

Alex men 'creep' back to families

IN desperate bids to keep their families together, many of the Alexandra men who have been parted from their wives and children and moved to the singles-only City Deep compound, have silently crept back to the township.

But now they are in hiding and fear that West Rand Bantu Administration Board (Wrab) officials will take them back if they are discovered.

One of the men who has come back is Mr Morris Mothapo. Although married, he was moved to City Deep, away from his wife and two small children, on November 23.

The same night, appalled by conditions at the compound — six people share an 8 m x 8 m dormitory with concrete beds — and longing to be back with his family, Mr Mothapo crept back to Alexandra.

Since then, he and his wife, Caroline, and their two small children have been "living in fear and hiding in case Wrab should find out what I have done and separate us again".

Mr Mothapo said that when he was taken to City Deep he was told by officials that he was being moved to a new "home". He said he was then bundled into the back of a closed truck with many others and, without being able to see what was happening, was "dumped" at the compound and told to stay put there.

Mr Mothapo was "sickened" by what he saw there and returned to Alexandra.

According to Mr Sipho Mmyele, an assistant to the Reverend Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches, and who is helping "split families", there are at least



● Crippled and unable to work, Mrs Lizzy Ngubelunga, 60, contemplates the future.

another 50 cases like Mr Mothapo's.

But, he said, Mr Mothapo is something of an exception in that his home is still standing — many of the men who have returned "by night" have found their homes bulldozed and they now live in wrecked cars and derelict houses.

Mr Mmyele, like Mrs Janet Levine, a Progressive Federal Party city councillor, blames Wrab for the "misery" being caused to Alexandra families because Wrab "do not keep their promises and pledges".

This week Mrs Levine, who saw for herself the "grief" of 35 women whose husbands are still living at the City Deep compound, told me: "People just don't want to go there." A third of the separated wives she met had nowhere to live.

For the past three weeks Mrs Levine has been trying to visit the compound to see conditions there for herself, but permission has been refused. "What is Wrab afraid of?" she asked.

Mrs Levine told me that Dr B R Richard, newly appointed deputy Medical Officer of Health, has visited the compound, and described conditions there as "horrificing".

It's Operation Face-lift

Sines 11/12/77

Coloureds may have to quit

Protea

By JILL McILRAITH
AFTER 17 years of stalling by the Government, coloured residents of Protea, south of Soweto, have taken their future into their own hands. Several families and home owners, tired of the years of uncertainty on whether Protea will remain coloured or officially become part of Soweto, have started home improvements.

But it could all be in vain: It seems unlikely that Protea will remain coloured.

For 30 years coloureds have lived there, but in 1960 development was frozen when the area was earmarked for black expansion.

More than 300 families live in Protea. Of the 190 home owners, more than half have sold to the Department of Community Development, which intends handing the land over to West Rand Administration Board.

Last month the WRAB announced that 3 000 of its 19 000 new homes for blacks would be built in Protea, beginning next year.

Mr Brian Leon, chairman of the Residents' and Tenants' Association, said if people had to move, they would demand adequate compensation.

R150 000 loans mean all mod cons in black township

BLACKS in the Vaal Triangle township of Sebokeng are to be offered loans totalling R150 000 to buy and improve their houses. The money is being provided by the Urban Foundation.

Of the 18 000 four-roomed houses in Sebokeng, 16 000 lack internal sewerage, ceilings or internal doors. The only means of washing is a cold-water tap in the back yard.

Now many will have hot running water, tiled bathrooms and kitchens and extra bedrooms.

An exhibition organised by the foundation in co-operation with the Vaal Triangle Administration Board opened yesterday to show what can be done.

Mr David Milstein, Transvaal regional project manager, said: "We estimated that in the first six months 1 100 householders will have made some improvement to their houses. "We are stressing that they don't have to lay out a great deal of money overnight. They can begin in a small way with a loan of a few hundred rands

BY HEATHER MCGHEE

for an indoor sink, doors and ceilings. Other improvements can be made gradually."

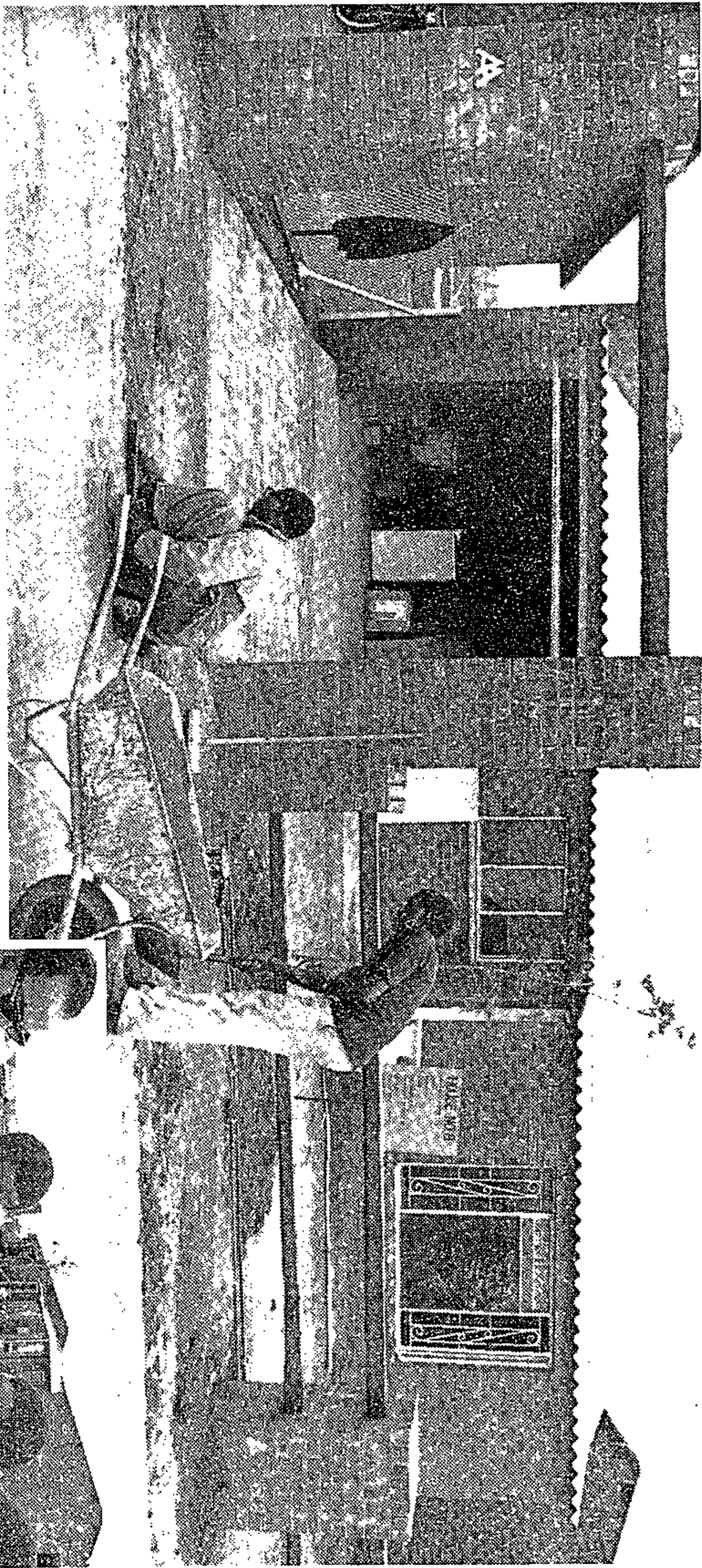
Mr Milstein said the scheme was not based on charity. The emphasis was on giving people the opportunity to do things for themselves.

"We do not propose to give things away. Our aim is to include everyone in South Africa in the free-enterprise system.

"We shall try to ensure that blacks are not over-charged for building materials and services."

The foundation sees its home improvement scheme as only the beginning—a pilot scheme to show what can be done.

