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TRANSVAAL

1978

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R.1086] [2 June 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS FOR BRITS AND OTHER URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

I, WILHELM LAUBSCHER VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for each urban residential area defined in the Schedule hereto.

W. L. VOSLOO,
Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A2/14/2/P54/1)

SCHEDULE

Urban Residential area	*Defined in Government Notice*
Atteridgeville/Saulsville	1415 of 11 September 1959
Brits	664 of 17 May 1935
Thabazimbi	1841 of 28 July 1950
Warmbad	1641 of 23 October 1964

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R.1086] [2 Junie 1978

INSTELLING VAN GEMEENSKAPSRADE VIR BRITS EN ANDER STEDELIKE WOONGEBIEDE

Ek, WILHELM LAUBSCHER VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, stel hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir elke stedelike woongebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

W. L. VOSLOO,
Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Lêer A2/14/2/P54/1)

BYLAE

Stedelike Woongebied	*Omskryf by Goewermentskennisgewing*
Atteridgeville/Saulsville	1415 van 11 September 1959
Brits	664 van 17 Mei 1935
Thabazimbi	1841 van 28 Julie 1950
Warmbad	1641 van 23 Oktober 1964

1542

Sunday Tribune
4/6/78

SCH OF

Threat to stop illegal classes where pupils have to pay R5

By Peter Mann

THEIR classroom is a dusty church hall. There are no desks and five classes are taught at once — but 700 children are prepared to pay to go to this Umlazi school.

The children pay R5 a month to attend — but they may be in for a shock.

The KwaZulu Department of Education is investigating the school which operates from two church halls.

The school is unregistered and illegal, and although the headmaster, Mr

(342)

Sunday Tribune 4/6/78

DOLING

Mr Robinson Manzi, principal of the illegal school, believes he has been given the go-ahead by KwaZulu

700 IN JEOPARDY

About 700 children are prepared to pay to attend school in conditions like this

Robinson Manzi, says he has been promised support by KwaZulu, it may be closed.

Whatever the official stance, Mr Manzi's school fills a need. It would not be crammed to overflowing if it didn't.

There is simply nowhere else for the children to go.

KwaZulu's schools are battling with an enrolment of 855 000 pupils in 2 140 schools.

Mr Manzi's teachers are unqualified — although he says they are all matriculated — and they write on scraps of blackboard.

The noise in the school is deafening. The classes sit back to back facing into the corners of the building and the teachers are forced to shout as they vie for the pupils' attention.

There are no desks and pupils share long, flimsy wooden benches — crammed six to a bench and write on their knees.

Pupils unable to find a seat use empty milk crates while a pile of broken benches lies outside the front door of the hall.

There is an average of 60 pupils to a class — with one small toilet block outside each hall. Only two standards — standard eight and matric are taught. Each is housed in a different hall.

Many of the children hide their faces at the sight of a camera.

"They are afraid the police will pick out the Soweto children from the pictures," Mr Manzi says.

The school came under fire in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last month when Mr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education, named unregistered schools in Umlazi, Chesterville, Lamontville and KwaMashu.

Mr Dhlomo said that because the school was unregistered pupils would be unable to sit official examinations.

Most of the pupils could not prove they had passed lower standards before taking the higher grades and the teachers were unqualified, Mr Dhlomo said.

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly also heard allegations that the schools were hotbeds of radicalism promoting Saso-BPC philosophies, and that they were attended by children from Soweto who often stayed behind after school to discuss politics.

The Assembly attack was followed by an angry confrontation between Mr Manzi and nine of his supporters and Mr Winnington Sabelo, as member of the Assembly.

Mr Manzi's school was then visited by a delegation from KwaZulu including the Chief Inspector for the Department of Education, Mr G Soni, and the Mayor of Umlazi, Mr Solomon Ngcobese.

Now Mr Manzi believes his school has been approved by KwaZulu.

"They told us the children would be allowed to write the official examinations. They were happy that we were fulfilling a need," Mr Manzi said.

But his hopes may still be dashed.

Mr George Steyn, KwaZulu Secretary for Education, this week said no decision had yet been made on the future of the school.

Dr Connie Mulder describes Daveyton as "the ea — and its lower crime rate and swept streets make it far superior to Soweto. But many cannot afford to use electricity or pay service charges.

PLANTS FOR SUPPER
GO OUT AT 8PM
YEARS AGO

[illegible] are postponing their trip to Paris, the Smits of [illegible] are not taking the children to Durban for their usual fortnight. Mrs [illegible] will not have enough food for her family of [illegible] each.

[illegible] — but in bitterly different ways. And the latest breadline figures [illegible] is the poorest, who are hit the hardest.

[illegible] effects are being felt by Africans on the Reef, where the cost of breadline [illegible] has in many places increased at double the national rate.

The chief cause is the increase in service charges and rents imposed by the Plural [illegible] Administration Boards who run the townships, says Professor Johann Potgieter, [illegible] the Household Subsistence Level survey of Port Elizabeth University's [illegible] Planning Research.

[illegible] the Sunday Express visit to Daveyton township — "The most beautiful in [illegible] Plural Relations Dr Connie Mulder — and talked to families about the struggle for existence.

One of the poorest is Mrs Lena Nkosi, 63, a widow who is going blind. She receives a pension of R19 a month, paid every two months.

Her two eldest daughters still at home, Emma, 24, and Evelyn, 21, have been out of work for two years.

Her youngest girl, Lefina, 17, is still at high school.

She has an adopted son, Tommy, 20, who has a labouring job and contributes R10 a month to the family.

Out of her total income of R30 per month Mrs Nkosi pays for rent, electricity, sewerage and water charges — leaving her

Mrs Nkosi and the R20 budget

Mrs Lena Nkosi, 63, is going blind — she feeds her family of five on R20 a month and lives in perpetual debt because "the money never lasts long enough". Picture by ROBBIE TSHABALALA

Mr Moses Nkoni, who drives a taxi for a fluctuating income of about R140 a month, said his family lived on pap and wild spinach.

"We can no longer take sick children to hospital," he said. "Instead we take them to a sangoma (witch doctor), whom we pay with a chicken."

At the top of the Daveyton income levels we met the prospective mayor of the community council, [illegible] this week — shop

'Grinding prices too much'

The remaining R20, with which she must feed five adults and a teenage girl, buy soap and washing powder, pay school fees, and buy school books and clothes, never lasts the month. So the family lives in debt.

"About the middle of the month I have to start borrowing from friends," Mrs Nkosi told me. "Nowadays few people have money to spare."

When no clansman in the Zulu quarter of Daveyton can help her the family has to "eat the rent". Several times the arrears have built up to the point where Mrs Nkosi has been threatened with eviction.

"Then I must walk or get a ride to Wadeville to ask my elder brother to help us.

"Sometimes he has the money; sometimes he must borrow for me. But he is good to us and we get out of trouble for a while."

The family lives on mealie pap — and, once or twice a week, "20c soup bones or a little mince".

Mrs Nkosi has ulcers in her eyes and, like her daughters, the puffy overweight body produced by a protein-deficient diet.

"We used to be able to buy vegetables but they are too expensive now," said Mrs Nkosi.

Sometimes the daughters look for spinach and other plants in the veld around Springs.

But the official population of Daveyton — 80 000 — is now swollen to an estimated 180 000 and you have to walk a long way to find anything other searchers have missed.

"We used to have fish in the tin — cheaper than meat — but it's too dear now."

The family goes to bed at 8pm because they cannot afford to use too much electric light — their bill was R2,85 last month.

Mrs Nkosi cannot afford to use her electric hotplate for cooking — coal and scavenged wood are cheaper. And if there is no money a handful of coal can be borrowed from here and there.

Lefina's school fee is R10 a year. Her books, almost all second or third hand, have cost R12 so far this year. She owns one gym slip, cost R10, a shirt that cost R7,88 a year ago, and one white blouse that cost R4,88 this year.

Her blouse and pants are washed each night and, on Sundays, the gym slip and shirt are laundered while Lefina sits around in a blanket or one of her sister's dresses.

On Thursdays and Sundays Mrs Nkosi takes the girls to the Apostolic Church's bright lights and singing.

Had she ever been to one of Daveyton's two cinemas?

After a long calculation with her daughters Mrs Nkosi remembered: "Yes, I have been to the bioscope. It was seven years ago, I think. It was very nice."

In Mrs Nkosi's battle to live, to eat to [illegible] the family [illegible] and disease [illegible] tory: cold and hunger are defeat.

Asked what she thought of her family's future she narrowed her [illegible] down to two main [illegible] concerning Emma and Tommy.

A young man was saving to pay lobola to marry Emma. Mrs Nkosi hoped he would help the rest of the family when he took his wife away.

And Tommy, who lodges in Tito's [illegible] month, "must stay strong and not get sick".

Mrs Nkosi has just finished three weeks in hospital in an unsuccessful bid to slow the failure of her sight and heal the ulcers which may, together with high blood pressure, be [illegible] ble for her condition.

At the clinic — R1 fee — she was told she must eat more protein and less mealie pap.

"This is a bad time," she told me, smiling gently. "But perhaps the girls will get jobs again soon."

Further up the income scale we found Mrs Alinah Shabangu, a widow of 58, sole supporter of five children at school on her R89 a month as a street sweeper.

Her township fees and rent are R17 a month; she spends R20 a month on food, mostly mealie meal at R9 a bag, and R11 on coal.

She stays out of debt with a struggle and with occasional help from relatives; the children's school costs now exceed R200 a year.

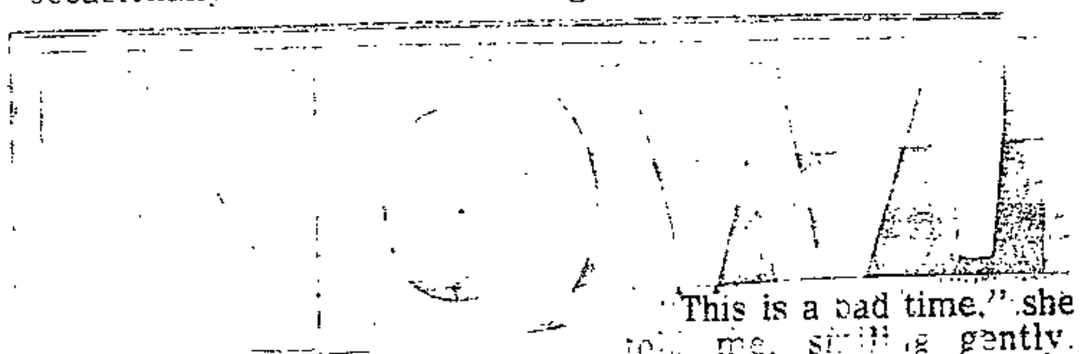
another widowed street sweeper, has two children still at school and five working. Her total income is R185 a month.

She spends about R40 a month on food and buys meat and vegetables only occasionally.

The prospective mayor of the community council, elected this week — shopkeeper Sam Sinaba.

Mr Sinaba estimated his income at R24[illegible] a month. He was helped by feeding his family from his shop, at wholesale prices, he told us.

"Daveyton is a city of angels," he said.



A local doctor commented: "It may not be the most beautiful place in Africa, as Dr Mulder says, but it's a lot better than Soweto.

"The lights keep the crime rate down to a point where people can actually get around to the cinemas and the social centre with fair safety.

"The roads are swept and more of them are tarred than most townships, which helps health.

"But in times like these township fees and rents should be graded to income — and I would be the first to suffer if this was so — because the very poor are going to start dying in greater numbers in this beautiful place soon," he said.

"This is a bad time," she told me, smiling gently. "But perhaps the girls will get jobs again soon."

Further up the income scale we found Mrs Alinah Shabangu, a widow of 58, sole supporter of five children at school on her R89 a month as a street sweeper.

Her township fees and rent are R17 a month; she spends R20 a month on food, mostly mealie meal at R9 a bag, and R11 on coal.

She stays out of debt with a struggle and with occasional help from relatives; the children's school costs now exceed R200 a year.

Clothes come from jumble sales. A basic dinner is mealie pap and tomato stew.

"We have a little meat once a month — on payday."

Mrs Esther Hlatshwayo,

Sunday Express 4/6/78 (343)

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Pictures: GEOFF DALGLIS

Only 995 vote in Soweto

RDM 5/6/78 (343)

ONLY 995 of a possible 7 270 voters bothered to cast their votes in the two seats contested in the Soweto Community Council by-elections at the weekend.

Voting was in Ward 15 (Naledi) where the nominated candidate Mr S Leepo, died before election day in April, and in Ward 11 (Zola) where no candidate was nominated to stand for the earlier elections.

Former UBC member, Mr Letsatsi Radebe's third try at becoming a councillor received yet another setback when he was defeated by a newcomer, Mr Josiah Mosikare, of the Manthata Makgotla Party.

The full results are: Ward 15 (Naledi) won by Mr Josiah Mosikare, 320, (Manthata Makgotla); Mr Letsatsi Radebe, 250, (Letsatsi Makgotla); Mr J Mofokeng, 4, (Soweto Federation Party).

Ward 11 (Zola) won by Mr J Khumalo, 177, (Independent); Mr L T Mahlangu, 11, (Makgotla); Mr N M Ntloko, 93, (Masingafi); Mr S H Nomgolo, 36, (Soweto Federation Party) and Mr V J Nevhulaudzi, 4, (Sofasonke Party).

Sapa.

RDM 6/6/78 (343)

Sad tale of the toiletless ends happily

By MIKE LOUW

MORE than 900 students and teachers at the Fumana Secondary School, Katlehong, are to get toilets. The school was without them for two years.

Responding to an article in the Rand Daily Mail, the management of Vaal Potteries in Meyerton will donate toilet facilities to the school in Germiston.

Staff and students have been relieving themselves at nearby homes since the school toilets were destroyed during the unrest in 1976.

[illegible] ands speak

[illegible] issue [illegible] and two [illegible] there is a need

[illegible] of the chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, [illegible] lecturer in mathematics at the Univer-sity [illegible] "great difficulty" in obtain-ing [illegible] because [illegible]

[illegible] Afri-[illegible] careful [illegible] during a [illegible]

They are required to [illegible] on their [illegible] since [illegible] of the Sa-[illegible] they are no longer eligible for [illegible] passports.

[illegible] ambassador, Mr J [illegible] is understood to be [illegible] top-level discussions [illegible] the Department of Foreign Affairs in an attempt to break the deadlock.

Mr T J Booyens, Secretary for the Interior, the [illegible] normally [illegible] passport applications, said he [illegible]

RDM 7/6/78 (343)

to the officials I h
been dealing with," M
Kaunbe said.

Mulder and Motlana may still meet

7/6/78 R.DM 343

Political Staff

A MEETING between Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, was still possible.

But Dr Motlana will not attend talks in his capacity as chairman of the Committee of 10 as long as five committee members remain in detention.

Dr Motlana yesterday refused to rule out the possibility of meeting Dr Mulder in his private capacity, merely saying that whether or not talks took place would depend on whether they would help secure the release of the remaining five members.

Dr Mulder's office yesterday repudiated reports that he had decided against a meeting with Dr Motlana.

Dr Mulder had arranged to meet Dr Motlana at the request of the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebahali, but he had then postponed it at the Community Council's request, a spokesman for Dr Mulder's office said.

"It was not cancelled but postponed. It is important that Dr Mulder never said 'no' to talks with Dr Motlana," he said.

The officially recognised Soweto Community Council met key members of the West Rand Administration Board behind closed doors yesterday.

The meeting, which lasted two hours, was held to discuss what powers should be given to the council under the Community Councils Act.

A joint statement after the meeting said: "The meeting's resolutions will be conveyed to the Minister of Plural Relations immediately and it is expected that he will make an announcement in this regard soon."

STAR 8/6/78 (343)

Motlana wants World Court passport ruling

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, wants the whole issue of the deprivation of millions of blacks of their South African citizenship to be taken up at the International Court at The Hague.

He raised the possibility of a country such as Liberia — which took South Africa to the court over SWA/Namibia — taking this issue up at the International Court.

He said the case was an important one as it involved the deprivation of millions of black South Africans of their South African citizenship.

It has now become clear that Dr Motlana and Mr T W Kambule, a prominent educationist, will not be issued with South African passports to travel to an international conference this month in West Germany.

They are among about 50 people invited from South Africa.

They lost their South African citizenship under the Status of Transkei and Bophuthatswana Acts and have refused to accept passports from the newly created states.

Dr Motlana said he had resigned himself to not being able to go to the conference.

He said a clear indication that a special case would not be made for him and Mr Kambule had come from a statement by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Schlebusch.

PREVENTED

The Secretary for the Interior, Mr T J Booyens, also told The Star today that if Dr Motlana and Mr Kambule were proved to be eligible for Transkei or Bophuthatswana citizenship, the law prevented him from issuing them with South African passports.

Dr Motlana could possibly get a South African passport by first applying for a Bophuthatswana passport and then getting Bophuthatswana to apply on his behalf for a South African passport.

But Dr Motlana said today that this was out of the question.

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DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1167 — 9 June 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREA OF STANDERTON AND OTHER URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for each residential area defined in the Schedule hereto.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A2/14/2/S49/1)

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1167 — 9 Junie 1978

INSTELLING VAN GEMEENSKAPSRADE VIR DIE STEDELIKE WOONGEBIED VAN STANDERTON EN ANDER STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, stel hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir elke stedelike woongebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A2/14/2/S49/1)

SCHEDULE

Urban residential area and defined in Government Notice

Amersfoort, 1841 of 13 November 1959.
Balfour, 1105 of 29 July 1960.
Bethal, 2075 of 23 December 1966.
Greylingstad, 1642 of 4 October 1924.
Perdekop, 3012 of 1 August 1969.
Piet Retief, 402 of 23 March 1967.
Standerton, 843 of 20 June 1958.
Volksrust, 1896 of 6 December 1957.
Wakkerstroom, 253 of 21 July 1961.

BYLAE

Stedelike woongebied en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing

Amersfoort, 1841 van 13 November 1959.
Balfour, 1105 van 29 Julie 1960.
Bethal, 2075 van 23 Desember 1966.
Greylingstad, 1642 van 4 Oktober 1924.
Perdekop, 3012 van 1 Augustus 1969.
Piet Retief, 402 van 23 Maart 1967.
Standerton, 843 van 20 Junie 1958.
Volksrust, 1896 van 6 Desember 1957.
Wakkerstroom, 253 van 21 Julie 1961.

HISTORY AFRICANS HISTORY I. 1978

Southern Africa since 1910 — Mid Year Test

Write the answers, giving only the number which you think is correct, on the answer sheet. Make sure that your name is also on this sheet.

Tutorial 1 — Would you regard the crisis precipitated by the war issue in 1939 as something new or as a resumption of the old debate on the imperial connection?

A. 1. W.K. Hancock, Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs. Vols. 1 and 2. 1937-42.
2. Smuts. Vols. 1 and 2. 1962, 1968.
3. Lake Tanganyika

2. W.K. Hancock, 'English-speaking South Africans and the British Connection' 1961, in Andre de Villiers, ed., N.G. Garson, Lake Victoria to Lake Nyanza

English-speaking South Africa Today. 1976.

H.G. Garson, 'Party politics and the plural society: South Africa 1910-28', in SSA, vol 1 (968.08 UNIV).

3. Of which of the following states does Nyanza the area?
D.W. Kruger, ed., South African Parties and Policies, 1910-60. 1960.
P.V. Engelenburg, General Louis Botha. 1929.
C.M. van den Heever, General Jan Christiaan Smuts. 1943.
Oswald Pirow, J.B.M. Hertzog. 1957.
Basil Williams, Botha, Smuts and South Africa. 1946.
D.F. Malan, Afrikaner-volkseenheid en my ervarings op die pad van die Afrikaner volk. 1958.
4. Of which of the following states does Nyanza the area?

G. Heaton Nicholls, South Africa in my Time. 1961.
A.A. Mawby, 'The Union of South Africa' (Hons. research essay, Rhodes University 1965) (BZB 76/41).
J.D. Haude, General J.B.M. Hertzog en die ontstaan van die Nasionale Party 1913-14. 1970.
Bun Booyens, Die Leve van D.F. Malan: die eerste veertig jaar. 1959.
5. N.M. Olivier, of the Afrikaner Bond, does not mention the 1924 Act. 1974.

Tutorial 2 — Discuss the long-term implications for African life in the rural areas (including the Reserves) of the decision to proceed with land segregation in 1913.

6. H.M. Robertson, The Economic condition of the Rural Natives' in The site of.
I. Schapera, ed., Western Civilization and the Natives of South Africa. 1934.
Sol T. Plaatje, Native Life in South Africa before and since the European War and the Boer Rebellion. 1916.
Francis Wilson, 'Farming in Nonoti' in Monica Wilson and Leonard Thompson, Oxford History of S.A. Vol. 2, 1971.
7. C. Bundy, The Emergence and Decline of a South African Peasantry', The site marks African Affairs, October 1972.
M. Lipton, 'White Farming' a case study of change in South Africa', Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics, vol. 3 XIII March 1974.
J.P.W. Grosskopf, Rural Impoverishment and Rural Exodus.
Robin Palmer and Neil Parsons, eds., The Roots of Rural Poverty in
8. H. marks the site of Central and Southern Africa. 1977.
Henry Slater, 'The changing pattern of economic relationships in rural Natal, 1838-1914', SSA, vol. 3.
T.R.H. Davenport and K.S. Mauritsen, The Right to the Land. 1974.
D. Hobart Houghton, The South African Economy.
J.W. Macquarrie, ed., Stanford Reminiscences. Vols. 1 and 2. 1958, 1962.
C.M. Tatz, Shadow and Substance in South Africa; a study in land and franchise policies affecting Africans, 1910-60. 1962.

No. R. 1168 9 June 1978

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development hereby make on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development under the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto and declare that the said regulations shall apply to any community council referred to in section 2 (1) of the said Act, in the Bantu Affairs Administration area of the Southern Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board referred to in section 2 (1) (a) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971).

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A2/14/2/S49/1)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"agent" means an agent appointed under regulation 23;

"Bantu Affairs Commissioner" means the person appointed Bantu Affairs Commissioner under section 2 (2) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);

"Board" means the Southern Transvaal 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);

"illegal practice" means any of the offences created by regulations 58, 59 and 60;

No. R. 1168 (343) 9 Junie 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADE IN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE SUID-TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, vaardig hierby namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), die regulasies uit wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is en verklaar dat genoemde regulasies van toepassing is op enige gemeenskapsraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) van genoemde Wet, binne die Bantoesake-administrasiegebied van die Suid-Transvaalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971).

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A2/14/2/S49/1)

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 bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar aan wie 'n perseel-, woon-, tehuis- of loseerderspermit of 'n sertifikaat van bewoning kragtens die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede vervat in die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 1968 uitgereik is, of waarvan die naam op sodanige dokument verskyn en 'n persoon aan wie die dorpsbestuurder 'n permit om 'n goedgekeurde woning

"member" means a member of the Community Council;

"registered occupier" means 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, or a person over the age of 18 years whose 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.

"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 licenced 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.

op 'n kerk-, skool-, of inrigtingterrein te bewoon, uitgereik het of 'n persoon bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar waarvan die naam op so 'n permit verskyn: Met dien verstande dat 'n persoon aan wie 'n tehuis of loseerderspermit uitgereik is en wat ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (d) van die Hoofwet toegelaat is om in 'n 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;

"kieser" iemand wat ingevolge regulasie 3 bevoeg is om by 'n verkiesing van verkose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem en wie se naam op 'n kieserslys in regulasie 4 bedoel, voorkom;

"komitee" 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel kragtens artikel 5 (1) (k) van die Wet;

"korrupte bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe van trakteerdery, onbehoorlike beïnvloeding, omkopery en uitgee vir 'n ander;

"lid" 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad;

"onwettige bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe geskep deur regulasies 58, 59 en 60;

"Raad" die Suid-Transvaalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met Goewermentskennisgewing 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.

HOOFSTUK 2

AFBAKENING

Afbakening van wyke

2. (1) Die Raad verdeel die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is in wyke.

(2) Sodanige verdeling word binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie Regulasies gedoen en daarna met tussenpose van minstens vyf jaar en hoogstens 10 jaar, gereken van die jongste afbakening van wyke.

(3) Besonderhede van sodanige verdeling word vir inspeksie by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder beskikbaar gestel.

HOOFSTUK 3

KIESERS EN KIESERSLYSTE

Kwalifikasie van kiesers

3. Alleenlik burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of 'n gebied wat voorheen deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het en wat geregistreerde bewoners is binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is en wie se name op die kieserslys verskyn, kwalifiseer om by 'n verkiesing van gekose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem.

Kieserslyste

4. (1) Binne twee maande na die afbakening van wyke kragtens regulasie 2 moet die verkiesingsbeampte 'n lys van persone wat geregtig is om te stem, vir elke wyk opstel.

(2) Die lyste wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke opgestel is, tree in werking onmiddellik nadat dit aldus deur die verkiesingsbeampte opgestel is.

(3) Until the coming into operation of the voters' lists prepared after the delimitation of wards, the current voters' lists shall continue to be valid, but thereafter the lists prepared after such delimitation shall be the voters' lists for the respective wards.

(4) The voters' lists prepared for the various wards after any delimitation of wards shall be—

(a) supplemented by the insertion therein of the names of voters whose names do not appear therein and who have satisfied the electoral officer that they are qualified to have their names inserted therein; and

(b) further adjusted by the deletion of the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter.

Voters' list in which voter's name is to be entered

5. No person's name shall be entered in a voters' list for any particular ward unless he actually resides in such ward on the date on which his name is so entered in the voters' list.

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

6. A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein—

(a) a serial number;

(b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;

(c) his residential address; and

(d) his identity document number;

in order of house numbers and, in the case of persons resident in hostels, all surnames shall be in alphabetical order.

Permanent change in the place of residence of voter

7. (1) Whenever there has been a permanent change in the place of residence of a voter, he shall forthwith notify the electoral officer of the change.

(2) On receipt of any such notification the electoral officer shall amend the voters' list or lists as circumstances may require.

List of insertion

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.

(3) Die lopende kieserslyste bly van krag totdat die kieserslyste wat na die afbakening van wyke opgestel is in werking tree, en daarna is die lyste wat na sodanige afbakening opgestel is, die kieserslyste vir die onderskeie wyke.

(4) Die kieserslyste wat na 'n afbakening van wyke vir die verskillende wyke opgestel is, word—

(a) aangevul deur die opname daarin van die name van kiesers wie se name nie daarin verskyn nie en wat die verkiesingsbeampte daarvan oortuig dat hul kwalifiseer vir die opname van hul name daarin; en

(b) verder aangepas deur die skrapping daarin van die name van kiesers wat oorlede is of nie langer bevoeg is om as 'n kieser geregistreer te wees nie.

Kieserslys waarin kiesersnaam ingeskryf moet word

5. Geen persoon se naam word in 'n kieserslys vir 'n besondere wyk ingeskryf nie tensy hy inderdaad in sodanige wyk woon op die datum waarop sy naam aldus in die kieserslys ingeskryf word.

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

6. Op 'n kieserslys moet ten aansien van iedere persoon wie se naam daarin opgeneem is, aangegee word—

(a) 'n volgnommer;

(b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;

(c) sy woonadres; en

(d) sy identiteitsdokumentnommer;

in volgorde van huisnommers, en in die geval van persone woonagtig in tehuise, moet alle vanne in alfabetiese volgorde wees.

Permanente verandering in verblyfplek van kieser

7. (1) Wanneer daar 'n permanente verandering plaasvind in die verblyfplek van 'n kieser, stel hy onverwyld die verkiesingsbeampte in kennis van die verandering.

(2) By ontvangs van so 'n kennisgewing, wysig die verkiesingsbeampte die kieserslys of -lyste, na gelang van die omstandighede.

Lys van opnames

8. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel op die eerste dag van elke maand ten opsigte van elke wyk 'n lys van opnames op, *mutatis mutandis* in die vorm in 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 bepalings van subregulasies (2) en (3), wysig die verkiesingsbeampte, indien hy oortuig is ten opsigte van die feite wat ter sake is, die kieserslys vir 'n wyk deur—

(a) 'n fout in die besonderhede van die registrasie van 'n persoon te verbeter, 'n weglating daarin aan te vul of 'n verandering daarin aan te teken;

(b) 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) Before removing the name of any person from the voters' list, or adding it thereto, the electoral officer shall, by such means as are practicable, satisfy himself that the name relates to the person concerned.

(3) The electoral officer shall cause a copy of a list containing the names of persons who no longer qualify for continuance of registration as voters and whose names were removed from the voters' list during any month, to be displayed on the notice board at the township manager's office for a period of at least 30 days commencing not later than the 20th day of the next ensuing month.

When voters' lists to be printed

10. (1) The voters' lists as prepared and supplemented and further adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be printed, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), not later than one month before an election referred to in regulation 19, and at such other times as the electoral officer considers necessary.

(2) The voters' lists printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1) shall be the voters' lists for the wards in question as supplemented and further adjusted from time to time up to and including the last day of the month preceding the month in which the notice referred to in regulation 19 is issued.

(3) A voters' list printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1), shall not be amended and shall prior to such election be made available for inspection for a period of at least 14 days at the office of the township manager within whose area of jurisdiction the ward is situated.

Voters' lists not invalidated by reason of errors

11. If through accident, inadvertence or oversight, anything required by law to be done in the preparation of any voters' list is erroneously done or omitted to be done, the voters' list shall not be invalidated thereby and the electoral officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as are necessary to rectify the error or omission.

CHAPTER 4

QUALIFICATIONS

12. Subject to the provisions of section 3 (5) of the Act, no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Community Council if he—

(a) is not a registered occupier in the area for which the Community Council has been established;

(b) is not a voter;

(c) is in arrears for more than two months with any charges, fees or other dues payable by him to the 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 three 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 six months, with or without the option of a fine;

(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;

(2) Alvorens die naam van 'n persoon uit die kieserslys te verwyder of dit daarin by te voeg, vergewis die verkiesingsbeampte hom deur sodanige middele as wat uitvoerbaar is, daarvan dat die naam op die betrokke persoon betrekking het.

(3) Die verkiesingsbeampte laat 'n afskrif van 'n lys bevattende die name van persone wat onbevoeg is om as kiesers geregistreer te bly en wie se name gedurende enige maand van die kieserslys verwyder is, op die aanplakbord by die dorpsbestuurder se kantoor vertoon vir 'n tydperk van minstens 30 dae beginnende voor of op die 20ste dag van die daaropvolgende maand.

Wanneer kieserslyste gedruk moet word

10. (1) Die kieserslyste, soos ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies opgestel en van tyd tot tyd aangevul en verder aangepas, word, behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2), gedruk uiterlik een maand voor 'n verkiesing in regulasie 19 bedoel, en op die ander tye wat die verkiesingsbeampte nodig ag.

(2) Die kieserslyste wat vir die doeleindes van 'n verkiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk word, is die kieserslyste vir die betrokke wyke soos van tyd tot tyd aangevul en verder aangepas tot en met die laaste dag van die maand wat die maand waarin die in regulasie 19 bedoelde kennisgewing uitgevaardig word, voorafgaan.

(3) 'n Kieserslys wat vir die doeleindes van 'n verkiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk is, word nie gewysig nie en word voor sodanige verkiesing vir inspeksie beskikbaar gestel vir 'n tydperk van minstens 14 dae by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder binne wie se regsgebied die wyk geleë is.

Kieserslyste nie as gevolg van foute ongeldig nie

11. Indien per ongeluk, per abuis of deur onoplettendheid iets wat regtens by die opstel van 'n kieserslys gedoen moet word, verkeerd gedoen word of nie gedoen word nie, maak dit die kieserslys nie ongeldig nie, en kan die verkiesingsbeampte die stappe doen of laat doen wat nodig is om die fout te verbeter of om die versuim te herstel.

HOOFSTUK 4

KWALIFIKASIES

12. Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 3 (5) van die Wet, is geen persoon bevoeg om lid van die Gemeenskapsraad te wees of te bly nie indien hy—

(a) nie 'n geregistreerde bewoner binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, is nie;

(b) nie 'n kieser is nie;

(c) op die dag waarop nominasies van kandidate vir die verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad sluit, vir meer as twee maande agterstallig is met die betaling van vorderings, gelde of ander bedrae wat deur hom aan die Raad of die Gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is;

(d) binne die tydperk van drie 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 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) is prohibited in terms of section 2 (4) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), from attending gatherings, and particulars of the notice addressed to him under the said section 2 (4) have been published in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 2 (5) of the said Act;

(h) is prohibited in terms of section 5 (1) (e) or section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), from attending gatherings;

(i) is a person whose name appears on a list compiled in terms of the provisions of section 4 (10) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), and published in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 8 (4) of the said Act.

CHAPTER 5

ELECTIONS

General elections

13. A general election of members of the Community Council shall take place not later than six months after the publication of these Regulations and thereafter in every third year during September.

Term of office of members

14. (1) A member elected at a general election or an election held to fill a casual vacancy shall assume office on the date of such election.

(2) A member designated by the Minister under section 3 (2) of the Act shall assume office on a date determined by the Minister.

(3) A member shall, subject to the provisions of regulations 61 and 62, remain in office up to and including the day immediately preceding the next succeeding general election or until the term for which he was designated by the Minister in terms of section 3 (2) of the Act, has expired.

Electoral officer

15. (1) The Bantu Affairs Commissioner shall appoint, after consultation with the Board, an electoral officer and as many assistant electoral officers as he may deem necessary.

(2) The electoral officer shall be responsible for the conduct of elections of members of the Community Council.

Presiding officer, polling officers, counting officers and witnesses

16. The electoral officer shall appoint in writing a presiding officer and as many polling officers and witnesses as may be necessary for effectually taking poll at every polling station and he shall appoint as many counting officers as may be necessary for the counting of votes after the close of the poll.

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.

(g) kragtens artikel 2 (4) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon en besonderhede van die kennisgewing wat kragtens bedoelde artikel 2 (4) aan hom gerig is, kragtens artikel 2 (5) van bedoelde Wet in die *Staatskoerant* afgekondig is;

(h) kragtens artikel 5 (1) (e) of 9 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon;

(i) iemand is wie se naam verskyn op 'n lys, saamgestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel 4 (10) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), en in die *Staatskoerant* kragtens artikel 8 (4) van bedoelde Wet afgekondig is.

HOOFSTUK 5

VERKIESINGS

Algemene verkiesings

13. 'n Algemene verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou uiterlik ses maande nadat hierdie Regulasies bekendgemaak is en daarna driejaarliks gedurende September.

Ampstermyn van lede

14. (1) 'n Lid verkies in 'n algemene verkiesing of 'n verkiesing gehou om 'n toevallige vakature te vul, aanvaar sy amp op die datum van sodanige verkiesing.

(2) 'n Lid deur die Minister kragtens artikel 3 (2) van die Wet aangewys, aanvaar sy amp op die datum deur die Minister bepaal.

(3) 'n Lid bly, behoudens die bepalings van regulasies 61 en 62, in sy amp aan tot en met die dag wat die eersvolgende algemene verkiesing onmiddellik voorafgaan of totdat die termyn waarvoor hy ingevolge artikel 3 (2) van die Wet deur die Minister aangewys is, verstryk.

Verkiesingsbeampte

15. (1) Die Bantoesakekommissaris na oorlegpleging met die Raad, stel 'n verkiesingsbeampte en soveel assistent verkiesingsbeamptes as wat hy nodig ag, aan.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte is verantwoordelik vir die hou van verkiesings van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Voorsittende beampte, stemopnemers, telbeamptes en getuies

16. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel skriftelik 'n voorsittende beampte en soveel stemopnemers en getuies aan as wat nodig is om die stemming doeltreffend te laat plaasvind by iedere stemburo en stel soveel telbeamptes aan as wat nodig is vir die tel van die stemme na die sluiting van die stemming.

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) 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 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.

(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) 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 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 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.

(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 behoewe 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 behoewe 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 Aanhangsel 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 stemhokkies, stembusse, stembriewe, toestelle om die stembriewe met die amptelike merk te merk en ander benodigdhede verskaf word en doen sodanige ander stappe en tref sodanige reëlings ter vergemakliking van die stemming as wat hy nodig ag ten einde die verkiesing op doeltreffende wyse te kan laat geskied.

(2) 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 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.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad verskaf die uitrusting en benodigdhede in verband met 'n verkiesing en alle uitgawes in verband met sodanige verkiesing is vir sy rekening: Met dien verstande dat die Raad die uitrusting en benodigdhede in verband met die eerste verkiesing verskaf en dat alle uitgawe in dié verband vir sy rekening is.

Stemburo waar kieser moet stem

25. 'n Kieser wat binne die regsgebied van die Gemeenskapsraad stem, kan alleenlik stem by 'n stemburo 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.

Prosedure by stemming

27. Die voorsittende beampte, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidate en agente as wat teenwoordig is, verseël—

(a) voor die aanvang van die stemming, elke stembus maar laat 'n opening oop waardeur stembriewe in die stembus ingesit kan word;

(b) by die sluiting van die stemming, die opening in paragraaf (a) bedoel.

Bevoegdhede van voorsittende beampte by 'n stemburo

28. (1) Die voorsittende beampte hou orde by 'n stemburo, reël hoeveel kiesers tegelyk binnegelaat word en hou alle ander persone, uitgesonderd die verkiesingsbeampte, die kandidate of hulle agente en polisiebeamptes en ander beamptes op diens, buite.

(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 bevoegdhede 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 kandidate by die verkiesing in alfabetiese orde afgedruk of ingeskryf en hul adresse en beroepe.

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 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

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 oorlê.

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 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 stemhokkie wat vir dié doel verskaf is en dui aan vir wie hy stem deur in die geheim 'n kruisie teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aan te bring. Hy vou dan die stembrief sodat die amptelike merk sigbaar is en nadat hy die stembrief só opgehou

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 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,

het dat die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer die amptelike merk kan herken, laat hy die stembrief val in die stembus wat voor die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer staan.

(4) Indien die stembrief wat in die stembus ingesit staan te word, onopsetlik nie met die amptelike merk gemerk is nie, kan die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer sodanige stembrief aldus laat merk.

(5) Indien die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer om enige rede twyfel of 'n stembrief in besit van 'n kieser die stembrief is wat aan hom uitgereik is, kan hy, met die doel om die nommers gedruk op die stembrief en die teenblad te vergelyk, die kieser versoek om die nommer en amptelike merk op die keersy van die stembrief aan hom te toon, en die kieser moet dit doen.

(6) Die kieser moet sonder onnodige versuim sy stem uitbring en die stemburo verlaat sodra hy sy stembrief in die stembus geplaas het.