Foundation members do not claim it to be the answer

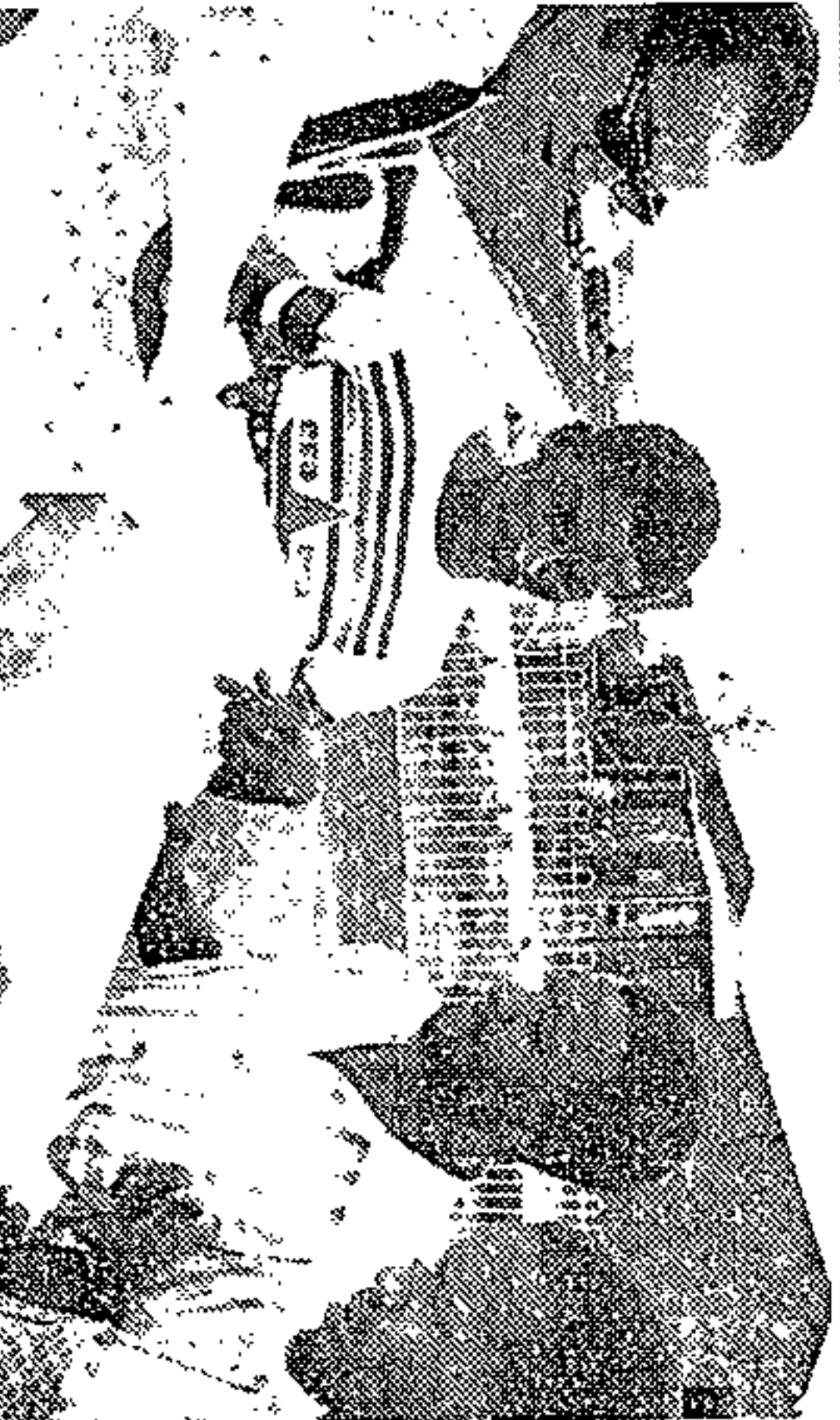


One of the exhibition houses. It has a tiled bathroom, two extra bedrooms, a sitting-room with a pine ceiling, a well-planned kitchen and a garage

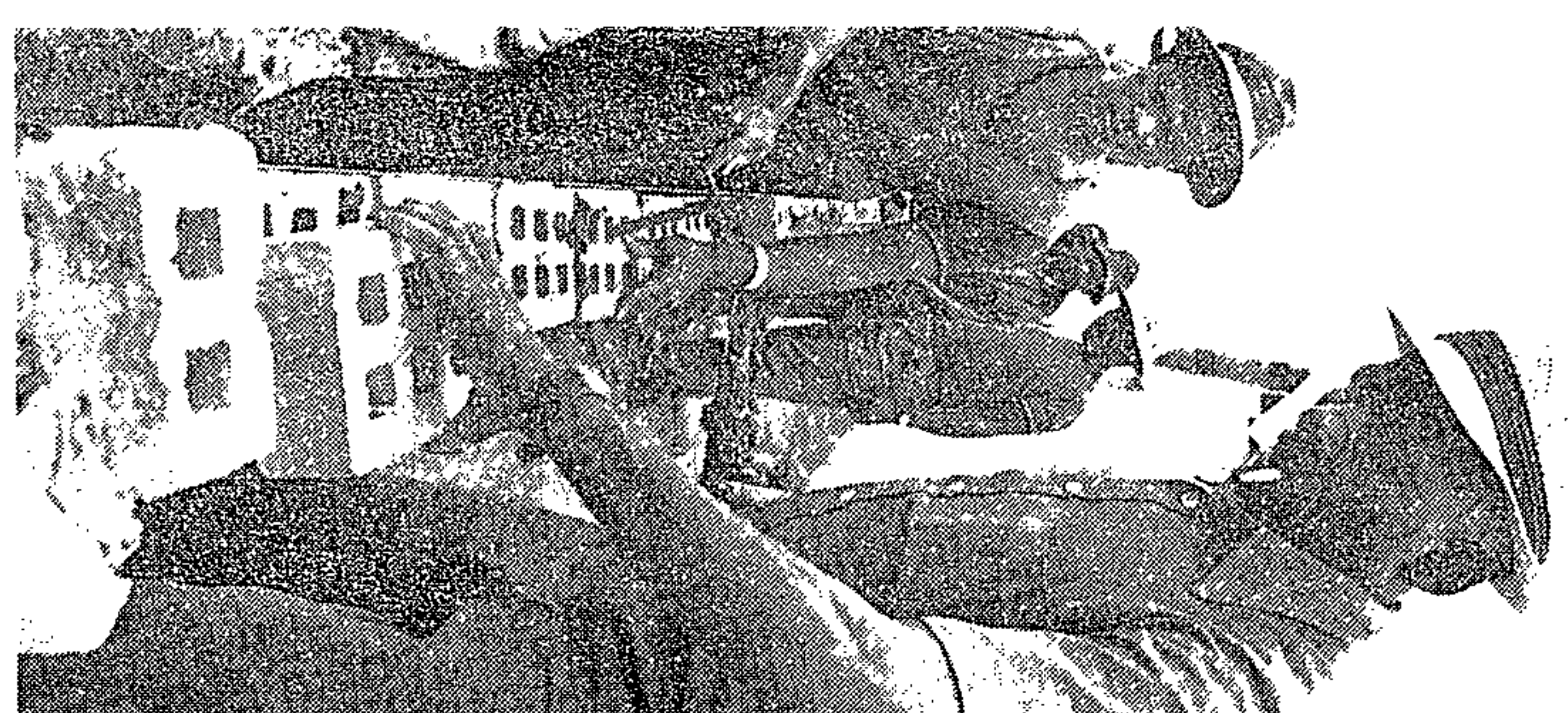
Pictures: OLTMAN MINNIE

ver to the black housing problem, but only a relatively cheap means of helping to alleviate it.

The foundation, with the help of the University of the Witwatersrand's building science department, has devised a method of extending houses without re-moving the roofs, which helps to keep costs low.



Mr David Milstein and three technical experts who will be at Sebokeng permanently to give advice and help.



Star 12/12/77

Only 20 attend Soweto meeting

Soweto still lacks a representative leadership body. The first public meeting of the Soweto Residents Committee yesterday was a damp squib with only 20 people attending.

The meeting which was held at the Donaldson YMCA in Orlando East, was primarily called to explain to residents how the SRC planned to establish a local authority for Soweto.

The meeting decided to go ahead to see the Government to tell it Soweto residents wanted a municipality before any elections for community councils were held in the area.

Members of the SRC also agreed that Bantu Education should be scrapped and increased rents for Soweto be deplored.

The Soweto Residents Committee was formed six months ago and has claimed wide support from residents. The organisation has held numerous private meetings.

Its president is Mr M.T. Moerane, former editor of the banned World newspaper.

Mr Moerane said yesterday he was pleased with yesterday's attendance as it was not numbers that mattered but ideas.

12/14/77

Bid to ease rail logjam

LUSAKA — Zambia and Tanzania have agreed to take steps designed to clear the logjam of Zambian goods at Dar es Salaam, says a joint communique published yesterday.