Kiesers wat nie in staat is om op die voorgeskrewe wyse te stem nie

33. (1) Enige kieser wat nie in staat is om sy stem op die voorgeskrewe wyse uit te bring nie, kan die verkiesingsbeampte of stemopnemer versoek om sy stembrief namens hom in te vul.

(2) Sodanige verkiesingsbeampte of stemopnemer, na gelang van die geval, moet daarop met behoorlike inagneming van die handhawing van geheimhouding en in teenwoordigheid van een getuie en 'n persoon van die kieser se eie keuse wat hom moet vergesel, aan sodanige kieser die name van die kandidate vir die bepaalde wyk voorlees en 'n kruis in die ruimte op die stembrief aanbring teenoor die naam van die kandidaat wat mondeling deur sodanige kieser gekies is, en moet daarna die stembrief vou en dit in die stembus plaas.

(3) By die verrigting van sy werksaamhede ingevolge hierdie regulasie moet sodanige stemopnemer enige dokument of ding verontagsaam wat deur die kieser vertoon of getoon word of in die kieser se besit is en wat die naam van enige kandidaat vir wie sodanige kieser moet stem of nie moet stem nie, aandui of suggereer of veronderstel is om dit aan te dui of te suggereer.

Bedorwe stembriewe

34. Indien 'n kieser onopsetlik 'n stembrief bederf, kan hy dit aan die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer teruggee, en as laasgenoemde daarvan oortuig is dat dit onopsetlik gebeur het, gee hy hom 'n ander stembrief en behou hy die bedorwe stembrief wat hy onmiddellik 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 volgnommer 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

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 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 F 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

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 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, onoopgemaak;
(b) die ongebruikte en die bedorwe stembriewe;
(c) die teenblaaie van alle gebruikte stembriewe; en
(d) aangebode stembriewe;

en lewer die pakkette onverwyld 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 verstrek waarin hy die getal stembriewe aan hom toevertrou noem en waarin hy van hulle rekenskap 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 onoopgemaak in veilige bewaring hou totdat die stemme getel word.

Verifiëring van stembriefopgawe

39. (1) By ontvangs deur die verkiesingsbeampte van al die pakkette en stembusse van iedere voorsittende beampte, en nie eerder nie, ondersoek hy of die seëls in orde is en gee hy sodanige kandidate of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is 'n geleentheid om dieselfde te doen, en daarna maak hy die verseëlde pakkette oop wat die opgawe van stembriewe bevat, en maak hy elke stembus oop en verifieër 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

the number appearing on the return, he shall in the presence of such candidates or their agents as may be present mix together the ballot papers contained in all the ballot boxes for a particular ward so that it is impossible to determine from which ballot box any particular ballot paper was taken.

(3) The electoral officer shall, after scrutinising the official mark on the ballot papers, proceed to count or cause to be counted the votes and while counting the votes shall cause the ballot papers to be kept with their faces upwards.

Manner of counting votes

40. The ballot papers shall, for the purposes of counting, be fastened together in packets of 50 (to each of which a distinctive number shall be assigned) and thereafter the number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded and checked.

Ballot papers to be rejected

41. (1) The electoral officer shall reject and not count any ballot paper—

(a) which does not bear the official mark;

(b) on which votes are cast for more than one candidate;

(c) which is unmarked or invalid owing to uncertainty;

(d) which bears any writing or mark by which a voter can be identified otherwise than in these Regulations prescribed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1), the electoral officer shall not reject any ballot paper on which a voter has clearly indicated, in a manner other than by means of a cross, for which candidate he has voted.

(3) The electoral officer shall endorse the word "rejected" on a ballot paper which he may reject as invalid.

Objection against acceptance or rejection of a ballot paper

42. (1) If a candidate or an agent objects to the acceptance of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the words "objection raised against acceptance" on such ballot paper.

(2) If a candidate or an agent objects to the rejection of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the words "objection raised against rejection" on such ballot paper.

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.

opgawe voorkom al dan nie, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidate of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is, die stembriewe uit al die stembusse vir 'n besondere wyk op so 'n wyse deurmekaar dat dit onmoontlik is om te bepaal uit watter stembus 'n bepaalde stembrief geneem is.

(3) Nadat hy die amptelike merk op die stembriewe nagegaan het, gaan die verkiesingsbeampte oor tot die tel van die stemme en terwyl hy die stemme tel of laat tel, laat hy die stembriewe met hulle voorkant na bo hou.

Wyse waarop stemme getel moet word

40. Vir die doel van die tel van stemme word die stembriewe in pakkette van 50 vasgebind (aan elkeen waarvan 'n onderskeidende nommer toegeken word) en daarna word die getal stemme ten opsigte van elke kandidaat opgeskryf en nagegaan.

Stembriewe wat verwerp moet word

41. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte verwerp en tel nie 'n stembrief nie—

(a) wat nie die amptelike merk daarop het nie;

(b) waarop stemme op meer as een kandidaat uitgebring is;

(c) wat ongemerk of weens onsekerheid ongeldig is;

(d) wat enige skrif of merk daarop het waardeur 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as dié in hierdie Regulasies voorgeskryf, geïdentifiseer kan word.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (1), verwerp die verkiesingsbeampte nie 'n stembrief waarop 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as by wyse van 'n kruis duidelik aangedui het vir watter kandidaat hy stem nie.

(3) Die verkiesingsbeampte endosseer die woord "verwerp" op 'n stembrief wat hy as ongeldig verwerp.

Beswaar teen aanname of verwerping van stembrief

42. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die aanname van 'n stembrief, endosseer die verkiesingsbeampte die woorde "beswaar geopper teen aanname" op sodanige stembrief.

(2) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die verwerping van 'n stembrief, endosseer die verkiesingsbeampte die woorde "beswaar geopper teen verwerping" op sodanige stembrief.

Bepaling van suksesvolle kandidaat in geval van staking van stemme

43. Ingeval daar bevind word dat ewe veel stemme uitgebring is op die kandidate wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die verkiesingsbeampte die suksesvolle kandidaat deur loting.

Uitslag van verkiesing

44. Die verkiesingsbeampte verklaar in die openbaar, so gou moontlik nadat hy bepaal het watter kandidaat die grootste getal stemme in elke wyk verkry het, sodanige kandidate behoorlik verkose en maak die getal stemme bekend wat op elke kandidaat uitgebring is.

Bekendmaking van name van verkose lede

45. (1) Sodra die name van die kandidate wat behoorlik as lede van die Gemeenskapsraad verkies is, bekend is, laat die verkiesingsbeampte 'n lys bevattende die volle naam van elke kandidaat aldus verkies tesame met die datum waarop hy behoorlik verkies is, die naam van die wyk wat sodanige lid verteenwoordig en die totale getal stemme wat ten gunste van sodanige lid uitgebring is, op die aanplakbord van elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor wat in sodanige gebied geleë is, vertoon.

(2) A notice displayed in terms of subregulation (1) shall also reflect the names of the unsuccessful candidates in respect of each ward and the total number of votes cast in favour of each such candidate, as well as the number of rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward.

Disposal of electoral matter by electoral officer after the counting of votes has been completed

46. (1) The electoral officer shall after the completion of the counting of votes make up into separate packets the following:

(a) All unused, tendered and spoiled ballot papers used at each polling station;

(b) all counted ballot papers in respect of each ward;

(c) all rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward; and

(d) all ballot paper returns duly endorsed with his findings on the verification of such returns.

(2) The electoral officer shall—

(a) affix a label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1);

(b) seal each such packet with his own seal and with the seals of such candidates and agents (if any) as may desire to affix their seals; and

(c) retain such packets for a period of six months and thereafter destroy them.

Immaterial mistakes not to affect validity of election

47. No election shall be invalid by reason of any mistake or non-compliance with the provisions of these Regulations if the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down herein and such mistake or non-compliance did not affect the result.

Evidence of election being held

48. Upon any charge of a corrupt or illegal practice or any other offence under these Regulations alleged to have been committed at or in connection with an election, the certificate of the electoral officer that the election mentioned therein was being or had been held shall be sufficient evidence of the fact that such election was being or had been held.

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;

(2) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subregulasie (1) vertoon, dui ook die name van die onsuksesvolle kandidate ten opsigte van elke wyk en die totale getal stemme aanwat 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) alle getelde stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk;

(c) alle verworpe stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk; en

(d) alle stembriefopgawes behoorlik geëndoseer 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) 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.

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.

(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 ampelike merkinstrumente by 'n verkiesing kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg op die busse, stembriewe en instrumente, asook op die teenblaaie, by die verkiesingsbeampte by die verkiesing berus.

(3) Word die verkiesingsbeampte aldus beskuldig of aangekla, kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg by die Gemeenskapsraad berus.

Skending van geheimhouding

52. (1) Iedere beampte, kandidaat of sy agent wat by 'n stemburo of by die tel van stemme aanwesig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming in daardie buro handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf en mag aan geen persoon, uitgesonderd vir die een of ander regtens geoorloofde doel, enige inligting meedeel wat waarskynlik die geheimhouding van die stemming sal verydel nie.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies, mag geen persoon hom met 'n kieser bemoei of probeer om hom met 'n kieser te bemoei wanneer sodanige kieser sy stembrief merk nie, of andersins by 'n stemming kragtens hierdie Regulasies probeer om te wete te kom vir watter kandidaat 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem het nie of te eniger tyd aan enige persoon meedeel vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat verkry is, 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem het nie.

(3) Geen persoon mag direk of indirek enige kieser beweeg om sy stembrief, nadat hy dit gemerk het, op so 'n wyse te vertoon dat enige persoon die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy sy stembrief aldus gemerk het, te wete kom nie.

(4) Geen persoon mag op 'n stembrief enige merk of skrif aanbring waardeur 'n persoon wat met daardie stembrief stem, geïdentifiseer kan word nie.

(5) Iedere persoon wat by die tel van die stemme aanwesig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf, en mag nie probeer vasstel of aan 'n ander persoon meedeel vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat by sodanige telling verkry is, op 'n bepaalde stembrief 'n stem uitgebring is nie.

(6) 'n Persoon wat by die vervulling van sy pligte kragtens hierdie Regulasies te wete gekom het op watter kandidaat enige ander persoon sy stem uitgebring het, mag sodanige kennis nie bekendmaak nie, uitgesonderd in antwoord op 'n vraag wat wettiglik aan hom gestel is in die loop van verrigtings in 'n bevoegde hof.

(7) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Versuim deur verkiesingsbeampte of ander beampte om sy pligte te vervul

53. Indien die verkiesingsbeampte of enige ander beampte of persoon opsetlik versuim om enige van die pligte te vervul wat kragtens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies hom opgelê is, begaan hy 'n misdryf.

Treating

54. Any person who corruptly by himself or by any other person either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any food, drink, entertainment, lodging or provisions to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to cast or refrain from casting his vote at an election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, shall be guilty of the offence of treating.

Undue influence

55. (1) Any person who directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person makes use or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint or inflicts or threatens to inflict any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against, or does or threatens to do anything to the disadvantage of any person in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of that person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

(2) Any person who, by 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;

Trakteerdery

54. 'n Persoon wat korruptelik, hetsy voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing, self of deur 'n ander persoon direk of indirek aan of vir enige persoon voedsel, drank, vermaak, inwoning of lewensmiddele gee of verskaf of die koste om dit te gee of te verskaf, of 'n deel daarvan, betaal, met die doel om daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon korruptelik te beïnvloed om sy stem by die verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon sy stem by die verkiesing uitgebring het of gaan uitbring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van trakteerdery.

Onbehoorlike beïnvloeding

55. (1) 'n Persoon wat, self of deur 'n ander persoon, direk of indirek teen enige persoon geweld of dwang gebruik of dreig om te gebruik, of aan enige persoon enige wêreldlike of geestelike leed, skade, kwaad of verlies berokken of dreig om dit te berokken of iets ten nadele van enige persoon doen of dreig om dit te doen, ten einde daardie persoon te beweeg of te dwing om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat hy sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het 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 behoewe van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee, leen of verkry of ooreenkom om dit te gee, te leen of te verkry of dit aanbied, beloof of beloof om dit te verkry of om te probeer om te verkry, ten einde 'n kieser te beweeg om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of korruptelik een van voormelde handelinge verrig omdat die kieser sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie;

(b) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon ten behoewe van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee of leen, of ooreenkom om dit te gee of te leen, of dit aanbied, of beloof om dit te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry, vir optrede in of deelname aan enige optog of betoging voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing;

(c) aan of vir 'n persoon sodanige skenking, lening, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms gee, verstrek, doen of aangaan ten einde sodanige persoon te beweeg om die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry;

(d) teen of ten gevolge van sodanige skenking, lening, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms, die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing verkry of onderneem, beloof of probeer om dit te verkry;

(e) aan of vir die gebruik van 'n ander persoon enige geld voorskiet of betaal of laat voorskiet of betaal, met die bedoeling dat daardie geld of enige deel daarvan by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee moet word, of willens en wetens aan 'n persoon enige geld betaal of laat betaal ter vereffening of terugbetaling van geld wat geheel of ten dele by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee is;

(5) Every report, letter, article, bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular, cartoon or other printed matter (hereinafter in this subregulation called a newspaper article) which, on the face of it, is intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and is inserted in any newspaper or otherwise produced and is published on or after the date of commencement of such election of members to the Community Council shall bear at the foot thereof the full name and address of the person by whom such newspaper article was written or produced: Provided that—

(a) any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid and which has been altered materially by the editor of such newspaper, may also be signed by such editor;

(b) in the case of a report of a public meeting which is written jointly by two or more persons, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the report as a whole bears upon the face of it the full names and addresses of the persons by whom it was written; and

(c) in the case of headlines to any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid, and bills, placards or posters having reference thereto, which are issued in the ordinary practice of a newspaper, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the full names and addresses of the persons by whom such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written, and a statement that such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written by such persons, are published in the issue of the newspaper in which such newspaper article is inserted.

(6) Subject to the provisions of proviso (c) to subregulation (5), no person shall print or publish any newspaper or other printed matter in which is inserted or produced any such newspaper article, which fails to bear upon the face thereof the full name and address of the person by whom it was written or produced.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation an election shall be deemed to commence on the date of first publication of the notice referred to in regulation 19.

(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.

(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 subregulasie is as die verslag in sy geheel op die voorkant daarvan die volle name en adresse dra van die persone deur wie dit geskryf is; en

(c) in die geval van opskrifte by 'n nuusbladartikel wat soos voormeld in enige nuusblad opgeneem is, en van biljette, plakkate of aanplakbiljette wat daarop betrekking het en wat volgens die gewone gebruik van 'n nuusblad uitgegee word, dit voldoende vir doeleindes van hierdie subregulasie is as die volle name en adresse van die persone deur wie sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakkate of aanplakbiljette geskryf is, met 'n verklaring dat sodanige opskrifte, biljette, plakkate of aanplakbiljette deur daardie persone geskryf is, gepubliseer word in die uitgawe van die nuusblad waarin sodanige nuusbladartikel opgeneem word.

(6) Behoudens die bepalings van voorbehoudsbepaling (c) van subregulasie (5), mag geen persoon enige nuusblad of ander drukwerk waarin enige sodanige nuusbladartikel opgeneem of geproduseer is, wat nie op die voorkant daarvan die volle naam en adres dra van die persoon deur wie dit geskryf of geproduseer is nie, druk of publiseer nie.

(7) Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie word 'n verkiesing geag te begin op die datum van eerste afkondiging van die kennisgewing in regulasie 19 bedoel.

(8) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings 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 bedwelmende drank, by wyse van groothandel of kleinhandel, deur 'n magtiging gemagtig is (ongeag of dit 'n magtiging is vir verbruik van drank op die perseel of daarbuite); of

(b) 'n perseel waar bedwelmende drank verkoop of verskaf word aan lede van 'n klub, genootskap of vereniging;

of 'n gedeelte van enige sodanige perseel, as 'n komiteekamer of vir 'n vergadering van kiesers ter bevordering of bewerkstelliging van die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of in verband met reëlings wat deur 'n persoon of party met betrekking tot 'n verkiesing getref is, huur of gebruik nie.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige perseel of 'n gedeelte daarvan verhuur of vir gebruik beskikbaar stel nie, wetende dat dit die bedoeling is om dit aldus te gebruik.

(3) Enige ooreenkoms wat strydig met subregulasie (1) of (2) gesluit is, is van nul en gener waarde.

(4) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasie oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Consequences to the candidates

61. If upon trial it is proved that any corrupt practice or illegal practice has been committed in reference to the election of a member to the Community Council by or with the knowledge and consent or approval of any candidate at that election, the election of that candidate shall be void and a casual vacancy shall exist.

Vacating of seats by members of the Community Council

62. The seat of a member of the Community Council shall become vacant—

(a) upon the death of such member;

(b) upon receipt by the Secretary of the Community Council of a notice of resignation under the hand of such member;

(c) should such member fail to attend three consecutive general meetings of the Community Council without its special leave;

(d) should such member withdraw from any meeting of the Community Council without the permission of the Chairman;

(e) in the event of such member becoming subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in regulation 12.

Filling of casual vacancies

63. Should the seat of a member become vacant in terms of regulation 61 or 62 or should the Minister under section 3 (2) of the Act determine that a vacancy exist, the vacancy shall, unless the term of the Community Council expires before such vacancy can be filled, be filled within six months of its occurring, by an election which shall be held in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

CHAPTER 6

THE CONVENING OF, THE PROCEDURE AT AND THE CONDUCT OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

First general meeting of Community Council

64. The first general meeting of the Community Council shall be convened by the Chief Director on a date, which date shall be within 60 days after the first general election, and at a time and in the manner decided upon by him.

Election of Chairman

65. Immediately after all the members present at the first general meeting of the Community Council and thereafter at the general meeting held in October of each year, have taken their seats the Council shall proceed to the election of the Chairman from the ranks of members of the Council in the manner prescribed in regulation 66.

Manner of election of Chairman

66. (1) A member having first ascertained that the person whom he wishes to propose as Chairman and who is then present, is willing to serve if elected, may propose such person as Chairman and such proposal shall lapse if not seconded.

(2) There shall be no limit to the number of candidates who may be proposed and seconded under subregulation (1), but no member who has already proposed or seconded a candidate shall propose or second any other candidate and no member shall propose or second his own candidature.

Gevolge vir kandidaat

61. As daar by 'n verhoor bewys word dat 'n korrupte bedrywigheid of 'n onwettige bedrywigheid in verband met die verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad deur of met die kennis en instemming of goedkeuring van enige kandidaat by daardie verkiesing begaan is, is die verkiesing van daardie kandidaat nietig en bestaan daar 'n toevallige vakature.

Ontruiming van setels deur lede van die Gemeenskapsraad

62. Die setel van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad raak vakant—

(a) by die afsterwe van sodanige lid;

(b) by ontvangs deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad van 'n kennisgewing van bedanking onder die handtekening van sodanige lid;

(c) indien sodanige lid versuim om drie opeenvolgende algemene vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad by te woon sonder die spesiale toestemming daarvan;

(d) indien sodanige lid hom onttrek aan enige vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad sonder die toestemming van die Voorsitter;

(e) indien sodanige lid onderhewig raak aan enige van die diskwalifikasies in regulasie 12 genoem.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

63. Indien die setel van 'n lid ingevolge regulasie 61 of 62 vakant raak of indien die Minister kragtens artikel 3 (2) van die Wet bepaal dat 'n vakature bestaan, moet die vakature, tensy die termyn van die Gemeenskapsraad verstryk voordat sodanige vakature gevul kan word, binne ses maande nadat dit ontstaan het, gevul word deur 'n verkiesing wat ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies gehou word.

HOOFSTUK 6

DIE BYEENROEPING VAN, DIE PROSEDURE OP EN DIE HOU VAN VERGADERINGS VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSRAAD EN KOMITEES

Eerste algemene vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad

64. Die Hoofdirekteur roep die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeen op 'n datum, wat binne 60 dae na die eerste algemene verkiesing moet wees, en op 'n tyd en wyse soos deur hom bepaal.

Verkiesing van Voorsitter

65. Onmiddellik nadat al die lede wat op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad en daarna op die algemene vergadering gehou in Oktober van elke jaar, hul sitplekke ingeneem het, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiesing van die Voorsitter uit die geledere van die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad op die wyse in regulasie 66 voorgeskryf.

Wyse waarop Voorsitter verkies word

66. (1) 'n Lid wat vooraf vasgestel het dat die persoon wat hy as Voorsitter wil voorstel en wat dan teenwoordig is, gewillig is om te dien as hy verkies word, kan sodanige persoon as Voorsitter voorstel en indien sodanige voorstel nie gesekondeer word nie, verval dit.

(2) Daar is geen beperking op die getal kandidate wat kragtens subregulasie (1) voorgestel en gesekondeer kan word nie, maar geen lid wat reeds 'n kandidaat voorgestel of gesekondeer het, mag 'n ander kandidaat voorstel of sekondeer nie en geen lid mag sy eie kandidatuur voorstel of sekondeer nie.

(3) 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 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.

(3) Die name van die behoorlik genomineerde persone moet deur die persoon wat by die betrokke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsit (hierna in hierdie regulasie die voorsittende beampte genoem) aangekondig word op die sitting waartydens die verkiesing moet plaasvind, en geen debat word by die verkiesing toegelaat nie.

(4) Indien meer as een lid as Voorsitter voorgestel word, word 'n geheime stemming gehou waarby—

(a) die voorsittende beampte aan elke lid teenwoordig 'n stembriefie met die name van al die kandidate daarop en met 'n amptelike merk op die keersy daarvan uitreik;

(b) elke lid die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aandui deur 'n kruis teenoor die naam van sodanige kandidaat te plaas;

(c) die voorsittende beampte die name van al die lede uitroep en elke lid, wanneer sy naam uitgeroep word, sy stembriefie in 'n stembus laat val;

(d) sodra alle lede wat wil stem dit gedoen het, die voorsittende beampte met die hulp van sodanige lede as wat die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal, die stembriefies in teenwoordigheid van die Gemeenskapsraad ondersoek en die uitslag van die stemming bekend maak.

(5) Die suksesvolle kandidaat is die kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme uitgebring, verkry.

(6) Ingeval daar bevind word dat daar ewe veel stemme uitgebring is op die kandidate wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die voorsittende beampte die suksesvolle kandidaat by loting.

(7) 'n Lid wat opdaag nadat die lede se name uitgeroep is, is nie geregtig om te stem nie.

(8) Indien slegs een lid as Voorsitter voorgestel en gesekondeer word, word hy verkose verklaar.

Wyse waarop Ondervoorsitter verkies word

67. Onmiddellik nadat die Voorsitter verkies is, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiesing van 'n Ondervoorsitter en is die bepalings van regulasie 66 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing by die verkiesing van 'n Ondervoorsitter: Met dien verstande dat 'n verwysing in regulasie 66 na die voorsittende beampte uitgelê word as 'n verwysing na die Voorsitter.

Ampstermyn van Voorsitter en Ondervoorsitter

68. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 69, beklee die Voorsitter en die Ondervoorsitter hulle amp totdat hul opvolgers gedurende die algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, verkies word.

Ontruiming van amp deur Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter

69. (1) Die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter ontruim sy amp—

(a) indien sy setel as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad vakant raak of geag word ontruim te gewees het ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies;

(b) indien hy uit sy amp as Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter bedank by skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n aankondiging tot dien effekte op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad doen.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter sy setel ontruim anders as deur die aankondiging van sy bedanking op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad, verwittig die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad gedurende die eerste daaropvolgende vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad die Gemeenskapsraad dienooreenkomstig.

Filling of casual vacancies

70. A casual vacancy in the office of Chairman or of Deputy Chairman shall, if the Community Council is holding a meeting when the vacancy occurs, be filled by the election at that meeting of an incumbent to the office concerned in the manner provided in these Regulations and if the Community Council is then not holding a meeting such election shall take place at its next meeting.

Meetings of the Community Council

71. (1) Every meeting of the Community Council shall be held at the seat of the Council which shall be situated within the area for which the Community Council has been established: Provided that the Minister may direct that any such meeting be held at a place situated outside such area.

(2) The Community Council shall hold one general meeting each month.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the Community Council shall at each general meeting thereof, whether or not there is a quorum at such meeting, decide the date and time of the next general meeting.

(4) Subject to the provisions of regulation 64, the Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than seven days prior to a general meeting of the Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such general meeting.

Special meeting of the Community Council

72. (1) The Chairman may at any time convene a special meeting of the Community Council and only such business as the Chairman may lay before it or approve shall be transacted.

(2) The Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than 72 hours prior to a special meeting of the Community Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such special meeting.

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.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

70. 'n Toevallige vakature in die amp van Voorsitter of van Ondervoorsitter moet, indien die Gemeenskapsraad in sitting is wanneer die vakature ontstaan, gevul word deur die verkiesing tydens sodanige sitting van 'n bekleër vir die betrokke amp op die wyse in hierdie Regulasies bepaal, en indien die Gemeenskapsraad nie dan in sitting is nie, moet sodanige verkiesing op die daaropvolgende vergadering plaasvind.

Vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad

71. (1) Elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou by die setel van die Gemeenskapsraad wat binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, geleë moet wees: Met dien verstande dat die Minister kan gelas dat enige sodanige vergadering gehou moet word op 'n plek geleë buite sodanige gebied.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad hou een algemene vergadering elke maand.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 78, bepaal die Gemeenskapsraad by elke algemene vergadering daarvan, of daar 'n kworum by sodanige vergadering is aldan nie, die datum en tyd van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(4) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 64, stel die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad die lede, die Hoofdirekteur en die Bantoesakekommissaris minstens sewe dae voor 'n algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige algemene vergadering.

Spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad

72. (1) Die Voorsitter kan te eniger tyd 'n spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeenroep en slegs die sake wat die Voorsitter voorlê of goedkeur, word behandel.

(2) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad stel die lede, die Hoofdirekteur en die Bantoesakekommissaris minstens 72 uur voor 'n spesiale vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige spesiale vergadering.

Vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad vir publiek en pers toeganklik

73. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2), is alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad vir die publiek en pers toeganklik.

(2) Indien die Gemeenskapsraad van mening is dat 'n aangeleentheid geriefliker of voordeliger in die afwesigheid van lede van die publiek en die pers behandel kan word, kan hy, behoudens die bepalings van artikel 3 (6) van die Wet, die publiek en die pers van sodanige vergaderings uitsluit terwyl sodanige aangeleentheid behandel word.

Voorsitter sit voor by vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

74. Die Voorsitter of, in sy afwesigheid, die Ondervoorsitter, sit voor op alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad of, as sowel die Voorsitter as die Ondervoorsitter weens afwesigheid of om 'n ander rede nie op 'n vergadering kan voorsit nie, benoem die aanwesige lede onder die voorsitterskap van die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad, wat nie geregtig is om te stem nie, een van die aanwesige lede om op sodanige vergadering voor te sit: Met dien verstande dat die Voorsitter van die Raad of 'n lid van die Raad deur hom aangewys op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorsit totdat 'n Voorsitter verkies is.

Attendance register

75. Every member attending a meeting of the Community Council shall sign the attendance register kept for this purpose.

Order of business

76. The business of each meeting of the Community Council shall, in accordance with the need thereof, be transacted in the following order:

(a) Notice convening the meeting;
(b) obituaries and ceremonial speeches;
(c) applications for leave of absence;
(d) official announcements;
(e) unopposed motions of the Chairman;
(f) minutes of previous meeting;
(g) reports of committees;
(h) questions of which notice has been given;
(i) motions held over from previous meetings;
(j) petitions;
(k) new motions;
(l) other matters.

Business to be transacted at meeting of Community Council

77. No business other than that included in the agenda embodied in the notice convening a meeting shall be transacted at such meeting of the Community Council: Provided that at such meeting, and with the approval of the Chairman, matters of urgency may be raised and submitted to the Council.

Quorum

78. Any number of members exceeding half the number of members of the Community Council shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

79. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of the Council is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, 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 is found not to be present no further business 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.

Bywoningsregister

75. Elke lid wat 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad bywoon, teken sy naam in die bywoningsregister wat vir dié doel gehou word.

Volgorde van werksaamhede

76. Die werksaamhede van elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad word na gelang daarvan of dit nodig is, in die volgende volgorde verrig:

(a) Beskrywingsbrief;
(b) sterflys en seremoniële toesprake;
(c) aansoeke om afwesigheidsverlof;
(d) amptelike aankondigings;
(e) onbestrede mosies van die Voorsitter;
(f) notule van vorige vergadering;
(g) verslae van komitees;
(h) vrae waarvan kennis gegee is;
(i) mosies wat sedert vorige vergaderings oorstaan;
(j) versoekskrifte;
(k) nuwe mosies;
(l) ander aangeleenthede.

Werksaamhede wat by vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad behandel word

77. Geen saak wat nie in die sakelys in die beskrywingsbrief vermeld is nie, word op daardie vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad behandel nie: Met dien verstande dat, met die toestemming van die Voorsitter, dringende sake op sodanige vergadering geopper en aan die Gemeenskapsraad voorgelê kan word.

Kworum

78. Enige getal lede wat meer as die helfte van die getal lede van die Gemeenskapsraad is, vorm 'n kworum.

Prosedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig nie

79. (1) Indien daar na afloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanwesige lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing, te eniger tyd na die verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die Voorsitter versoek om 'n verdere vergadering binne 10 dae te belê, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 78, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit en indien die Voorsitter aan so 'n versoek voldoen, is die bepalings van regulasie 71 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut byeengekom het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstryk nadat die Voorsitter se aandag op die gebrek aan 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verdaag tot 'n tyd deur die Voorsitter bepaal.

(3) As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n stemming, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, is die stemming ongeldig.

Verdaging van vergadering

80. Indien, om watter rede ook al, die sake wat by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad behandel staan te word, nie by sodanige vergadering afgehandel kan word nie, kan die Voorsitter sodanige vergadering verdaag tot 'n datum en tyd wat die Voorsitter in oorleg met die lede bepaal.

Questions

81. A member may ask a question at any meeting of the Community Council—

(a) in connection with any matter arising out of or having a bearing on an item in the report of a committee during the discussion of such report;

(b) regarding the exercise of any of the Council's powers or performance of any of its duties or conditions within the area for which the Community Council has been established.

Notice of question, motion or petition to be given

82. (1) Notice of any question, referred to in regulation 81 (b), motion (excluding any unopposed motion of the Chairman) or petition which a member wishes to pose, move or present, as the case may be, at or to any general meeting of the Community Council shall be in writing and signed by such member and shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Community Council who shall, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) and regulation 84, place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(2) If any such question, motion or petition is received by the Secretary of the Community Council at least 10 days before the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council he shall place it on the agenda for such meeting or otherwise he shall place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(3) If a member is not present to pose his question or present his petition when he is called upon to do so by the Chairman, and he has not authorised any other member to do so on his behalf, the question or petition shall lapse.

Chairman may reject certain motions, questions or petitions

83. (1) The Chairman may reject any motion, question or petition which in his opinion will lead to the discussion of a matter already included in the agenda or which does not concern the area for which the Community Council has been established or over which the Council has no jurisdiction or which is not clear and he shall reject any motion or petition which, if it were to be moved or accepted, as the case may be, would be against the law.

(2) If the Chairman so rejects any motion, question or petition he shall inform the Community Council of his 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.

Vrae

81. 'n Lid kan op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad 'n vraag stel—

(a) oor 'n saak wat voortspruit uit of in verband staan met 'n item van die verslag van 'n komitee tydens die bespreking van sodanige verslag;

(b) betreffende die uitoefening van enige van die Gemeenskapsraad se bevoegdhede, die uitvoering van enige van sy pligte, of toestande binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is.

Wyse waarop kennisgewing van vraag, mosie of versoekskrif geskied

82. (1) Kennis van 'n vraag in regulasie 81 (b) bedoel, 'n mosie (uitgesonderd 'n onbestrede mosie van die Voorsitter) of versoekskrif wat 'n lid wil stel of indien, na gelang van die geval, op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad moet skriftelik wees en deur sodanige lid onderteken wees en word aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad gestuur, en behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2) en regulasie 84 plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(2) Indien sodanige vraag, mosie of versoekskrif deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad minstens 10 dae voor die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad ontvang is, plaas hy dit op die sakelys vir sodanige vergadering, of anders plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(3) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is om sy vraag te stel of sy versoekskrif in te dien nie wanneer hy deur die voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom te stel of in te dien nie, verval die vraag of versoekskrif.

Voorsitter kan sekere mosies, vrae of versoekskrifte verwerp

83. (1) Die Voorsitter kan 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif verwerp wat na sy mening tot die bespreking sou lei van 'n saak wat reeds in die sakelys vervat is of wat nie op die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is betrekking het nie of waarpoor 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 bepalings van regulasie 83, die nommers en die name uit van die voorstellers van al die mosies wat op die sakelys verskyn, en hy stel vas watter mosies onbestrede is, en sodanige onbestrede mosies word dadelik aangeneem.

(2) Immediately after such unopposed motions have been carried the Chairman shall in the order in which the remaining motions appear on the agenda, call upon the members concerned to move such motions.

(3) A member called upon by the Chairman to move a motion shall rise in his place and after making such remarks as he may wish he shall move the motion.

(4) If a member is not present to move a motion when called upon to do so by the Chairman, and he has not authorised any other member to do so on his behalf, the motion shall lapse.

(5) Every motion moved shall require seconding and if a motion is not seconded it shall lapse.

(6) When a motion has been moved and seconded, the Chairman shall read it or cause it to be read after which debate may take place on such motion and may continue, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, for as long as any member who is entitled to speak wishes to speak.

(7) When no more members wish or are entitled to speak the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

(8) When an amendment or amendments have been proposed to a motion the Chairman shall first put the amendments and after all amendments have been disposed of, again read and put the original motion or if it has been amended the motion as amended, so as to enable the members of the Community Council to be fully acquainted with the terms thereof.

(9) The order in which amendments shall be put shall be in the discretion of the Chairman.

(10) No member may speak on a motion or amendment after it has been fully put by the Chairman.

Amendments to motions

86. (1) A member who has risen to speak on a motion may propose an amendment to such motion.

(2) Such amendment shall require seconding.

(3) An amendment may take one of the following forms:

(a) To leave out one or more words of the motion;

(b) to insert one or more words in the motion;

(c) to add one or more words at the end of the motion;

(d) to substitute certain other words for certain words contained in the motion.

(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.

(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 bepalings van hierdie Regulasies, so lank aanhou as wat enige lid wat die reg het om te praat, nog wil praat.

(7) Wanneer daar nie meer lede is wat wens, of geregtig is, om te praat nie, stel die Voorsitter die mosie aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

(8) Wanneer 'n amendement of amendemente op 'n mosie voorgestel is, stel die Voorsitter eers die amendemente en na al die amendemente afgehandel is, lees en stel hy weer die oorspronklike mosie of, indien dit gewysig is, die mosie, soos gewysig, ten einde die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad ten volle vertroud te maak met die bepalings daarvan.

(9) Die 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 sodanig 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.

Moving reports at meetings of Community Council

89. (1) All recommendations of any committee shall be reported to the Council and the chairman of the committee concerned or in his absence a member of the committee called upon by the Chairman of the Council, shall introduce the report by moving that the report of the committee concerned be received.

(2) The Council having agreed to receive the report, the Chairman of the Community Council shall thereupon put the recommendations contained in the various items *seriatim*, unless for good cause he sees fit to vary their order. If the majority of the members of the Council present agree with any recommendation it shall forthwith become a resolution of the Council.

Item to be referred back for further consideration

90. (1) When the report of any committee has been received by the Council and a recommendation in that report is before the Council, any member may move that the item be referred back to such committee for further consideration.

(2) If such motion is carried, the debate on the recommendation shall end forthwith.

Chairman to maintain order

91. Order shall be maintained in the Community Council by the Chairman whose decision on a point of order shall not be open to appeal and shall not be reviewed by the Community Council.

Members to sit down when Chairman rises

92. When the Chairman rises during a meeting of the Community Council every member shall sit down and members shall be silent so that the Chairman may be heard without interruption.

Members to speak standing

93. A member shall speak standing and shall address his observations to the Chair.

Chairman to select speaker

94. If two or more members rise at the same time to speak the Chairman shall select one member and call on him to speak.

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.

Indiening van verslae op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

89. (1) Verslag oor alle aanbevelings van 'n komitee word aan die Gemeenskapsraad gedoen en die voorsitter van die betrokke komitee, of in sy afwesigheid 'n lid van die komitee deur die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad aangesê, dien die verslag in deur voor te stel dat die verslag van die betrokke komitee in ontvangs geneem word.

(2) Nadat die Gemeenskapsraad besluit het om die verslag in ontvangs te neem, stel die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad die aanbevelings vervat in die verskillende items *seriatim*, tensy hy goeddunk om hul volgorde te verander. Indien die meerderheid van die aanwesige lede van die Gemeenskapsraad 'n aanbeveling aanvaar, word dit onverwyld 'n besluit van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Item kan terugverwys word vir verdere oorweging

90. (1) Wanneer die verslag van 'n komitee deur die Gemeenskapsraad in ontvangs geneem is en 'n aanbeveling van sodanige verslag voor die Gemeenskapsraad dien, kan '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 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) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the member who introduced the question may reply and such member having so replied, the debate shall be closed and the question put to the vote.

Form of address

98. During proceedings at a meeting of the Community Council members shall refer to one another as "the honourable member" (stating the member's name).

Conduct of members during meetings

99. During a meeting of the Community Council a member shall—

(a) enter or leave the Chamber with decorum;

(b) in the case of a male, be bare-headed while in the Chamber and bow to the Chair when entering or leaving the Chamber or passing to or from his place;

(c) not pass between the Chair and any member speaking;

(d) not address the Chairman by name or any other title save as "Mr Chairman";

(e) not cross the floor of the Chamber unnecessarily;

(f) when crossing from one side of the Chamber to the other, pause in the centre and bow to the Chair;

(g) not read newspapers, books, letters or other documents except such matter therein as may be directly connected with the business then under consideration;

(h) while a member is speaking be silent and not make unseemly interruptions;

(i) when called to order by the Chairman immediately resume his seat; and

(j) when the Community Council adjourns keep his place until the Chairman has left the Chair.

Speeches to be relevant

100. A member shall restrict his observations to the subject under discussion and shall not introduce matters irrelevant to that subject

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.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1), kan die lid wat 'n mosie ingedien het, repliek lewer en nadat sodanige lid sodanige repliek gelewer het, is die debat gesluit en word die mosie in stemming gebring.

Aanspreekvorm

98. Gedurende verrigtings by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad verwys lede na mekaar as "die agbare lid" (die naam van lid moet gemeld word).

Gedrag van lede tydens vergaderings

99. Gedurende vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad moet 'n lid –

(a) die Raadsaal met dekorum binnekom of verlaat;

(b) in die geval van 'n man, blootshoof wees terwyl hy in die Raadsaal is en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak wanneer hy die Raadsaal binnekom of verlaat, of wanneer hy na of van sy sitplek gaan;

(c) nie tussen die Stoel en 'n lid wat aan die woord is, verbygaan nie;

(d) nie die Voorsitter by sy naam of enige ander titel as "Meneer die Voorsitter" aanspreek nie;

(e) nie onnodig oor die vloer van die Raadsaal stap nie;

(f) wanneer hy van een deel van die Raadsaal na 'n ander gaan, in die middel stilstaan en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak;

(g) nie nuusblaaie, boeke, briewe of ander dokumente lees nie, uitgesonderd sodanige stof daarin as wat 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 voorlê vir sy beslissing; of

(b) om 'n tersaaklike vraag aan die spreker te stel met die toestemming van die Voorsitter.

Beledigende taal buite die orde

103. Dit is buite die orde om aanstootlike en beledigende taal omtrent lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te gebruik.

Toeskrywing van onbehoorlike motiewe buite die orde

104. 'n Lid mag nie onbehoorlike motiewe aan 'n ander lid toeskryf nie.

Persoonlike aanvalle buite die orde

105. 'n Lid mag nie 'n persoonlike aanval ten opsigte van enige ander lid maak nie.

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.

Constitution of committees of Community Council

111. A committee shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members of the Community Council.

Chairman of committee

112. The Community Council shall appoint the chairman of every committee: Provided that if such chairman is unable to be present at any meeting of such committee the committee shall, from their own ranks, elect another chairman whose tenure of office shall be for the day of his election.

Meetings of committees of Community Council

113. (1) A committee shall meet on the date and at the time determined by the chairman thereof in consultation with the members thereof.

(2) The meetings of any committee shall be held in private unless the committee otherwise orders: Provided that this provision shall not be so interpreted as to exclude officials or witnesses necessarily associated with the business of such committee.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2), members of the Community Council who are not members of a particular committee thereof may be present at any meeting of such committee and take part in the discussion, but shall not have the power to vote.

Aanstootlike uitdrukkings omtrent Gemeenskapsraad buite die orde

106. 'n Lid mag nie aanstootlike uitdrukkings oor die bestuur van verrigtings by vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad gebruik nie.

Beweerde onbehoorlike gedrag

107. Daar mag nie verwys word na die persoonlike gedrag of enige beweerde onbehoorlike motiewe van 'n lid nie, behalwe na 'n mosie vir daardie doel ingedien.

Wanordelike gedrag van lid

108. Die Voorsitter gelas 'n lid wie se gedrag uiters wanordelik is of wat versuim om te voldoen aan 'n opdrag gegee kragtens regulasie 101, om die Raadsaal onverwyld vir die res van die vergadering te verlaat en as hy versuim om dit te doen, kan die Voorsitter hom uit die Raadsaal laat verwyder en sodanige redelike stappe doen as wat nodig is om te verseker dat sodanige lid nie na die vergadering terugkeer nie.

Voorsitter se bevoegdhede om vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad te verdaag of op te skort

109. Ingeval groot wanordelikheid gedurende 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad ontstaan, kan die Voorsitter die vergadering verdaag of opskort vir 'n redelike tydperk deur hom bepaal.

Aanstelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

110. (1) 'n Komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word aangestel op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal die opdragte aan en die bevoegdhede en pligte van sodanige komitee op sodanige vergadering: Met dien verstande dat dit van tyd tot tyd op 'n vergadering daarvan sodanige opdragte kan wysig en tot sodanige bevoegdhede en pligte byvoeg of enige sodanige bevoegdhede en pligte intrek.

(3) Lede van 'n komitee waaraan die Gemeenskapsraad enige van sy bevoegdhede en pligte opgedra het, beklee hul ampte tot die dag wat die dag wat bepaal is vir die hou van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, voorafgaan.

Samestelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

111. 'n Komitee bestaan uit minstens drie en hoogstens sewe lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Voorsitter van komitee

112. Die Gemeenskapsraad stel die voorsitter van elke komitee aan: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige voorsitter nie in staat is om teenwoordig te wees op 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee nie, verkies die komitee uit eie geledere 'n ander voorsitter wie se ampstermyn die dag van sy verkiesing is.

Vergaderings van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

113. (1) 'n Komitee sit op die datum en tyd deur die voorsitter daarvan bepaal in oorleg met die lede daarvan.

(2) Die vergaderings van 'n komitee is privaat, tensy die komitee anders gelas: Met dien verstande dat hierdie bepaling nie uitgelê word as sou dit beamptes of getuies wat noodsaaklikerwys geassosieer is met die werksaamhede van sodanige komitee uitsluit nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (2), kan lede van die Gemeenskapsraad wat nie lede is van 'n besondere komitee daarvan nie, teenwoordig wees by 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee en aan die bespreking deelneem, maar hulle het nie die reg om te stem nie.

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.

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

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 bepalings van regulasie 114, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van 'n komitee bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut byeengekom het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstryk nadat die voorsitter se aandag op die gebrek aan 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verdaag tot 'n tyd deur die voorsitter in oorleg met die aanwesige lede daarvan bepaal.

(3) As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n stemming, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, is die stemming ongeldig.

Hoe mosie voor Gemeenskapsraad of komitee beslis word

116. Alle mosies voor die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word beslis deur 'n meerderheid van stemme van die aanwesige lede en by 'n staking van stemme het die voorsitter van die vergadering 'n tweede of beslissende stem.

Wyse waarop mosie vir beslissing voorgelê word

117. Wanneer die Voorsitter of die voorsitter van 'n komitee, na gelang van die geval, 'n mosie vir beslissing voorlê, doen hy dit deur te sê "Stem almal saam?" en indien enige lid "Nee" sê, gelas hy 'n stemming deur die opsteek van hande en hy tel die getal stemme uitgebring vir en teen die mosie en daarna maak hy die getalle bekend aan die Gemeenskapsraad of komitee, na gelang van die geval.

Notule van vergaderings

118. (1) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad laat die notule van die verrigtings van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad en vergaderings van 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad hou en die naam van elke lid en beampte aanwesig word in sodanige notule aangeteken.

(2) Sodanige notule word bekragtig by die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of die daaropvolgende vergadering van sodanige komitee en daarna onderteken die Voorsitter of die voorsitter van die komitee, na gelang van die geval, die notule.

(3) Indien 'n afskrif van sodanige notule minstens twee dae voor die vergaderings in subregulasie (2) bedoel aan elke lid gestuur is, word aanvaar dat sodanige notules met die oog op bekragtiging gelees is.

(4) Geen mosie, voorstel of bespreking ten opsigte van die notule, behalwe wat die juistheid daarvan betref, word toegelaat nie.

HOOFSTUK 7

ALGEMEEN

Lid behartig belange van wyk wat hy verteenwoordig

119. Benewens enige ander pligte aan 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad opgedra, moet 'n lid namens die wyk wat hy verteenwoordig die belange van daardie wyk binne

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 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 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.

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

die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is behartig en die inwoners van die betrokke wyk ingelig hou van en adviseer oor aangeleenthede rakende die algemene belang van die persone wat in sodanige wyk of gebied woon.

Bepalings aangaande lede wat belang het by kontrakte met Gemeenskapsraad

120. Geen lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag òf vir homself òf namens 'n vennootskap waarin hy 'n belang het, betrokke wees by of 'n belang hê in enige transaksie, kontrak of reëling hoegenaamd aangegaan deur of met die Gemeenskapsraad, met uitsondering van die koop en verkoop of verhuur van persele of geboue.

Lid mag nie 'n geldelike belang in aangeleentheid voor vergadering hê nie

121. 'n Lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag nie by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee daarvan teenwoordig wees nie tydens die bespreking van of stemming oor enige aangeleentheid waarin hy, sy eggenote, sy vennoot, die vennoot van sy eggenote, sy werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) of die werkgewer (behalwe die Staat) van sy eggenote, regstreeks of onregstreeks 'n geldelike belang het.

Betaling van lede

122. Die toelae wat die Minister na 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 bepalings van toepassing op persone in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel

124. Die bepalings van regulasies 92 tot en met 96 en 98 tot en met 106 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n persoon in artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel.

AANHANGSEL A

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)	Identiteitsdokumentnommer	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

ANNEXURE B

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

This is to certify that I have appointed .....
(Identity document No. .....), of
(address) .....,
to be my agent to attend on my behalf at polling station .....
in Ward ..... /the counting
of votes on/during the period .....

Candidate .....
(Identity document No. .....)

Address of candidate

.....

.....

Date.....

ANNEXURE C

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

I,....., do hereby solemnly promise and declare that I will not at the election of members of the ..... Community Council to be held on ..... do anything forbidden by regulation 52 of the ..... which I have read and which I fully understand.

.....
*Electoral Officer
*Presiding Officer
*Polling Officer
*Counting Officer
*Candidate
*Agent
*Witness

Address.....

.....

.....

Date.....

The above declaration was made and subscribed before me at ....., this..... day of..... 19.....

.....
*Justice of the Peace
*Commissioner of Oaths
*Electoral Officer
*Presiding Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

ANNEXURE D

FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER

Teenblad
Counterfoil
No. .....
Gemeenskapsraads-verkiesing
Community Council Election

Stem slegs vir een kandidaat
Stem deur 'n X te maak in die vierkant teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie u wil stem

Wyk
Ward .....
Datum
Date .....

.....
Volgnommer van kieser
Serial No. of voter

Vote for one candidate only
Record your vote by placing an X in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote

FORM OF BACK OF BALLOT PAPER

Amptelike Merk

Official Mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
Election of a member of the ..... Community Council

vir die Wyk
for the Ward of.....

Datum
Date. .....

AANHANGSEL B

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

AANSTELLING VAN AGENT

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat ek.....
(Identiteitsdokumentnommer.....), van
(adres) .....
aangestel het as agent om namens my teenwoordig te wees by stemburo .....in Wyk...../die tel van stemme op/gedurende die tydperk.....

Kandidaat.....
(Identiteitsdokumentnommer.....)

Adres van kandidaat

.....

.....

Datum.....

AANHANGSEL C

GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

VERKLARING VAN GEHEIMHOUDING

Ek,.....
beloof hierby plegtig en verklaar dat ek by die verkiesing van lede van die.....Gemeenskapsraad wat op.....gehou word, niks sal doen nie wat by regulasie 52 van die..... verbode is, wat ek gelees het en volkome begryp.

.....
*Verkiesingsbeampte
*Voorsittende beampte
*Stemopnemer
*Telbeampte
*Kandidaat
*Agent
*Getuie

Adres.....

.....

.....

Datum.....

Bostaande verklaring is voor my afgelê en onderteken te..... op hede die.....dag van..... 19.....

.....
*Vrederegter
*Kommissaris van Ede
*Verkiesingsbeampte
*Voorsittende beampte

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

AANHANGSEL D

VORM VAN VOORKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIE

Teenblad
Counterfoil
No.....
Gemeenskapsraad-verkiesing
Community Council Election

Stem slegs vir een kandidaat
Stem deur 'n X te maak in die vierkant teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie u wil stem

Wyk
Ward.....
Datum
Date.....

.....
Volgnommer van kieser
Serial No. of voter

Vote for one candidate only
Record your vote by placing an X in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote

VORM VAN AGTERKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIE

Amptelike Merk

Official Mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
Election of a member of the.....Community Council

vir die Wyk
for the Ward .....

Datum
Date.....

ANNEXURE E

BALLOT PAPER RETURN

Election of a member of the .....

Community Council for Ward ..... held

on..... polling station .....

Ballot papers received	Number	Ballot papers accounted for	Number
Ballot papers: Nos. ..... to..... inclusive	.....	Ballot papers in ballot box ..... Unused ballot papers: Nos..... to..... inclusive Spoiled ballot papers ..... Tendered ballot papers	.....
Total number received	.....	Total number accounted for.....	.....

I hereby certify that the above is a correct return of all the ballot papers supplied to me.

Dated this.....

day of.....19.....

Place .....

Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE F

LABEL

Election of a member of the.....

Community Council for Ward.....

Contents.....

Date of poll.....

.....

*Presiding Officer
*Electoral Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

AANHANGSEL E

STEMBRIEFOPGAWE

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die.....

Gemeenskapsraad vir Wyk .....

gehou op ..... stemburo.....

Stembriewe ontvang	Getal	Verantwoorde stembriewe	Getal
Stembriewe: No.'s ..... tot en met	.....	Stembriewe in stembus ..... 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.

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1174 9 June 1978

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL AREA.—ABOLITION OF THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA STUATE AT GRASKOP

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby announce in terms of section 3 (4) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), that the Bantu residential area situate at Graskop, within the area of jurisdiction of the Eastern Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board and set apart in terms of Government Notice 733, dated 9 April 1948, has been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act.

Government Notice 733, dated 9 April 1948, is hereby withdrawn.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A6/5/2/G29)

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1174 9 Junie 1978

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-TRANSVAALGEBIED. — AFSKAFFING VAN BANTOEWOONGEBIED GELEË TE GRASKOP

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, maak kragtens artikel 3 (4) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), hierby bekend dat die Bantoewoongebied geleë te Graskop, binne die regsgebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Oos-Transvaalgebied en afgesonder ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing 733 van 9 April 1948, kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.

Goewermentskennisgewing 733 van 9 April 1948 word hierby ingetrek.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A6/5/2/G29)

1978

Tutorial 1

To which one of the following places :

1. Aden
2. Bombay
3. Muscat
4. Shiraz
5. Sofala

HISTORY HONOURS

Southern Africa since 1910

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Tutorial 3

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9/6/78 (343)

Mulder gives Soweto Council new powers

JOHANNESBURG — The establishment of a treasury and a community guard were among the powers and duties transferred to the Soweto Community Council yesterday by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Mulder.

Dr Mulder said this in a statement after discussions with council members at Jan Smuts Airport on the resolutions submitted to him by the council earlier this week.

The Soweto Community Council would be officially known as the Soweto Council, and he had decided to allow the transfer to the council by the West Rand Administration Board of all the powers and duties provided for in certain sections of the Community Councils Act of 1977.

"In practice this would mean the Soweto Council would be responsible for, inter alia, housing matters, combatting of unlawful occupation of land and buildings, allocation and administration of sites for church, school and training purposes, approval of building plans, promotion of moral and social welfare matters, promotion of community development, the beautifying and neatness of the area and the establishment of a community guard.

DR MULDER

"The Soweto Council would also be a legal person in its own right and will have its own treasury," the Minister said.

"Of necessity the transfer of these powers and duties will be dependent on a progress of investigation and negotiation by the board and the Soweto Council, and also with other authorities where applicable. The practical implications and the details will be ironed out by the bodies concerned in order to make the transfer as smooth and as expedient as possible.

"In order not to disrupt the smooth running and administration of Soweto and with the view to the effective performance and execution of the duties and powers of the Soweto Council, the present administrative machinery of WRAB in respect of Soweto will be maintained at the request of the Soweto Council."

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said: "We are happy that after about six weeks of creative discussion with WRAB we now have certain civic powers.

"This has really gone contrary to what a large number of people have been saying. I have said we can trust Dr Mulder, and he has proved me right today," he said. — SAPA.

US blacks move to 'riot' for SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — A Miriam Makeba concert at Madison Square Garden next week has been set to launch a "grass roots" black American effort in support of "liberation" in South Africa.

It will be followed by country-wide demonstrations on June 25 to mark the second anniversary of the Soweto violence.

The aim is to raise "massive sums" for refugee schools and clinics across South Africa's borders, the organisers said.

"We mean to start a riot in America — a riot of love and concern," said the Rev George Lawrence, a Baptist leader and former colleague of civil rights leader, Dr Martin Luther King.

He said a new era of aggressive black American support for South African blacks was being launched. Pesident Carter would be challenged to show that his "bandied about" concern for human rights was not "hollow", Mr Lawrence said.

"We have been sitting on our lazy butts doing nothing. We haven't done a thing about South Africa. That is about to change."

This is sic sentence mus

amicum s ouse received his

friend c all see in the

answers

(a) epit.

(b) pit (or magno metu,

Mus amicum suum cotidie (or nocte, or numquam) accepit.

(c) Ubi mus amicum suum accepit?

Mus amicum in cavo paupere accepit.

Mus amicum ibi accepit.

Mus amicum Romae ruri accepit.

(d) Cur mus amicum suum accepit?

Mus amicum propter amicitiam veterem accepit.

Other questions could also be asked, e.g. Quo? Unde?

(e) Quo? Mus amicum in urbem invitavit (or ad cenam, or in cavum pauper).

(f) Unde? Mus amicum ex urbe invitavit.

Of course, one can find a number of such extensions used in one sentence, e.g. Mus amicum cotidie cum amicis ad cenam invitabat.

15. Verbs can therefore be modified by:

(a) adverbs expressing time, place, manner, etc., e.g. suaviter, numquam.

(b) phrases with prepositions, e.g. ad cenam, in cavo paupere, cum amicis.

(c) use of cases, especially ablative to indicate time (nocte), manner (magno gaudio, etc.), and locative (Romae, ruri).

(The Ablative will be discussed more fully in paragraphs 33-45.

(d) Indirect object and other uses of the dative, e.g. Mus amico suo cenam dat.

Most of these phrases are in fact adverbial in function; they show when, where, how, etc., an action takes place.

16. In connection with the adverb, it must be remembered (a) that in addition to modifying verbs, adverbs can also be used to modify another adverb, or an adjective, e.g. valde celeriter cucurrit - he ran very quickly; facile princeps est - he is easily the first;

e.g.

(343) Rdm 9/6/78 (16)

London 'walks for Soweto'

By MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — A novel way to raise funds is being planned by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in London.

They are sponsoring group walks through the countryside around London. Proceeds from the walks will go to the African National Congress "freedom school" in Tanzania to which they claim, "many students have gone from Soweto to carry on their education."

The movement is planning 30 walks, and call their scheme "Walks for Soweto".

This is part of their plans for June 26, "Africa Day".

On June 16 a number of events will be held in London to commemorate the uprising in Soweto. A rally will be held at which the speakers will be Mr Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, Mr Trevor Phillips, president-elect of the British National Union of Students, and Mr Bob Hughes, a Labour MP.

A torchlight procession will then deliver a letter on British Government policy on southern Africa to the Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan. This will be followed by a 24-hour vigil outside South Africa House.

Greater powers for Soweto

(343)

Continued from page 1

Council, and also with othe authorities where applicabl The practical implications an the details would be ironed ou by the bodies concerned i order to smooth the transfe

The present administrativ machinery of WRAB i respect of Soweto would be maintained at the request of the Soweto Council.

Training schemes for black staff were envisaged.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said: "We are happy that after about six weeks of creative discussion with WRAB we now have certain civic powers.

"This has really gone contrary to what a large number of people have been saying. I have said we can trust Dr Mulder, and he has proved me right today."

Dr Mulder said authority had been given yesterday for two other community councils — Dobsonville and a joint council for Meadowlands and Diepkloof. This brought the number of councils installed so far to 93, and a further 19 would be announced soon.

The percentage poll at community council elections was increasing as he had predicted during a recent visit to Soweto. There was now an average poll of about 30 percent throughout the country, and this compared favourably with many white areas.

"We have handed to Soweto what the council has asked for, but Rome wasn't built in a day," Dr Mulder said.

"National powers are not envisaged for Soweto, but then they have not aksed for such powers."

Mr Thebehali said: "We have asked for quite a lot of extensive powers, but they have not yet been worked out in detail. This should keep us busy for the next 12 months."

TABLE 21. NUMBER OF [illegible] ICED TO BE IN THE CITY [illegible] EA

AREA	S.A.R. MEN
:ilnerton Municipal (farm labourers in Kilarney area)	Langa 4,315
:table 'boys' Milner	Cape Town Dock
:akoven to Portswood (domestics, caretake etc.)	
'ortwsood Road to To :ate (domestics, car akers, etc.)	
oll Gate to Newland (includes Claremont, Athlone, Landsdown	
.enilworth to Heath	
:etreat to Kalk Bay	
Salt River Bridge, Paarden Island-Eppi Industries	
Fishhoek Municipal	
Pinelands Municipal	
Simonstown Municipa	
Thornton	
Bergvleit	
Bishops Court	
Constantia	
Kirstenhof	
Ottery	
TOTAL	
CITY COUNCIL TOTAL	

Daily Mail

10/6/78 R.D.M

Soweto queries

(38)

THE handing over of various powers to the Soweto Council is significant. It is in line with a number of other progressive actions taken by Dr Connie Mulder since he became the responsible Minister early this year.

Involving people in their own affairs can only be for the good and bringing blacks directly into the running of Soweto is exactly what is needed.

In these circumstances we would like to be able to give Dr Mulder's action our unqualified support. Unfortunately, we cannot do so.

In the first place, there is the unhappy fact that the powers are being given to a body which the overwhelming majority of people in Soweto have rejected. The Soweto Council's chairman, for example, is a 97-vote "mayor"; that is the number of votes he received in the quite derisory elections.

Secondly, and transcending even this, are several questions on which neither Dr Mulder nor anyone else in Government has yet provided clarity.

We set them out:

How will Soweto be financed?

Leaving aside the dreamy references to overseas loans, the normal means of finance for a city are simply not available for Soweto as a separate entity. There are no flourishing commercial or industrial areas able to yield high levels of rates (the enforcement of Government policy has ensured this).

More, the poverty of so many of Soweto's residents imposes a low ceiling on the amounts which can be obtained from them, whether in the form of house or site levies.

If Soweto cannot finance itself except in the most rudimentary way, how real will the powers of its council be? If additional financing is to come from elsewhere — from the Government, perhaps via Wrab — can the Council possibly have any effective control over planning?

Specifically, we also need to know what is meant in transferring powers such as "housing matters (and) combating of unlawful occupation of land and buildings".

Our anxiety on this score relates to the nature of Soweto as a creation of apartheid. It is a grossly overcrowded area and the shortage of houses has certainly led to "unlawful occupation" on a mass scale. Even more, the overcrowding and "unlawful occupation" are accentuated by the many people — possibly a quarter or a third of the estimated population of 1-million, 1,25-million or 1,5-million — whose passes do not comply with the law.

How will the Soweto Council be expected to cope with this situation? Is its function merely to act as a buffer between blacks and white authority, carrying all the odium attached to the administration of separate development, but powerless to bring about change?

If there is anything we have failed to understand, will Dr Mulder please explain?

RNO, Saturday,, June 10, 1978. (343)

Soweto power transfer not yet complete

By STEVE KGAME

THE exercise of civic powers by the Soweto Community Council is still subject to further negotiations with the Government, it was established yesterday.

The public relations officer of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) Mr Jan Bosman, said board officials and the council would soon meet to decide how the powers would be exercised.

For this reason he could not state how the council would raise finance and how the controversial community guard system would operate.

Wrab's housing director, Mr Nico Malan, said it could take at least two to three months before the transfer of power and negotiations over their implementation were completed.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, announced the transfer of certain civic powers to the Soweto Community Council earlier this week as part of the Government's response to black unrest in the township.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council which was elected on an average 6% poll earlier this year, has welcomed the new powers, but Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10, which boycoted the elections and demanded full municipal status for the township, has said he would "wait and see" before deciding whether or not the powers were meaningful.

The powers transferred this week include housing matters, combatting unlawful occupation of land and buildings, allocation and administration of sites for churches, schools and trade, approval of building plans, promotion of moral and social welfare, community development, beautifying the area and establishing a community guard force.

Mr Edward Manyosi, who represents the Zola area in the Soweto Community Council gave an assurance that the community guard system would not be the Makgotla tribal system of justice in disguise.

● The establishment of nine more community councils — mainly on the eastern Transvaal highveld — was declared in yesterday's Government Gazette. This brings to 93 the number of community councils in South Africa.

TABLE 10. ACCOMMODATION FIGURES FOR THE EMPLOYERS' DORMITORIES IN LANGA AND KEY TO STATISTICAL DATA OVERLEAF

Name of Company... Key to Statistical data overleaf.	No. of permanent dormitories	No. of Bunks	No. of temporary	No. of	No. tories	Total No of Bunks
Brice						82
Cape C						50
Christ						392
C.T. S						144
Dept.						212
Dumans						50
Dura C						50
Fraser						156
Hud Co						50
Hugh T						50
Joseph						82
L.T.A.						112
Murray						864
Paramou						82
Railway						130
R.H. Mo						120
Robert						50
Roy Bea						132
Satz Br						50
Slingsb						50
Steeled						204
Western					I	50
TOTAL	44	2020	83	1452	127	3472

The Star Saturday June 10 1978

The Star

The tests for Soweto rule

THE Government is obviously anxious to make the Community Council system work. It is its answer, after all, to the political aspirations of urban blacks. Hence it hastens to confer new powers on the Soweto council despite the Sowetans' manifest disinterest in the system, as shown by the 6,5 percent average poll which elected their council in April.

On paper at any rate the powers look quite impressive. The council will have control over housing and finance; it will appoint a force of "community guards" in some respects it could have greater powers than white municipalities. It was powers of this kind that were sought by the opponents of Community Councils, such as the Committee of Ten. Dr Mulder's move is clearly meant to cut the ground from under their feet.

As a political ploy—and as a blueprint for a better Soweto—all this is fair enough. In practice however some question-marks remain. The West Rand Administration Board will have no right to over-rule the board's decisions, but the Minister of Plural Relations will. Much will depend on how he responds to its decisions and requests.

Cash is the second uncertainty. The council can work properly only if it is better financed than the WRAB regime, which depended largely on liquor sales for its functioning. To meet Soweto's many deficiencies will require more than this. Much more it needs to be made into a proper city with amenities that generate their own revenue through rates. Only this way will the new-look council be able to convince Sowetans that it is indeed a body with real power, and the means to a better life.

These are the B.A.A.B's official figures. The number of bunks actually in each dormitory differs from the above figures, and this actual number of bunks in its turn does not indicate how many bunks are unoccupied.

xxx Murray & Stwewart - 10, 13, 18, 20A, 35, 38, 43, 46, 53, 57.

Thank God Almighty! Free at last!

ENOCH DUMA, a Sunday Times reporter who was arrested in September last year and held in jail for nine months before he was found to be innocent, tells of his spiritual journey in prison.

WHEN I look deep into myself I see nothing but a man disfigured by the ugly scars of apartheid . . . the scars that entitle me to be embittered by a maze of repressive laws designed to destroy the soul and human dignity of 20-million blacks in this country.

by ENOCH DUMA

After spending nine months in four different prisons, I am not surprised by people who ask me: "Has your prison experience left you a bitter man?"

Well, I am not in the least bitter because, like the late Martin Luther King Jr, I have a dream of that wonderful day when all peace-loving people in this great country will join hands and sing: "Free at last, free at last, thank God almighty, we are free at last."

I guess it is typical of all people who are hoping for our tomorrows to forget the bitterness of our yesterdays.

No room

Thank Heaven, I have no room for bitterness in my heart; not a trace of fear for those who have denied me my rights as a human being. I have tenaciously refused to stoop low. Perhaps this is why I still do not believe in discriminating against people who are spiritually inferior to me.

It makes me feel good to know that I have, without any compulsion, forgiven. I am now trying to forget the trauma of the past nine months.

It was self-pity that almost destroyed me. At first I asked myself: "But why should this happen to me?"

As the months dragged by, I told myself: "Why should it not happen to me?"

Finally, when I became spiritually strong, I said: "Yes, I am happy it's me who is suffering because the experience will leave me a wiser man; more tolerant, patient and forgiving."

That is how I passed the greatest test of my life. Those who do not pass this test — I don't blame them — try to face the challenges of life with fokkers, AK-47s and the Scorpions.

Now I know I am a hard negotiator when it comes to fighting for real issues in my life. I do not use weapons of war but of love. I never pawn my principles for the second best.

I guess people who are seeking a truly peaceful change will understand why I am not bitter. No, I do not have a pound of flesh to claim from anyone.

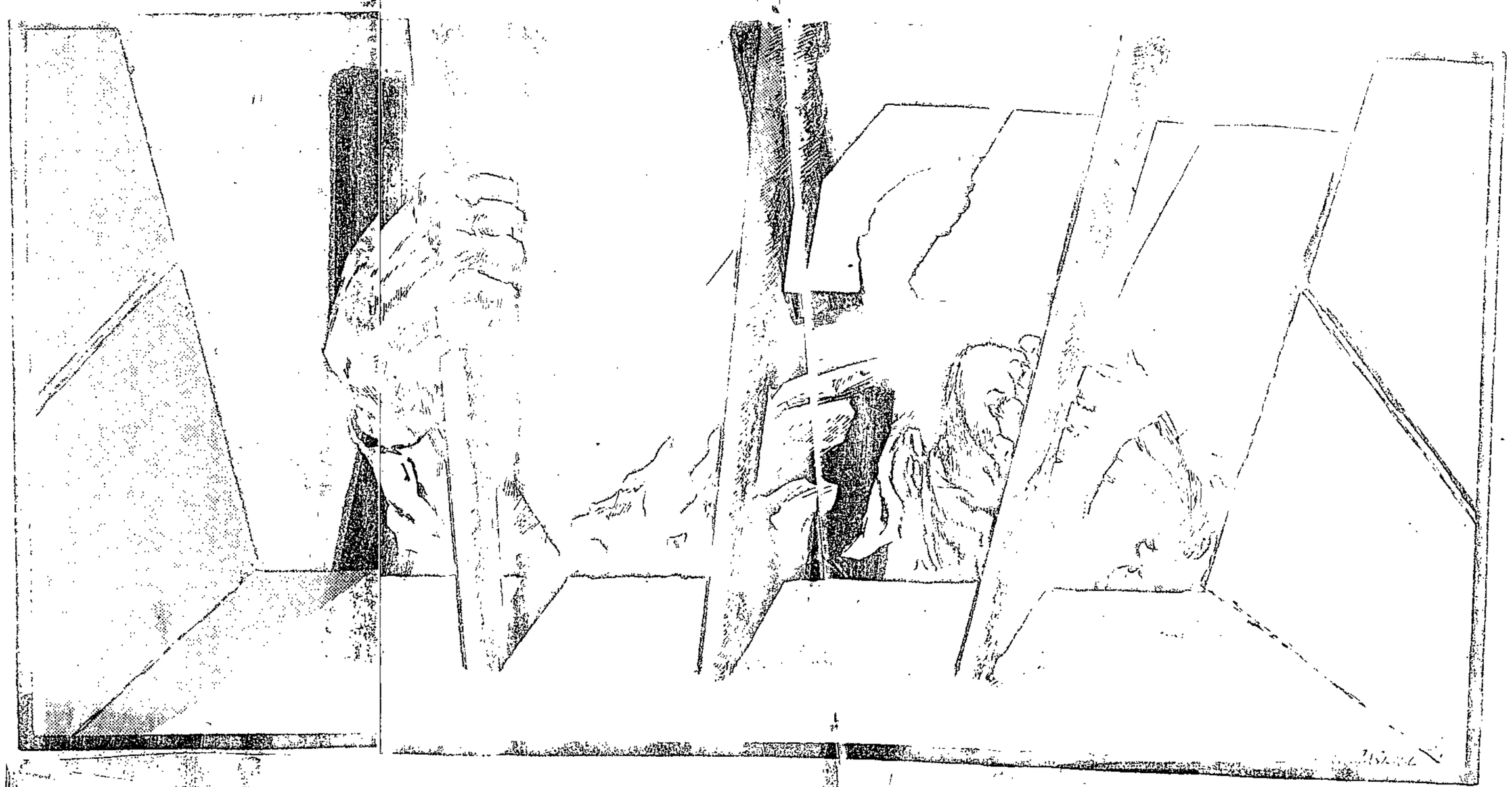
I am not going to be a participant in a weird game of racism. True, change we need in this country. It is time we got rid of this old-fashioned system. Whom are we kidding with homeland freedom?

South Africa is big enough to accommodate all of us. The 87 per cent of white South Africa is just what makes blacks occupying 13 per cent of the fragmented land see red — especially the "leaders" of these homelands.

Straight

I am giving it straight from the shoulder to the whites who are ruled by fear and haunted day and night by the Frankenstein monster called apartheid which they have created: If you dehumanise the black man you are diminishing yourselves.

If I were to give my honest opinion of the present social, political and economic situation in this country — without necessarily sounding like a prophet of doom — I would agree with experts who contend that time is running out on whites who cling on to their racist policy. With luck, you whites can salvage some dignity still left in you — and a little bit more.



The average white South African, it would appear, is not prepared to learn from his mistakes. His survival at this critical stage depends on a meaningful change. Some whites are like junkies who dream of total bliss. Some are paranoid.

This is straight talking. Yes, the "baas" must change and accept the "boy" as his social equal. This is for the baas's own good. His survival depends on it.

Mr Van der Merwe must stop seeing communists on every street corner. He must stop deluding himself into thinking that Soweto is a colony of commies.

Have Nationalist whites ever asked themselves: If our policy of apartheid is good why, then, is the whole world against us?

Want to know the answer? White arrogance, that's it. It is arrogance that will eventually destroy the white man in this country — if he is not prepared to change his traditional life style. The white South African sees himself as the alpha and omega. The custo- [illegible] towards [illegible] strength of [illegible] suspi-

The inferiors of noble savages.

People in the townships live in constant fear of being detained under the dreaded Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. I do not blame them. Anyone, like in Franz Kafka's "The Trial", can be thrown behind the bars the [illegible] on the [illegible]

There is indeed cause for concern in our communities. Even top security policemen admit that weapons of war are finding their way to our townships. Remember, though, that people are not really interested in planting bombs on the countryside or blasting gun of Russian origin in [illegible] markets. If you eradi- [illegible] in just [illegible] by [illegible]

Soweto. There, blacks are learning to articulate the "struggle" with all the "isms" of the game. Why? Because they have been conditioned to see nearly everything in their lives in terms of politics.

More township blacks, young and old, are paging through books to find out more about socialism [illegible] so in [illegible]

calls it "an elan, a collective of movement — the communion of men in search of justice".

In a more colloquial vein, a current hit song, pulsating with reggae beat, teaches: "Socialism is love for your brother. Socialism is linking hearts and hands. Love and togetherness — that's what it means."

If this is what socialism stands for who would not love to have just a little taste of it? I still maintain that nobody exactly knows what socialism is.

Ignorance

How I pity the ignorance of a white township superintendent who claims to know and understand "the Bantu mentality because I have worked among them for 40 years".

The claims of such presumptuous white officials are dangerous because, among other things, they assist in coining ludicrous terms like "Bantu", "Plural" and countless other instances of apartheid nonsense. And these are the pinpricks of apartheid.

And if the officials understand the Bantu as they claim, they should realise by now that Mr Motokeng, a wealthy coal merchant, will only honour Mr Van der Merwe, a junior official, by calling him "Baas" because he is after some favour.

Sympathy

Motlana sê daar is vordering

(343)

RAPPORT 11/6/78

AS in aanmerking geneem word „dat Suid-Afrika 'n Regering het wat verbind is tot rassediskriminasie, dan moet 'n mens sê daar was vordering in die laaste tyd", sê dr. Nthato Motlana, voorsitter van die Komitee van Tien in Soweto.

„Die probleem is egter dat ons 'n land geword het wat deur permitte regeer word." Die vernederings wat nog verbonde is aan permitte, moet heeltemal uitgeskakel word.

Dr. Motlana sê alle geriewe moet vir almal oopgestel word. Die werklike ongewenstes kan weggekeer word.

Om 'n bus met net twee blankes in te sien terwyl duisende swartes op die sypaadjie wag vir 'n bus, maak nog seer.

Tot twintig swartes moet 'n huis in Soweto deel terwyl daar leë woonstelle in Hillbrow is.

„Die krapplekke is baie belangriker vir my mense as om na die Empire-Teater te gaan," sê dr. Motlana.

Die eintlike haakplek vir die swartman is onderwys. Die Regering het nou weer soos 'n ton stene afgekom op voorheen blanke skole waar swart leerlinge in die jongste tyd toegelaat is, sê dr. Motlana.

Mnr. Philip Sanders, van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad en lid van die Eerste Minister se Kabinetsraad, sê hy is bang die toegewings wat gemaak word, is te min en kom te laat. Ons beweeg nog te stadig gemeet aan die vereistes van die tyd, sê hy.

Waarom moet daar altyd eers insidente plaasvind voordat toegewings gemaak word wat nodig is vir goeie samesyn en orde?

Mnr. Sanders sê hy kan nie verstaan hoekom Kleurlinge wat so na aan die blankes staan, nie die geriewe met hulle kan deel nie, terwyl sulke geriewe oop is vir Portugese en Grieke, alle immigrante.

343

R.1087] [2 June 1978

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE CENTRAL TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

I, WILHELM LAUBSCHER VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby make on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development under the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto and declare that the said regulations shall apply to any community council referred to in section 2 (1) of the said Act, in the Bantu Affairs administration area of the Central Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board referred to in section 2 (1) *(a)* of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971).

W. L. VOSLOO,
Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A2/14/P54/1)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"agent" means an agent appointed under regulation 23;

"Bantu Affairs Commissioner" means the person appointed Bantu Affairs Commissioner under section 2 (2) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);

"Board" means the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for Central Transvaal 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 identify 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 above 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 Central 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 a person above the age of 18 years to whom the township manager has issued a permit permitting him to occupy any approved dwelling on any church, school or institutional site, or whose name appears on such permit;

"the Act" means the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);

No. R.1087] [2 Junie 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADE IN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE SENTRAAL-TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD

Ek, WILHELM LAUBSCHER VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, vaardig hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), die regulasies uit wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is en verklaar dat genoemde regulasies van toepassing is op enige gemeenskapsraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) van genoemde Wet, binne die Bantoesake-administrasiegebied van die Sentraal Transvaalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) *(a)* van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 25 van 1971).

W. L. VOSLOO,
Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Lêer A2/14/P54/1)

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 Bantoeadministrasie 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 bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar aan wie 'n perseel-, woon-, tehuis- of loseerderspermit of 'n sertifikaat van bewoning kragtens die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede bevat in die bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R.1036 van 1968 uitgereik is, of wie se naam op sodanige dokument verskyn, en 'n persoon bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar aan wie die dorpsbestuurder 'n permit om 'n goedgekeurde woning op 'n kerk-, skool- of inrigtingsterrein te bewoon, uitgereik het, of wie se naam op sodanige permit verskyn;

„Hoofdirekteur" die Hoofdirekteur van die Raad;

„identiteitsdokument" 'n bewysboek in die Bantoes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinering van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), bedoel en 'n paspoort, permit, identifikasiebewys of ander reisdokument in die Wet op die Reeling van die Toelating van Persone tot die Republiek, 1972 (Wet 59 van 1972) bedoel;

„kieser" iemand wat ingevolge regulasie 3 bevoeg is om by 'n verkiesing van verkose lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem en wie se naam op 'n kieserslys in regulasie 4 bedoel, voorkom;

„komitee" 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel kragtens artikel 5 (1) *(k)* van die Wet;

„korrupte bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe van trakteerdery, onbehoorlike beïnvloeding, omkopery en uitgee vir 'n ander;

"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 ten 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 members of the Community Council.