Railways officials of the two countries have been ordered to begin talks after Christmas aimed at reaching a new wagon hire system to speed the flow of goods on Chinese-built Tazara railway. — Sapa.

5/AR 14/12/77

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Blacks meet on leadership

Further efforts are to be made tonight in Pretoria and Johannesburg to break the leadership crisis in the black community and reach a plan of action.

At least seven civic bodies in Soweto, have been invited to send representatives to a meeting tonight when it is hoped to agree on an agenda for a public meeting of town-

ship residents, said one of the conveners, Mr Peter Lengene.

In Pretoria a newly formed group, the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Steering Committee, has called a meeting of "all parents" in the township at the local community centre tonight at 7 o'clock.

A statement from the committee said the meeting "will tackle all the immediate problems of the community of Atteridgeville/Saulsville."

Invited to the Soweto meeting are the Soweto Ratepayers' Association, Masingafi Party, Soweto Residents' Committee, the Naledi Makgotla (Siegfried Manthata group), Meadowlands Interim Committee, the newly formed Soweto Action Committee, the Sofasonke Party and the Witwatersrand Taxi Association.



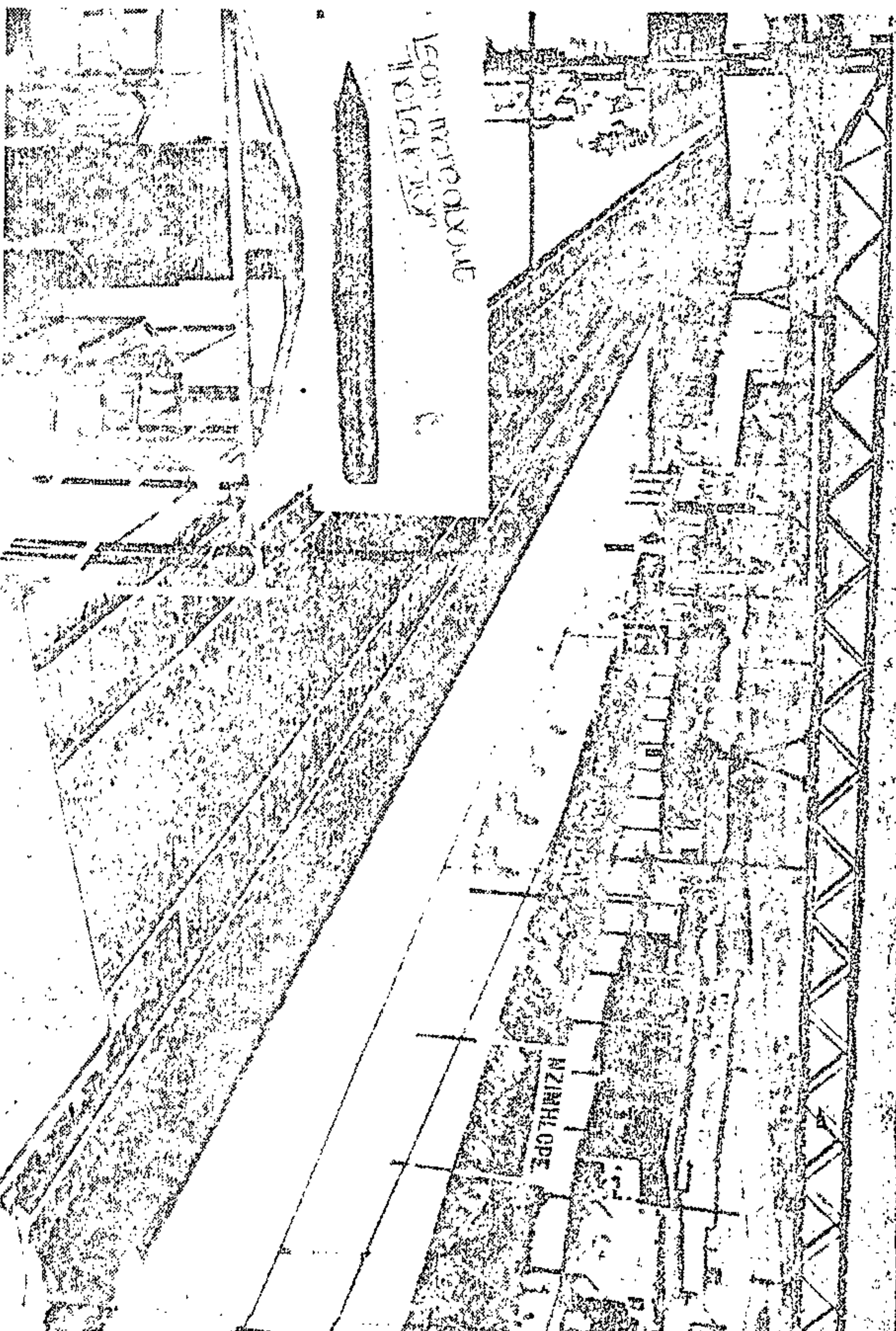
MR. M. KOOLANE
... lost third son

By MANDLA NDIAZI
A SCHOOLBOY was
shot dead by police at
Soweto's Mzimhlape
Station yesterday.

Brigadier Jan Visser,
Divisional Commissioner
of Police in Soweto, con-
firmed that a youth had
been shot at the station
at about 7.30 am.

The dead boy has been
identified as Solomon Koolane, 13, a Standard 5 pupil. The boy's father, 74-year-old Mr. Martin Koolane, said he rushed to the station after being told by a neighbour that his son had been shot.

When he arrived he saw three riot squad policemen and a crowd of people milling around a platform



Mzimhlape Station where yesterday a 13-year-old schoolboy was shot dead by Riot Squad police who are alleged to have thought he was a car thief.

Boy of 13 shot dead by police

on which his son lay dead. He saw a bullet wound in Solomon's side.

One of the policemen said he had shot the boy, Mr. Koolane said.

One of Mr. Koolane's older sons asked the policeman why Solomon had been shot. The policeman allegedly replied that he was under the impression that Solomon was a car thief

who had jumped from a stolen car and was running to escape arrest.

Brigadier Visser said later that when police opened fire two blacks

were running away but he could not say whether the car involved in the incident had been stolen. He did not know the age of the shot youth.

Mr. David Sibhale, the

owner of the car involved in the incident, said yesterday that his vehicle was not missing and he had not reported it as having been stolen.

He said he was not at home when members of his family saw police towing his car and parking it outside the yard of his home.

His car, he said, had been driven by Mr. Veli Mhlaba, 24, shortly before the shooting.

Mr. Mhlaba said he had parked the car at a corner, three houses from Solomon's home. When Solomon joined him, they drove down Elliot Street and he noticed that police were following them in a car.

Mr. Mhlaba said he continued driving and the police followed them. After taking some turns he stopped and parked the car near Mzimhlape Station.

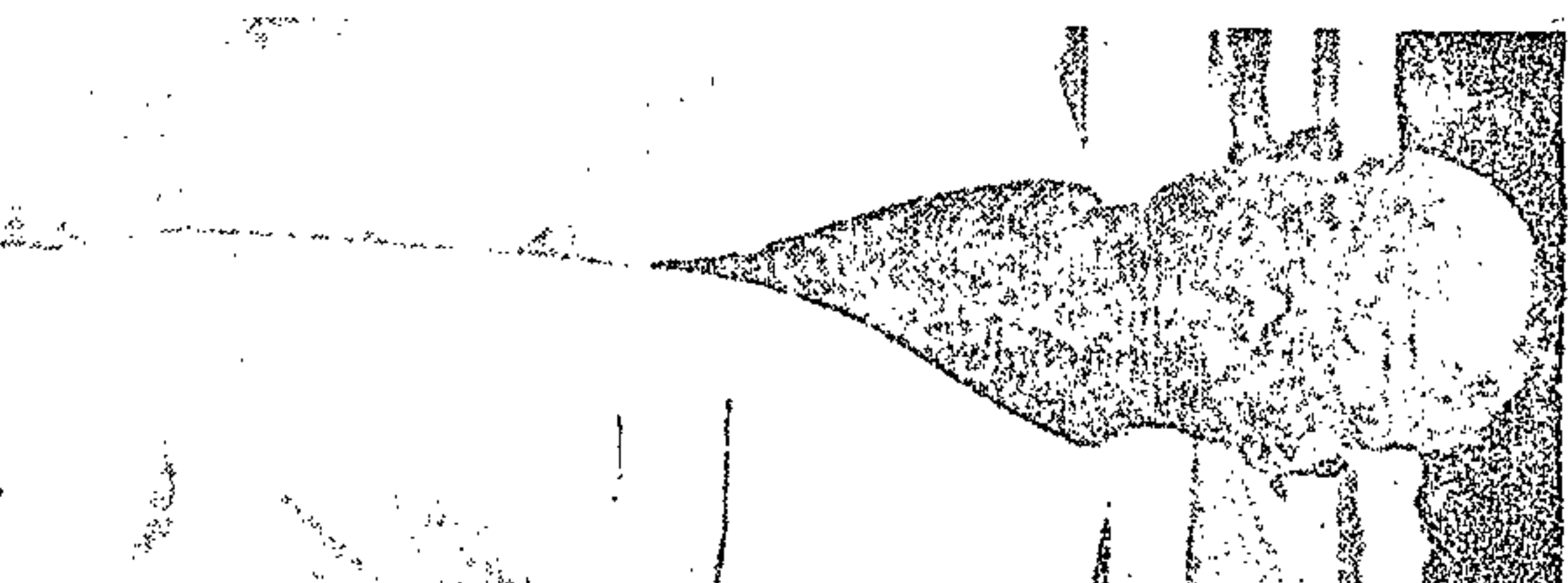
Mr. Mhlaba said he removed the ignition keys and with Solomon, walked up the stairs to the station platform.

"We were walking and not running," he said.

Mr. Mhlaba said he left Solomon and went to another platform. Later he heard that Solomon had been shot by the police who had been following them.

Mr. Koolane said Solomon was his third son to die violently. The other two were killed during the riots. Mr. Koolane said

MR. V. MHLABA
... with dead boy



NOOIT! SÊ MANNIE, MAAR JAMESON OP STRAAT

Deur KOBUS SCHOLTZ

„NOOIT!” sê mnr. Manie Mulder, voorsitter van die Wesrandse Administrasieraad, „in geen omstandighede skei ons die swart egpare van Alexandra nie.” Van pa summier na een hostel, ma na 'n ander en nugter weet wat word van die kinders, is daar hoege-naamd geen sprake nie, sê hy.

Maar die praktyk praat anders.

Vir minstens een ge-swart woonbuurt buite skedding 'n nare waar sin van Alexandra, die Johannesburg, het die heid geword — in weer-

wil van mnr. Mulder se belofte.

Jameson Chauke, 45, sy vrou, Thuile, 39, en twee van hul vier kinders is twee weke gelede uit hul huis, Derde Laan 86, gesit. Dit het geskied ingevolge die kennisgewing, twintig dae tevore ontvang, dat hy verskuif word na enkel-woonkwartiere in die City

Deep-Hostel.

Jameson Chauke is met sy gesin en huisraad op straat gesit ondanks die feit dat hy al sedert 1953 volgens Bantoegebruik met sy vrou getroud is, en in 1975 ook in die landdroshof.

En ondanks die feit dat hy sy sertifikaat aan die beamptes van die WRA gaan toon het.

Onstuitbaar, so lyk dit, stoomroller die masjinerie van die administrasieraad voort. Voor Februarie aanstaande jaar moet 3 000 enkellopende mans van Alexandra na enkelkwartiere by City Deep verskuif word.

Alexandra word 'n hostel-gebied, 'n gemeenskap van enkellopende mans en vrouens, geskei volgens ge-

slag, en etniese groep.

Teen Vrydag is 682 mans uit Alexandra verskuif. „Beter as wat ons gehoop het, sê mnr. Fanie Naudé, WRA-amptenaar in beheer van verskuiving. „Meer as 327 huise en kamers in Alexandra is reeds gesloop.”

Die ironiese van die uitsetting van Jameson Chauke is juis dat sy huis nie gesloop is nie. 'n Ander swart gesin is deur die WRA in sy woning geplaas.

Sedert sy uitsetting het sy werkgeefster, mev. Susan Paper, 'n pensioentrekker van



the dubious and dirty recesses of his corrugated iron dwelling.

Then you go round the back, see an old man drinking a foul brew and hear those words: "Nay meneer, no shebeen here."

Then something at your feet catches the eye. Picking up the dismantled barrel of a .22 calibre pistol lying in the dirt in front of the house, you glance at Les and now there's only fear where once there lay a spark of bravado.

He hastens to tell you where to find another shebeen and doesn't realise the slip he's made by ad-

girls take the boys in there and then Frankie locks them in. When the business is done, they shout and out come the keys. They're busy right now, but don't disturb them — it's my turn soon.

On another street and by now you think you've seen it all, the bricks, the animal corpses, the stinking puddles and the ratholes where people live.

Just about to head for the business sector and, why, if it isn't old Stoffeltjie, all of 73 and blind in one and a half eyes. Stoffeltjie was moved

out to Eersterust some time back but now he's moved back into Marabastad, right back into the slum. What's more, he lives in a crudely built lean-to that looks fit to collapse. (254, 44/2, 17)

"No meneer, I don't live here. It's the night watchman's hut and I'm just looking after it for him."

Look inside and you will see a young woman listlessly draped over a rotting mattress, swatting flies from her expressionless face.

Enough of this, let's go look at the action, where the money is. And that's

Boom Street, where disco music blares out from record shops and more than 300 international exporters do business behind the faded and cracked facades.

Up a motled street where an ominous mosque peeling at the flanks looms down on blanket shops, general stores, food emporia and throngs of milling, ant-like, rushing people.

It used to be the commercial heart of this little quarter of the city, a place where respectable whites would only venture into once there was a good buy to be had somewhere, but

generally shunned because of "the others" that bustle about in their thousands.

Some distance northwards has risen the Asiatic Bazaar, used by shopkeepers who were evicted from their premises in Prinsloo Street, about five blocks away.

Speak to the man behind this mass exodus of blacks and coloureds and Indians from Marabastad, the man who has to play the "one-for-one" game by giving the present residents alternative housing in areas outside Pretoria.

Mr J C Tajiard is the director of Coloured and Asian Affairs with the Pretoria City Council.

"Marabastad was born in the early 1900s, and was then called a 'Cape Boys' location'. In later years, Indian traders moved in.

"When the Group Areas Act came into being in the early 1950s, we had to move both population groups out of the area, the coloureds to Eersterust and the Indians to Laudium.

"At this stage we have moved most of the old residents out into the two areas and have found ac-

commodation for them. Many of those still left are waiting for their houses to be built in the alternative areas, but we can give the assurance that Marabastad will be cleared within the next 12 months.

"The biggest problem facing us in Marabastad is the amount of illegally squatting black tenants who have moved into the deserted premises and the fact that the crime factor is still there, ever present.

"The residential area of Marabastad that has to be cleared will one day be the

site of a multi-lane highway, part of the Western By-pass scheme."

And doesn't he encounter a lot of resentment from old tenants who refuse to leave Marabastad?

"Well, when you start the process of resettlement anywhere, there is always antipathy. But once the programme gathers momentum, the stream is set in motion, the old ones who initially objected come to you and say:

"Meneer, I must move. All I hear at night are the frogs — there are no more people living here!"

And people are

The misery and mayhem that is Marabastad

Report: CHRIS MARAIS
Pictures: ALAN DUNN

IN THE shadow of the high rise buildings that cluster central Pretoria, lies a throbbing, rubble-strewn slum of misery, madness and scuttling rats.

Spanning 22 blocks in all, Marabastad is a fast-draining, festering sore where whores and bootleggers, rich doctors, jive music merchants and patrolling police cars stream up and down the broken streets.

Once a thriving commercial and residential area for coloureds and Indians, the deserted houses and tumbledown shacks of Marabastad's backstreets are now the breeding grounds of crime, skokiaan and a "bietjie skelm" with a blowsy whore for R5 and a bottle.

Take a drive through and meet the folks.

There's this corner shop with the shabby sign. Inside, it's a frozen world of delicacies; where most of Pretoria's seafood lovers shop, regardless of the taint of Marabastad about them.

"Hoxies", where live crabs from Maputo snap at you and glare darkly, where French snails and Spanish olives keep company, where Norwegian dried cod lies about in bags and where the owner, Yafi Rawjee, boasts export contracts worth millions.

Yafi, when his time comes, will also be moved out of Marabastad. But because of his clout and "service to the community" he has been allotted bigger and better premises in a white area of town.