Voters' lists

4. (1) Within two months of the delimitation of wards under regulation 2, the electoral officer shall prepare for each ward a list of persons who are entitled to vote.

(2) The lists prepared after any such delimitation of wards shall come into operation immediately after they have been so prepared by the electoral officer.

(3) Until the coming into operation of the voters' lists prepared after the delimitation of wards, the current voters' lists shall continue to be valid, but thereafter the lists prepared after such delimitation shall be the voters' lists for the respective wards.

(4) The voters' lists prepared for the various wards after any delimitation of wards shall be

(a) supplemented by the insertion therein of the names of voters whose names do not appear therein and who have satisfied the electoral officer that they are qualified to have their names inserted therein; and

(b) further adjusted by the deletion of the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter.

Voters' list in which voter's name is to be entered

5. No person's name shall be entered in a voters' list for any particular ward unless he actually resides in such ward on the date on which his name is so entered in the voters' list.

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

6. A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein

(a) a serial number;

(b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;

(c) his residential address; and

(d) his identity document number;

in order of house numbers and, in the case of persons resident in hostels, all surnames shall be in alphabetical order

"lid" 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad;

"onwettige bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe geskep deur regulasies 58, 59 en 60;

"Raad" die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir Sentraal-Transvaal ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met Goewermentskennisgewing 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.

HOOFSTUK 2

AFBAKENING

Afbakening van wyke

2. (1) Die Raad verdeel die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is in wyke

(2) Sodanige verdeling word binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie Regulasies gedoen en daarna met tussenpose van minstens vyf jaar en hoogstens tien jaar, gereken van die jongste afbakening van wyke.

(3) Besonderhede van sodanige verdeling word vir inspeksie by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder beskikbaar gestel.

HOOFSTUK 3

KIESERS EN KIESERSLYSTE

Kwalifikasie van kiesers

3. Alleenlik burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of 'n gebied wat voorheen deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het en wat geregistreerde bewoners is binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is en wie se name op die kieserslys verskyn, kwalifiseer om by 'n verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem.

Kieserslyste

4. (1) Binne twee maande na die afbakening van wyke kragtens regulasie 2 moet die verkiesingsbeampte 'n lys van persone wat geregtig is om te stem, vir elke wyk opstel.

(2) Die lyste wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke opgestel is, tree in werking onmiddellik nadat dit aldus deur die verkiesingsbeampte opgestel is.

(3) Die lopende kieserslyste bly van krag totdat die kieserslyste wat na die afbakening van wyke opgestel is in werking tree, en daarna is die lyste wat na sodanige afbakening opgestel is, die kieserslyste vir die onderskeie wyke.

(4) Die kieserslyste wat na 'n afbakening van wyke vir die verskillende wyke opgestel is, word—

(a) aangevul deur die opname daarin van die name van kiesers wie se name nie daarin verskyn nie en wat die verkiesingsbeampte daarvan oortuig dat hulle kwalifiseer vir die opname van hul name daarin; en

(b) verder aangepas deur die skrapping daarin van die name van kiesers wat oorlede is of nie langer bevoeg is om as 'n kieser geregistreer te wees nie.

Kieserslys waarin kiesersnaam ingeskryf moet word

5. Geen persoon se naam word in 'n kieserslys vir 'n besondere wyk ingeskryf nie tensy hy inderdaad in sodanige wyk woon op die datum waarop sy naam aldus in die kieserslys ingeskryf word.

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

6. Op 'n kieserslys moet ten aansien van iedere persoon wie se naam daarin opgeneem is, aangegee word—

(a) 'n volgnommer;

(b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;

(c) sy woonadres; en

(d) sy identiteitsdokumentnommer,

in volgorde van huisnommers, en in die geval van persone woonagtig in tehuise, moet alle vanne in alfabetiese volgorde wees.

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.

When voters' lists to be printed

10. (1) The voters' list 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' list 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 fourteen days at the office of the townwhip manager within whose area of jurisdiction the ward is situated

Voters' lists not invalidated by reason of errors

11. If through accident, inadvertence or oversight, anything required by law to be done in the preparation of any voters' list is erroneously done or omitted to be done, the voters' list shall not be invalidated thereby and the electoral officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as are necessary to rectify the error or omission.

CHAPTER 4

QUALIFICATIONS

12. Subject to the provisions of section 3 (5) of the Act, no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Community Council if he—

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 bepalings van subregulasies (2) en (3), wysig die verkiesingsbeampte, indien hy oortuig is ten opsigte van die feite wat ter sake is, die kieserslys vir 'n wyk deur—

(a) 'n fout in die besonderhede van die registrasie van 'n persoon te verbeter, 'n weglating daarin aan te vul of 'n verandering daarin aan te teken;

(b) na vasstelling uit kragte van die bepalings van regulasie 7 dat 'n persoon opgehou het om permanent in die wyk waarin hy as 'n kieser geregistreer is te woon, sy naam oor te plaas na die lys ten opsigte van die wyk waarheen hy verhuis het of, in die geval van 'n persoon wat die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is verlaat het, sy naam van die lys te verwyder;

(c) die naam van 'n persoon wat oorlede is of onbevoeg is om as kieser geregistreer te bly, te verwyder;

(d) 'n oortollige inskrywing te verwyder, waar die naam van dieselfde persoon meer as een maal in dieselfde kieserslys of in kieserslyste vir meer as een wyk voorkom.

(2) Alvorens die naam van 'n persoon uit die kieserslys te verwyder of dit daarin by te voeg, vergewis die verkiesingsbeampte hom deur sodanige middele as wat uitvoerbaar is, daarvan dat die naam op die betrokke persoon betrekking het.

(3) Die verkiesingsbeampte laat 'n afskrif van 'n lys bevattende die name van persone wat onbevoeg is om as kiesers geregistreer te bly en wie se name gedurende enige maand van die kieserslys verwyder is, op die aanplakbord by die dorpsbestuurder se kantoor vertoon vir 'n tydperk van minstens 30 dae beginnende voor of op die 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 regsgebied die wyk geleë is.

Kieserslyste nie as gevolg van foute ongeldig nie

11. Indien per ongeluk, per abuis of deur onoplettendheid iets wat regtens by die opstel van 'n kieserslys gedoen moet word, verkeerd gedoen word of nie gedoen word nie, maak dit die kieserslys nie ongeldig nie; en kan die verkiesingsbeampte die stappe doen of laat doen wat nodig is om die fout te verbeter of om die versuim te herstel.

HOOFSTUK 4

KWALIFIKASIES

12. Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 3 (5) van die Wet, is geen persoon bevoeg om lid van die Gemeenskapsraad te wees of te bly nie indien hy—

No. R.1089] [2 June 1978

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE DIAMOND FIELDS BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

I, WILHELM LAUBSCHER VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, make on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development under the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto and declare that the said regulations shall apply to any community council referred to in section 2 (1) of the said Act, in the Bantu Affairs administration area of the Diamond Fields Bantu Affairs Administration Board referred to in section 2 (1) (*a*) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971).

W. L. VOSLOO,

Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A2/14/2/K24/1)

No. R.1089] (343) [2 Junie 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADE IN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE DIAMANTVELDSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD

Ek, WILHELM LAUBSCHER VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, vaardig hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), die regulasies uit wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is en verklaar dat genoemde regulasies van toepassing is op enige gemeenskapsraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) van genoemde Wet, binne die Bantoesake-administrasiegebied van die Diamantveldse Bantoesake-administrasieraad bedoel in artikel 2 (1) (*a*) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971).

W. L. VOSLOO,

Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Lêer A12/14/2/K24/1)

(343)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"Agent" means an agent appointed under regulation 23;

"Bantu Affairs Commissioner" means the person appointed Bantu Affairs Commissioner under section 2 (2) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);

"Board" means the Diamond Fields 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 person if her name appears on such permit: Provided that a person who qualifies to be in the 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 ten 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

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 Bantoeadministrasie 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 loseerderspermit of 'n sertifikaat van bewoning kragtens die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede vervat in die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R.1036 van 1968 uitgereik is, die eggenote van 'n persoon aan wie sodanige perseel-, woon-, of loseerderspermit of sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is, indien haar naam op sodanige permit of sertifikaat verskyn, en 'n persoon aan wie die dorpsbestuurder 'n permit om 'n goedgekeurde woning op 'n kerk-, skool- of inrigtingterrein te bewoon, uitgereik het en die eggenote van sodanige persoon, indien haar naam op sodanige permit verskyn: Met dien verstande dat 'n persoon 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 Reeling 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 traktéerdery, onbehoorlike beïnvloeding, omkopery en uitgee vir 'n ander;

„lid" 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad;

„onwettige bedrywigheid" enige van die misdrywe geskep deur regulasies 58, 59 en 60;

„Raad" die Diamantveldse Bantoesake-administrasieraad ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973;

„Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad" die persoon wat kragtens artikel 5 (1) *(i)* van die Wet as sodanig deur die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel of in diens van die Gemeenskapsraad is;

„verkiesingsbeampte" die verkiesingsbeampte in regulasie 15 bedoel en ook 'n assistent-verkiesingsbeampte.

HOOFSTUK 2

AFBAKENING

Afbakening van wyke

2. (1) Die Raad verdeel die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is in wyke.

(2) Sodanige verdeling word binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie Regulasies gedoen en daarna met tussenpose van minstens vyf jaar en hoogstens tien jaar, gereken van die jongste afbakening van wyke.

(3) Besonderhede van sodanige verdeling word vir inspeksie by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder beskikbaar gestel.

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 or cause to be prepared 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.

(3) Until the coming into operation of the voters' lists prepared after the delimitation of wards, the current voters' lists shall continue to be valid, but thereafter the lists prepared after such delimitation shall be the voters' lists for the respective wards.

(4) The voters' lists prepared for the various wards after any delimitation of wards shall be—

(a) supplemented by the insertion therein of the names of voters whose names do not appear therein and who have satisfied the electoral officer that they are qualified to have their names inserted therein; and

(b) further adjusted by the deletion of the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter.

Voters' list in which voter's name is to be entered

5. No person's name shall be entered in a voters' list for any particular ward unless he actually resides in such ward on the date on which his name is so entered in the voters' list.

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

6. A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein—

(a) a serial number;

(b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;

(c) his residential address; and

(d) his identity document number.

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 or cause the voters' list or lists to be amended as circumstances may require.

List of insertions

8. On the first day of every month the electoral officer shall prepare or cause to be prepared 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 or cause the voters' list for any ward to be amended 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;

HOOFSTUK 3

KIESERS EN KIESERSLYSTE

Kwalifikasie van kiesers

3. Alleenlik burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of 'n gebied wat voorheen deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het en wat geregistreerde bewoners is binne die 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 of laat opstel.

(2) Die lyste wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke opgestel is, tree in werking onmiddellik nadat dit aldus opgestel is.

(3) Die lopende kieserslyste bly van krag totdat die kieserslyste wat na die afbakening van wyke opgestel is in werking tree, en daarna is die lyste wat na sodanige afbakening opgestel is, die kieserslyste vir die onderskeie wyke.

(4) Die kieserslyste wat na 'n afbakening van wyke vir die verskillende wyke opgestel is, word—

(a) aangevul deur die opname daarin van die name van kiesers wie se name nie daarin verskyn nie en wat die verkiesingsbeampte daarvan oortuig dat hul kwalifiseer vir die opname van hul name daarin; en

(b) verder aangepas deur die skrapping daarin van die name van kiesers wat oorlede is of nie langer bevoeg is om as 'n kiesser geregistreer te wees nie.

Kieserslys waarin kiesersnaam ingeskryf moet word

5. Geen persoon se naam word in 'n kieserslys vir 'n besondere wyk ingeskryf nie tensy hy inderdaad in sodanige wyk woon op die datum waarop sy naam aldus in die kieserslys ingeskryf word.

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

6. Op 'n kieserslys moet ten aansien van iedere persoon wie se naam daarin opgeneem is, aangegee word—

(a) 'n volgnommer;

(b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;

(c) sy woonadres; en

(d) sy identiteitsdokumentnommer.

Permanente verandering in verblyfplek van kiesers

7. (1) Wanneer daar 'n permanente verandering plaasvind in die verblyfplek van 'n kiesser, stel hy onverwyld die verkiesingsbeampte in kennis van die verandering.

(2) By ontvangs van so 'n kennisgewing, wysig of laat wysig die verkiesingsbeampte die kieserslys of -lyste, na gelang van die omstandighede.

Lys van opnames

8. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel of laat op die eerste dag van elke maand ten opsigte van elke wyk 'n lys opstel van opnames, *mutatis mutandis* in die vorm in regulasie 6 ten opsigte van 'n kieserslys voorgeskryf, waarin die name wat gedurende die onmiddellike voorafgaande maand ingevolge regulasies 4 (4) *(a)* en 7 (2) in die kieserslys vir die betrokke wyk opgeneem is.

Wysiging van kieserslys deur verkiesingsbeampte

9. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasies (2) en (3), wysig of laat die verkiesingsbeampte, indien hy oortuig is ten opsigte van die feite wat ter sake is, die kieserslys vir 'n wyk wysig 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 kiesser 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;

(343)

(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.

When voters' lists to be prepared

10. (1) The voters' lists as compiled and supplemented and further adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be prepared, 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 prepared 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 prepared 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 fourteen days at the office of the township manager within whose area of jurisdiction the ward is situated.

Voters' lists not invalidated by reason of errors

11. If through accident, inadvertence or oversight, anything required by law to be done in the preparation of any voters' list is erroneously done or omitted to be done, the voters' list shall not be invalidated thereby and the electoral officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as are necessary to rectify the error or omission.

CHAPTER 4

QUALIFICATIONS

12. Subject to the provisions of section 3 (5) of the Act, no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Community Council if he—

(a) is not a registered occupier in the area for which the Community Council has been established;

(b) is not a voter;

(c) is in arrears for more than two months with any charges, fees or other dues payable by him to the 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 three 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 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.

(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 kieserlys te verwyder of dit daarin by te voeg, vergewis die verkiesingsbeampte hom deur sodanige middele as wat uitvoerbaar is, daarvan dat die naam op die betrokke persoon betrekking het.

(3) Die verkiesingsbeampte laat 'n afskrif van 'n lys bevattende die name van persone wat onbevoeg is om as kiesers geregistreer te bly en wie se name gedurende enige maand van die kieserslys verwyder is, op die aanplakbord by die dorpsbestuurder se kantoor vertoon vir 'n tydperk van minstens 30 dae beginnende voor of op die twintigste dag van die daaropvolgende maand.

Wanneer kieserslyste voorberei 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), voorberei 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, voorberei 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, voorberei is, word nie gewysig nie en word voor sodanige verkiesing vir inspeksie beskikbaar gestel vir 'n tydperk van minstens 14 dae by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder binne wie se regsgebied die wyk geleë is.

Kieserslyste nie as gevolg van foute ongeldig nie

11. Indien per ongeluk, per abuis of deur onoplettendheid iets wat regtens by die opstel van 'n kieserslys gedoen moet word, verkeerd gedoen word of nie gedoen word nie, maak dit die kieserslys nie ongeldig nie, en kan die verkiesingsbeampte die stappe doen of laat doen wat nodig is om die fout te verbeter of om die versuim te herstel.

HOOFSTUK 4

KWALIFIKASIES

12. Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 3 (5) van die Wet, is geen persoon bevoeg om lid van die Gemeenskapsraad te wees of te bly nie indien hy—

(a) nie 'n geregistreerde bewoner binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, is nie;

(b) nie 'n kieser is nie;

(c) op die dag waarop nominasies van kandidate vir die verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad sluit, vir meer as twee maande agterstallig is met die betaling van vorderings, gelde of ander bedrae wat deur hom aan die Raad of die Gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is;

(d) binne die tydperk van drie 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 ses maande gevonnis is;

(e) kragtens die Wet op Geestesgebreken, 1916 (Wet 38 van 1916), of die Wet of Geestesgesondheid, 1973 (Wet 18 van 1973), as geestelik gekrenk of gebrekkig aangehou word;

(f) 'n werknemer van die Gemeenskapsraad of die Raad 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.

Mourn riots, blacks told

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Staff Reporter

THE Soweto Action Committee yesterday called for a period of mourning, starting from today, to commemorate the June 1976 riots.

The call came from the chairman of the interim committee of the SAC, the Rev Mashikane Tema. The interim committee was elected when the entire executive of the SAC was detained.

"As is traditional at this time of the year we would like people to abstain from drinking and merrymaking. They will also be urged to dress in black until the period of mourning is over," Mr Tema said.

The main service will be held at the Regina Mundi Church, Rockville, Soweto, on June 17. "We call on all people to attend this service," he said.

Mr Tema said that as this was a period of national mourning, the SAC would dissociate itself from violence.

Mr Tema said a full programme for the main service at Regina Mundi would be available later in the week, and added: "We do not expect violence from the black community or from any otheer quarter".

The Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, General David Kriel, said the commemoration services would not be disturbed by police as long as people stayed in church.

11 killed in Soweto

(243) STAR 12/6/78

Eleven people died violently in Soweto on Saturday and Sunday. Six people have been arrested in connection with the killings.

There were also 32 cases of robbery and nine rapes reported to the police at the weekend.

Colonel Tony Visser, head of the Soweto CID, said today a hall was burnt in Dobsonville township on Saturday. He said the fire was apparently started by children who burnt wood near the door. No foul play is suspected.

Star 12/6/78

Top township jobs open to blacks

(343)

There is no bar to blacks getting the most senior administrative posts in urban townships, the chief director of the Vaal Triangle Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said today.

He was commenting on advertisements placed by the board for five administrative control officers. The advertisements specify "administrative duties of an advanced nature."

Mr Knoetze said it was hoped that the officers would in time become assistant township managers.

"After this, depending on how they shape, they could be considered for more senior posts," he said.

The posts are being widely advertised because the best possible applicants are wanted. People from all areas may apply although applicants from the Vaal Triangle area will be granted "preference — all things being equal."

The officers will have to pass the same tests as whites if they want to progress.

Other than this, said Mr Knoetze, there were no bars to the most senior posts in township administration.

The salary scale for the advertised posts range from R3 570 to R6 630 a year.

Qualifications needed are a matric or equivalent, plus four subjects of an appropriate degree or diploma in development administration: applied anthropology, law or arministration or a comparable qualification of a recognised South African university.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesd

Parliament

(343) 13/6/78 RDM

Suzman: low polls sublime to ridiculous

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday pointed to the example of the Soweto Community Council elections when she challenged a Nationalist claim that "ridiculously low" vote totals for some white election candidates made a mockery of democracy.

Speaking during the Third Reading Debate on the Electoral Laws Amendment Bill in Parliament, Mr Jood Henning (NP, Vanderbijlpark), said the low totals polled by some candidates made a mockery of democracy and wasted the time of the electoral machinery.

Mrs Suzman (PFP, Houghton) asked why, in that case, did Mr Henning and other Nationalists reject her claim that Soweto's Community Council was unrepresentative because only about 6% of the vote was actually polled in its recent election.

She also rejected a claim by Mr Henning that the NP had given women the vote because of its concern for democracy. The vote had been extended to women in order to reduce the value of the black vote, she said.

The Bill would extend the NP's overlordship over its domain, said Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton). It sacrificed principle for expediency.

"It achieves the end of incursions by smaller parties, makes the founding of new parties difficult, and limits threats to vested interests," he said.

The Bill's provision that independent candidates and new parties not represented in Parliament or on provincial councils would have to obtain the signatures of 300 supporters to qualify for nomination was clearly intended to restrict the activities of the HNP and other "nuisance groups."

He found it strange that while the Government had frowned on what it termed "extra-parliamentary political activities," it sought with this provision to curb the activities of groups and individuals trying to enter Parliament to express their views.

The PFP also strongly opposed the ban on opinion polls during elections. It was pure conjecture that polls had a "bandwagon" effect on voters, he said.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said he was convinced the Bill contained many practical measures that would simplify future elections.

People running opinion polls probably did good work, but forecasts could affect voters at a critical time during an election.

Though the PFP was upset about the provision, the pollsters were not, he said. — Sapa.

Bomb hoax stops cathedral prayer

(343) 13/6/85 Rand

Staff Reporters

POLICE interrupted a 72-hour "June 16" vigil of prayer and fasting at St Mary's Anglican Cathedral in Johannesburg on Sunday night, saying they had received an anonymous bomb threat by telephone.

"The cathedral was cleared for a short while but no bomb was found," a cathedral spokesman said yesterday.

Services are being held at the cathedral every three hours and Bishop Manas Buthelezi, of the Lutheran Central Diocese, will speak at lunchtime today.

Memorial services will also be held at the Roman Catholic Church in Kwa-Thema, Springs, on Friday and Saturday.

A spokesman for the Kwa-Thema Students' Representative Council, Paul Mbatha, yesterday urged people to dress in black.

Paul, of Tlakula High School, said students had asked traders in the area to close their businesses during the services.

"We would also like those who will not be able to attend the services because of work to bear in mind the great historical significance of this day," he said.

14/6/78 RDM

Empty stands for June dead

By JON SWIFT

THERE will be no soccer at national level in South Africa this weekend.

The Soweto Students' League and the Soweto Action Committee have called for the cancellation of all fixtures on the June 16 anniversary of the unrest in the townships in 1976 — and have declared Saturday and Sunday "closed".

Both the NPSL and the South African Soccer Federation had bowed to earlier requests to cancel all games on Friday.

"We did so last year," said the Federation's PRO, Abdul Bhamjee, "and we will do so again this year".

An NPSL spokesman said Friday's games — one NPSL match, one Federation game and a friendly — had been called off because "of the wishes of the people".

Both leagues had agreed to a minute's silence before the games and said players could wear black armbands if they wished, but the SSL and SAC requested that Saturday and Sunday games — 11 in the NPSL and seven under the Federation banner — also be called off.

A spokesman for the NPSL said: "In the absence of the NPSL chairman, Matt Mpahane who is out of the country on business, it is difficult to take any immediate steps without discussing the matter with the management committee."

Mr Bhamjee admitted his league had not heard of the latest demands, and then became, according to his office, "unavailable".

With the call for the closing of shebeens and the blackout of all entertainment in Soweto over the weekend, there can be no doubt that soccer pitches will lie fallow.

apud = at, near:

apud me	:	at my house
apud insulam Andrum	:	near the island of Andros
apud Ciceronem	:	in Cicero's works
apud Helvetios	:	among the Helvetians.

circa = around, about:

circa tertiam horam	:	about the third hour
circa forum	:	round the forum
circa quingentos Romanorum	:	about 500 of the Romans

circiter = about (but only of time and numbers)

circiter meridiem	:	about noon.

circum = around:

terra circum axem se convertit: the earth turns on its axis

contra = against:

contra hostes	:	against the enemy
contra bonos mores	:	against good morals

extra = outside:

extra Portam Collinam	:	outside the Colline gate
extra ordinem	:	out of course (i.e. in an extraordinary manner).

infra = below, beneath:

infra dignitatem	:	beneath one's dignity

Hansard 19 15 June 1978.
Question 2 Cols. 958 & 959.

~~205~~

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Letters

THE EDITOR, Rand Daily Mail,
PO Box 1138,
Johannesburg 2000

(343) 15/6/88 R.D.M.

Hail Motlana!

IN YOUR main editorial (RDM, June 2) you disagreed with the leader of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana's suggestion that our new constitution should guarantee "a person's rights as an individual . . . but not as a member of a racial minority".

You argued that ". . . there is a tendency (for governments) to be beastly to minority groups" and that therefore they do need group protection.

With great respect you should rather have hailed Motlana's call as the lone voice of reason on the subject of our present problem of how to avoid the oppression of some by others.

Essentially your difference with Motlana concerns the most basic issue of our time, namely collectivism versus individualism, institutionalised coercion versus liberty, or power versus laissez faire.

A minority group is nothing other than a collection of individuals. How can one violate a group's rights without violating individual rights? Surely the protection of each individual's freedom leaves nothing more to be protected.

The problem is that too few people understand what freedom is. If you give governments the power to "collectivise" individuals, you forego freedom and grant them the power to discriminate against, or in favour of, whoever they please.

No sir, we've already suffered enough under successive governments "protecting minority rights".

You say "minority groups DO need the protection of the law against powerful governments". As I have pointed out, if all individuals were protected from the government by the law minority groups and majority groups would automatically be protected. However to talk about the law protecting people from a powerful government is a contradiction in terms.

Why assume that governments must be powerful? Indeed the only hope for freedom is to have governments which do not have the power to curtail freedom. In other words to have a limited government; limited to protecting individuals from the initiation of force or fraud by others. This is what I understand Motlana to be saying. — **L M LOUW, Johannesburg.**

RM 15/6/78

Inside Mail

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The two years since June '76

Two years ago, this week, Jsoweto erupted. **Patrick Laurence** reports on the significant political shifts and changes which have occurred within the black community since the riots.

Flashback to the Goch Street warehouse attack . . . sign of a new situation.

IN perspective, June 16, 1976, assumes the significance of a political watershed, separating the hopeful outward reach of detente from the desperate exodus of black youth.

In the short time since the fateful clash between students and police in Soweto's streets, significant political shifts have occurred within the black community.

Perhaps the most important development has been the return of the banned African National Congress (ANC) to a political role within South Africa.

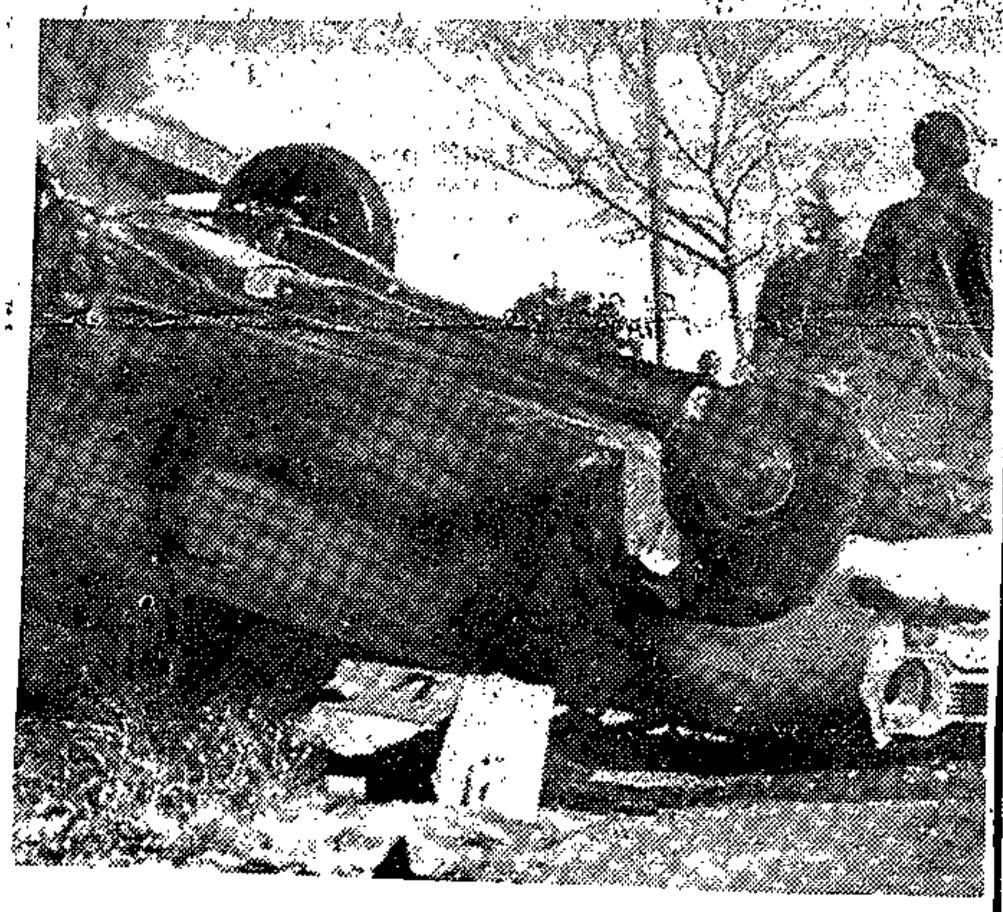
Linked to the renewed activities of ANC saboteurs and insurgents is the exodus of black youth from South Africa's townships to armed camps across the borders.

The most dramatic manifestation of the new situation came a year ago when two returning black youths attacked a warehouse in Goch Street, Johannesburg. Two men were killed in the attack.

Both blacks were former high school students who had undergone military training with the ANC. One, Solomon Mahlangu, was sentenced to death. The second, Mondy Motloung, was found unfit to stand trial, following brain injuries during the struggle at the warehouse.

As a revolutionary movement the ANC functions in secrecy and it is difficult to estimate its strength within South Africa or even its potential to send infiltrators in significant numbers into the townships. But there are a number of clues.

In a recent interview with the "Mail," Brigadier C F



A truck burns fiercely in the aftermath of Soweto rioting.

RDM 15/6/78 (343)

Zietsman, Security Police Chief, put the number of black South Africans in armed camps abroad at 4 000. Of these about three-quarters were under the ANC. The remainder were estimated to be in camps run by the rival Pan-Africanist Congress.

Judging from Security Police successes in intercepting infiltrators and the reaction of Mahlangu and Motloung under pressure, the quality of training is poor.

But against that is the warning of Mr J Kruger, Minister of Police: "They are trained terrorists and not children with toys. They are people who can fight."

There are, however, further measures of the extent of ANC and, to a lesser extent, PAC subversion since June '76, including the spate of security law trials. The trials have almost become commonplace and their extent is not widely realised.

According to records compiled from newspaper cuttings by the Institute of Race Relations, there have been 186 trials under security laws since the unrest of June '76. Last year there were 95 trials. The most recent statement by Mr Kruger put the current number of "terrorist cases" at 66.

Not all of these trials have involved the ANC or even trained saboteurs who have come in across the border. Many involve home-grown revolutionaries who have not had formal military training.

But cardinal to some of them have been charges linking the accused to the ANC and, less frequently, to the PAC. The Pretoria ANC trial (in which six of the 12 accused were found guilty) and the Bethal PAC trial (which is proceeding) are of obvious importance.

Of crucial potential import is the finding of the German-based Arnold-Bergstraesser Institute, which pointed to preference for the ANC leadership by more than one in five urban blacks. The preferential rating of Nelson Mandela, who symbolises the ANC for many blacks, was just under one in five.

Even allowing for errors by the researchers, that remains, in Professor David Welsh's words, a "quite extraordinary" result, bearing in mind that neither the ANC nor Mandela is free to mobilise support openly. The heavy penalties for associating with the ANC add to the finding's significance.

A second significant development is the decline of the homeland leaders.

It is difficult to prove but even before June '76 the tide seemed to be turning against homeland leaders. More and more they were seen by blacks, particularly the urban youth, as men who were bought by "the system" rather than men who were fighting it from within.

The decision of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of Transkei, to opt for independence, in spite of warlike noises about refusing to do so while his demands were unfulfilled, was almost certainly a factor in the process.

A similar decision by Chief Lucas Mangope, of BophuthaTswana, in November of 1975, reinforced the sense of "betrayal" which militant blacks were voicing.

In November 1974, a Markinor survey of homelands found a surprisingly high degree of acceptance for the homeland idea, as Prof Henry Lever, of the University of the Witwatersrand, points out in his forthcoming book, "South African Society." To quote from Prof Lever's summary:

"The critics (of homelands) were found mostly in the more urban areas, amongst males and amongst the better educated. But in whatever categories . . . approval of the bantustans exceeded disapproval.

"Thus, even amongst persons of higher education, there was a majority who approved of the homelands idea."

Compare the Markinor finding with the rating scored by Paramount Chief Matanzima and Chief Mangope in the German survey, 3,6 and 2,7% respectively — results which do not even reflect solid backing from the ethnic groups they nominally represent.

The one important exception to the decline in homeland leaders' popularity is, of course, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu and president of Inkatha.

The German survey showed that Chief Buthelezi was preferred by nearly 44% of urban blacks, a rating which was twice as high as that of his nearest rival, Mandela with 18,6%. More than four in every 10 blacks who preferred Chief Buthelezi were not Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi's rating makes him a national rather than a homeland leader and, at the same time, reflects his success in shrugging off the label "homeland leader," except among his radical critics in the black consciousness movement.

It is only Chief Buthelezi's popularity which gives homeland leaders collectively the relatively high rating of just over 18%. Without it, they would be completely overshadowed by the imprisoned or exiled ANC leadership.

Linked to the decline in homeland leader popularity is an unhappy prognosis for the newly-elected members of the freshly-inaugurated community councils in urban townships, a key plank in the Government's new deal for urban blacks.

The low polls in the Soweto Council elections in February and April reflects hostility and indifference to officially-approved institutions, a feature which had been prominent since June '76 as the collapse of the old Urban Bantu Council demonstrates.

But the declining popularity of homeland leaders should not detract from the importance of two post-June '76 events: the independence of Transkei and BophuthaTswana.

The excision of these territorities from South Africa remains important, however Soweto views their leaders.

Prime Minister Matanzima and President Mangope both wield power in their territories. Both dominate their National Assemblies with huge majorities and both have armed force at their disposal in the form of their infant armies and police forces.

Transkei and BophuthaTswana enjoy a special leverage with the South African Government in that both are the products of South Africa's policy of separate development. Their leaders cannot be banned and their criticisms of South Africa cannot be silenced.

Signficantly both have talked recently of the ultimate aim of federation or confederation in South Africa, with Chief Matanzima even asserting that his failure to get Griqualand East means that he must dedicate himself to majority rule in South Africa.

Since the overwhelming movement in popular black opinion since June '76 has been away from creation of separate homelands towards a unified South Africa, by revitalising the federal idea, however cautiously and with whatever motive, Prime Minister Matanzima and President Mangope would seem to be responding to a popular opinion.

Hansard 19 16 June 1978
Question 5 Cols. 960.

343

No. R. 1243 16 June 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF MEADOWLANDS/DIEPKLOOF AND DOBSONVILLE

I, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby establish, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977)—

(1) a community council for the following urban residential area:

Dobsonville defined in Government Notice 1551 of 24 October 1958;

(2) a community council for the following urban residential areas:

Meadowlands defined in Government Notice 1496 of 27 September 1957;

Meadowlands East defined in Government Notice 2603 of 24 December 1954;

Meadowlands West defined in Government Notice 1875 of 6 December 1954;

Meadowlands West Extension defined in Government Notice 1203 of 11 August 1967;

Meadowlands Hostel defined in Government Notice 860 of 12 June 1957;

Diepkloof defined in Government Notice 1573 of 16 October 1964 and Government Notice 1797 of 9 September 1977;

Diepkloof Hostel defined in Government Notice 541 of 3 April 1970.

C. P. MULDER, Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A2/14/2/J8/1)

No. R. 1243 343 16 Junie 1978

INSTELLING VAN GEMEENSKAPSRADE VIR DIE STEDELIKE WOONGEBIEDE VAN MEADOWLANDSDIEPKLOOF EN DOBSONVILLE

Ek, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, stel hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977)—

(1) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebied:

Dobsonville omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1551 van 24 Oktober 1958;

(2) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

Meadowlands omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1496 van 27 September 1957;

Meadowlands-Oos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 2603 van 24 Desember 1954;

Meadowlands-Wes omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1875 van 6 Desember 1954;

Meadowlands-Wes-uitbreiding omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1203 van 11 Augustus 1967;

Meadowlands Hostel omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 860 van 12 Junie 1957;

Diepkloof omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1573 van 16 Oktober 1964 en Goewermentskennisgewing 1797 van 9 September 1977;

Diepkloof Hostel omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 541 van 3 April 1970.

C. P. MULDER, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

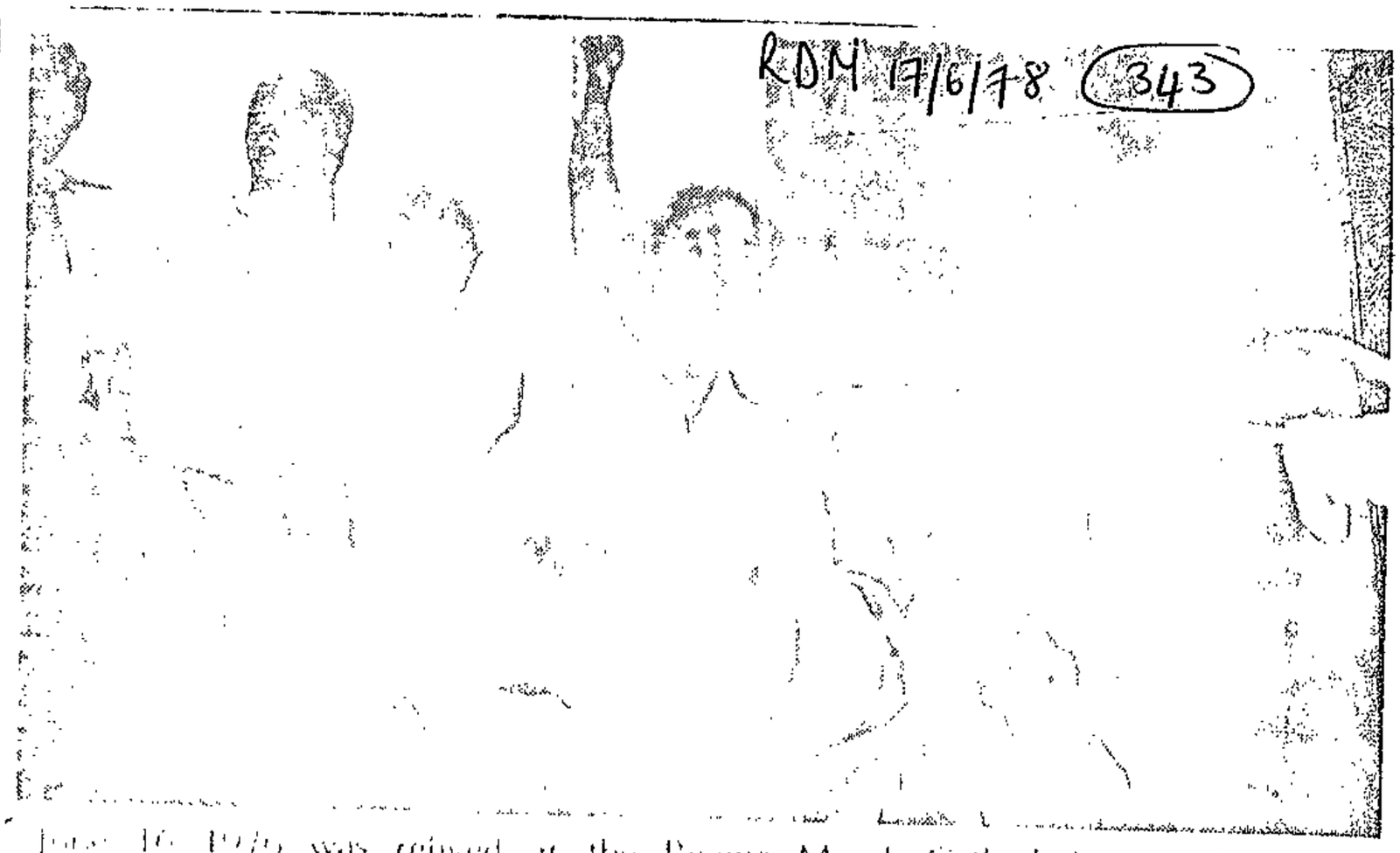
(Lêer A2/14/2/J8/1)

TABLE 11.