Go see Mr Krishnan, right next door. He looks after the Hindu temple and the colony of pigeons brooding on the roof.

"Hardly any Hindus left here . . . worshippers usually leave fruits as offerings. Of course, the resident priest gets his share," he will tell you toothlessly, this child of Marabastad who has been here for nearly 50 years.

On down an empty street where children play bottle-top checkers and newspapers slough around, driven by an alley wind.

There's Les, the aged coloured with his seven children and his reluctance to leave Marabastad for a house in the coloured township of Eersterust. Why, you ask yourself as you pick up the stench with quivering nostrils and your eyes squint into

mitting you've just seen one.

"Go see old Frankie, he's got girls and beer — lots of it."

Thanks, Les. You're a real neighbourly sort of fella.

Frankie's not there when you step in, but his clients are.

A mêlée of music, drinking and raucous laughter flows from the backyard of his house, a dingy little hovel some streets up from Les' place.

The girls, all black, some fat, some thin, some very drunk — this is 11 am — are showing the menfolk how to really have a good time and spend their money on the "white man's liquor".

Among the throng of customers sits Cape Town man Lamey Brown, master carpenter and long-time wino.

"I'm a carpenter by trade but the drink has me here" he points to a lower extremity. "I'm also a happily divorced man who hasn't worked for . . . one, two, maybe five days because of the booze. No, man, I don't smoke dagga. I'm too heavy on the booze — you just can't have two mistresses, ha ha."

Lamey reckons he's going to blow this town, buy a ticket on a Cape Town-bound train and stay with his 10 kids "there by the vlaktes."

By now you've passed three doctors' surgeries and you've seen three new Mercedes Benzes parked outside in the squalor of rotting dogs, runny nosed kids and noisy pimps.

Frankie arrives on the scene and immediately, spotting the camera and notebooks, he puts on a grand show of chasing his whores away with "Voetsek" and a stone. They part like the biblical waters and, as if well rehearsed, make for the different alleyways to hide from an "irate" Frankie who for the life of him doesn't know "what these cheap women are doing here."

Then Frankie drops the bombshell by telling you how many respectable whites come drinking at his shebeen over the weekends.

And you wonder.

A customer confides in you about Frankie's girls:

"You see those two little rooms over there with the padlocks on? Well the

Living there...

Please take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire honestly and openly - remember it's confidential.

Dept / Ward:

☐ 911 Operational Staff

Management

work



Team Spirit

b) Team spirit in my department

Communications

b) Staff have a good understanding of the company's policies and procedures.

c) Communication within

My Immediate Manager

a) My immediate manager

c) My immediate manager

(e) My immediate fiancé

(e.g., Hospital Manager

b) Senior managers res

c) Senior managers can

patient needs

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1000-1005.

a) I enjoy my job

(c) I feel I am able to make

Reward and Recognition

b) Staff at the hospital;

Age Group	Percentage
18-24	10%
25-34	20%
35-44	30%
45-54	25%
55-64	15%
65-74	10%
75-84	5%
85+	5%

a) Netcare believes in

c) Staff at Netcare have

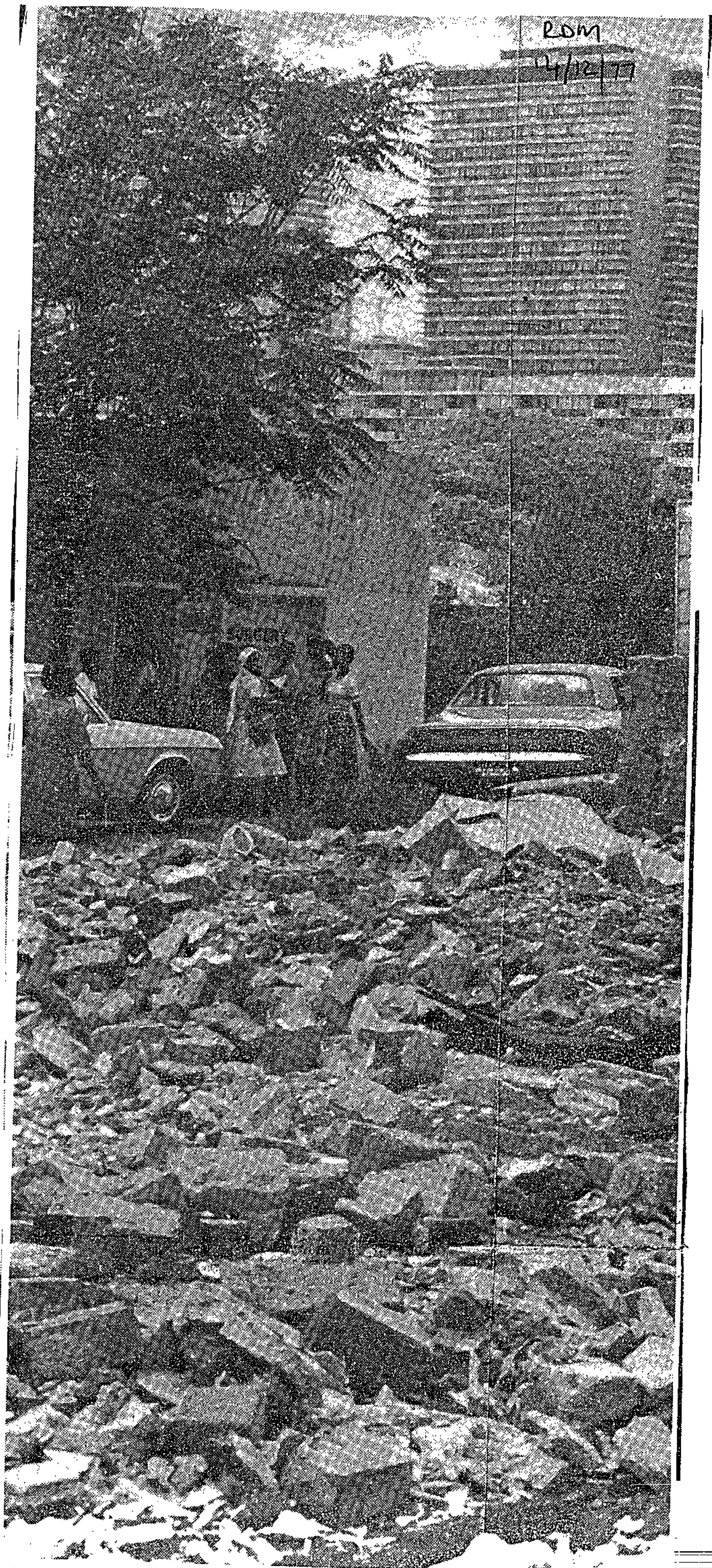
WORK

b) Understand the plan

Working Environment

b) There is a feeling of job satisfaction.

c) There is a commonness



Capital city splendour in the background and Marabistad slum rubble in the fore. Note the car in front of the surgery.



Let the good times roll . . . Capetonian Lamey Brown with his friends. Frankie's is a Warjabad shebeen.

Sun. T. Bus. 18/12/77

Power to cost more?

A SUBSTANTIAL hike in electricity tariffs for Soweto has been proposed by the West Rand Administration which is now awaiting the necessary go-ahead from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

The board this week confirmed that they had recommended higher electricity tariffs to the Department but would not disclose what the increase was likely to be.

Informed sources say that the escalation, which will apply only to running electricity charges, currently at a rate of 0,5c a unit, could be as much as 200 per cent. It is believed that the revised tariffs will be introduced in the new year.

Two weeks ago, WRAB announced that it was subsidi-

dising electricity in Soweto to the tune of R1,25-million a year.

The board resells electricity to 20 000 black households after purchasing the power from the Johannesburg City Council's Orlando Power Station.

At present WRAB charges a fixed fee of 40c per room, plus a service charge of 25c and an additional 0,5c per unit of electricity used.

Sources say the expected escalation per unit of electricity would make the Soweto rates comparable with those of Johannesburg.

The board would not give any details as to how it arrived at the subsidy figure of R1,25-million or what it pays the City Council for bulk power at discount rates.

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STAR 16/12/77 (336)

Build homes before bottle stores—Soweto people

Most Soweto residents believe the West Rand Administration Board should provide more houses instead of rebuilding the bottle stores and beer halls destroyed during last year's riots.

This was revealed in a snap opinion poll conducted yesterday by The Star. Of the people interviewed, only one was for the rebuilding.

Work has already started on restoring all the destroyed liquor and beer outlets and the board is only waiting for the insurance companies to start paying out claims before the programme is fully implemented.