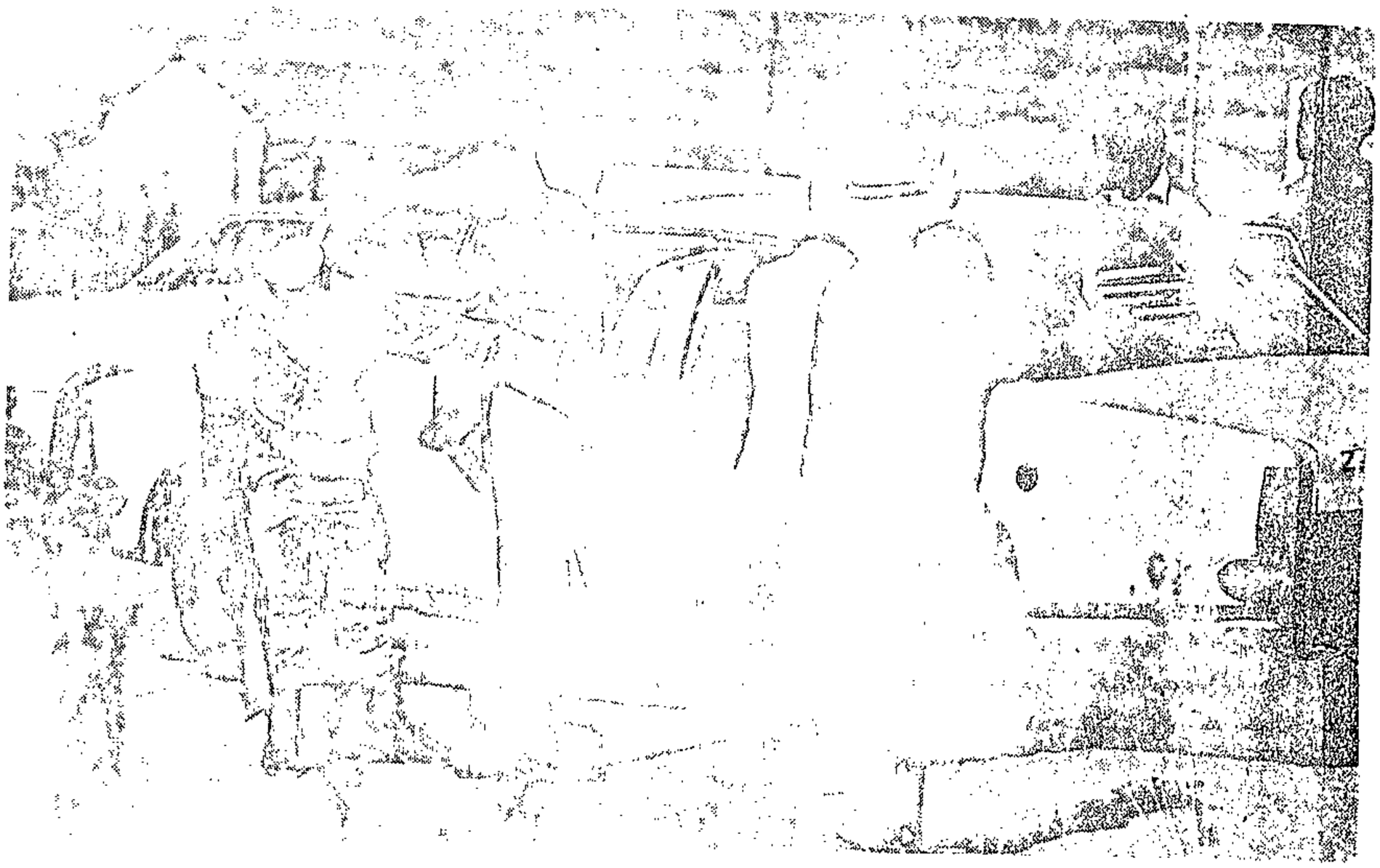
LANGA EMPLOYER DORMITORIES - STATISTICAL DATA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	IDENTICAL 26 + 32	33	34	IDENTICAL 35 + 38
i) DORMITORIES																										
1 Number of Beds	48	42	38	69	34	52	36	36	44	42	36	54	42	36	18	36	20	20	38	28	38	40	52	18	43	36
Obviously Unoccupied Beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Length in feet	54	48	48	66	24	50	66	48	63	48	51	54	54	66	48	48	54	54	51	51	51	48	66	48	66	48
Breadth in feet	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
3. Brick walls	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RDM 17/6/78 (343)



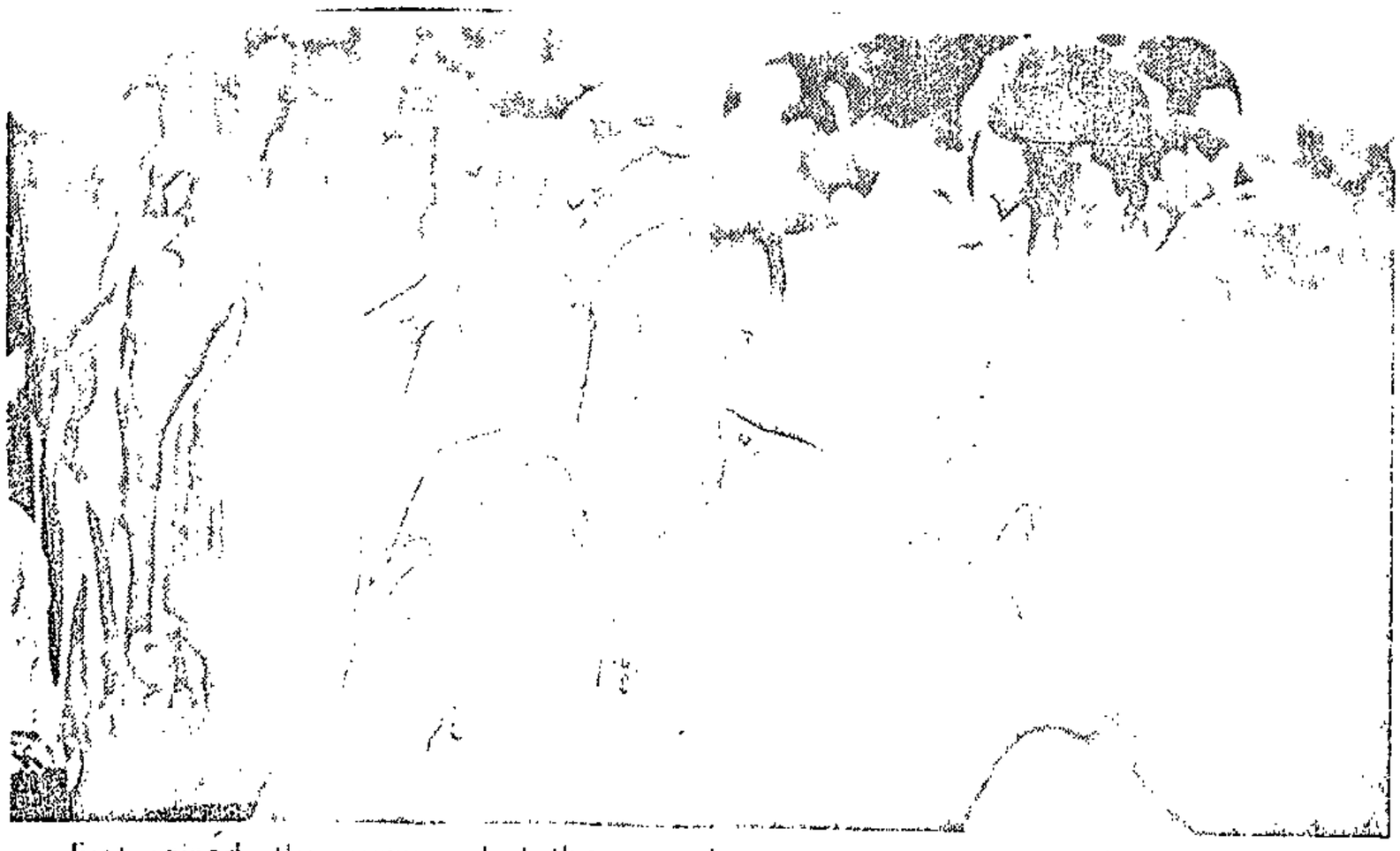
June 16 1976 was relived at the Regina Mundi Cathedral yesterday. Here Soweto students re-enact the first shooting of the unrests when 13-year old Hector Peterson was killed.



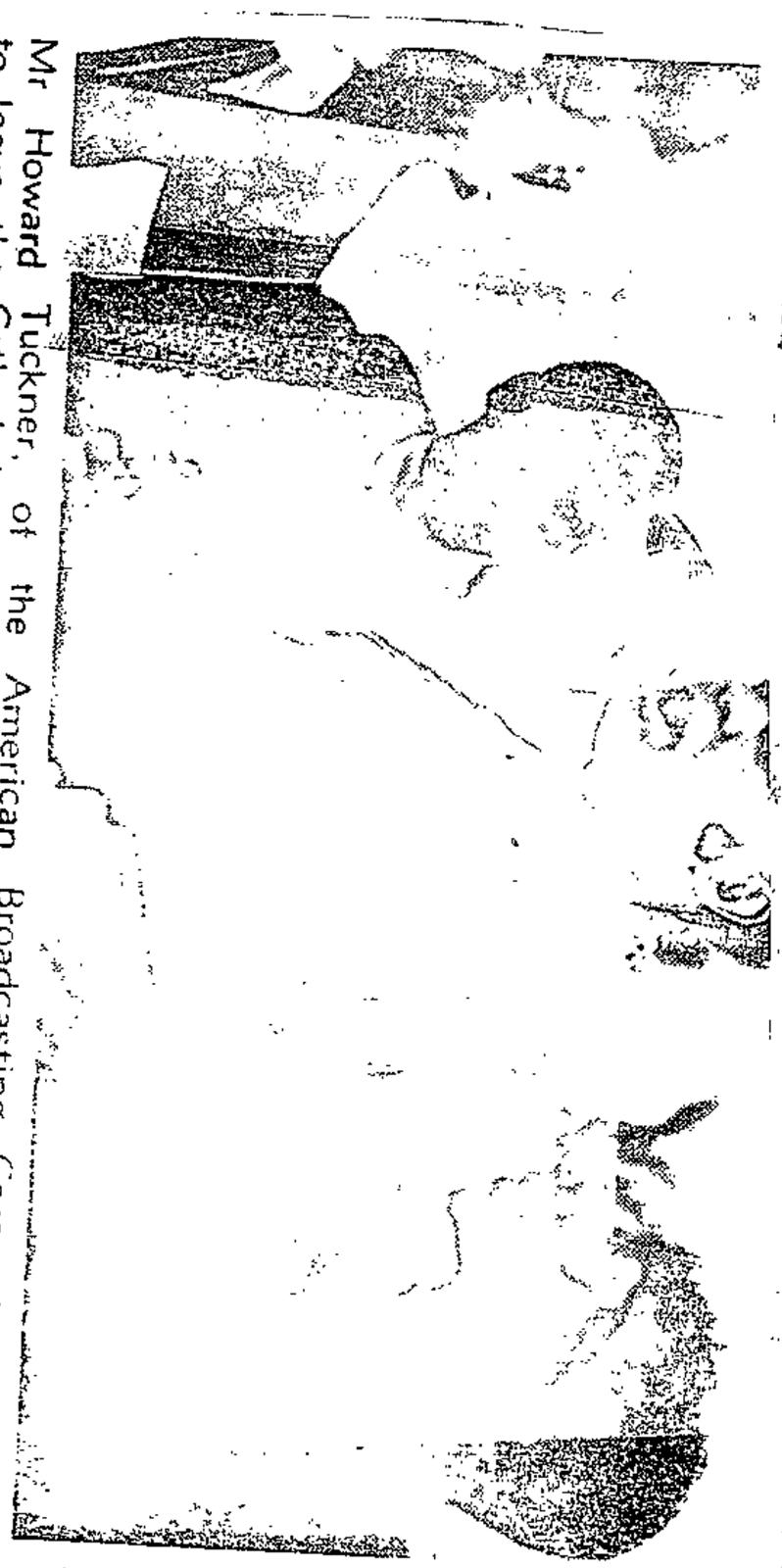
Police frisk taxi passengers at a road block in Soweto yesterday.

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

RDN 17/6/78
(343)



Fist raised, this woman led the crowds in song, singing a Miriam Makeba composition "Ba Hleli Bonke Ebitonkweni" — they are all languishing in jails. Moments later, she collapsed.



Mr Howard Tuckner, of the American Broadcasting Corporation, is told to leave the Cathedral. He was mistaken for a security policeman, until Dr Motlana, in robes, saved the situation.

'The twilight of freedom is upon us'

By JON QWELANE

THE twilight of freedom is upon us, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said yesterday.

Dr Motlana — welcomed by thousands of people when he arrived at the Regina Mundi church in Soweto — was speaking at a service to commemorate the second anniversary of the Soweto riots.

"Time was when we thought the senseless deaths in the streets and in prison had brought a sense of remorse among those who rule over us.

"We remember the many promises made while the dirty, smoke-filled neglected black ghettoes of Azania went up in smoke. We thought that, this time, the promises were for real.

"We thought the noises from South Africa's friends in the West would convince her that she should change her racist ways," Dr Motlana said.

And when the clamour for change came from the Afrikaners themselves "we were convinced that this was for real".

"But it appears that, to make sure that June 1976 never returns, the Security Police now exhibit the mailed fist," he said.

"When we expected that those cruelly and unnecessarily detained throughout the land might be released, the prison population is continuing to increase by leaps and bounds.

"The sentences handed down by the courts are becoming more harsh: to throw a stone or break a window has now become sabotage punishable by a five-year jail sentence; boys under the age of 16 are being sent to the dreaded Robben Island," Dr Motlana said.

When he heard The Voice newspaper had been banned, he suddenly felt struck by the fact that South Africa was indeed entering the Dark Ages.

"The twilight of freedom is upon us. It is clear that the caucus of the National Party had decided to throw caution to the winds and to defy world opinion," Dr Motlana said.

The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said it was the yearning of every black man in the country to be given his freedom.

"Even in the middle of the night if you asked a black man what he wanted, he would drowsily reply 'freedom'. He would say he wanted to be liberated and recognised for what he is," Bishop Tutu said.

He had no doubt at all that blacks were going to be free because the whites knew that the system they had been purveying was immoral, evil and oppressive.

"If they think I am lying, let them change places with us for only two days," he said.

R.D.M. 17/6/78

(343)

Quiet mourn

Staff Reporters

SOWETO remembered its dead from the 1976 unrest in peace yesterday as police kept a vigilant but generally discreet eye on commemorative services.

At Regina Mundi Cathedral, site of the main service, about 10000 people packed the church to honour their dead and to hear an address by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches.

Most of the audience was dressed in black. Underneath the cathedral was a church organ covered with a white cloth. On it were two bowls of roses. It symbolised a coffin.

Riot police arrested 10 peole in Soweto, one of them a Drum photographer, Mr Alf Khumalo. Rand Daily Mail photographer, Mr Peter Magubane, was stopped at Klipspruit and ordered out of Soweto.

Dr Motlana criticised the authorities for not releasing detainees as a gesture of goodwill and reconciliation.

"At the time when we thought that those detained throughout the country might be released, the prison population continued to increase."

Referring to the banning of The Voice, he said: "The twilight of a little freedom is over. We are entering a period of darkness.

"Until all the lights go out over this land we still hope for peaceful change, real change that will see you in the parliament of Azania, making laws for all the people."

Bishop Tutu said: "No one will be free in this country until the blacks are free. The whites know that the system that rules this country is an immoral system. We have won the struggle."

Show of strength

Before the service started newsmen were told to identify themselves as they entered. Reporters from The Citizen, Beeld, the SABC and The Nation — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's paper — were denied entry.

After the service a policeman fired a shot into the air to dissuade black youths from stopping cars for a lift home. The incident was confirmed by Brigadier Jan Visser, Soweto Police Chief. The shot had been fired to disperse the youths, he said.

Although police kept a low profile generally, they managed at the same time to maintain a show of strength with patrolling hippos and roadblocks at entry and exit points into Soweto. For the past few days police vigilance has been stepped up in what was described officially as anti-crime operations.

Before his arrest, Mr Khumalo was allegedly hit and kicked by police after attempting to take a photograph of policemen arresting people. He was taken to Moroko Police Station.

General Dawid Kriel, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, last night declined to comment on individual incidents unless they had been reported to him by police.

In a separate incident black youth turned on an American television reporter. They man-handled him after mistaking him for a security policeman because he was carrying a tape-recorder. Mr Howard Tuckner, was saved by Dr Motlana who identified him as a foreign correspondent.

Memorial services were held in various centres throughout South Africa, including the University of Natal Medical School in Durban — the alma mater of the dead Mr Steve Biko.

"Freedom" songs were sung at the school but the 300 students who attended the meeting were advised by the student council not to react emotionally to the Soweto unrest.

At another service in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, the Rev Justice Legotlo told about 600 youths that black parents had been intimidated from attending services like yesterday's.

In one of the few services marred by violence, students at the Bellville Training College in the Cape rampaged through the college corridors and turned hoses on students sitting for exams.

Turned down

The outburst occurred after the students decided not to continue with their exams at a memorial meeting. Their request to postpone yesterday's exams to the first day of next term was turned down by the acting rector, Mr Dan Ulster.

The students eventually dispersed on their own. The police were not called. Mr Ulster attributed their outburst to "emotions running high on June 16, their Soweto memorial day".

At Kagiso on the West Rand four "Mail" reporters were taken to the police station for questioning. They were accused of being agitators and told to leave Kagiso.

In another incident a car carrying "Mail" reporters was stopped by riot police. The incident occurred after police stopped the vehicle in front of them and allegedly dragged youths out of it and beat them.

The reporters were asked if they had come from the service at Regina Mundi Cathedral. They said: "We were threatened and insulted."

Asked specifically to comment on the incident, Gen Kriel said: "I have not received such a report. It is impossible for me to comment. If it is so, I think the best thing for them to do would be to go to the police and lodge a complaint."

The Soweto Students' League adopted the theme "Non Violence — Direct Action" for the commemorative services, which continue today.

Today's events include another service at Regina Mundi, organised by the Soweto Action Committee, and a wreath-laying ceremony at the grave of Hector Peterson, the first victim of the 1976 unrest.

The chairman of the action committee, the Rev Mashai Tema, said: "We appeal to the black community to dissociate itself from violence."

17/6/78 R.D.M 343

Soweto

is dead

THOUSANDS gathered at Soweto's Regina Mundi Cathedral yesterday to mourn the victims of the 1976 unrest. An improvised coffin — the church organ draped with a cloth — was placed at the centre of the cathedral.

Picture: PETER MAGUPA

Student calls for blacks to unite

PRETORIA — Black students were called upon at a memorial service here yesterday to display the highest degree of unity and dedication in the "black man's quest for freedom and equality."

The service was a continuation of the commemoration services since last Thursday and was conducted by student leader Mr Ting-Ting Masango.

Although police patrolled near the church, they kept a low profile and did not interfere with services.

"Let there be perfect unity. Let there be perfect comradeship. Only through unity and comradeship can we hope to attain liberation. We must unite," Mr Masango said.

One speaker reminded the audience of the aims of the black man of today. Today's black man did not want futile debates on how best the interests of the country could be served, but he needed the co-operation of white compatriots, he said.

Mr Masango reminded the audience the deaths of those who died during the past two years' upheavals should not be in vain. Blacks had to reassess their roles in the struggle.

343

Star 15/6/78

JOBS helps the Soweto cobblers

R192 for tools

Kenneth Ngema (16) of Soweto, had little to smile about — until two people who read about his plight in The Star sent cheques worth R25 to JOBS for him. He is one of more than 100 people repairing shoes at a self-help project at the Entokozweni Community Centre. He wants more tools to enable him to work at home.

Labour Reporter

The training of cobblers at the self-help workshop of the Entokozweni Community Centre in Soweto has been stepped up with support from JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-Help for the unemployed.

A JOBS donation of R192 has provided tools and materials for apprentices who in the past spent most of their time looking on while their more experienced colleagues did the work.

Their instructor, Mr Labius Nchwe, has been spurred on as well by a JOBS undertaking to pay him three months' wages for the crash course he intends to provide.

The idea is to train about 11 apprentices to the point of skilled production within the three months.

About three quarters of the R192 paid for materials and the rest paid for tools.

Mr Nchwe, a building contractor who devotes some of his spare time to the shoe repair project of Entokozweni, says he could train another 20 apprentices at the same time if he had more tools and materials.

But JOBS has limited resources and wants to see some progress before injecting more capital into the project.

At the present production rate the open-air workshop, operating with ramshackle tables and no machines, repairs an average of four pairs of men's shoes and the heels of a dozen women's shoes daily.

In the afternoon the apprentices have been getting lessons in net weaving — helmet, tennis, soccer and basket ball nets. Five of the more skilled net makers can earn R6 to R7 a week at their present production rate of helmet nets alone, but there is plenty of room for improvement.

"Once they are skilled, they may find full-time employment in net factories," said Mr Lordwish Letswalo, the social worker in charge of the cobbling and net projects.

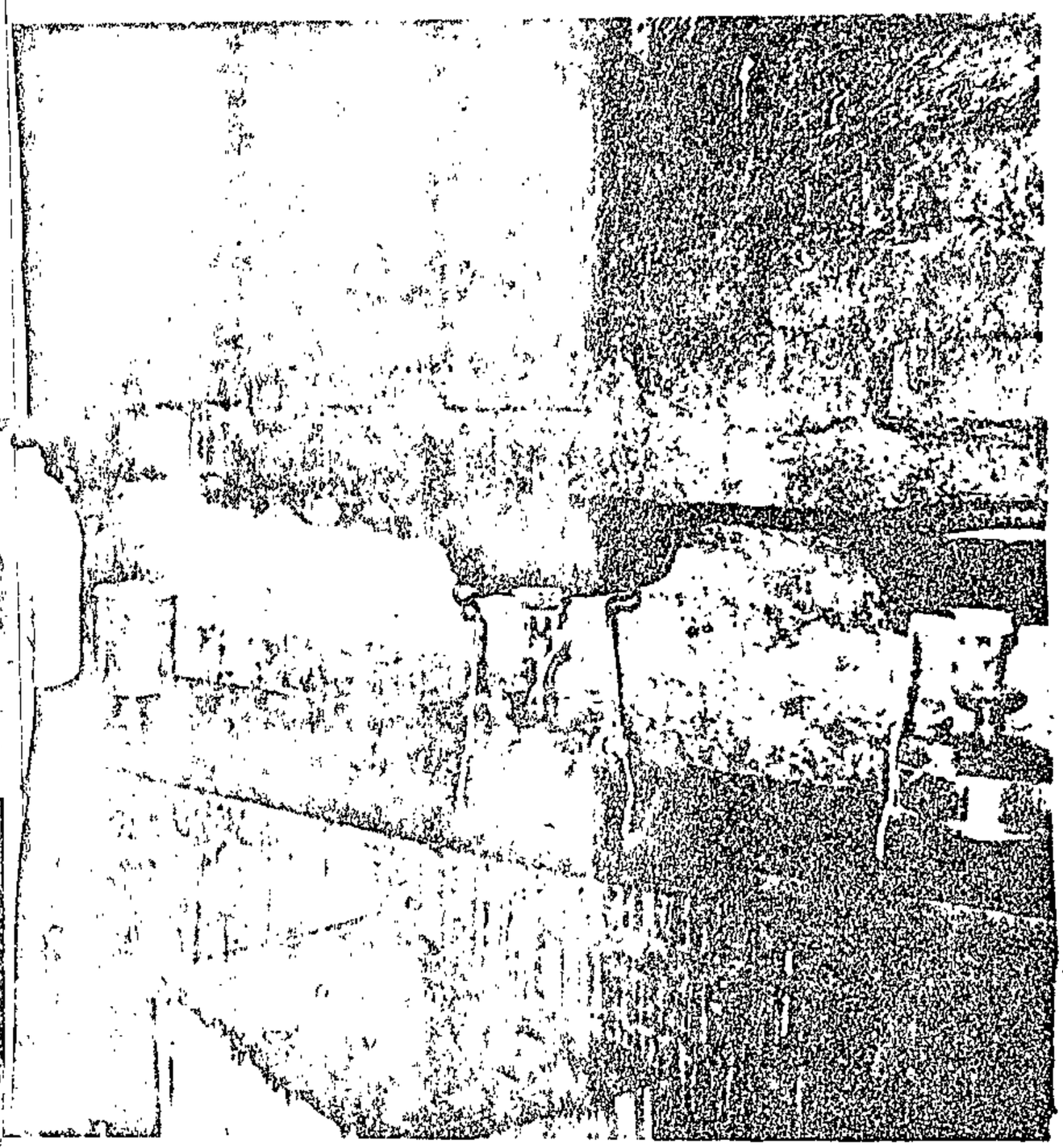
"But the idea is to put them virtually full time on shoe repairs for the next three months."

The cobblers' immediate needs include three rasps, four carpet knives and several workbenches.

They would also appreciate some shelter.

"We would be quite prepared to sacrifice our volleyball pitch to make room for a shelter if one were made available," [illegible]

Mr Richard Mbatha, [illegible] of Entokozweni [illegible] anybody who [illegible] to help can write to [illegible] PO Box 87[illegible] Johannesburg [illegible] telephone 31-420[illegible] (day only).



NGA DORMITORY KITCHEN

JOBS

Mr Andrew Tyisi, who needs R55 to pay for [illegible] shioners to his appeal for scrap materials for

(343)

Star 15/6/78

contractor who devotes some of his spare time to Letswalo, the social worker in charge of the cob-

JOBS

Mr Andrew Tylsi, who needs R55 to pay for his lodging at the Lovedale Teachers' Training College until the end of the year, has received two offers of financial assistance after a report in The Star.

But so far there have been no offers of holiday jobs for him and about 50 other black students who are in danger of having to give up their studies for financial reasons.

Anybody who can provide holiday work until mid-July should call Mrs Ina Perlman or Mrs Rhona Latinsky at 724-4441.

★ ★ ★

A work seeker, Mr Hobson Dube, has offered his services free of charge after looking for work at St Columba's employment service (Telephone 41-5420) and seeing a JOBS article in The Star.

★ ★ ★

Father Tom Kelly, parish priest of the Rosebank Catholic Church, has been "highly impressed and gratified" at the response of his parishioners to his appeal for scrap materials for JOBS.

He was amazed at the amount of sewing scraps, good pieces of material and leather goods ranging from old shoes to a golf bag.

"They must put in a lot of work to use up all the materials we have put through," Father Kelly said.

★ ★ ★

Ideas for two self-help projects have been suggested to JOBS by Mrs Z Street of Johannesburg.

One is a machine with which old bottles can be converted into vases or drinking glasses. This would keep at least one, but perhaps two, people busy — a homebound unemployed person or a cripple.

The other idea consists of four prototypes of crocheted women's garments which Mrs Street found in the Far East.

Mrs Street brought them to South Africa with the intention of submitting them to people who are involved in home industries.

THE HOOLIGAN

Cape Town : August

- 1 -

'Hooligan' is a word with an ancien
In fact is is a surprisingly modern format
in the London daily press during the Engli
was also used in the music-hall - few yea
uncertain, but it appears to ha clear I
it as a 'perversion' of 'Hool gang',
remains obscure, others take as the fi
family'in some music hall edy.(1) W
meaning is clear: a 'ho an', as defin
is a 'young street toug r 'member of a
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term was obviously w tablished.
became the scene of one of the worst out
had ever known, the outbreak was immedia
'hooligans' and one paper, the Cape Argu
disturbances THE HOOLIGAN RIOTS. In fa
plex phenomenon than the emotive label a
object of this paper is primarily to unr

Of their very nature dramatic eve
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who still retains a belief in the litera
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Events that are full of action highligh
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or are seldom allowed to be articulated
causes of such events is not unlike t
the ripples spread outward in ever wide

18/6/78 RDM (348)

Blacks back 'overdue' talks

Staff Reporter

TOP black commentators have backed the talks between Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten and Professor Gerrit Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond.

Mr Vela Kraai, a member of the Committee of Ten and chairman of the Soweto Traders Association, Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches and Mr Gibson Thula, chairman of the Inkatha Strategy Committee all welcomed the talks saying dialogue between blacks and whites was long overdue.

Detailed reports of the discussions will be published simultaneously in the Rand Daily Mail and Die Transvaler, exclusively starting on Monday next week.

Mr Kraai yesterday said dialogue between blacks and whites in South Africa was long overdue.

"I only hope that discussions held by Dr Motlana and Professor Viljoen were positive and logical. Previously, whites always claimed to know better about what blacks needed," said Mr Kraai.

He said he further hoped that talks held by the two men would lead to more meaningful discus- 'or both whites and in future.

Bishop Tutu also said he welcomed dialogue bet- Viljoen and Dr Motlana. This was what the SACC has been advocating for a long period.

Mr Thula said it was a good thing for blacks and whites of South Africa to hold talks. He said he hoped that whoever held dial- not do so only to public image.

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have been entirely unaware. Here indeed is the justification of an intelligent form of empiricism. For if the historian does his work properly, the end result must surely be a deeper knowledge of a particular society and a clearer understanding of the interconnection of the various forces, social, ideological and economic, at work within it. Such an understanding is to be achieved not by the application of any theory but rather by a careful examination of the available material, by the asking of pertinent questions and by the following up of such clues as the material may suggest.

- 2 -

So far as I know, the Cape Town riots of 1906 find no place in any of the established histories of South Africa. Nor indeed were they given more than the briefest mention in the periodical literature of the day. Even in the Hansard of the Cape Parliament reference to them appears to be confined to a single parliamentary question of no great significance. I myself was first made aware of the riots while working my way through the records of criminal cases heard at the Cape Supreme Court. There on Octob 4, 1906 a certain Otto Meyer was charged with 'public violence' and sentenc to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour. The evidence in his case aroused my curiosity and led me back to the newspapers of the day - the Cape Times, the Cape Argus and the South African News - for further informat The newspapers provided exciting reading: each of them contained vivid and detailed narratives of the course of events. (Unfortunately none of the supplements to the Cape daily papers for this particular ave survived; so it has not been possible to document th temporary photographs.) Further information was availab procedings of the various criminal cases that arose out o he records of the Attorney General's office preserved in provided some insight into official reactions. The riot by a demonstration of the unemployed organised by the Social Democratic Federation. To understand the implications of such a demonstration one must look at the labour situation in the Colony at the ti and this in turn leads one to consider, even if in a very cursory manner,

KDAL 17/1/78

[illegible] of the Soweto Students League addresses the Catherine [illegible] Regina Munro Church to commemorate the June 16 uprising [illegible]

[illegible] WKOST

Soweto day in Paris

PARIS. — A meeting in Paris yesterday to mark the second anniversary of the June 1976 Soweto riots attracted at least 10 000 people, the organisers said.

The meeting, organised by the French Movement against Racism and Anti-Semitism (MRAP), was held in front of the modernistic Georges Pompidou museum in the heart of Paris.

People were shown posters denouncing South Africa's apartheid policies, while a Soweto student, Miss Sikose Mji, made several speeches during the afternoon.

Yesterday, in suburban Malkoff, a square was naned "Soweto" during a ceremony presided over by ocal officials.

Manwhile, the MRAP announced it would tour Franc this sumer to "expose he South African Goverment treatment of blacks." — Sapa-Reuter.

Peaceful service — then riot police go into action

By JON QWELANE

A COMMEMORATION service at Regina Mundi Church in Soweto on Saturday was marred by warning shots, arrests, teargas and the use of the "sneeze machine" as police went into action immediately afterwards.

Thousands flocked to Regina Mundi to mourn their dead.

Judging from motor car number plates, people had come from places as far afield as Kimberley and the Vaal Triangle and the East and West Rand. Most were dressed in black.

"Lest We Forget Azanians", was the message on the simple wreath to be placed later on the lonely grave of Hector Peterson the first victim of the 1976 unrest.

Roadblocks had been mounted in most of the township from early in the morning.

Police asked passengers for reference books and drivers' licences.

People started gathering at Regina Mundi in the morning, and by midday the place was a beehive of activity.

Heavily-armed police stood outside the churchyard.

The shooting of Hector Peterson was re-enacted. His sister, Miss Antoinette Peterson, 18, who witnessed the shooting in 1976 and had screamed aloud in confusion and sorrow, wept openly.

In the afternoon, Father Lesiba Shomang, a priest at Regina Mundi, Miss Peterson, her aunt, Mrs Sarah Makhoba and two youths drove to the Avalon Cemetary to place the wreath on Hector's grave.

The service ended late in the afternoon.

The incident involving the police followed soon afterwards.

People scuttled in different directions and into nearby houses, in a state of general confusion as the police drove up at speed in Land Rovers, motor cars and a hippo.

Minutes later, teargas was fired in nearby White City.

Then in the same area, the "sneeze machine, which had been waiting outside the church, spewed fumes, and there were many crying and sneezing people.

Several people, including two Post reporters and their driver were arrested in the area.

Several shots were fired after youths allegedly stoned a police vehicle and a bus. Nobody was reported injured.

General David Kriel, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, confirmed yesterday that police used teargas, the sneeze machine, fired shots, and arrested 50 people in Soweto.

However, he said he did not know about police driving into the crowds outside Regina Mundi.

He said the teargas and the sneeze machine were used to disperse the crowds who were stoning cars. Nobody was injured in the incident, he said.

The Divisional Commissioner for Soweto police, Brigadier Jan Visser, said yesterday all those arrested would appear in court today.

RDM 19/6/78

(343)

-ader. Latest scores, page 14.

(1) 206

(2) 84

(3) 343

Qoboza attacks PFP

19/6/78

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), yesterday defended himself against an accusation that he had "virtually begged" the Minister of Police to initiate a massive police swoop in Soweto.

Mr Schwarz labelled two leading members of the PFP youth movement, Mr Ian Davidson and Mr Tony Leon, as "ill-informed."

The accusation that he pleaded with the Minister, Mr Kruger, to launch "Hillbrow-like" police raids in Soweto came from Mr Percy Qoboza, the editor of Post, at a weekend PFP youth conference.

Although Mr Qoboza did not mention Mr Schwarz by name, it was clear that he was referring to a speech he made in Parliament on May 16 during the Police Vote.

Mr Qoboza said: "It is not what this eminent gentleman said that shocked me, it was the appalling silence of the PFP leadership in the face of what I considered an outrageous plea on (his) part."

After referring to recent police raids in Hillbrow and Yeoville, Mr Qoboza said: "Nearly 85 per cent of the thousands of people pulled into these anti-crime swoops are people who have fallen foul of the pass laws."

Asking whether the PFP now subscribed to the view that pass law offenders were criminals, Mr Qoboza said: "If the PFP still believes in human dignity and that the pass laws are an affront to that dignity, then somebody ought to stand up and be counted."

Mr Qoboza said: "I could never understand how a party like the PFP could have been so insensitive to allow a statement like that (Mr Schwarz's speech) to go by."

But Mr Schwarz said yesterday: "I stand by every word that I said. I don't take one word back." — DDC.

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19/6/78 W

50 held in crackdown on Soweto

JOHANNESBURG — At least 50 people were arrested in Soweto at the weekend, the Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto Police, Brig Jan Visser, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Alf Khumalo, freelance photo-journalist for Drum magazine was arrested for taking pictures of arrested people in Jabulani while Mr Thami Mazwai, Mr Kindom Lolwane and a Post driver were arrested outside Regina Mundi Church in Soweto. They will be charged with obstructing police while executing their duties, according to Brig Visser.

All four were released on a R100 bail and are expected to appear in court today.

Soweto was quiet yesterday following Saturday's incident when police fired several shots and used sneezing gas to disperse a group of youths stoning a bus and police vehicle after a memorial service at Regina Mundi.

Brig Visser refused to say how many shots were fired, but as far as he knew, no one was injured.

Brig Visser said the "sneeze machine" used to disperse the mob was a modified version of last year's manually operated machine. He could not give details, but said it was controlled from the driver's cab.

The shooting, which marred an otherwise quiet and peaceful Saturday in Soweto, occurred about half-an-hour after more than 8 000 people had dispersed from a memorial service at Regina Mundi.

During the mass service, a wreath was laid on the grave of 13-year-old Hector Petersen, the first victim of the unrest two years ago. There were no incidents at the church and cemetery.

Speaker after speaker paid tribute to those who died during the unrest and those in detention.

The chairman of the Soweto Action Committee, the Rev Mashai Tema, who presided over the service, called on white South Africans to abandon their "exclusiveness" and start thinking along the lines of sharing power.

"Whites must understand we are also human beings and they are no different from us."

He said blacks in this country knew only of one homeland, South Africa.

"Blacks do not want to rule or be ruled. They want to be recognised and their opinion sought for the good of the country." — SAPA.

Call for black unity, page 7.

When Sandton and Soweto meet...

Star 29/6/78

Itekeng — a shining example of collaboration between the "rich" of Sandton and the unemployed of Soweto. The Star's labour reporter, SIEG HANNIG, reports.

Mrs Rose Masombuku (left) and Mrs Cathy Waddell, carrying a load of clothes hangers which were covered by workers of their self-help scheme from the unemployed in Soweto. The scheme, named Itekeng, provides a steady income for about 30 women.

It began with a question that had been asked many times over since the 1976 riots — "what can I do to help?" — and it led to a mini-industry the potential of which is unlimited.

The question was put by an affluent Sandton woman, Mrs Cathy Waddell, wife of a company director and former Member of Parliament.