The board depends on liquor sales to run this massive complex, and has come under heavy criticism for this. The new re-

inforced bottle stores will be fireproof.

Mr Wicliff Sinana, a salesman, said many families were suffering because householders were spending their wages on liquor.

Miss Virginia Mokgethi: "The money they want to spend on rebuilding bottle stores could be used to provide us with more houses. They could even give it to the Welfare people because many of us are poor."

She was supported by Mr Joseph Setlhatlole, a supervisor in the city, who felt that more creches and schools were needed by Soweto people.

FIN MAIL 16/12/77
TOWNSHIP BUS FARES
SOS to employers 336

It looks as if the spectre of student disturbances in the black townships will haunt commerce and industry for a long time. Certainly that was the fear at this week's indaba at the Johannesburg Bantu Commissioner's office on the proposed Putco bus fare increases which are due to come into effect early next year.

One of the employer representatives said that the increases were coming at a bad time, since, he claimed, students in Soweto would use them as another reason for rioting. Another said that the increases would be made an election issue in the Soweto Community Council elections scheduled for mid February.

However, Putco maintained that "it would be better if the increased fares were implemented before schools opened in black areas. This would prevent the students mobilising and causing trouble. Last year the riots cost us R3,2 million and we cannot afford that."

It was agreed that the Press and Radio would be supplied with up-to-date releases aimed at blacks, explaining why the fares had to be increased. Putco also said that the areas affected by the increases would be supplied with pamphlets explaining the increases. The representatives of industry and com-

merce would also be asked to play their part in explaining to their employees why the fares had to be increased.

Senior Putco executive Ian Archibald told the *TM*: "Taking economic factors into consideration we should have increased our fares in June. But then, considering social and other factors, we held back the increases."

Justifying the increases, which will affect 63% of Soweto residents, Archibald says that it now costs his company R30 000 to purchase one bus as compared to R26 647 last year; and R229 (R199) for a tyre. Fuel (diesoline) now costs 15,65c per litre (13,6c).

Coming on top of the three phase rent hikes which began to come into effect on December 1, the increases are already a talking point in Soweto. Many blacks are saying that it is the responsibility of their employers to bear half the extra transport costs.



Putco commuters . . . an added burden

RDM 17/12/77

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Pledge of unity as Soweto prays

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

MORE than 2 000 people attended the national Day of Prayer at Regina Mundi Cathedral in Soweto yesterday, at which a pledge of unity was made by the Soweto Action Committee.

Highlight of the emotional service was the dramatisation of the death of Hector Peterson, the first victim of the Soweto unrests in June last year.

The Soweto Action Committee pledged itself to "refuse to bargain over fundamental educational rights" and to commemorate and take inspiration from "all martyrs and dedicated heroes" on all solemn days.

A Day of Prayer service scheduled for Orlando East was cancelled and the people flocked to Regina Mundi.

The vice-chairman of the Soweto Action Committee, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, spoke of black resistance to "repressive legislation".

Mrs A Wauchope, whose son, Mr George Wauchope, former chairman of the banned Black People's Convention, is held at Modder Bee, said she had been inspired by her son.

"Although they are in detention, freedom is almost within our grasp," she said.



Mrs A Wauchope at Soweto's Day of Prayer.

Picture: RONNIE KWEYI

Church gives tent for Alex families

STAR 21/12/77

336

Some Alexandra Township families whose homes were demolished by the West Rand Administration Board are now living in a large tent beside the Dutch Reformed Church in Alexandra.

The Rev Sam Buti, secretary of the NG Kerk in Africa, said today that the tent was provided by the church and the project had the support of the social organisation, Kontak.

"We had to do something," Mr Buti said. "We just couldn't leave families exposed outside, without homes."

He and the Alexandra Students' League have estimated that more than 100 families have been left homeless because of the demolition.

"Two families have already moved in," one league member said, "and we are expecting more today."

The West Rand Administration Board began demolishing township houses last month after people had been scheduled for resettlement to the City Deep hostels.

The board demolished houses to allow for construction of new hostels in Alexandra township.

But protests from various social groups as well as the Press prompted the board to call a halt to demolitions for one month while reported cases of homeless families are being investigated.

The board's chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, has

denied that families are being broken up by the resettlement plan.

Last week Buti visited the board offices in Alexandra to offer aid in caring for the homeless, but received no material support.

"We had hoped to get some small tents to allow privacy for these people," he said, "but we must try to make do with what we have."

He said township residents had been helpful in providing food and other aid for the destitute families.

Power for

336
Soweto

STAR 22/12/77
probed

The West Rand Administration Board is investigating the possibility of giving Soweto electricity.

In a Press statement issued by the board's chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, today the rejection of a R59-million loan from a business consortium is defended.

Mr Mulder says the board must follow financial regulations and ask for tenders for the electrification of Soweto.

The consortium, on the other hand, had made it one of their conditions that a specific firm would manage the project.

The consortium's plan would have led to escalated costs, according to the statement.



ONKHO SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED (Incorporated in Swaziland) INTERIM REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 1977

By ELIZABETH ROUSE

The suspension of Concorde on the Johannesburg Stock exchange yesterday came as no surprise as some change in the bank's setup had been expected before the year-end.

Barclays National Merchant Bank says a proposal is being considered, which if implemented, will have a material effect on Concorde's future.

The deal could centre on the holding which Messina's owned.

Other shareholders are accounts have been long overdue. These may now have been made final.

Concorde's managing director, Mr Frank Shaul, is former Barclays trouble shooter. Mr Shaul, is the United States and Volkskas. Barlays could be a bidder. Concorde was nearly sold to Finansbank last year and was appraised by Walter Heller of the United States and Volkskas. Barlays could be a bidder. Concorde was nearly sold to Finansbank last year and was appraised by Walter Heller of the United States and Volkskas. Barlays could be a bidder.

Sanlam and Iscor Pension Fund with 5% each.

If the big shareholders get together on terms, a similar offer could be made to a small number of private shareholders.

Concorde was nearly sold to Finansbank last year and was appraised by Walter Heller of the United States and Volkskas. Barlays could be a bidder.

Veka

Western Platinum's financial year is from October 1 to September 30. In the year recently ended it made profits in the first two quarters but losses in the last two. The working loss for the year was R310 000.

My guess is that the September quarter's loss will be converted into a profit in the current quarter because of the higher platinum price and economies at the mine.

The mine is sited on two farms: Middelkraal, which is in a white area, and down the dip of the reef Wonderkop, which is in a black tribal area. Some advance royalties have been paid to the Bapo tribe since production started in 1973.

VEKA will not pay or recommend any dividend on ordinary shares or any further dividend

This is a home

EDM
23/12/77

IT IS very difficult indeed to understand Mr Manie Mulder's frequent statements over the past few weeks that the current compulsory removal of men to City Deep Compound will not disrupt family life in Alexandra.

The Chairman of the West Rand Administration Board must surely be aware of the facts of what is being done to families in Alexandra and of what has been done there since his Board took over in 1973.

He must surely be conversant with Government policy relating to the provision of housing for blacks in urban areas and to the giving of permission to wives to live with their husbands. We have no doubt that he and members of his Board are fully in agreement with the policy and make every effort to see that it is enforced. Why then does he find it necessary to try to disguise what is being done?

Mr Mulder must know that the present programme to remove men into the Compound is merely a continuation of a process which has been going on in Alexandra for almost twenty years and that officials of his Board have consistently refused to issue new family permits there ever since it took over control from the Peri-Urban Health Board which also enforced the policy.

The township has been a residential area for people who work in the prescribed areas of Sandton, Johannesburg and Randburg. From 1958 to 1973 it was administered by the Peri-Urban Health Board. It used to be an area where black people had freehold title to their homes. It is less than two square kilometres in extent and became grossly overcrowded, housing over 100 000 people at one stage.

After 1958 the pass laws and influx control in the township were rigidly enforced. A census was taken

CHRISTMAS is family time. This year it also marks a period in which the West Rand Administration Board has temporarily stopped breaking up families. The connection is however coincidental. In January next year the board will continue its removal of "single" men from Alexandra.

MRS SHEENA DUNCAN, President of the Black Sash, explains that a "single" man is a husband and father who has, in many cases been living with his family in Alexandra for decades. He is refused a "common permit" because of government policy.

When a family is torn apart

mits because they have nowhere else to live in spite of being lawfully employed in the greater Johannesburg area.