She knew that charity could provide only temporary relief.

How, then, could she help to relieve unemployment, deprivation and despondency on a permanent basis?

"I still remember her question," said Mrs Maggie Nkwe, a nursing sister who sees the consequences of unemployment in her daily work at a Soweto clinic and in the parish of her husband, the Rev David Nkwe of St Paul's Anglican Church, Jabavu.

Between them the two women arrived at a worthwhile answer — a homecraft project which has given new hope to about 70 Soweto women so far.

About 30 of them derive a steady income from the scheme named Itekeng (roughly translated: "Put a little effort into it." The other 40 are still in training.

It took determination, perseverance and organising ability to get Itekeng off the ground. And it required many helping hands and minds.

Mrs Waddell roped in a close friend, Mrs Jilly Steenekamp, to help her with the organising and the bookwork.

Mrs Rose Masombuku, wife of Jabavu's Methodist minister, became the kingpin of the Soweto side of the organisation.

Mrs Waddell decided what kinds of sewing, knitting and crochet work she would be able to sell readily among friends and acquaintances.

Then she approached manufacturers and wholesalers to obtain the necessary materials free of charge or at rock bottom prices.

Mrs Masombuku and her "right hand," Mrs Rebecca Molefe, organised the workforce — the unemployed whom they knew or who were referred to them by people such as Mrs Nkwe.

They sifted the experienced from the inexperienced by giving them samples to test their workmanship then divided the workforce into groups.

They organised demonstration sessions or lessons to upgrade the work of those who did not measure up to the high standards set by Mrs Waddell.

Every Monday the women from Sandton meet the women from Soweto to collect the work that has been done, to hand out fresh orders and to keep records of the performance of every worker.

The workers are based at home and work mainly by hand because most Sowetans do not have electricity.

Once a week they deposit their finished work at Mrs Masombuku's church. And they collect their payment, based on the work done, once a month. No time nor money is wasted on transport. At least one of the women earns more this way than she did in full-time employment.

Mrs Waddell's reward lies in the exquisite workmanship of Itekeng.

"Things of superb quality are being made in Soweto in a place generally associated with anything but quality," she says.

"I am pleased to be able to promote such workmanship and to help provide an income for women who would otherwise be unemployed.

"I am thrilled with the boost this project has given to the morale of people who only ask for the opportunity to make themselves useful.

"And I am gratified by the amazement of whites who cannot believe that such meticulous craftmanship comes from Soweto."

The goods which Mrs Waddell stores up for sale in her Morningside home include crochet blankets, tablecloths, table mats, napkins, pillows, aprons and covered clothes hangers.

Embroidery and monogramming is made to order.

Mrs Waddell's friends are not the only buyers of Itekeng's output. Dozens of jerseys — made from wool which she donated — have been sold at the cost of the labour to deserving people in Soweto, at prices ranging from R3 to R5.

Itekeng is growing all the time. A major expansion is the opening soon of a new branch under Mrs Julia Tladi, wife of the Dutch Reformed Church minister of Diepkloof Zone 4.

On the sales side, Mrs Waddell has had the first samples of school jerseys knitted in an effort to open outlets in Sandton schools She is also thinking of opening a self-help shop in Rosebank. She thinks a shop will be required to accommodate the growing output of Itekeng.

But she is also thinking of using such a shop as an outlet for the wide variety of products flowing from other self-help organisations in Soweto and further afield — in the homelands where unemployment is more serious.

Itekeng is a shining example of what can be done through collaboration between Sandton and Soweto, between the "rich" and the unemployed.

There is room for many more Itekengs.

JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed, has set itself the task of helping fledgling organisations with similar beginnings to attain similar success.

To do this, it requires the public's assistance.

● **A small contribution can go a long way and anybody who can help should write to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041, or telephone 41-5420 mornings only.**

JOBS

JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help, is renewing its call for blacks to apply for the job of assistant co-ordinator of JOBS.

"Since Soweto is particularly seriously affected by unemployment, a black person would probably get the job, all other things being equal," said Mr Iain McNeill, the co-ordinator.

So far only whites have applied.

Mr McNeill's assistant would have to investigate and evaluate opportunities for self-help projects among the unemployed, obtain support for these and foster their growth on sound economic lines.

★ ★ ★

A "morning market" to swell the funds which the coloured community of Riverlea Extension is building up for the proposed erection of a neighbourhood centre will be held on Saturday.

"This centre will greatly assist to develop a community spirit which would generate self-help in many directions," says Mr Herbert Rhoda, director of Witsco and a member of the JOBS directorate.

The market — from 8 am at the Gereformeerde Kerk in Jukskei Drive, Riverlea Extension — has been arranged by the residents of Riverlea in conjunction with the Isongo self-help scheme.

"This is a sub-economic housing area without electricity or internal plumbing, and facing grave hardships such as unemployment," said Mrs Jean Graham of Isongo.

Anybody who can contribute winter clothing, groceries or other useful items for the morning sale should call Mrs Graham (telephone 726-5623), Mrs G Martyn (706-2429) or Mrs S Dalton (788-4425).

★ ★ ★

The voluntary employment service at St John's Ecumenical Church in Sandton needs helpers.

The work — on Wednesdays from 1 to 3 pm — entails writing down details of black workseekers and potential employers, in introducing them to enable them to negotiate a contract.

Women who want to join this service for the unemployed should go to the church, corner of Pam and Benmore Streets, Parkmore, at 1 pm on any Wednesday.

★ ★ ★

Contributions or requests for assistance from self-help organisations can be sent to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Tel 41-5420 mornings only).

Suzman hits at detention threat to Motlana

The threat of permanent detention made to Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, by the Minister of Police at the weekend has been described as "blatant intimidation."

Dr Motlana said yesterday he had been warned about "permanent detention" by Soweto police chief Brigadier Jan Visser after the June 16 memorial service at Regina Mundi Church on Saturday.

Dr Motlana said he was told that unless he refrained from making the type of statement he made on June 16, and that unless he refrained from urging the young to riot, he could be detained permanently.

The opposition's chief spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman said today Dr Motlana clearly had the support of the township. The warning was "blatant intimidation.

Mrs Suzman said she didn't believe the townships would settle down if these tactics were employed.

Dr Motlana said he would seek legal advice on the warning which he was taking seriously as he wanted to avoid the prospect of permanent detention.

"Meanwhile I shall refrain from addressing any public meetings or issuing statements," he said.

When asked about the warning today Brigadier Visser said he was not prepared to answer questions over the phone. When approached personally he refused to comment.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary General of the SA Council of Churches, said: "I was present at the meeting, and Dr Motlana did nothing to incite the people.

"He said nothing that was outlandish. What he was saying was the truth that in this country we are going to have freedom for black as well as white people. He did not advocate violence.

"I'm shocked that the authentic black voice should be stifled in this way. This is not going to change people from what they believe."

Fangs rip Soweto's veil of mourning...

20/6/78 R.D.M 3/8

Staff Reporters

SOWETO quietly mourned its June 16 dead "as one big family" in the words of a black student leader — and police hailed it as calm and peaceful apart from a few "minor and isolated incidents".

But in White City Jabavu on the commemoration day reporters saw two black policemen set dogs on two fallen men after kicking them.

The incident took place as police went into action after the second memorial service at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Rockville, using the sneeze machine to spray the crowd and bystanders.

The two men who fell after a chase were ordered to stand up and walk—then the police dogs attacked.

They fell again, and again were ordered to stand up and walk. The dogs were unleashed again.

The men's clothes were torn and they appeared to be exhausted. One of them was hauled and pushed into the back of a police truck.

As reporters and other people looked on a white policeman in camouflage uniform continued to kick the other man before unleashing a dog on him.

He writhed in pain as the dog attacked.

Brigadier J J [illegible], Divisional Inspector of Soweto police, yesterday confirmed that police used dogs to disperse youths who were stoning a bus near a garage.

He said it was possible that people were bitten by dogs during the incident.

The 20 000 who attended the June 16 commemoration services in Soweto showed the unity in the black community, the Soweto Students League said yesterday.

A statement, issued by Cupa Mlangeni, acting chairman of the SSL attributed the peace and calm which prevailed over the weekend to the students' non-violent science.

"We have proved to the system that we are not stone throwers," it said.

The SSL was responsible for all the Friday services, but the Saturday service at Regina Mundi was organised by the Soweto Action Committee (SAC).

Mr Mlangeni's statement said the fact that workers and State school pupils participated in the Friday service also showed the outside world that the black community was "one big family".

The deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Maj-Gen David Kriel, said blacks throughout the country, and especially those in Soweto, had behaved in a "most responsible manner" during the commemoration, Sapa reports.

Only a few minor and isolated incidents had occurred. Since Sunday it had been quiet and peaceful in all townships

Gen Kriel said the presence of the police contributed greatly towards the calm in Soweto.

6 000 blacks get double rise

Labour Reporter

About 6 000 of the lowest-paid black employees of the Johannesburg City Council are getting double the 1c an hour pay rise originally budgeted for them.

Mr J F Oberholzer, chairman of the council's management committee, said today that the committee felt that in view of this "sales tax" black labourers, who spend almost their entire incomes on essentials," needed an evtra boost.

This would cost the council R150 000, Mr Oberholzer said.

He was commenting on the earlier announcement that R500 000 was being set aside to rationalise staff grading and strengthen junior and middle management.

This move has been described by trade unionists as a "Watergate bribe for the "good boys" who did not fight last year's small pay rise.

Mr Oberholzer said the R500 000 had been reduced to R400 000 of which R150 000 was taken up by an extra 1c an hour for the lowest paid blacks, now getting 57c an hour (men), 54c (women) and 49c (juveniles).

This left only R250 000 for the rationalisation of the salaries of top staff, mainly professional people for whom the council had to compete with the private sector.

He declined to comment on trade arguments that artisans in the Johannesburg municipality's employ were also underpaid in relation to the private sector and even in relation to artisans in other municipalities.

"We would have liked to have done more for everyone," Mr Oberholzer said. "But the budget did not permit it."

RDM 26/6/78 343

Warning of white counter-revolution

By HELEN ZILLA of Political Reporter

A "great white counter-revolution" could break out in South Africa if blacks continued with "unfair and provocative aggression", Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, wrote in his weekend newspaper column.

Commenting on the article, which appeared in Rapport on Sunday, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, appealed to Dr De Klerk "not to speak so easily of violence" and said if he had made similar remarks in the context of black politics "I would certainly have been summoned to explain myself."

In an article on stereotypes of white attitudes drawn up by the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, Dr De Klerk supported the finding that the majority of whites feared for the future, and he also noted that "it were necessary to fight 'to maintain the South African way of life.'"

While whites feared black power militancy, the simmering black revolution and the rejection by blacks of political and social changes, they would hit back if pushed too far, he said.

"However delicate the situation may be and notwithstanding the danger of being misunderstood or accused of menacing or threatening, I want to put it down black on white: a white revolution could also break out in this country — the great counter revolution," Dr De Klerk wrote.

"If black spokesmen continue to spit at the ground when whites present proposal after proposal, if blacks meet every political advance with protest and more demands, if terror increases . . . and black leaders amuse themselves about our fear and tell us the day of freedom and reckoning is at hand, then the cord will snap."

Emphasising that he was not trying to incite a white revolution, Dr De Klerk said fear tactics would be counter-productive and the consequences of a black-white confrontation would be "terrible".

Mr Qoboza said he was shocked at Dr De Klerk's column.

"Those remarks, particularly from a man like Dr De Klerk, make me believe the future is far more bleak than I had imagined."

While the majority of blacks appreciated the fears of whites, Dr De Klerk's analysis had failed to recognise two important factors, Mr Qoboza said.

These were:

- White intransigence had built up black bitterness and resentment, a factor that was often underestimated by whites.
- What whites regarded as change was often an indignity and insult to blacks — such as the opening of theatres on a permit basis.

"We are expected to be satisfied with fringe concessions while there is no evidence of a real change of heart or direction," Mr Qoboza said.

Soweto working on self-rule plans

Star 21/6/78. (343)

The Soweto Council is planning to cut its ties with the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, said a Johannesburg firm of consultants is, on behalf of the council investigating the financial relationship between the Soweto council and the West Rand board.

The consultants were working on an electrification programme, but it would not be adopted until consideration by the full council.

Mr Thebehali said the consultants were also preparing an in-depth feasibility study for his council for the total development of Soweto.

The purpose was "to review and establish new administrative and operative norms for Soweto as well as establishing capital requirements for both investments and running costs."

Mr Thebehali said the consultants would:

- advise, design, plan and prepare contract documents and specifications for all roads and streets within Soweto;
- provide specifications for all recreational facilities, and
- design, supervise and construct — after public tender — capital improvements as approved by the Soweto council.

Internal and other sources of revenue were being investigated.

The consultants were expected to recommend administrative and financial control systems and advise on budgetary systems.

The availability of loans and other sources of revenue were being looked into, Mr Thebehali said.

RAND Daily Mail

THURSDAY, June 22, 1978

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Suspended sentence, Kruger-style

THE threat of action levelled at Dr Nthato Motlana by the Minister of Police is blatant intimidation.

Dr Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, is neither a Marxist nor a radical. He is a man who speaks with the voice of his people and, indeed, the Government should be listening to him at this moment, not acting against him.

Dr Motlana's stand has already cost him several months in detention. Now he could be effectively silenced. Ironically, what he had to say at Regina Mundi on Saturday about "the twilight of a little freedom" is supported by this very action against him. And yet his speech came less close to incitement than did the article the other day by a certain Nationalist newspaper editor in which he warned about a "great white counter-revolution".

But as bad as this new action against Dr Motlana is, is the manner in which it was done. As Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kruger has all kinds of security laws at his disposal. If he believed the Committee of Ten leader was in some way threatening the security of the State, why did he not prosecute him in terms of one or other of those?

In fact, even in issuing the warning to Dr Motlana, Mr Kruger flouted one of his own laws. Under the Internal Security Act, the Minister is empowered to ask a magistrate to warn any particular person who may be in breach of the Act. The warning is little more than a gesture; it is not a prerequisite to prosecution. But Mr Kruger did not even go through the motion. Instead of a magistrate, he got a senior police officer to issue the warning.

Effectively, Mr Kruger has handed Dr Motlana his own brand of suspended sentence. And not only is his attitude disdainful of the law but it appears to say that any black man who speaks his mind outside Government-created institutions, stands to get the same treatment.

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Another community council

R.D.M.

By JOHAN BUYS

KWA Thema's first urban community council was installed at a meeting in this Springs township of 82 000 people yesterday.

The council was elected in terms of the regulations governing community councils and was installed by the chairman of the East Rand Administration Board, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, who robed each of the nine councillors elected in the different wards.

Eight were unopposed.

The chairman is Mr A Khumalo. The vice-chairman is Mr J Manetsa.

The other council members are Mr A Lutumbu, Mr H Ngakane, Mr N Pule, Mr E Rabolou, Mr A Walaza, Mr G Mothlaping and Mr M Monareng.

'One man's dream, another's nightmare

(343)

We've heard a great deal recently about the "quality of life of urban communities." But some of those communities are under sentence of death

FM 23/6/78

Security and permanence for the urban black are catchwords in these days of 99-year lease excitement. It is easy to forget apartheid's masterplan, which sees Africans in the cities primarily in terms of the labour they can offer, while reserving most aspects of the good life for whites.

While the Riekert Commission is quietly going about its task of looking into the recruitment of African workers and the laws governing their presence in the cities, the masterplan is steadily continuing to unfold. Alexandra township, literally a stone's throw — as the 1976 upheavals showed — from Johannesburg's mink and manure belt, is a classic example.

As long ago as the Thirties, white ratepayers were campaigning for the township's abolition. But somehow Alex escaped unscathed when Sophiatown and other African freehold townships were obliterated in the Fifties. It continued to hover on the fringes of white consciousness until the great bus boycott of 1956/57, when employers in town and madams in the suburbs discovered how badly they needed its workers, and got up at dawn to ferry them to work until they agreed to use Putco again.

Now, 20 years later, city and suburbs need the workers of Alex as much as ever. But there is no place for the township itself in the masterplan, so Johannesburg's last surviving African freehold homes have to go.

Unfortunately for the masterplanners, the Alex labour supply cannot be housed in a bantustan nearby. There isn't one near enough for the daily commuting which is possible between Durban and the KwaZulu township of Umlazi, for example. So the next best solution is being applied: hostel accommodation for economically useful people, with "unqualified" people — who may be children, wives, or the elderly — having to go to the bantustans. The lucky ones who "qualify" for family accommodation in the urban areas are rehoused in Soweto or Tembisa.

The draft plan has now finally been officially approved. All remaining family accommodation in Alex is to be eliminated, and "single" men and women moved into hostels. The plan chops Alex into seven areas, with up to eight hostels in each. Amid the barrack-town monotony will be four community centres, a civic centre, and a central recreational area. Church sites and sportsfields will be tokens to community life.

The plan is not just an ideologue's dream. Slowly but surely it is being given concrete reality. The first two hostels, one for 2 600 men, the other for 2 600 women, were opened in 1972 and are now full. Building operations for a third hostel, to house 3 000 men, will probably begin in January next year. Nico Malan, housing director of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), says it will cost about R7m. Negotiations with the Department of Community Development for a loan are at an advanced stage.

The cost per bed in the new hostel is about R2 300. Taking this as standard

the height

With very few exceptions, the quarters for men living as bachelors in each of the townships fail to conform to these standards. The photograph on p. of an employers' dormitory-shed in Langa illustrates the general situation.

Sanitation:

For every 12 men living in 'residential and institutional occupancies' there must be 1 water-closet pan and 1 bath or shower.[3/] It is a criminal offence for a person to allow more people to occupy a building than the sanitary regulations cater for.[4/] In general no person may erect any building which is unhealthy or insanitary.[5/] There is no doubt that a considerable number of the single men's quarters are in serious breach of these standards. Mention may be made of the most glaring examples: the Langa Barracks, the ground floor accommodation of the Flats, and the employers' dormitory-sheds in Nyanga.

FM. 23/6/78 (343)

for all future hostels gives a total of R57,5m for the whole Alex complex — before rising costs are taken into account. Services and other facilities are additional expenses.

The new hostel, claims a Wrab spokesman, will have considerable improvements in style on the older ones. It will for instance, boost washing and dining facilities for each group of 16 residents.

Meantime, family housing in Alex is being systematically destroyed. So far about R100 000 has been spent on demolishing homes, a Wrab spokesman tells the *FM*. Malan claims that no houses are demolished until alternative accommodation has been found.

Alexandra hostel . . . hardly a home from home

About 40 houses become available in Soweto each month, and, says Wrab, some of these are earmarked for Alex families — at least 40 so far this year. Although Wrab says that removals of families to Soweto have been discontinued for the time being, 25 families were shifted there from Alex in February and March this year. The number of "single" men removed from Alex to Soweto and elsewhere was 496. Last year even more people were moved, some of the "single" men to the disused mine compound at City Deep.

Only if both husband and wife have the requisite "qualifications" under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act are they entitled to a house elsewhere when they are ordered out of their home in Alex. No qualifications, no house. Some people, moved into hostels, say they were told to "send your children away."

Wrab, of course, has repeatedly denied that it has been splitting up families. But Ds Sam Buti, president of the SA Council of Churches, last December said he had 500 documented cases. And the Black Sash has records of 69 families who reported between October 1977 and January 1978 that they were to be split up. "And we only see the tip of the iceberg," the Sash's Sheena Duncan tells the *FM*.

Soweto itself of course has a huge housing backlog. There are about 10 000 "qualified" families on the "primary" waiting-list, but the actual backlog has been unofficially estimated at more than 22 000 – and growing by 2 000 a year.

Wrab is also expropriating and buying out the remaining land held in freehold by Africans in Alex. There are 513 families still owning land there.

Of the estimated 11 000 families living in Alex in 1963, about 4 500 are left. Overcrowding has always been one of Alex's chief problems — as, indeed, it is a major problem in other townships. Assocom thus told the Cillie Commission that the average number of people per house in 10 of the major urban areas had risen from 13 to 17 in the short space of five years.

Although Alex is indeed overcrowded, some of the owner-built houses there are fairly solid, as the *FM* found during a recent on-the-spot investigation. But neither the overcrowding nor the generally dilapidated air of the township is surprising: no houses have been built there by the state for some years, as a matter of policy. Nor has very much been spent on improving or even maintaining existing infrastructure. Last year no money at all was spent on tarring roads or constructing pavements and drains. Says a Wrab spokesman: "There is no point in spending money on tarring roads when Alexandra is about to be completely replanned."

Moreover, for the last 15 years, Alex residents have been prevented from improving their houses by the knowledge that they are merely "temporary sojourners."

Duncan also makes the point that many people have remained illegally in Alex "because they have nowhere else to live in spite of being lawfully employed in Johannesburg."

Alex is but one example of pluralism in practice. The fate of Unibell, Modderdam, and Crossroads are others.

Sharpeville again

Townships in other places are also going to be "disestablished." Sharpeville, which came to symbolise South African policies to the entire world, is one of them. Situated between Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, it has a population of 44 000 and consists of 5 911 houses. The latest issue of *Bantu*, published by the Department of Information, says that "it is a reasonably modern black township." However, "due to a lack of flush sewerage and the fact that the electricity supply is restricted to street lighting and limited areas such as shops and public buildings, it will be moved to Sebokeng in due course." So it looks as if Sharpeville is going to be in the headlines once more.

Another township serving Vanderbijlpark is Boipatong. It has 14 000 people, "consisting of 1 876 families and 2 000 single people." *Bantu* says it is a "modern town with flush sanitation and electricity, which is at this stage restricted to street lighting and businesses." But Boipatong's modernity is not going to save it, for it too is going to be moved "to another site."

So is Bophelong, another township whose people serve Vanderbijlpark. It has flush sewerage and an electricity network which includes domestic lighting. Its 10 000 people live in 1 405 houses. The reason *Bantu* gives for moving Bophelong "within the next 10 years" is that "it is in the way of Vanderbijlpark's expansion."

All three of these townships fall under the control of the Vaal Triangle Administration Board (Vaalbaab). Although 14 539 "family-type" houses have been built since 1966 in Sebokeng, Vaalbaab's main black township, Vaalbaab's area still has a shortage of 5 000 houses. *Bantu* says the shortage "is being eliminated at a rate of 4% a year."

Bantu does not make it clear whether the 5 000 shortage takes account of the people who will be needing houses when Sharpeville, Boipatong, and Bophelong are "moved" and the 8 192 houses now standing there demolished.

The Star

Friday June 23 1978

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

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'BAR

JOHN BURNS of The New York Times recently paid a visit to Baragwanath General Hospital. This is his report.

A night in the life of Africa's biggest black ho

The first man to come in from the night, blood trailing on the linoleum floor behind him, had a thumb-sized stab wound on the back of his head. A minute later, a young woman staggered through the door on the arm of her mother, with five deep gashes on her face, head and shoulders that she said were inflicted by her boyfriend.

Next came a 19-year-old youth unconscious from a gaping stab wound in his back, the result of a clash with "tsotsis," the Zulu term for the gangs of unemployed youths who roam the dusty, darkened streets of Soweto after dark. The youth, Michael Masinga, was rushed to the resuscitation unit, where Basil Gampel, a white surgeon, revived him, then cleaned and stitched the wound.

It was 9.45 pm on Friday, the beginning of the rush hour in the casualty department of the Baragwanath General Hospital, the largest black hospital in Africa. For the next four hours a team of doctors, mostly white, worked swiftly to repair the carnage of a typical weekend night in Soweto, where violent crime runs at a level that might make a Harlem resident blanch.

By 2 am, Dr Manfred Beck and his colleagues had treated a total of 105 cases, including numerous stabbings with sharpened bicycle spokes and knives, one human bite, one ruptured spleen from a drunk-driving accident, as well as diagnosing and referring dozens of non-traumatic maladies, ranging from syphilis to pneumonia. For Soweto, where there are as many as 20 murders and 50 criminal assaults reported each weekend, and many others that go unrecorded, it was a relatively quiet evening.

"It can be far worse than this," said Perpetua Makhetha, the nursing matron in the department.

* * *

The casualty operation provides a vivid glimpse of the problems facing "Bara," as the hospital is known among the 1-million residents of Soweto, the sprawling black ghetto outside Johannesburg. With 2 600 beds and a staff of 7 000, including 450 fulltime doctors and 3 700 nurses, the hospital treats more than 1,1-million outpatients and 85 000 ward cases a year, the heaviest caseload of any medical facility in South Africa.

The scale of its operations and their quality, generally acknowledged as the equal of any white hospital in the country, has made Baragwanath a showcase of what the South African Government does for its black population of 18,6-million people.

After a two-day tour of the facility, a visitor can only be impressed. Its 17 departments, engaged in everything from open-heart operations to plastic surgery and kidney dialysis, are striking to the layman's eye, even more so to the expert's.

Even anti-apartheid figures in the medical community concede Baragwanath's high standards. But they argue that the hospital, good as it is, must be seen in the context of a medical system that favours whites over blacks, inasmuch as the Government spends disproportionately high sums on hospitals for whites only, leaving blacks with facilities that, generally, are chronically overcrowded and not on a par professionally with Baragwanath.

A case in point is the new Johannesburg General Hospital, a R140-million concrete structure that has just opened on a ridge above Parktown, a well-to-do white suburb. Although there are white hospitals in the city that have a bed occupancy rate of less than 60 percent, the new hospital's 2 000 beds and its extensive teaching facilities are restricted to whites, except in specialities like nuclear medicine that are not available in black hospitals.

Meanwhile, at Baragwanath, the bed occupancy rate is running at about 105 percent, meaning that at any one time up to 130 patients are bedding down on stretchers or mattresses on the floor, or, in extreme cases, on chairs in the wards.

* * *

Despite pleas to the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the authority responsible, plans for a new 2 000-bed hospital in Soweto are still uncertain after nearly a decade of discussion.

Across the country, the picture is in some respects bleaker still. The last time that anybody computed the figures, in 1970, there were 38 685 hospital beds for whites, 97 685 for blacks, Asians and those of mixed race, or one bed for every 98 whites against one for every 179 blacks. Since then the gap has narrowed only marginally, although the accident and disease rates are far higher among blacks.

Examples abound. In 1974, 1,8 whites in every 10 000 suffered from tuberculosis, against 27,9 in the black community and 32,5 among those of mixed race.

Malnutrition, practically unknown among white children, is endemic among blacks. A recent survey in Mdantsane, a black township outside the coastal city of East London, showed 68 percent of the black childre under five suffering fro the disease. Anothe study, by the Universit of Pretoria, estimate that 75 black children di every day from th malady.

* * *

The statistics translat into enormous pressure at Baragwanath, whic draws patients from a far afield as Zululand, 48 km away. In addition t tuberculosis an malnutrition, the hospita has a heavy caseload o diabetes, rheumati heart disease, hyperten sion, epilepsy, scabies diarrhoea, infectiou kidney diseases, and tw eye afflictions, trachom and glaucoma, all o

Star
23/6/78

(343)

BRIEF...

Praise for autho...

Dr C van den Heever, Deputy Superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital was pleased with the New York Times article. "The feature is balanced and reflects both the good and bad aspects of the hospital," he said

He added "Many South Africans are unaware of the heavy load we carry and the high standard of work that we produce."

Many foreign journalists who visited Baragwanath spent little time collecting material and their articles were often one-sided, unbalanced or incomplete

"But Mr Burns is to be praised. He made three visits and was interested in all aspects of the running of the hospital," said Dr van den Heever

A'...pital

which result in some measure from the overcrowding and poverty among blacks, and the consequent ease of infection.

The variety and severity of the cases is a major draw for doctors and medical students from the University of the Witwatersrand — whom Baragwanath is a major teaching hospital.

"This is a clinician's paradise," said the bearded Dr Beck, a pathologist, relaxing over a cup of tea during his part-time duties in the casualty department. "You see things here that you'll see nowhere else."

For the patients treatment at the hospital is cheap. If they can convince the admissions clerk that they are unemployed, they pay nothing. Otherwise, they pay R1,00 a visit, to a maximum of R5,00 a month

The outlay covers everything, including prescriptions, wardcare, operations and transportation by ambulance. Of the hospital's 1978 budget of R22,5-million, only five percent, R1,1-million, comes from patients, the rest from the taxpayer.

As remarkable, maternity care, from an initial inspection by an obstetrician through confinement and post-natal care, costs only R10,00, against about R500 for a white mother in Johannesburg.

With population growth among blacks running at a rate of 2,7 percent a year, a rate higher than India's, the hospital's 600-bed maternity unit is one of the busiest sections, with more than 70 births a day.

* * *

The maternity wards, set in bright, airy one-storey buildings, are among the newest in the 56 ha facility. Others date back to 1940, when the British Government built a military hospital on the site to treat war casualties from North Africa. The British facility, named after John Albert Baragwanath, a Cornish mining speculator who originally owned the land, was transformed into a black hospital in 1948.

Inevitably, institutional arrangements reflect the Government's racial policies. Although the 50 black doctors mix easily with their white counterparts in the wards and operating theatres, their eating and sleeping quarters are segregated, as are those for white and black students.

Also, salaries vary according to race, with white chief specialists receiving R13 450, Indians R11 385 and blacks R9 702. The Government has pledged to close the gap, but progress is slow.

One of the hospital's greatest prides is the intensive care unit, whose two 18-bed wards make it the biggest facility of its kind in the country. One day recently, the patients in one ward included an adult from a rural area suffering from malnutrition, a woman with cancer of the oesophagus, another man suffering from kidney failure, and a 19-year-old youth, Arthur Mhumalo, who had been rushed to the hospital the previous night from the township of Leslie, 80 km away.

Like all nurses at the hospital, those in the intensive care unit are black. Among them, moving quietly back and forth amid the intravenous drips and electrocardiographs, were several from black-ruled states further north, sent to Baragwanath for training. One, from Kenya, smiled when asked how it felt to be training in a white-ruled African state.

"Oh, fine," she said. "There is no discrimination here."

* * *

Despite their condemnation of apartheid and strictures against Western countries that have close economic ties with South Africa, several black states also send chronically sick patients to Baragwanath. One facility that has treated foreign blacks is the 111-bed St John's Eye Hospital that is part of the Baragwanath complex.

The eye facility, equipped with microscopic operating units and sophisticated laser equipment, is reckoned one of the most advanced eye hospitals in the world.

Another of the hospital's strong points is the absence of pettyfogging bureaucratism. Officially, it is open only to residents of Soweto, and to emergency cases from other black areas.

In practice, according to deputy superintendent Christo van den Heever, "No sick person is turned away."

Under Dr van den Heever, the hospital also is taking a more benign view of the witchdoctor's craft. Even in Soweto, the most sophisticated black community in the country, witchdoctors remain active, with a strong hold on large numbers of people.

Some white doctors regard them as a menace, but Dr van den Heever, an expert in tribal customs who speaks three African languages fluently, is encouraging them to take another look.

"As in our profession, they have their fair share of quacks, but there are some darned good practitioners among them. Some of them refer patients to us, and some even register as patients here themselves.

CAPE TOWN

[illegible]

[illegible] Lesalong [illegible] hundred years [illegible] been done for us. [illegible] we want to do [illegible] ourselves."

[illegible] good luck to them."

[illegible] Soweto [illegible] But Mr Kahn [illegible] white investment, the white areas should be opened up to black investment.

NEGOTIATING

Pick 'n Pay on the other hand is negotiating to set up a new chain in partnership with black businessmen. The idea is to establish stores in the black areas in which Pick 'n Pay would have 20 percent stake. In the white areas Pick 'n Pay's proportion would be 80 percent.

Mr Richard Cohen, a director of Pick 'n Pay says: "This is the only practical way we can help black business to get on its feet without that help being a charitable hand out. We can offer expertise and capital and still get a return from it."

Mr Lesalong is opposed to this kind of help. "For over 300 years we have had things done for us. Now we want to do them ourselves. We need the expertise but we will buy it. We want the choice as to who will help us and on what terms."

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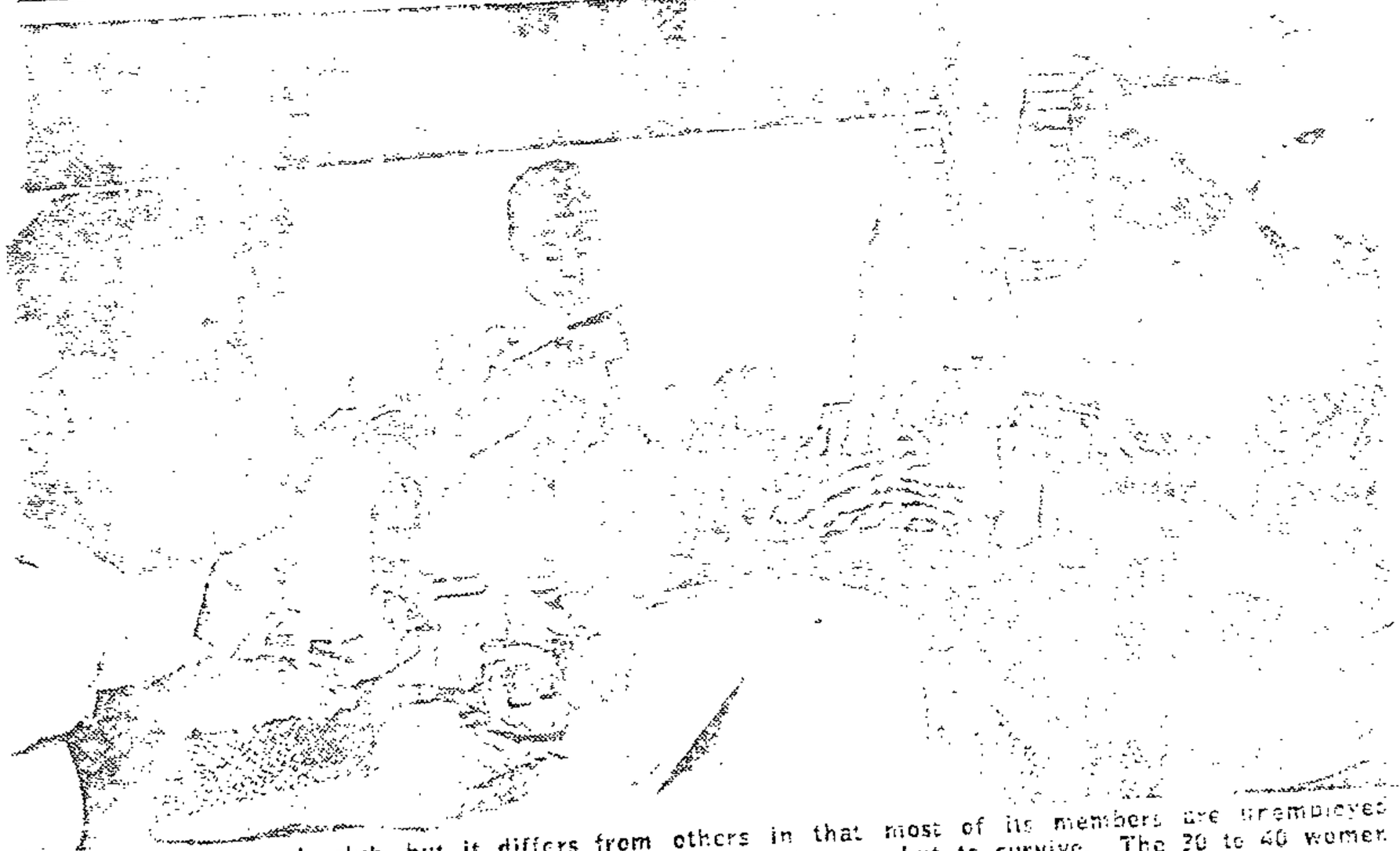


could be any women's club, but it differs from others in that most of its members are unemployed to women, producing handmade clothing not merely for pleasure but to survive. The 20 to 40 women the sewing club at the Entokozweni Community Services Centre urgently need hand and treadle sewing hines and an experienced seamstress who could give instructions on how to use the machines. The women require needles, cottons and scraps of material for patchwork. Many Soweto women would like to take in similar projects — but the sewing groups don't get off the ground because there is a shortage of every-g. Anybody able to help should contact JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg. Telephone 41-5420.

A cheque for R10 has been received from a Soweto woman who wishes to remain anonymous.

By Meg Kandt, Labour Reporter and Bob Dunsmuir

Black businessmen are being invited to join JOBS, Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed.

"We are in the same business as the entrepreneurs of Soweto — job creation," said Mr Ralph Parrott, chairman

of-charge employment services is to be called soon ... JOBS co-ordinator,

TRIBUNE INVESTIGATION

By Dick Usher and Marian Slinn

CARTE BLANCHE

Sun. Trib. 25/1/75 (343)

Legalise it and provide health facilities, says 'Mother of Soweto'

SOCIO-ECONOMIC conditions which forced young black women to become prostitutes should be tackled to prevent their exploitation.

Those already prostitutes should be legalised and given health protection, said Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo, a Soweto community worker who is also known as the Mother of Soweto.

Mrs Kuzwayo said there were women who enjoyed being prostitutes but many had no other way of earning a living.

This was part of the repression of black people in South Africa and steps should be taken to ensure the next generation of young women were not forced to become prostitutes because they were untrained or did not have a chance to do anything else.

Those who were already prostitutes should be legalised and given the necessary health facilities as it would be difficult to rehabilitate them to play any other role in their communities.

She felt education and training of young black women was essential if prostitution was to be curbed — but this would be just a part of improving conditions generally for blacks.

Women would need to be given the chance to earn better salaries at good jobs.

FOR SEX

Doctors, social workers agree there is need for legal prostitution

A system to cope with prostitutes would be in everyone's interests

DOCTORS, psychiatrists and social workers this week backed legalising prostitution as the furore over Johannesburg's massage parlours continued to grow.

Disclosures in the Press about the services the parlours offer and the abuses the women working in them undergo have spotlighted the whole question of prostitution and its place in society.

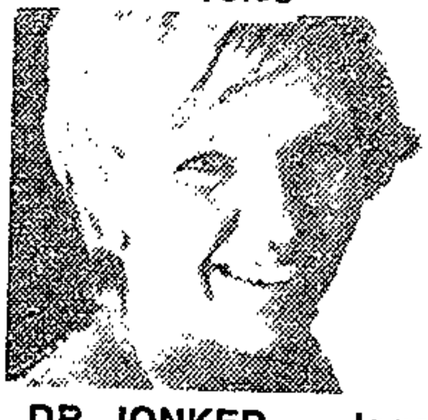
But, in interviews this week, a consensus emerged among professional people that:

- Prostitution has been around probably since the world began.
- It would probably be better, from a public and a mental health point of view, to bring it out into the open.
- Prostitution and crime go hand-in-hand and to legalise it would abolish one of its worst aspects — the abuse of women by criminals out to get rich quick from their earnings.