The earlier removals from Alexandra caused relatively little family disruption. According to figures released by the Peri-Urban Board in January, 1973, 10 685 families had been moved to houses in Meadowlands and

regulations governing the control and supervision of urban Bantu residential areas. (Govt Notice No R 1036 of June 14 1968).

These regulations lay down among other things that only a man who is over 21 years of age, who is a South African citizen, who qualifies to be in the prescribed area concerned in terms of Section 10(1)(a)

bisa. Widows, divorcees and single women with children had no hope of being given a house; men who were lawfully registered in their employment but had not yet qualified as 10(1)(b) or had not established 10(1)(a) rights, because they had no birth certificates were refused resettlement to houses for themselves and their wives and children.

When the demolishing of existing houses began and the first hostels were built these husbands and wives were separated from one another. The man was told to go into the male hostel. His wife was told to go to the women's hostel and they were ordered to "send your children away".

On March 8, 1974, the Black Sash wrote to Mr Mulder detailing three such cases. Our letter concluded with the following paragraphs:

"There appear to be many other families who are not being offered resettlement to houses because, for a variety of reasons, they do not comply with the rigid requirements of the housing regulations.

"Through no fault of their own, their present accommodation is being demolished. It surely should be the responsibility of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to find new accommodation for them where they may live in security with their families, whether or not they are permitted a house of their own. It must be borne in mind that these people are working lawfully within the West Rand Board Area and that their children have been born in that area and are living with their parents.

"The Board cannot just wash its hands of its responsibility to accommodate them, especially as under the law they are not permitted to do so."

Chairman's reply

RDM
23/12/77

IT is clear that Mrs Duncan had written to the Minister, had had an interview with the Deputy Minister and then expects officials to act contrary to the Minister's policy.

Her remarks about myself are such that with my outlook in life I must treat it in the spirit in which it was written. It comes from behind a black sash across eyes and heart.

I however reiterate that we are going to move the men to City Deep with as little disruption as possible. We have succeeded in establishing very good relationship with thousands of people in Alexandra and City Deep which Mrs Duncan is keenly trying to disrupt.

Hereby I conclude comment and correspondence on the issue.

Yours faithfully

H. P. P. MULDER
CHAIRMAN

whole question of the refusal of permits to wives to live with their husbands. The interview was eventually granted in July. When we met Mr Jansen we were received most courteously, but he said he did not wish to discuss individual cases and, in fact, gave us no opportunity to talk about the position of these women, or about the principle involved. He talked at length about the policy of his Government.

After this there was a cessation of activity in Alexandra because Wrab had no money to proceed with the so-called "development".

Families settled back into their precarious security. Many of the 17 000 people listed by the Peri-Urban Board in January 1973 as being in "single" accommodation lived in rooms with their wives and children and life went on as before.

Alexandra for the purpose of marrying them (RDM 9/12/77).

Mrs Phatlane is no doubt one such wife. She was born in Alexandra in 1940 and has always lived in Alexandra and Johannesburg. The Township Manager refused her a common permit to live with her husband in Alexandra in 1975 so she has gone on living with him without a permit. She has been married to him by customary union since 1968 and when he received his order to move to City Deep on November 1 this year they went together to the Township Manager who told them to go to the Bantu Commissioner to get a marriage certificate.

They did so but then the Township Manager said Mr Phatlane does not qualify for housing so he must go to the Compound. Mrs Phatlane and her five children, the

Sash to give him a house and the failure to date of the Chief Director of Wrab to reply to our letter to him of November 11.

Mr and Mrs Netshikweta received more or less the same treatment when a Wrab official at Alexandra refused to read their affidavits and said he didn't want to see them in his office again. They have been married by customary union since 1951 and have three children born in Alexandra.

We have been waiting for a reply to a letter to the Chief Director of the Board since October 18 in connection with Mr Khoza who qualifies to be in Alexandra in terms of Section 10(1)(a) and whose wife qualifies in Johannesburg and she has a permit in Soweto. She has been refused permission to live with him with their two minor children. He figures in Mr Mulder's books as a "single" man because Wrab has refused to give him a permit to live as a family.

Mr Maselela has been on the waiting list for a house in Tembisa since 1974. He is a 10(1)(b) in the East Rand Area. His wife is 10(1)(a) in Alexandra. He was ordered to move to City Deep on November 16. He has a single permit to live in 12th Avenue. His wife has a single permit to live in 13th Avenue and they have asked many times for a common permit which has always been refused. They have three minor children born in Alexandra. He is another "single" man on the Board's list.

These cases are only a few of the many, many families in South Africa which are being torn apart by Government policy and by law.

Marriage certificates, birth certificates and the sanctity of family life does not count. If Wrab says you can only have a single permit then you are single and all the indubitable facts

there since 1950 and before were given permission to remain. Those who came after 1950 could stay as long as they remained employed. Those people whose names were omitted from the census because they were not at home or were temporarily out of the area lost their rights to live there. Many of them have remained there without per-

to Tembisa. There were many complaints about the breakdown of the community, about the inadequate compensation paid to land owners and about the enforcement of the pass laws on women but, up to 1968, existing families were resettled together to new houses. **QDM**

In 1968, however, the Government introduced new

Urban Areas Consolidation Act), whose wife is lawfully in the area, and who has dependants, may become the registered tenant of a house in an urban Bantu residential area.

In Alexandra there were many families who did not comply with these rigorous conditions who were therefore not resettled to houses in Soweto or in Tem-

The reply we received from the Chief Director of the Board was totally unsatisfactory and merely reiterated the legal position of the families concerned.

We then compiled a memorandum on the many Alexandra families who were being forcibly separated and sent it to Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration with the following letter:

"We wish to draw your attention to the attached memorandum on the resettlement of families from Alexandra Township. We believe that the facts set out in this memorandum demand your most urgent attention. **23/12/77**

"We believe that this deliberate separation of husbands from their wives and children from their parents is a negation of all the principles of Christian teaching on which the present Government of South Africa claims to base its policies and actions.

"We believe that the policy of your Department in denying married people and mothers with children accommodation where they can live together is both immoral and unjust.

The West Rand Board went on refusing to issue family permits and in many cases the husband was issued with a single permit at one address, his wife had a single permit round the corner and the children had no permit at all.

Even the production of birth certificates did not help. The official attitude seemed to be that all children whose parents are not 10(1)(a) or (b) must have been "introduced into the area illegally" and therefore must have a homeland to go back to. "You must send your children away" was a frequent instruction and to the question "where to?" there was no official reply.

Birth certificates which prove that children were introduced into the area by the normal process of conception and birth were of no avail.

In the same vein Mr Mulder has now accused men of abusing his Board's goodwill by bringing women from the homelands into

youngest of whom is only two weeks old, are scheduled to be homeless before Christmas and, so far, in spite of numerous visits to the Township Manager's office, have had no evidence of the "sympathetic consideration" promised by Mr Mulder.

Mr and Mrs Putsoane are old. They married by customary union in 1938 and by civil rites in 1968. Both are registered in employment but have always been refused a permit to live together in Alexandra.

Their only daughter was ordered to move into the women's hostel in 1972 but has never done so because she has a child born in Johannesburg in 1963 and she could not take the child with her to the hostel. The sympathetic consideration this family received at the Alexandra office was a refusal to read Mr Putsoane's affidavit, a query as to whether the Black Sash had assisted him to make it, an instruction to tell the Black

about your family circumstances are untruths and abuses of the goodwill of those who administer your life.

It would really be very much better if Mr Mulder emulated the example of his predecessors and did not try to cover up what is being done to the people for whom he is responsible.

Mr Coen Kotze, manager of the Peri-Urban Board's Bantu Administration said in a press statement in 1972:

"We are giving them the choice: they must send their children 'back' to the Homelands and move into hostels or must go back to the homelands themselves . . . this is the policy and we will enforce it . . . The law states that they are illegally in the area so they have to go. It's as simple as that."

Perhaps Mr Mulder feels some humanitarian hesitation about being as straightforward as that.

"As South Africans we regret that our country can treat our fellow citizens in this way. As people who are concerned for the future of our country we despair at the growing hatred, anger and frustration which are being engendered in the black community by policies and actions such as these.

"We urge you, as the man in whom the authority and responsibility is vested, to order an immediate cessation of all further demolition in Alexandra and to halt the destruction of family housing wherever it is taking place. 23/12/77 RDW

"We urge you to review the policy which denies people the right to family life, and to provide housing, of however simple a kind, for families in all the urban areas at the very least, where the breadwinner is in lawful employment. We believe that this is a matter of the utmost urgency and vital to the stability of society and to the future security of the State."

Mr Botha's reply was brief and to the point. He said that he could not accede to our request.

In January of that same year, 1974, we requested an interview with Mr Punt Jansen, then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, to discuss the

No. 2588

23 December 1977

PRESCRIBED AREA OF GLAUDINA, SITUATE IN THE ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE WESTERN TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, do hereby on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 9 *bis* (1) (a) and (c) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), and after consultation with the Western Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, declare that, with effect from the first day of the month following that in which publication hereof takes place—

(a) the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall be a prescribed area;

(b) the area mentioned in subparagraph (a) above shall be deemed to be an urban area for the purposes of the administration of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), and the regulations made thereunder;

(c) the Western Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board shall have jurisdiction in the said area for the purposes of the administration of the said Acts and regulations; and

(d) Government Notice 2049, dated 12 November 1971, is withdrawn.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File A10/4/1/9/2/G11)

SCHEDULE

The area comprises the following portions of the farm Vleeschkraal 145 HO in the Magisterial District of Schweizer-Reneke:

1. Portion 9, in extent 110,174 4 hectares vide Diagram SG A5787/36;
2. Portion 10 in extent 182,286 2 hectares vide Diagram SG A5788/36; and
3. Portion 19, in extent 2,569 6 hectares vide Diagram SG A3316/58.

No. 2588

23 Desember

VOORGESKREWE GEBIED GLAUDINA, GELIGEND IN DIE ADMINISTRASIE-GERIED VAN DIE TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, verklaar hierby namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens voegdeheid hom verleen by artikel 9 *bis* (1) (a) en (c) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), en na oorlegpleging met die Wes-Transvaalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad, dat met ingang van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op dié waarin afdruk hiervan geskied—

(a) die gebied in die Bylae hiervan omskryf, 'n geskrewe gebied is;

(b) die gebied in subparagraaf (a) hierbo voorgedra word 'n stadsgebied te wees vir doeleindes van uitvoering van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die Wet op Bantoesake, 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), en die regulasies daaraan uitgevaardig;

(c) die Wes-Transvaalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad se bevoegdheid in genoemde gebied het vir doeleindes van die uitvoering van genoemde wette en regulasies;

(d) Goewermentskennisgewing 2049 van 12 November 1971 ingetrek word.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A10/4/1/9/2)

BYLAE

Die gebied bestaan uit die volgende gedeeltes van plaas Vleeschkraal 145 HO in die landdrost se gebied Schweizer-Reneke:

1. Gedeelte 9, groot 110,174 4 hektaar volgens LG A5787/36;
2. Gedeelte 10, groot 182,286 2 hektaar volgens LG A5788/36; en
3. Gedeelte 19, groot 2,569 6 hektaar volgens Kaart A3316/58.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2587

23 December 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL AREA - REDEFINI-
TION OF THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA
KNOWN AS WESSELTON, SITUATE AT ERMELO

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) *vis* read with section 3 (2) and 3 (4) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) —

(a) hereby amend the boundaries of the Bantu residential area known as Wesselton, situate on the farm Nooitgedacht 268 IT, Ermelo, 287,595 3 hectares in extent, as indicated on Diagram SG A2953/59, dated 18 September 1959, which has been approved by the Surveyor-General and set apart by Government Notice 2007, dated 4 December 1959, by—

(i) the curtailment of the boundaries in accordance with the diagram referred to in Schedule A hereto;

(ii) the extension of the boundaries in accordance with the diagrams referred to in Schedule B hereto;

(b) hereby declare that Government Notice 2007, dated 4 December 1959, is amended as set out in paragraph (a) above;

(c) hereby determine that the land as set out in Schedule B hereto, is defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area in terms of section 2 (1) (a) and (b) of the above-mentioned Act.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A6/5/2/E16)

SCHEDULE A

The Wesselton Bantu Residential Area is hereby curtailed by the excision of the following land:

(1) 4,318 7 hectares; and

(2) 7 102 square metres in extent of a portion of Wesselton Bantu Residential Area situate on the farm Nooitgedacht 268 IT, as shown on sheets 1 and 2 of Diagram SG A2953/59, dated 18 September 1959, which has been approved by the Surveyor-General.

SCHEDULE B

The boundaries of the Wesselton Bantu Administration Residential Area 1 hereby extended by the incorporation of the following land:

Certain areas of land, being portions of the farm Nooitgedacht 268 IT, situate within the Bantu Administration Area of the Bantu Administration Board for the Eastern Transvaal Area at Ermelo as shown on the following diagrams which were approved by the Surveyor-General.

1. Portion 151, 84,307 8 hectares in extent, as shown on Diagram SG A606/76, dated 7 December 1976.

2. Remainder of Portion 13, 9,760 2 hectares in extent, as shown on Diagram SG A106/76, dated 1 March 1976.

3. Wesselton Bantu Residential Area Extension, 35,237 6 hectares in extent, as shown on Diagram SG A3920/75, dated 10 February 1976.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 2587

23 Desember 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
OOS-TRANSVAAL GEBIED. — HEROMSKRYWING
VAN BANTOEWOONGEBIED BEKEND AS WES-
SELTON, GELEË TE ERMELO

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 (*vis* gelees met artikel 3 (2) en 3 (4) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945)—

(a) wysig hierby die grense van die Bantoewoongebied geleë op die plaas Nooitgedacht 268 IT, Ermelo, groot 287,595 3 hektaar, soos getoon op Kaart LG A2953/59 van 18 September 1959 wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is en afgesonder by Goewermmentskennisgewing 2007 van 4 Desember 1959 deur—

(i) die grense te verklein volgens die kaart vermeld in Bylae A hiervan;

(ii) die grense uit te brei volgens die kaarte vermeld in Bylae B hiervan;

(b) verklaar hierby dat Goewermmentskennisgewing 2007 van 4 Desember 1959 gewysig word soos uiteengesit in paragraaf (a) hierbo;

(c) bepaal hierby dat die grond soos uiteengesit in Bylae B hiervan as 'n Bantoewoongebied afgesonder is kragtens artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van bogenoemde Wet.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A6/5/2/E16)

BYLAE A

Wesselton Bantoewoongebied word versmald deur die wegneem van die volgende grond:

(1) 4,318 7 hektaar; en

(2) 7 102 vierkante meter groot van 'n gedeelte van Wesseltonlokaasie geleë op die plaas Nooitgedacht 268 IT, getoon op velle 1 en 2 van Kaart LG A2953/59 van 18 September 1959 wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is.

BYLAE B

Die grense van Wesselton-Bantoewoongebied word uitgebrei deur die volgende grond daarby in te lyf:

Sehere stukke grond, synde gedeeltes van die plaas Nooitgedacht 268 IT, geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Oos-Transvaalgebied te Ermelo, soos getoon op die volgende kaarte wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is:

1. Gedeelte 151, groot 84,307 8 hektaar, getoon op Kaart LG A606/76 van 7 Desember 1976.

2. Restant van Gedeelte 13, groot 9,760 2 hektaar, getoon op Kaart LG A106/76 van 1 Maart 1976.

3. Wesselton-Bantoewoongebied-uitbreiding, groot 35,237 6 hektaar, getoon op Kaart LG A3920/75 van 10 Februarie 1976.

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 2622

30 December 1977

**ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS
FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF BAR-
BERTON AND ERMELO**

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for each urban residential area defined in the Schedule hereto, with effect from the 3rd day of January 1978.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A2/14/2/N9/1)

SCHEDULE

<i>Urban residential area</i>	<i>Defined in Government Notice</i>
Barberton.....	288 of 24 February 1956 as amended by 3764 of 21 November 1969.
ErmeLO.....	2007 of 4 December 1959.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING**

No. 2622

30 Desember 1977

**INSTELLING VAN GEMEENSKAPSRADE VIR DIE
STEDELIKE WOONGEBIEDE VAN BARBERTON
EN ERMELO**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, stel hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir elke stedelike woongebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, met ingang van die 3de dag van Januarie 1978.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A2/14/2/N9/1)

BYLAE

<i>Stedelike woon- gebied</i>	<i>Omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing</i>
Barberton.....	288 van 24 Februarie 1956 soos gewysig deur 3764 van 21 November 1969.
ErmeLO.....	2007 van 4 Desember 1959.