Anger

DR SHER — concerned about increase in venereal disease

MRS BAVERY — more education about sexual roles



DR JONKER — legalised they would not feel like outcasts

men she has had contact with so they can be treated and in this way a check is kept on the spread of venereal disease."

Controlling prostitutes also protected them from exploitation by pimps and would tend to keep young girls out of the "profession" as all prostitutes would have to register.

"Unregistered prostitutes are picked up by the police and either rehabilitated or registered — depending on their inclinations and reasons for becoming prostitutes.

Screening

"In registering prostitutes there should be a screening process as there are some girls who do not want to become prostitutes but do not know what else to do. They could be trained for another occupaton."

Dr Tina Jonker, of the Durban Mental Health Society, was unsure about the positive benefits of legalised prostitution in South Africa on mental health.

She said much dependen on acceptance by the com-

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, said his previous statements on the issue had provoked anger, but he stood by what he had said.

"I look at it from a public health point of view which is concerned with the control of diseases," he said.

"Because of this I'm in favour of legalising prostitution controlled by the police and public health authorities. It is going to go on whether it's legal or not and it would be better to have it in the open than underground where there are no checks on the spread of disease."

The spread of venereal disease is seriously worrying public health authorities who claim it has reached almost epidemic proportions in South Africa.

Port Elizabeth's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Joseph Sher, also strongly supports licensed brothels. He claims the number of cases of VD has almost doubled in the past 10 years — from 11,08 per thousand to 19,66 in that period.

He suspects the true figures could be higher than they are from clinics only because they do not include people treated privately.

Doctor Coogan and Doctor Sher say that where prostitutes are registered and controlled they are subject to strict health checks. Because of this many cases of VD are diagnosed in their early stages, very soon after infection, so that it can be cured before it results in permanent harm to the women and before, often unwittingly, she passes it on to her male clients.

Similar

Dr Fred Clarke, New Republic Party MPC for Umhlanga, follows a similar line.

"Legislation of prostitution has been discussed at great lengths, and notwithstanding the moral and spiritual aspects which must be respected, psychologists and psychiatrists agree that there is a distinct place for it in society," he said.

"It is argued, and with good evidence, that marital relations can improve in circumstances where one

Sun Trib 25/6/75

DR CLARKE — distinct place for prostitution in society

partner is overactive but has access to an alternative source of sexual release.

Mrs Simone Bavery, director of the Durban Marriage Guidance Society, which every year deals with hundreds of problem marriages, while personally in favour of legalising prostitution, was unsure of its role in protecting marriages.

Sexual

"I don't think it has much of a role to play in helping sexual dysfunctions between two people — these are problems that need to be worked out between themselves.

"What is really needed in this area is more education about sexual roles and how to fulfil them."

But, having worked with prostitutes in the east of France, she has seen, from the inside, some of the positive aspects of legalisation.

She said it was something South Africans were not keen to talk about openly; it was still something to be swept under the carpet, but people should realise it was something that would always be with us. So, a system to cope with it would be in everyone's interests.

"In France, when prostitution was legalised, it was found the incidence of mental disorders caused by venereal disease dropped very quickly," she said.

"There prostitutes are registered and given cards which follow them wherever they go. Every six weeks she goes to a VD clinic for an examination and if it is discovered she is infected she has to go to hospital until a doctor says she is cured.

"If she has contracted a disease social workers then set about finding the

was unlikely there would be a real decrease in tensions, frustrations and sexual guilt.

She was also concerned about the effects of prostitution on the women themselves.

"One of the biggest fears of prostitutes we have contact with is what they will do in the future when they are no longer attractive and cannot work," she said.

"If prostitution was legalised and was accepted like any other job they would feel less like outcasts and probably feel safer about their future."

She also pointed to one area in South Africa's complicated society where legalised prostitution could perform a valuable interim function — for migrant workers living in single hostels.

"It concerns us very deeply that in the African community many young schoolgirls are used by men in the hostels to satisfy their sexual needs," she added.

"They are away from their families for long periods and we have found a high incidence of pregnancies and venereal disease arising out of these associations."

Mr Sam Bloomberg, head of Johannesburg's Suicide Prevention Centre, said that nearly all the cases he dealt with had sexual aspects.

Inadequate

"Sex is one of the deepest human needs and if people cannot find satisfaction in a regular way they are going to turn to places like massage parlours for it," he said.

"Obviously you can no more deny people's sexual needs than you can deny them air, food and water.

"But many South Africans are inadequate in the bedroom — many women complain their men do not satisfy them — and people are going to get their sex even if they have to commit a crime.

"If they clamp down completely on massage parlours it will just go underground. The rich will be all right, but the less affluent will be driven into the backstreets to black prostitutes."

25/Apr/Sunday Exp (343)

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...in Soweto.

In an interview with the New York Times soon after his release he predicted that political accommodation could be reached without the apocalyptic violence of thousands Soweto last twilight of is over".

Detailing of detentio

345

Sowetan Express 25/6/78

West Germany, for this [illegible] would [illegible] implied acceptance of his new status as a [illegible]

[illegible] chooses his audiences [illegible] their [illegible] September to a [illegible] of young Afri- [illegible] the Rand Afrikaans University in October.

[illegible] appearance, [illegible] one on TV. [illegible] own problems [illegible] Black community [illegible] criticised [illegible]'s willingness to [illegible] oppressors". [illegible] honest about [illegible] admitted [illegible] his attempts to [illegible] the colour line [illegible] him credibility [illegible]

BY JENNIFER [illegible]

[illegible] committee be regarded as authentic leaders.

Dr Motlana spoke to them all.

[illegible] porters [illegible] Soweto.

Three consecutive rallies organised by the Committee of Ten were banned. Yet Dr Motlana went on seeking direct contact, despite accusations that he was setting his committee on a Black Power "confrontation course" with the Government.

He hotly opposed community councils, labelling them "the old puppet Urban Bantu Councils in disguise".

At a public meeting he [illegible]

[illegible] some [illegible]

[illegible] eligible voters.

[illegible] community — Dr Motlana termed the elections "a White political game and a futile exercise".

His committee moved ahead with its own plans to establish a municipal structure [illegible] attention

PROPERTY

Is this your life?

By COLIN VINEALL

THE in-depth study of how people live, work and travel in the Greater Durban Area commissioned by the Urban Foundation contains a description of the housing options open to blacks.

The listed options, prepared by Errol Haarhoff, a lecturer in the Department of Architecture, University of Natal, are part of the needs and resources survey made public by the Natal Region of the Foundation recently.

Among the features listed are the rents, the cost of building and the facilities included in the housing.

Haarhoff's study is printed under the headline " a typology of housing options for functional Durban."

As a typical hostel, he has chosen KwaDabeka (African) which he describes as a multi-storey building providing accommodation for 10 500 single males and females in single rooms, and rooms shared by six people. There are shared facilities for cooking and washing, with separate shower and cooking facilities for single rooms.

The monthly rental of R2,50 is deducted from wages by the employer. Constructional cost of the total complex was R10,5 million, including roads, services, shopping, recreational, administration and day hospital facilities.

The six-person apartment has an area of 47,3 square metres — the single room is 14 square metres, or 3,74 metres by 3,74. There are full services, it is built of brick, the accommodation is linked to employment, and only legitimately employed people are entitled to live there.

Happy enough . . . with a 51/6 in the background

Study of housing options shows how so many blacks live

But, comments Haarhoff, there is reported reluctance to take up the accommodation because no provision is made for family living. The hostel has been designed for conversion to flats that could accommodate families.

Haarhoff has also looked at the rented rooms and boarding houses of Clermont.

The rented rooms, he writes, are informally built illegal structures, generally comprising rows of rooms. They are put up by landowners principally for renting, which costs the tenant about R10 a month.

The landowner pays R100 for each room, and the tenant has roughly 10 square metres to live in — 3,16 metres by 3,16 metres.

The rooms are sometimes [illegible] by the authorities.

He writes that it is a large informal settlement of self-built dwellings, either owner-occupied or rented from the land-owner.

It is Bantu Trust land, the owner-occupiers live rent-free but tenants pay about R10 a room. Four rooms cost about R100, services are a mere outdoor latrine pit and two stand pipes serve an approximate population of 15 000.

Vulnerable

The rooms are built of wattle pole filled in with earth clods and sand-filled beer cartons. The [illegible] is rented between R5 and R6. Constructional cost is listed at between R470 to R590 — the two room house averaged out at R355.

Both types of house have outdoor flush toilets, a shower cubicle and standpipe; are made of 110 millimetre brick with corrugated asbestos roofs, offer good security of tenure but are fully occupied with long waiting lists.

Of the better type of accommodation available, Haarhoff has chosen an African house in Phoenix. He describes it as an economic single-storey semi-detached, comprising living room, kitchen-dining room, two-to-four bedrooms, [illegible] and security of tenure is good.

In Chatsworth, Haarhoff has looked at the township flats. He describes them as sub-economic two and three storey blocks comprising between six to eight three-or-four-bedroomed flats in each block.

Rents are between R17,09 and R19,86, they cost R1 822 to R2 149 to build; are between 43 and 53 square metres for each flat, have full services and are extremely hard to obtain.

Instability

Haarhoff comments: "Instability of job opportunity and alternative secure accommodation results in very few vacancies [illegible]

made of mud block, beer cartons and wattle and daub. Roofs are generally of iron or other scrap materials.

Security of tenure is poor, although the rooms are built with the authority of the owner.

The boarding houses are legal, built on freehold land, and the tenants are charged between R15 and R20 a month.

The cost is between R6 000 and R10 000 for eight rooms, each of which has an area between 10 and 12 square metres.

Security

There is running water, flush toilets and the rooms are usually built of concrete block with corrugated asbestos roofs.

Haarhoff adds that the boarding houses, which offer a "reasonable-to-good security of tenure", are "unofficially encouraged as a means of reducing poor-quality shack dwellings."

In Malagazi, Haarhoff has looked for an example of self-built, owner-occupied housing for Africans.

Security of tenure is described as vulnerable, availability is immediate and the official intention is to clear the area for an extension to Umlazi.

According to Haarhoff, in a study of domestic servant town accommodation, there are outbuildings housing more than 30 000 people in the Durban Metropolitan Area.

Picking an example in the Berea, he writes that the outbuilding costs about R800 with no electricity or service connection, although there is a shower and tap and a flush toilet. The walls are built of 110 millimetre brick with a corrugated iron roof without a ceiling. Security of tenure is linked to employment.

He has also looked at two specimens of accommodation in KwaMashu — the 51/6 and the K2D, a two-roomed detached house of which 2 593 were built.

The 51/6 is the standard township house — the "little box" — which

Rents range between R39,60 and R155,93 depending on the income and family size. The houses cover an area between 60 and 108 square metres, excluding site servicing and infrastructural costs.

Security of tenure is good and the tenant enjoys full services.

Samples

What of the other black race groups? Haarhoff has taken three Indian samples.

In Phoenix, he writes that township housing includes sub-economic double storey duplex units of living room, kitchen, three bedrooms and bathroom-toilet.

Rent ranges between R17,05 and R38, depending on income and family size, and each costs about R4 800 to build excluding site servicing and infrastructural costs.

They are made of concrete blocks with corrugated asbestos roofing, have full services,

For a third Indian housing option, he has chosen the "tenant-at-will" at New Farm.

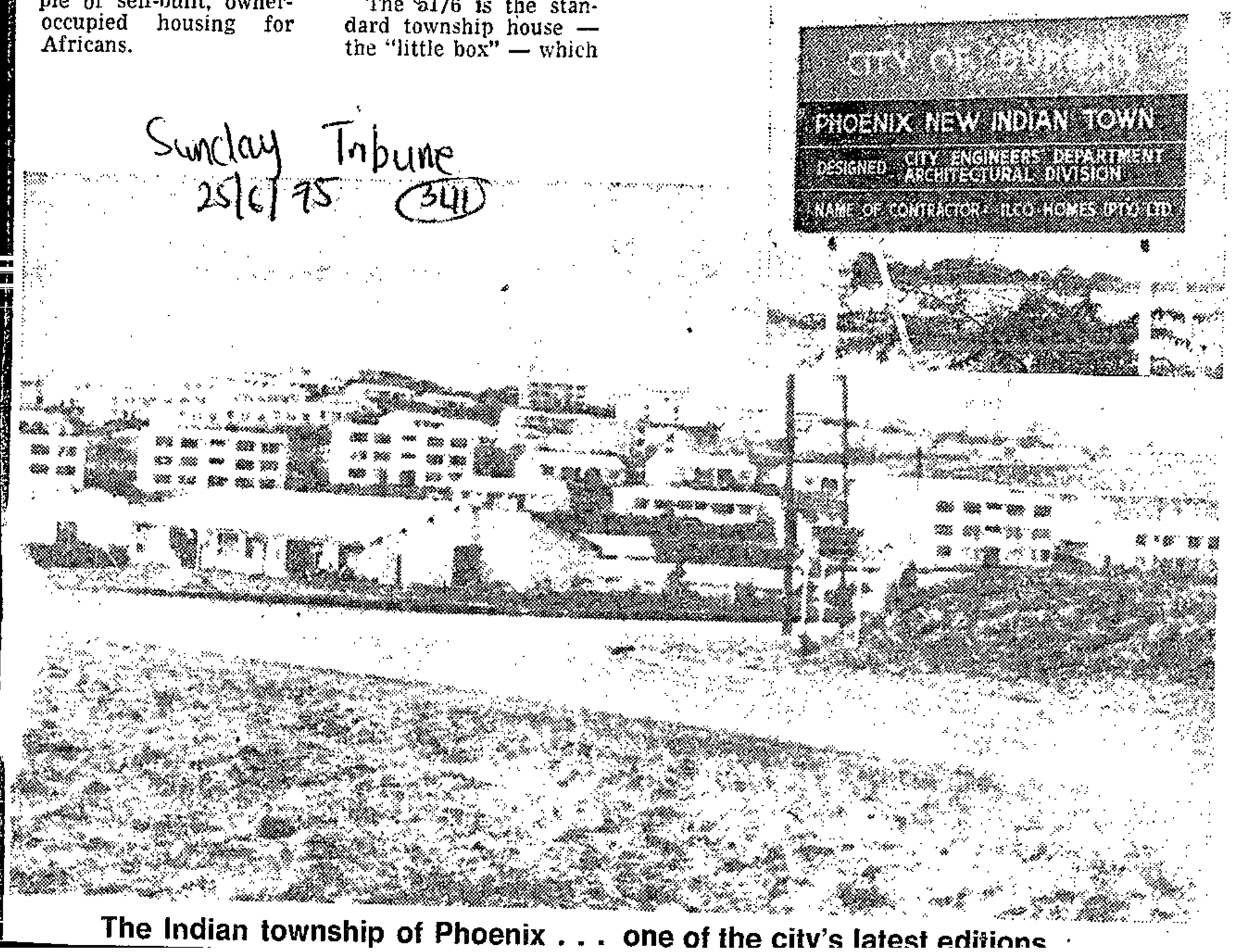
These are family dwellings ranging in size from two to seven rooms, cost R2 to R3 a month rent, about R500 to put up and are served by stand pipes along the roads with outdoor pit latrines. Before the stand pipes were built, the only source of water was rain water collected from the roof or from a dam about two or three kilometres away.

For coloureds, Haarhoff studied township flats at Austerville. These are a newly built group of 80 flats — sub-economic, two, three and four roomed, single-level flat with kitchen, bathroom and toilet.

Rents are R21,35, R28,17: and R35 according to size, while the building costs vary from R2 822 to R3 938.

They are made of concrete block with corrugated asbestos roofing, are fully serviced and offer good security of tenure.

Sunday Tribune 25/6/75 (341)



The Indian township of Phoenix . . . one of the city's latest editions

A cold Daveyton kitchen — and hot tears of joy

Sunday Express Reporter

WIDOWED Mrs Lena Nkosi —63 and going blind while she battles to keep a family of five alive on R39 a month — won't have to "eat the rent" this month.

Sunday Express readers have raised R98 for her since her plight was disclosed in a survey of readline poverty on June 4. This week I took the money to her little house in Daveyton township.

When I counted out the money on to her apron as we sat in her tiny kitchen, Mrs [illegible] bent forward to peer at the notes with her sore eyes. Tears fell on the notes and my hands and they felt hot on that cold morning in the unheated kitchen.

Being a true Zulu "daughter of heaven", Mrs Nkosi jumped up and tried to do a little dance of jubilation when she collected herself and understood that the money was for her.

"Out of all the people here in the township," she said, weeping and laughing, "Jesus must have guided [illegible] me."

The money equals 2½ months' income for Mrs Nkosi. She gets R19 a month pension — paid every two months — and her son Tommy brings in R20 a month from his job as a [illegible]

● Mrs Nkosi . . . overwhelmed by gift from Sunday Express readers.

Mrs Nkosi's two eldest daughters have not been able to find jobs since they were retrenched two years ago. They are part of the 640 000-strong body of Black unemployed that has sprung up over the past four years.

Mrs Nkosi and her daughters occasionally make a few cents by doing the washing for an employed neighbour. The rent and service charges for the house average R19 a month.

The family bridges the food gap by incessant borrowing when the money runs out each month.

When nothing else turns up, as Mrs Nkosi puts it, they have to "eat the rent" and hope to pay off the arrears and the periodical school fees for the youngest daughter with an occasional handout from Mrs Nkosi's sole surviving brother, who lives in Wadeville.

Here is Mrs Nkosi's plan, so far, for the unexpected R98.

● First, the repayment of R4,80 of debts.

● A visit to the doctor — R10 — to see what else can be done for the ulcers and high blood-pressure which are slowly making her blind.

● New shoes for the oldest daughter, who has been unable to walk to Springs and Benoni lately to continue her search for work.

● A second school blouse and some new pants for the youngest daughter.

"And a big pot of meat for us all on Sunday," Mrs Nkosi added, beaming.

"Please thank the people who sent us this gift," she said, her seamed face still wet with tears.

"God is with us today and I am sure he is with them."

Some companie ... roofs. These are built more o ... e low roofs have an adverse effe ... ace on the corrugated iron. The ... e underside of the roof is cove ... v-roofed dormitories complained t ... ter as a result of the constant 'in ...

Soweto urged to tax city businesses

27/4/78 RDM 343

Staff Reporter

SOWETO should levy its own taxes on big business groups and shops in Johannesburg when it gained civic powers, the chairman of the Soweto Residents' Committee, Mr Albert Mhlungu, said yesterday.

"We buy most things in the city and Johannesburg buys nothing from Soweto. It is Johannesburg that gains because the money goes to the city from Soweto and nothing comes back in return," he said.

He suggested a tax of 10% and said cars, household furniture and electrical appliances were among goods that could be subject to the tax.

Mr Mhlungu appealed to Soweto community councillors to make such a tax a major priority.

Gutters fairl ... n consequence rain water is not led away. Unlike Langa dormitories, these dormitories are considerably above ground level, and so the situation in Langa where water and mud have virtually no bar is significantly avoided. Most dormitories had concrete paths leading to the ablution blocks. Occasional hostels have their whole surrounding area concreted. For a comparison see the photographs on p. 40.

There is one lavatory and one shower to approximately every 16 men.

General

The dormitories are certainly an improvement upon the Langa dormitories. In fact however the real effect that these improvements have, is in the end often only slight. The conditions in Section 2 Guguletu are simply not in any fundamental way different from those in Langa. The reason is that the slight upgrading in Section 2 has not gone far enough.

SECTION 3:

Employers' Dormitories

As in Section 2, these employer-built dormitories are occupied by contract workers. These buildings were begun in the early 1970's and this is the only area in any of the townships where building for single men is still going on. In consequence of this, the figures that appear here are only valid up to the 1st June, 1976.

A number of new dormitories are in the process of being built in Section 3. The two largest of these are those belonging to 'Murray and Stewart' and 'Cape Stevedores'. The former provides electric plugs in the rooms. The building has three storeys, coloured rubber tiles on the floors and a kitchen with modern gas stoves. Its chief obvious drawback is the retention of two-tier bunks and the fact that about 16 men will sleep in each room. Cape Stevedores are also building a three storey building but the men will have small rooms, single beds, and sleep two or three to a room. As a temporary

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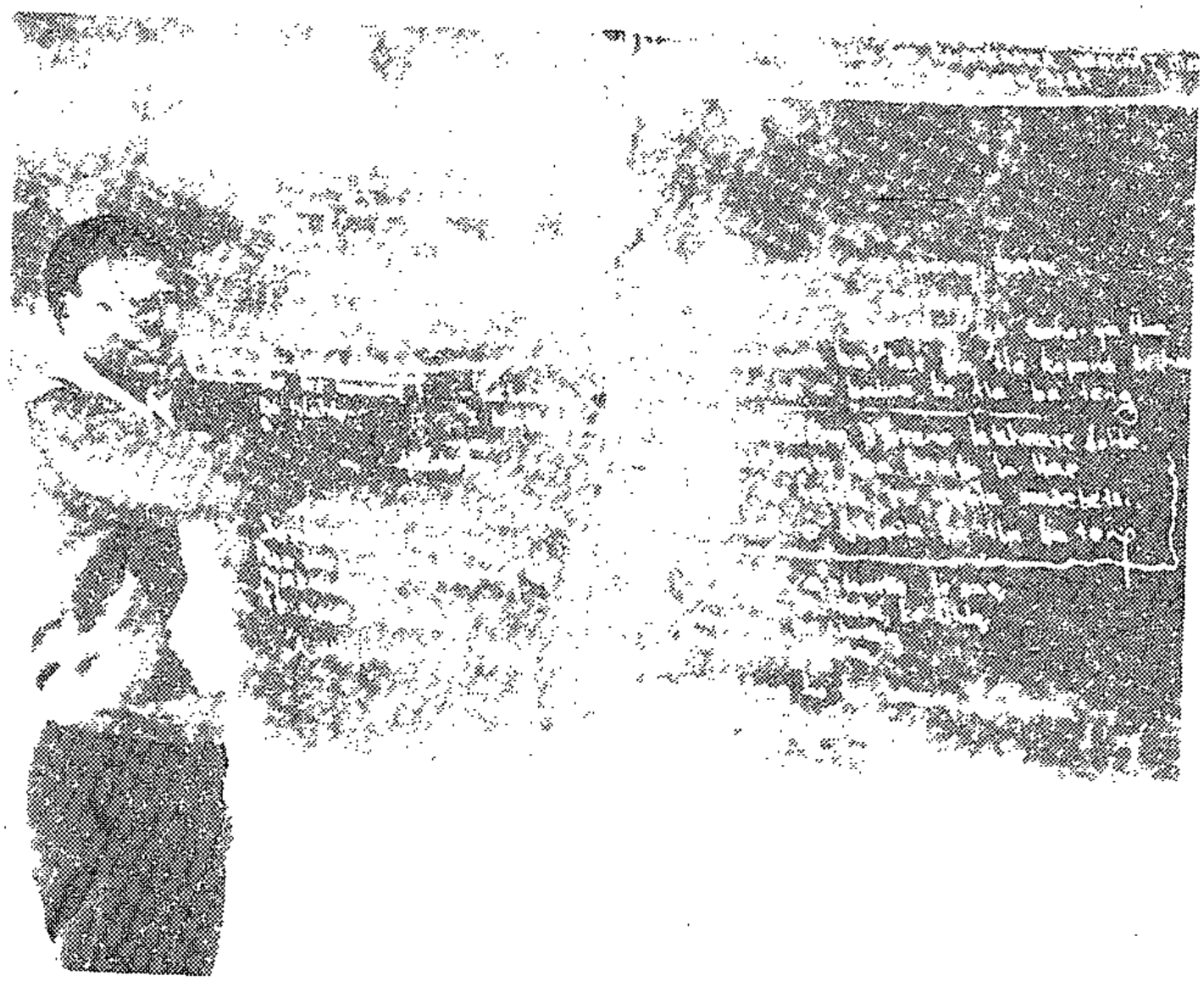
The ordered rows of houses that make up Hunter's Vlei village. A clinic and school are availabe and a TV room for the community is planned.



Joseph Shomani, a Hunter's Vlei schoolteacher, at work in one of the classrooms which serve about 300 children. Many of the children come from neighbouring farms.

Villa clini

Report : CHRIS
Pictures : DAVE

DES QUINN has given 26 years of his life to Hunter's Vlei and its people.

In return he receives the respect and loyalty of 65 black families.

His farming folk live in conditions which contrast starkly with the disorganised mud hut communities of some Free State farms.

Des Quinn, manager of Hunter's Vlei, a farming complex near Viljoenskraal in the Free State

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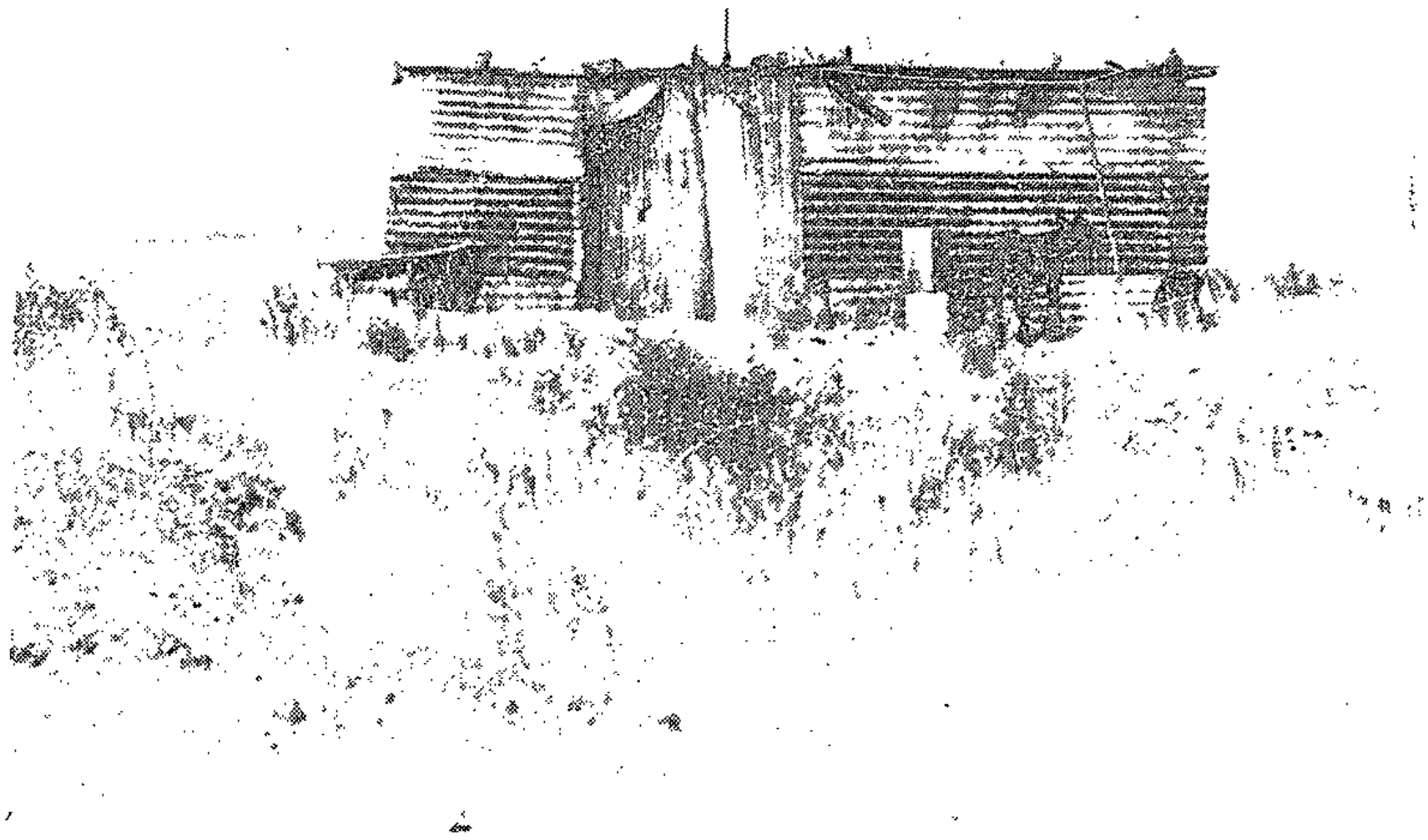

A "little shanty on the prairie" where one of Mr Henning Klopper's farmhand families lives. "If they don't like it here they leave," said Mr Klopper.

ıge system means c, school, and TV

MARAIS
PUG-E-PARRY

outlined the workings of the village to the Rand Daily Mail.

When a young man comes to work for Mr Quinn and his company, he starts off at an average salary of R25 a month. When he leaves at the end of his year of work, he receives a bonus of about R600 — in a lump sum.

A farm worker lives with his family in one of the bigger houses of the village. His children will go to school on the farm along with about 300 others — many of them from neighbouring farms.

Solar heated showers and a planned Escom link up are some of the facilities that await his family: facilities unheard of in other areas of the Free State.

The village has a clinic, open to all workers and their families. Coal and firewood deliveries are made regularly. New plastic outside toilets stand on every lot and, once the Escom link-up is a reality, Mr Quinn plans to install a TV room for the people of Hunter's Vlei village.

For the women there is a family planning system available. Families are allowed to keep cows in the meadow below the village.

"I haven't had a man leave me of his own free will in 16 years," said Mr Quinn. "The people here are happy and very protective about their village.

"If strangers come over here and cause a ruckus, my men call me and ask me to evict them. And when I go down to tell them to leave, I don't take any weapons — who needs weapons when you've got 10 strapping young men behind you?"

Hunter's Vlei is part of the Rhys Evans group of companies. At all the company farms the "village system" is in full swing.

Loading the mielie bags by hand on Mr Henning Klopper's farm near Parys, Orange Free State.

During their holidays, the children work — if they want to — in the fields. Earning 80 cents a day, they do the light jobs like hand sorting seed maize and gleaning behind the giant combines.

Entertainment gains special attention at Hunter's Vlei — hence the TV room project.

"More entertainment means less drinking," said Mr Quinn. "It's logical."

The village is run by a community elected committee of six, which reports to Mr Quinn with the workers' problems and complaints.

When someone dies in the village, Des Quinn is present at the funeral.

"You have to be concerned with your labour. What else can I do? These people are faithful to me, so I am bound to do the best I can for them," he said.

The Hunter's Vlei scheme has fired other farmers in the area to follow suit, said Mr Quinn.

"And in the end, it proves to be beneficial to the employer and his work force," he said.

Soweto recalcitrancy blamed on Pretoria

Soweto has the air of a fortress fallen to a rapacious enemy, lying sullen under the winter sun, waiting, waiting . . .

Always wreathed in a haze of yellow-brown smoke, it's probably one of the ugliest cities in the world which seems curiously appropriate, in a symbolic sense, to the anger and despair it encompasses.

South Africa's future is being determined, to a frightening extent, in this ghetto of poverty and violence.

Mr. Percy Qoboza, the editor of the *Post*, said he trembled for the future.

QUOTE

Pretoria has bred a whole generation of tough, ruthless Black teenagers who are now quite willing to die. — Zwelakhe Sisulu.

Well he might — Pretoria seems to think it has everything under control; a delusion of cataclysmic proportions.

Two years after the demonstrations and killings of June 1976, the youth of Soweto are tougher and harder and wholly intolerant of any viewpoint not their own.

A large-scale political survey by German academics showed that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was the foremost Black leader in the country, a finding hailed by millions of reasonable people seeking peaceful change. I went to Soweto in an attempt to assess his opposition and its motivation. I came away depressed by a vision of my country rent and ripped by power struggle.

The Chief has never doubted he has opposition, but its breadth was impossible to discern. It is certainly there. If it was possible to measure it on a decibel scale it would be ear-shattering.

It ranges from the sublime to the gorblimey, from seemingly irreversible principle to preposterous slander, from a self-righteousness in suffering to plain jealousy. Very little of it has not been heard before.

In a nutshell, these young people and their adult representatives believe Chief Buthelezi does not deserve to

people they hate above all others, the Afrikaner, they have become an all-or-nothing, if - you - are - not - with - us - you - are - are - against - us force for change.

And make no mistake, since June 1976 there have been changes. Cosmetic, certainly, but perceivable. Rightly or wrongly, the young people believe they are winning.

Pretoria always rejected Soweto's pleas for a teacher training college. Go to the homelands, they were told. But in the six months after June 1976 an enormous, extremely attractive college was rushed to completion.

Soweto regards this

Tim Muil
African Affairs Correspondent.

building as a monument to the student victory. A small victory in terms of their own aspirations but this is how they see things now — win or lose and compromise forms no part of the new vocabulary.

These young people are not stupid, but they have not learned that life is a compromise. They might never learn this lesson.

Their real education is in the

Black people, terrible things."

It's a process of unceasing alienation. One of Soweto's best known leaders, who asked to remain anonymous, said simply: "Goodwill for Whites is fading fast, our youth want no truck with Whitey."

A young Black journalist told me, echoing similar statements, that Pretoria was to blame: "They have bred a generation of Blacks who are willing to die."

But in their "preoccupation with getting Whitey off their backs" they have little thought for what comes afterward.

Bishop Buthelezi maintained that Pretoria was banning or detaining all the planners. They were being given no opportunity to enunciate their vision of a future society.

A young Black man told me: "When our freedom comes everything will come right." Another said: "The ANC (African National Congress) had a plan. They knew what kind of society we should have."

More immediately, these

planning and he said he was working toward a Black national convention at this moment. "Obviously," he added, "Chief Buthelezi has to be included."

But the talk among the young is revolution. Much of it is still rhetoric, but in the face of constant provocation by "Whitey" it could easily change to something a great deal more concrete.

The provocation these young people refer to, and Chief Buthelezi has remarked on it several times, is the oft-repeated statement by Whites that they will fight to the end.

Mr. Qoboza believes, as does the Chief and every Black leader to whom I spoke, that the White man is incapable of initiating change.

Mr. Qoboza would like to see a national conference draw up a blueprint for co-existence between Blacks and Whites, but at the same time he believes "hope for Black-White reconciliation is diminishing every day."

Dr. Buthelezi contended that Pretoria was banning or detaining "all those young leaders who could effect reconciliation." But no one, except Chief Buthelezi, seems to believe that reconciliation is really possible.

For the Black man South Africa is a dictatorship. Several thinking people in

going to hang on to his power and to do that he must make us more and more powerless which means these young people are going to get more and more bitter and angry.

"God knows who you think you are going to talk to 10 years, even five years from now."

The more I saw of Soweto the more I felt that if Blacks and Whites were, miraculously, to open negotiations for the sharing of the Republic they would have to bypass Soweto simply to talk to each other. But, we know this is not possible.

No matter how small they may be numerically, their suffering and aspirations have become the most visible manifestation of the suffering and aspirations of all Black people.

QUOTE

Terrible things are being done to Black people — terrible things. — Bishop Desmond Tutu.

not served his apprenticeship in prison.

Prison is the ultimate credential. Such is the thinking of a generation whose norms have been hammered into strange shape in the fires of poverty, squalor, and above all, police harassment and intimidation.

Even if this opposition is numerically small, and the Bergstraesser Institute's new findings suggest it is, it is implacable, very nearly beyond negotiation, and disruptive.

More important, it could win credibility (like Swapo and the minority Patriotic Front) as being representative of Black people in South Africa among those "combatants" overseas with a penchant for fighting abstract battles in other peoples' countries by remote control.

But the intensity of these young people's dislike for the Chief is symptomatic of their intensity in almost every political issue. Like the

QUOTE

The Government does not understand what is happening. It thinks if it eliminates a few "agitators" the trouble will end, but what we have here is a whole nation seething with bitterness. — Bishop Manas Buthelezi.

confrontation with equally uncompromising police. The stories of police brutality in this collection of south western townships are legion.

Dr. Manas Buthelezi, a Lutheran bishop, told me: "We have a whole generation here raised within Bantu Education who have had no contact with Whites except the police — for them the White cops are representative of all Whites."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, said: "Terrible things are being done to

militants appear to have no tactics or strategy. Dying is not a tactic although it is difficult to get them to see this.

I asked one man if, in view of his hostility to Chief Buthelezi, he thought Soweto could win the struggle alone. He replied: "We don't need the Zulus. They represent a mere 25 percent of the population."

He dismissed the best disciplined, best planned Black organisation in the country, because its leader was working "within the system."

Mr. Qoboza, a more reasonable man, expressed his concern about the lack of

Soweto told me they were worried that it would simply be replaced by a Black dictatorship. There were others, however, who said that as long as it was Black any form of government would be welcome.

The disaffection and hopelessness I found in Soweto will not disappear. One man told me: "The Government is going to go on trying to get us into the homelands, going to go on making us apply for permits to go to the theatre, but it is not going to meet us at the conference table.

"We know that Whitey is

may be they are extremely influential because for many, many people they now represent the great South African tragedy.

Because of all this and because they clearly cannot be ignored, the crushing burden of expectation on Chief Buthelezi and the moderate Inkatha will be increased. What the Chief does in his efforts to win these future adults to his support, the compromises he might feel impelled to make with his standpoint and vision, perhaps even his career, could well determine the future of all of us.

NN 38/4/78

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Fangs rip Soweto's veil of mourning...

(343)

Staff Reporters

SOWETO quietly mourned its June 16 dead "as one big family" in the words of a black student leader — and police hailed it as calm and peaceful apart from a few "minor and isolated incidents".

But in White City Jabavu on the commemoration day reporters saw two black policemen set dogs on two fallen men after kicking them.

The incident took place as police went into action after the second memorial service at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Rockville, using the sneeze machine to spray the crowd and bystanders.

The two men who fell after a chase were ordered to stand up and walk—then the police dogs attacked.

They fell again, and again were ordered to stand up and walk. The dogs were unleashed again.

The men's clothes were torn and they appeared to into the back of a police truck.

As reporters and other people looked on a white policeman in camouflage uniform continued to kick the other man before unleashing a dog on him.

He writhed in pain as the dog attacked.

Brigadier J J Gerber, Divisional Inspector of Soweto police, yesterday confirmed that police used dogs to disperse youths who were stonning a bus near a garage.

He said it was possible that people were bitten by dogs during the incident.

The 20 000 who attended the June 16 commemoration services in Soweto showed the unity in the black community, the Soweto Students League said yesterday.

A statement, issued by Oupa Mlangeni, acting chairman of the SSL, attributed the peace and calm which prevailed over the weekend to the stu- system that we are not stone-throwers," it said.

The SSL was responsible for all the Friday services, but the Saturday service at Regina Mundi was organised by the Soweto Action Committee (SAC).

Mr Mlangeni's statement said the fact that workers and State school pupils participated in the Friday service also showed the outside world that the black community was "one big family".

The deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Maj-Gen David Kriel, said blacks throughout the country, and especially those in Soweto, had behaved in a "most responsible manner" during the commemoration, Sapa reports.

Only a few minor and isolated incidents had occurred. Since Sunday it had been quiet and peaceful in all townships.

Gen Kriel said the presence of the police contri-

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No. 1382 30 June 1978

BANTU TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957 (ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

In terms of section 2 (1) of the Bantu Transport Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Stephanus Louwrens Muller, Minister of Transport, after consultation with the National Transport Commission, declare the areas under the jurisdiction of the urban local authorities of Randfontein and Westonaria to be an area in respect of which the provisions of the Act shall apply, with effect from 3 July 1978, in respect of adult Bantu in the employ of an employer in the declared area and, in terms of section 3 of that Act and after consultation with the National Transport Commission, fix the sum of R1 per month to be the rate of the contribution payable to the relevant Bantu Affairs Administration Board in respect of the said declared area, with effect from 3 July 1978.

S. L. MULLER, Minister of Transport.

No. 1382 30 Junie 1978

WET OP VERVOERDIENSTE VIR BANTOES, 1957 (WET 53 VAN 1957), SOOS GEWYSIG

Kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Vervoerdienste vir Bantoes, 1957 (Wet 53 van 1957), verklaar ek, Stephanus Louwrens Muller, Minister van Vervoer, na oorleggpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die gebiede onder die regsmag van die stedelike plaaslike besture van Randfontein en Westonaria met ingang van 3 Julie 1978 tot 'n gebied waarin die bepalings van die Wet van toepassing is op volwasse Bantoes in diens van 'n werkgewer in die verklaarde gebied, en kragtens artikel 3 van daardie Wet stel ek, na oorleggpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die bedrag van R1 per maand vas as die tarief wat met ingang van 3 Julie 1978 ten opsigte van daardie verklaarde gebied aan die betrokke Bantoesake-administrasieraad betaalbaar is.

S. L. MULLER, Minister van Vervoer.

Soweto arms not for terror

JOHANNESBURG — Two men were acquitted in the regional court here yesterday of possessing for terrorist purposes items from a cache of arms, ammunition and explosives found in a field near Soweto by a nine-year-old boy.

The cache included hand grenades and anti-personnel mines.

Mr David Moroke, 51, and Mr Wright Gambu, 38, had pleaded not guilty to the charge under the Terrorism Act. . . .

The court heard that the boy came to Mr Moroke who then uncovered the cache and handed some of the items to the police. Mr Moroke told the court he forgot to hand in some items.

He was convicted on three alternative counts of illegally possessing arms. — SAPA.

Spec housing can be built in Soweto

ALTHOUGH property development in Soweto may look like a minefield for the private sector entrepreneur, in the short term a form of spec housing was possible, Urban Foundation property manager Terry Smythe told a meeting of developers in Johannesburg this week.

Smythe pointed out that almost all the Bantu Adminstration Boards controlled their land use very tightly. Because they were very jealous of their position any private sector approach had to be complementary to, and in co-operation with, the boards.

At present, Smythe warned, there was no place for the township developer only and one had to build oneself or as part of a consortium.

The only basis of operation under existing legislation was to be allocated land already serviced — or to take unserviced ground where the entire town plan and installation would need to take place.

Spec housing could be built, but required some bending of the rules.

To be strictly correct, he warned, it was necessary to find a buyer, select the site and type of house he liked, arrange finance, then submit an application, sales agreement, and plans — and wait for the official nod before building.

However, he warned, there was emphasis on not leaving any ground vacant for long, and three months was normally the period of grace granted by the boards.

Sewer, water, and supervision fees, as well as land costs, had to be paid in a advance lump sum to the board, involving a fairly substantial front end cost for large blocks of sites.

10 killed in Soweto

Ten people died violently in Soweto at the weekend and at least 39 robberies were committed during the same period. Colonel Tony Visser, head of the Soweto CID, said today Mr Rooi Raoebe of Emdeni Township was robbed of R1 030 by two men, one of whom was armed.

A West Rand Board policeman fired a shot at four men who attempted to rape a 15-year-old girl on Saturday.

R94m in Soweto coffers

4/7/78

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JOHANNESBURG — The Soweto Council had already received R94 million of the estimated R350 million needed to improve facilities in the township, the chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehali, said here yesterday.

Replying to a question after addressing an Institute of Race Relations meeting, he said the money had come from a consortium of banks and would go towards the electrification of Soweto.

The balance would come from various other resources at the council's disposal, such as the sale of liquor, school levies, trading account profit, rent on stands and a general account which derived its revenue mainly from fines, and shop and miscellaneous rents.

He said the council was considering the appointment of a consortium of consultants to establish an overall economic plan for the expenditure of the R350 million allocated towards Soweto's first phase of development. — SAPA.

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Ti Ci

LAURENCE AND KGAME: The Soweto Council was not a popular idea. Why did you stand for it?

MR THEBEHALI: I stood in the Soweto Council election because of the possibilities, in the Community Councils Act, of civic or municipal powers being delegated to the council. It was going to be a decision-making institution compared to the advisory Urban Bantu Council.

The UBC existed for some 16 years during which it was not granted executive powers, although there was provision for that in the Act. Why do you think it is going to be different with the Soweto Council?

The Soweto Council has been delegated municipal powers already, powers such as housing. Priority number one, as far as the people of Soweto are concerned, is housing. Wherever I have been in Soweto and talked to the people, they have always told me that the type of house they live in is not the type of house they want. Our council can come up with answers to the housing crisis.

Why do you think you will do better than the West Rand Administration Board, which has an official waiting list of 10 000 families and an unofficial one at least as long as that?

Firstly, because we will be moving around and finding out what the problems of the people are; secondly, because we are working out a programme to provide an answer to the problems they are faced with. By far the largest problem is finance. I think I, as a black man, am best qualified at this place and time to go overseas and raise loans to make Soweto one of the most beautiful cities in Southern Africa.

Have you opened channels for that kind of assistance?

Yes. I was overseas last year and I met people who were really sympathetic to the problems that are facing black people, particularly in Soweto. They told me that if I can come out with a properly prepared document I would have no difficulty in raising a loan to the tune of $250-million.

Can you identify these people?

At the present moment it will not be right for me to identify them. As you know the whole investment question is a big and topical issue in the United States and these people have said: Please do not disclose who we are now because we might have problems with the Carter Administration.

The view is often heard that the Soweto Council has no mandate to exist because of the low polls in the elections. What is your response?

It is true that we had a very low percentage poll. But we participated in the election regardless of whether there was going to be a high poll or a low poll. We were faced with a situation where the people were neither forced to come and vote nor forced to stay away. It was a demcratic situation, where if a candidate was able to marshal a majority of one he qualified to represent the people.

You have had to face allegations that you are a sell-out and a collaborator. What prompted you to accept a position that carried those kinds of labels?

I am sick and tired of armchair revolutionaries, of people who spend their time criticising and condemning but doing absolutely nothing. I decided to get myself involved in a government-created institution because I feel there are things I can do for the people of Soweto.

The people who are running around saying that I am a collaborator have not come out with firm and concrete proposals to solve the civic problems of Soweto.

What proposals do you have in that regard?

The most important thing we must have is a feasibility study of the situation in Soweto. We must know what the status quo is on housing, on recreation, on electricity and on services. From that we will have a master plan from which we can sort out our priorities. We also need an in-depth study of how we can Africanise the administration as it is at this moment.

I hope the preliminary report of the feasibility study will be available before October. The full in-depth study will be given to us in about six months' time.

What powers have been given to the Soweto Council?

We have been given complete administration of housing, including collection of rents, allocation of houses and building of houses. We have been given complete powers over the provision of trading, church and school sites.

Who will make the decision as to how many houses will be built next year?

Nobody but ourselves. We will decide how many houses will be built. We will go about it in the normal way, approaching perhaps the Department of Community Development or the Department of National Housing. I hope that before the end of 1979 we will have raised sufficient loans to start a crash building programme.

Can we settle what power the Soweto Council has been given?

Recreational facilities is our responsibility. The electrification plan, which goes hand in hand with housing ... we will decide whether it must be implemented or not.

We have been given responsibility for awarding bursaries to children in Soweto and responsibility

(545) 4/7/78 K.D.M

Thoughts of Chairman T

Face to face

In the first full interview he has given since the controversial community council elections, **MR DAVID THEBEHALI,** chairman of the Soweto Council (on the right), puts his views to **PATRICK LAURENCE** and **STEVE KGAME**

for running the library services.

The most important thing — and it is contained in the Act — is that as our powers, duties and functions are put into operation, so those powers will be taken away from the administration board.

The other important thing is that we are going to raise our own loans and have our own treasury. Our books will be audited by the Auditor-General.

Among the powers available to community councils is the power to set up community guards. How do you envisage community guards operating in Soweto?

At present we have the West Rand Administration Board police. There are about 500 of them. They are going to become Soweto Council police. Their responsibility will be the maintenance of law and order and guarding Soweto Council buildings and property.

But there is another important aspect to the maintenance of law and order. We have, to date, about 1 300 policemen in Soweto. That is not enough so we are looking at the possibilities of upgrading the police reservist force. But we also thought it important to have community guards to help maintain law and order and reduce the high crime rate. We think the community guards will serve this important function by working hand in hand with the SAP.

Have you any idea how big the community guard will be?

We don't know. It will depend on how many people in the different areas offer to become members of the community guards. Perhaps in a place like Moletsane only 10 people will offer themselves, but perhaps in Jabavu 100 people will come forward.

Will they be paid?

No. They will not be paid But one of the things I am looking into, and which we will have to include in a memorandum on the guards, is that these people must have some form of insurance protection against death or injury while on duty.

It is often contended that the purpose behind the Soweto Council is to use blacks to implement unpopular policies. Take housing: the council will have to allocate houses in a situation of acute shortage and thus become the target of resentment. Take the guards: the council will create them to stamp out discontent and thus bear the wrath of the people. What is your reaction to these claims?

The need for community guards does not come from

the government. It comes from the people.

Nobody is going to be forced to institute community guards in his area. But we know for sure that people in Soweto would like to organise themselves for the maintendance of law and order. They have said it again and again.

Are you going to institute courts to try offenders arrested by the guards?

No ways. We are not going to institute courts. People who are arrested are people who have infringed the laws of the community. They will be taken to police stations.

Unlike Makgotla we are not going to get involved in family disputes. We are going to popularise our social welfare agencies. The people must use them where there are disputes within the family or between neighbours.

Apart from the loans you hope to raise, where are you going to get money to finance your projects. Will you collect rents?

Yes. That is right. There are two major sources of revenue for the council: rent and liquor and beer sales.

But, Soweto being as big as it is, that money cannot suffice. That is why there is always a deficit and that is why there is always a need to increase rents.

As a large proportion of revenue will come from liquor profits, aren't you going to encourage the people to drink more?

Quite frankly, I am very much against providing amenities and services on the basis of liquor and beer profits.

I envisage a situation in the near future where the beer halls will be handed over to individuals to run as a business proposition. Like any business operation, they will be liable to taxation.

Where do you stand on the position of freeehold tenure?

I stand foursquare behind demands for full land tenure rights. I am convinced that within a short space of time the people of Soweto will have freehold rights . . . I will use the Soweto Council as a platform to make repeated representation for full land rights.

You have said you want the Soweto Council to be a purely civic body and not a political institution. But the very existence of the council is central to a political controversy in Soweto, and Soweto's future position is itself a burning political question. How can you avoid involvement in politics?

When one meets the average Soweto resident, he will tell you that his priorities are housing, electricity, recreational facilities and that type of thing. He wants us to provide them. He'll tell you: Later on we can talk about political rights . . . One of the ways we can really and truly negotiate directly with the Government is to go it and say: Look, the people of Soweto want housing and so on.

Dr Melville Edelstein found that young blacks gave lack of political rights as their number one grievance. Surely you must take notice of that?

Those houses are not going to be occupied by Soweto youth, who will not be in a position to pay rent for them because they still have to attend school. We are faced with older people who say accommodation is priority number one. What the youth say is important, but you have to work out what comes first.

Must I provide better housing for the people or must I stand up and say, Everything must come to a standstill until we overhaul the political system. We are not in a position to overhaul the political system. History has proved that. But we are in a position to provide accommodation.

One of the powers provided for the Community Councils Act is for the Soweto Council to deal with squatters. Black men will evict fellow blacks. What is your attitude toward squatters?

Squatters are the responsibility of all municipalities. It is not something which had been given to us especially. Dealing with squatters is a most important function. The Soweto Council cannot shirk this responsibility. That is why it is important for us as a council to reduce the housing backlog within a short period of time.

The pass laws are a major grievance in the lives of black men, including those in Soweto. Where does the council stand on pass laws as they affect Soweto?

I am completely against the pass law system . . . I think we will always be agitating indirectly for the abolition of the pass laws. But it will not be our primary function per se. There are politically motivated blacks and black organisations who are better qualified to do that.

Pretoria wants to link urban blacks with the homelands. The Community Council Act provides for homeland representatives to sit in on Soweto Council debates. What is your response?.

We are not going to have homeland representatives attending our debates. If a homeland representative comes to us for assistance, we will help him. But he will not participate in our debates.

We as an institution were not ethically elected and the decisions we make will not be based on ethnicity. They will be based on the needs of all the people, not those of a particular ethnic group. The question of homeland citizenship is outside our civic sphere, but we will always take the attitude that everybody in Soweto and South Africa should be regarded as a South African.

4/7/78 DD.

Soweto plays for Seretse

(343)

GABORONE — Two plays depicting the "Soweto massacre of 1976" were staged here last night by a Zambian theatre group for the Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, members of his Cabinet and heads of foreign missions.

A University of Zambia lecturer, Mr E. Phiri, said he had written the plays with the help of Soweto and South African refugees. — SAPA.

RDM 4/7/78 (343)

25 000 Soweto families are without own homes—Thebehali

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A TOTAL of 25 000 families in Soweto are without houses, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali said yesterday.

He was answering a challenge from the floor at a meeting organised by the Institute of Race Relations. The challenge came from Mrs Leah Tutu, wife of Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Mrs Tutu asked Mr Thebehali: "Do we really need your council in Soweto?"

Mr Thebehali replied: "I say we have the support of 25 000 families who would like to have a roof over their heads."

Mr Thebehali's figure of 25 000 families is more than twice the number on the official housing waiting list of the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer of the board, said yesterday: "I can only tell you that the number of families on the waiting list who qualify for housing is 12 113."

However, Mr Thebehali's figure of 25 000 was challenged by several speakers at the meeting as an underestimate. The figure was put at nearly 50 000 families.

But Mr Thebehali told the meeting: "I have seen the actual figures of the number of people who have actually applied and that makes 25 000."

When the board first took over Soweto in 1973 it kept "primary" and "secondary" waiting lists. In the past few years it has only released figures for one list.

Defending his participation in the Soweto Council, Mr Thebehali said: "We are using what we can get, to get what we want."

The Soweto Council represented an advance on the old Urban Bantu Council, he said.

"We are sick and tired of having people make decisions for us. A new day has dawned," he said.

During question time, the chairman of the meeting, Dr Selma Brodie, a member of the Johannesburg City Council, asked Mr Thebehali whether he had attempted to reduce Soweto's dependence on liquor sales for revenue.

Development of Soweto as an industrial, manufacturing and commercial centre would help to phase out reliance on booze, Mr Thebehali replied. "What we need is an overall master economic plan."

The Soweto Council had already received R94-million of the estimated R350-m needed to improve facilities, he said, reports Sapa.

He said the money had come from a consortium of banks and would go towards the electrification of Soweto.

The balance would come from various other resources at the council's disposal, such as the sale of liquor, school levies, trading account profit, rent on stands and a general account which derived its revenue mainly from fines, and shop and miscellaneous rests.

CAPE TIMES 4/7/78

Soweto Council has had R94m

343

JOHANNESBURG. — The Soweto Council had already received R94m of the estimated R350m needed to improve facilities in the township, the chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehali, said here yesterday.

Replying to a question after addressing the South African Institute of Race Relations lunch club meeting, he said the money had come from a consortium of banks and would go towards the electrification of Soweto.

The balance would come from various other resources at the council's disposal, such as the sale of liquor, school levies, trading account profit, rent on stands and a general account which derived its revenue mainly from fines, and shop and miscellaneous rents.

In his address, Mr Thebehali said that as the needs and expectations of the community increased, the danger existed that it might be excessively taxed. To prevent this, it would be necessary to develop a "systematic and rationally defendable approach" to the matter.

42 000 sites

Replying to a question, he said 42 000 sites were available to Soweto residents who could lease them and erect the type of housing to suit their pockets. The council was prepared to help those who could not afford high rentals.

An important aspect of rendering services and allocating funds was the "system approach concept", Mr Thebehali said. This could be divided into policy formulation and the determination of goals to be undertaken in view of the needs and the availability of funds.

STAR 4/7/78 (343)

Wrab plans for Soweto

The West Rand Administration Board, is considering plans for a multi-million rand development at Jabulani in Soweto.

According to a board spokesman, preliminary planning for Jabulani's redevelopment is already at an advanced stage and is being planned in co-operation with the Soweto Council.

The planning is expected to be completed this year, at which point it will require approval from board officials. The area proposed for redevelopment is located in central Jabulani near the Soweto Council chambers.

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[illegible] figure mentioned the [illegible] which the [illegible] of [illegible] towards the end of [illegible] the death [illegible] the bequest into the death [illegible] of the [illegible] conscientious [illegible] her. These [illegible] hardly [illegible] with the [illegible]

Page Ten

for assistance. [illegible] 1362,673 [illegible]

A total of 1836,[illegible] 103 [illegible] paid out in 1876, [illegible] 1877 and [illegible] [illegible] in January and March [illegible] this year. [illegible] year [illegible] of the [illegible] Hall of the [illegible] received until May 31 this year.

No record has been kept of the exact number of people helped by the fund, but individual payments ranged from 110 to several thousands for legal costs. Recipients were screened before the money was disbursed.

Yesterday, the general secretary of the YACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the Ashgani relief fund figures were available to anyone who wanted to see them.

Open-air chessboard big hit in Soweto

Star 5/9/78

343

Father Simeon Nkoane swoops on a pawn with his white knight in a demonstration to Soweto youngsters of how he thinks chess should be played.

Chess-mad Soweto youngsters are flocking to a new open-air chessboard which is the brainchild of Johannesburg's Anglican dean, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane.

Father Nkoane opened the board, which has been built outside the Orlando YMCA, at a small ceremony today.

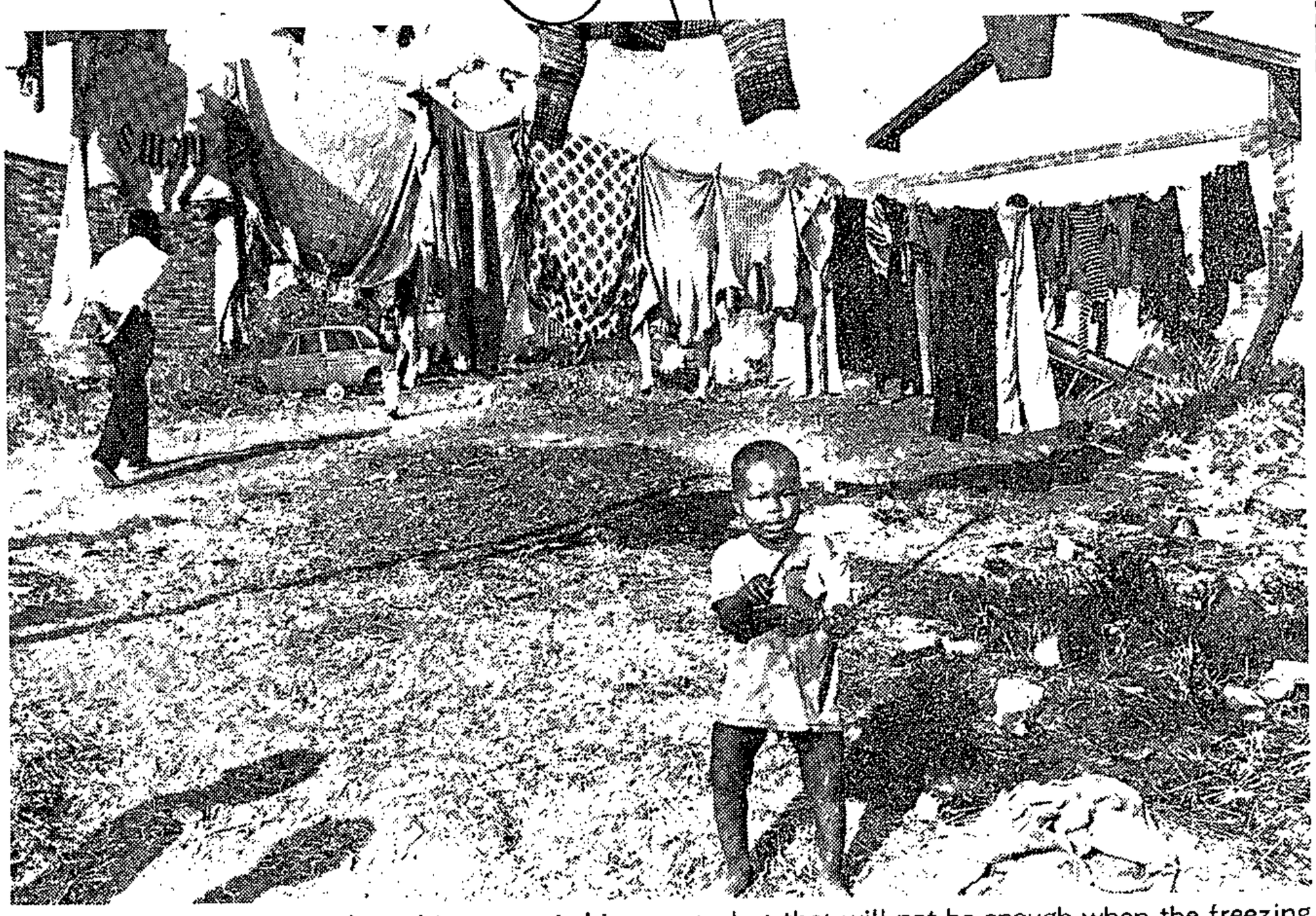
YMCA general secretary Mr Simon Dube said: "Last weekend only darkness drove the players and spectators away. The dean brought the pieces on Friday and the board proved very popular. On Sunday there was a big crowd here."

Father Nkoane's plan for big chessboards in Soweto was partly a response to the Soweto education crisis. After hearing about chess clubs in Soweto and seeing how popular open-air chess was with all races in Johannesburg, he began efforts to get support.

After today's opening of the Orlando board, he wants at least two more set up soon and about another three if there is the demand.

A number of city firms have helped him with cash donations or practical aid, and he raised more than R1 000 from sympathisers in England Moreton-on-Marsh School near Oxford, King James School in Yorkshire and a church parish in the Cotswolds.

(343) 6/7/78 R. Am.



ALL this little boy has to keep him warm is his energy, but that will not be enough when the freezing highveld night falls. None of the threadbare washing on the line is his, and Operation Snowball is his only hope for warmth

Picture: RALPH NDAWO

Soweto family helps Snowball

By IAN REID

ONE of the things which makes life worth living in this cynical world of ours is that there are people who help people.

There are some who don't have all that much, but what little they have they are prepared to share with the less fortunate.

Typical of such people is a family living in Dube, one of Soweto's better areas. Yesterday Operation Snowball went there after receiving a postcard.

A family man who does not want his name published wrote that he had collected some clothes which he considered could be better used elsewhere in the township.

He, his wife and his children felt they did not really need two coats or two jerseys this winter. Other people needed them more.

So when Operation Snowball called on him yesterday he gave them a big bag of shoes and two boxes of clothes and blankets.

The man and his family, I feel sure, will sleep warmer this night in the knowledge that others will also be warmer.

If YOU have no clothes or blankets to send to Snowball, then why not send a cheque to Operation Snowball, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg, 2000?

Donations previously acknowledged	R11 770.83
Esther Fine	20.00
Mrs H M Mackay	100.00
F Deyenish	5.00
Amina Cassim	50 00
Kitty Strauss	10.00
The four Bridge sisters	20.00
D V Honey	5.00
C C Collins	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
Mr A S Thomas	20.00
M Sacks	10.00
H L Grover	10.00
D F & M S	10.00
R F Thurgood	5.00
Cleveland Partition	250.00
Mr H T van der Linde	25 00
	R12 225.83

Plea for a single education system

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A strong plea for black education to be incorporated in one national education system was made yesterday by a former Bantu Education official and a former Soweto headmaster.

Dr Ken Hartshorne, former director of planning in the Department of Bantu Education, and Mr Willie Kambule, former head of Orlando High School and now a University of Witwatersrand lecturer, both told The Road Ahead conference of a crisis in black education.

They were strongly supported by Mr R van den Heever a coloured teacher at Athlone High School in Cape Town and editor of the Cape Teachers' professional journal.

Prof W M Kgware, Principal of the University of the North at Turfloop stood by his earlier arguments against integrated education, but called for a differentiation other than on racial lines between rural and urban education.

Dr Hartshorne said the whole separateness of black education with its resultant isolation from the mainstream of South African education had to be ended.

Mr Kambule said what had killed black education in 1976 were not riots but a revolt.

"1976 was a revolt against an education system which black people had rejected long ago. The riots happened when it was introduced in 1953.

"Blacks in Soweto and other urban areas knew they had overcome what was wrong, although those in charge would not accept it."

Mr Kambule noted without drawing any deduction that some 20 000 black scholars had not returned to school in Soweto after the riots. — Sapa.

Arms cache: man guilty

243 7/7/78 RDM

Staff Reporter

A SOWETO businessman was yesterday sentenced to 7½ years' jail for having possessed a revolver, cartridges and a hand grenade "illegally but not for political motives".

David Moroke, 51, had pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act before Mr G Steyn in the Johannesburg Regional Court. He was found guilty on alternative charges of illegally possessing the weapons. Half the sentence was suspended for five years.

Moroke told the court that during February some young children showed him some bullets and took him to a stormwater drain near Naledi where he found an arms cache containing a revolver blocks of TNT, plastic explosives, a handgrenade without a detonator, cartridges and an empty "boobytrap".

He took the items with the intention of handing them to the police, he said.

Mr Steyn said he accepted that Moroke had not had the articles for political motives. But it was clear Moroke was no stranger to theft, he said.

He allowed Moroke R200 bail pending an appeal.

Farmer kidnapped me' boy

By MIKE LOUW

A 16-YEAR-OLD Soweto boy who claims to have been kidnapped by a Natal white farmer and kept captive for more than five years has rejoined his family after escaping last week.

He is Alfred [illegible] family had given up hope [illegible] ducting a frantic search [illegible] pitals, police stations [illegible] tuaries.

Alfred told the "Mail" yesterday he had been walking with two friends in Soweto when they were stopped by two white men travelling in a van in January 1972.

The two whites asked the boys if they were keen to work. It was arranged that the boys should meet the men in a street in Hillbrow the next morning.

The [illegible] to Hillbrow and met the men who asked them to board the van without being told what their their destination was.

Alfred said they were driven to a farm at Howick in Natal. The farmer registered him at a school situated on a neighbouring farm.

He said both his friends later escaped from the farm.

He started in Standard Five during his third year on the farm. He remained in that standard only for three months, when the farmer told him that he had had sufficient education.

Alfred said he started working on the farm milking cows every morning. He said he tried to escape on his bicycle, riding a whole day and night.

But he was picked up by the farmer and driven back to the farm.

Alfred said he was never paid for the period he had worked on the farm.

He supplied the "Mail" with the farmer's phone number, but was not available yesterday.

78 & 073 Sunday (343)

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1408 — 7 Julie 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADE IN DIE BANTOESAKE ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE SENTRAAL TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE ADMINISTRASIERAAD — WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 1087 VAN 2 JUNIE 1978

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, wat hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (4) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1087 van 2 Junie 1978 ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A2/14/2/P54/1)

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK 3.—KIESERS EN KIESERSLYSTE

Vervang regulasie 6 deur die volgende:

"Op 'n kieserslys moet ten aanzien van iedere persoon wie se naam daarin opgeneem is, aangegee word—

(a) 'n volgnommer;
(b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;
(c) sy woonadres; en
(d) sy identiteitsdokumentnommer;

in volgorde van huisnommers en in geval van persone woonagtig in tehuise, moet alle name in kamer- en bednommer volgorde wees".

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1408 — 7 July 1978

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE CENTRAL TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1087 OF 2 JUNE 1978

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 (4) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), amend Government Notice R. 1087 of 2 June 1978, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A2/14/2/P54/1)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 3.—VOTERS AND VOTERS' LISTS

Substitute the following for regulation 6:

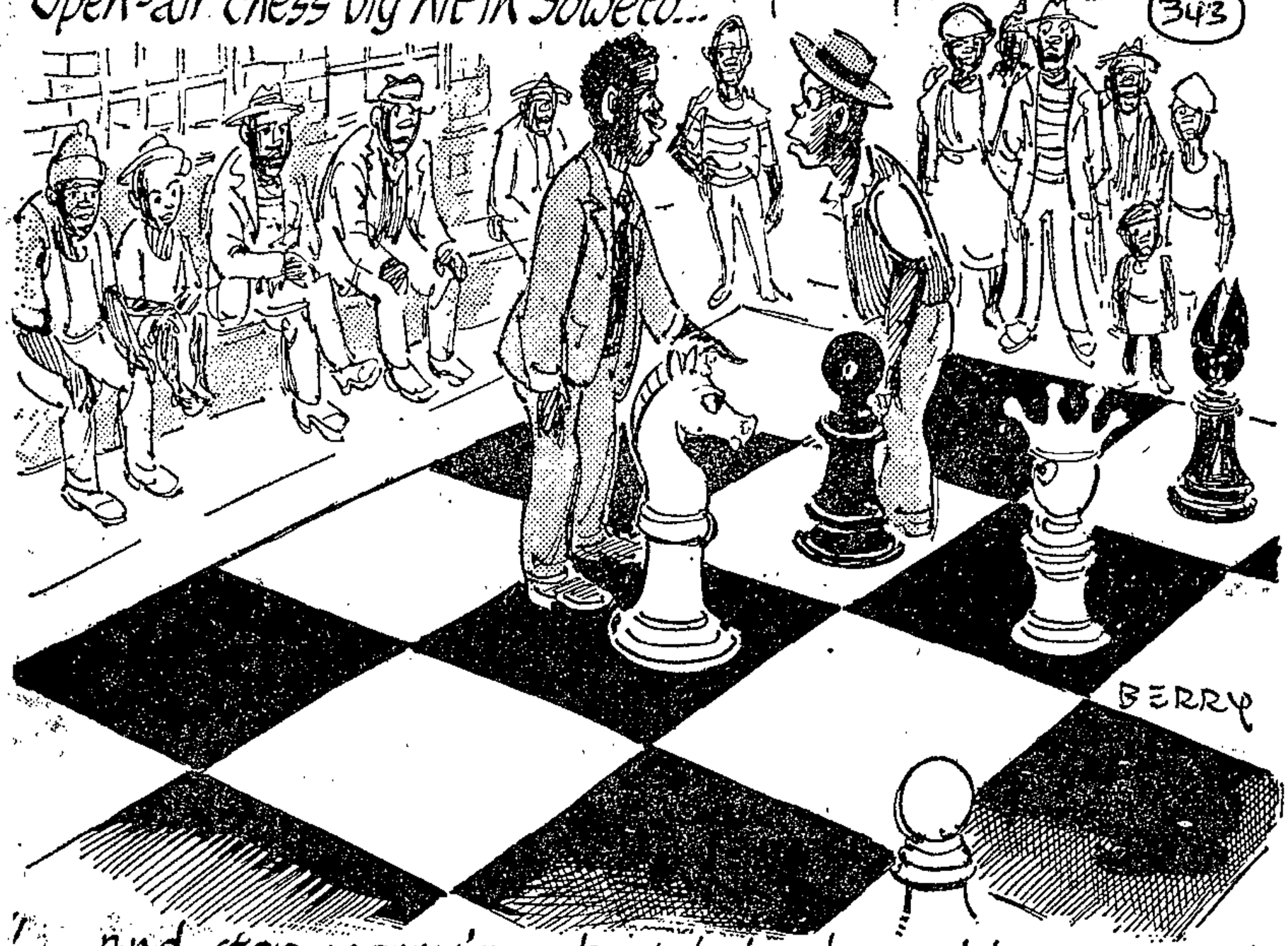
"A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein—

(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 room and bed number order.".

Open-air chess big hit in Soweto... STAR 7/7/78

(343)



"... and stop worrying about being in a white area..."

Vraelys aan plaaswerkers (2)

4. Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?

Bespreek u die probleme met ander werkers op die plaas of op ander plase?

Het u al ooit gedink daaraan om met ander werkers saam te span om iets te verander?

Aan toevallige en kontrakarbeiders alleenlik

1. Gaan u probeer om terug na die plaas te kom of nie?

Waarom/Waarom nie?

Motlana: no reply

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, said yesterday his lawyer had written to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to clarify recent warnings that he would be detained permanently if he continued to speak out.

The warning to Dr Motlana came from Soweto's police chief, Brig Jan Visser, who relayed a message from Mr Kruger about a speech Dr Motlana had made on the "twilight of freedom."

He said Brig Visser had told him that "unless I refrained from inciting youths to riot, I would be detained permanently."

— DDC

Sunday Tribune
9/7/78
(343)

'muti man' strikes

DOCTOR WITCH DEATH

By Viv Prince

FEAR-CRAZED parents locked up their daughters this week as the Pretoria "muti man" continued his reign of terror.

And as police hunted on for the ruthless ritual murderer, a Johannesburg witchdoctor warned the man could strike again — and go undetected.

"No one will give him away, they're too scared. He is protected by his own medicine," the witchdoctor said. Then he told why the "muti man" strikes and what happens to the strips of flesh he tears from the young black girls he knifes to death.

In the past four years the mad "muti man" has struck nine times. On just three occasions death went away empty handed. The other six times the victims died — the last this week.

Fear now grips Pretoria's black townships. No one knows when the next child will die.

The "mayor" of Atteridgeville, the Rev E. Sibanyoni, has appealed to police to intensify their search for the ritual killer. "It is about time police visited every known witchdoctor and found out what kind of muti he is using for healing people," he said.

People carrying bags and briefcases would have to be searched to find out what they contain, he said.

Meanwhile terrified parents keep a constant vigil on their small daughters. All the muti man's victims have been girls aged between six and 15.

But what's behind this orgy of killing? Money, explained the Johannesburg witchdoctor, anonymous for fear of recrimination. Ground human flesh is a valuable commodity — a mere dessertspoonful can fetch as much as R100.

Gruesome

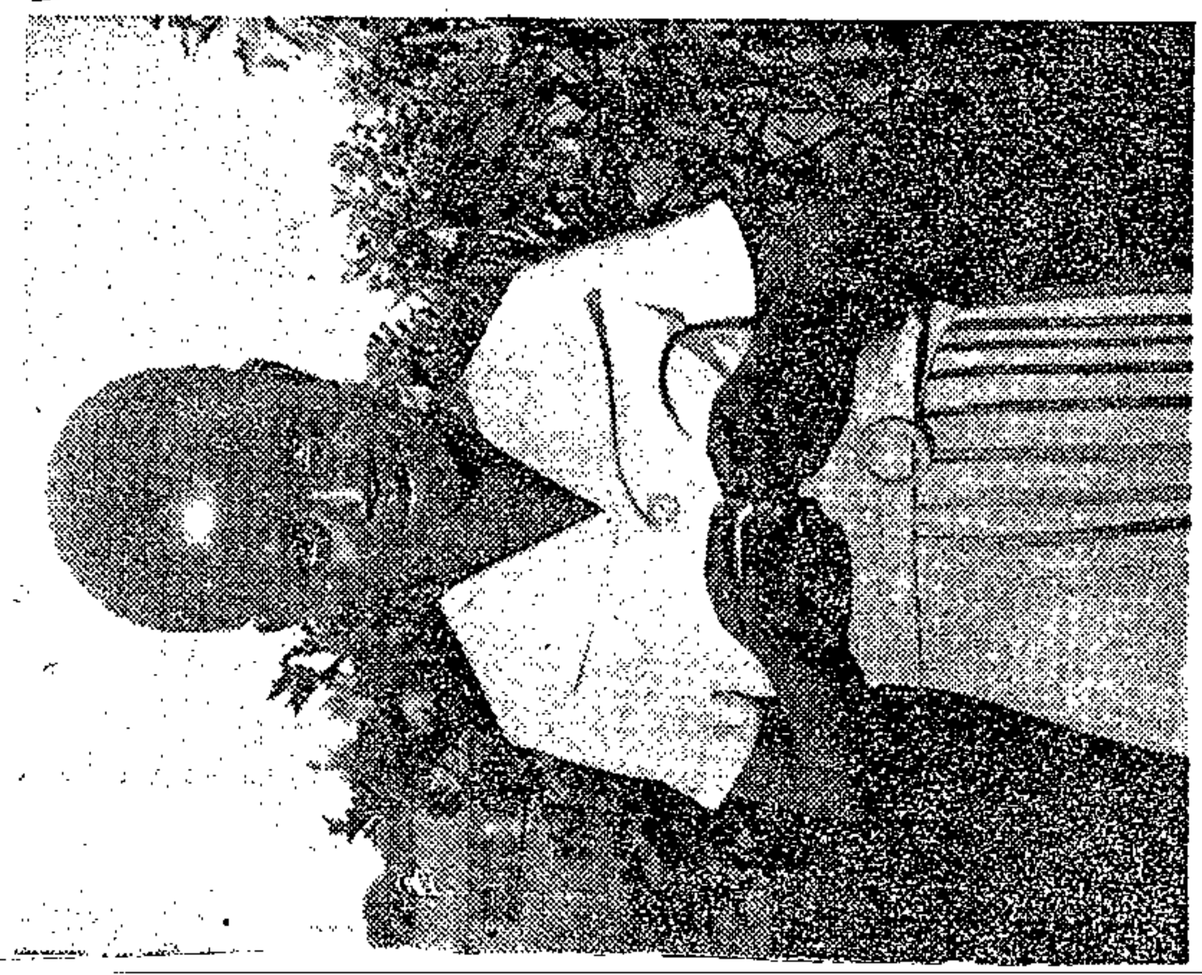
Often the buyer won't know the gruesome truth behind his costly purchase. But one thing is certain — human muti works — as a cure for madness.

Any self-respecting witchdoctor wouldn't touch it, the witchdoctor said. But there are rotters — even among the ranks of the witchdoctors. They take the choice pieces of human flesh and grind it down to powder. Then they sell it as a cure for madness.

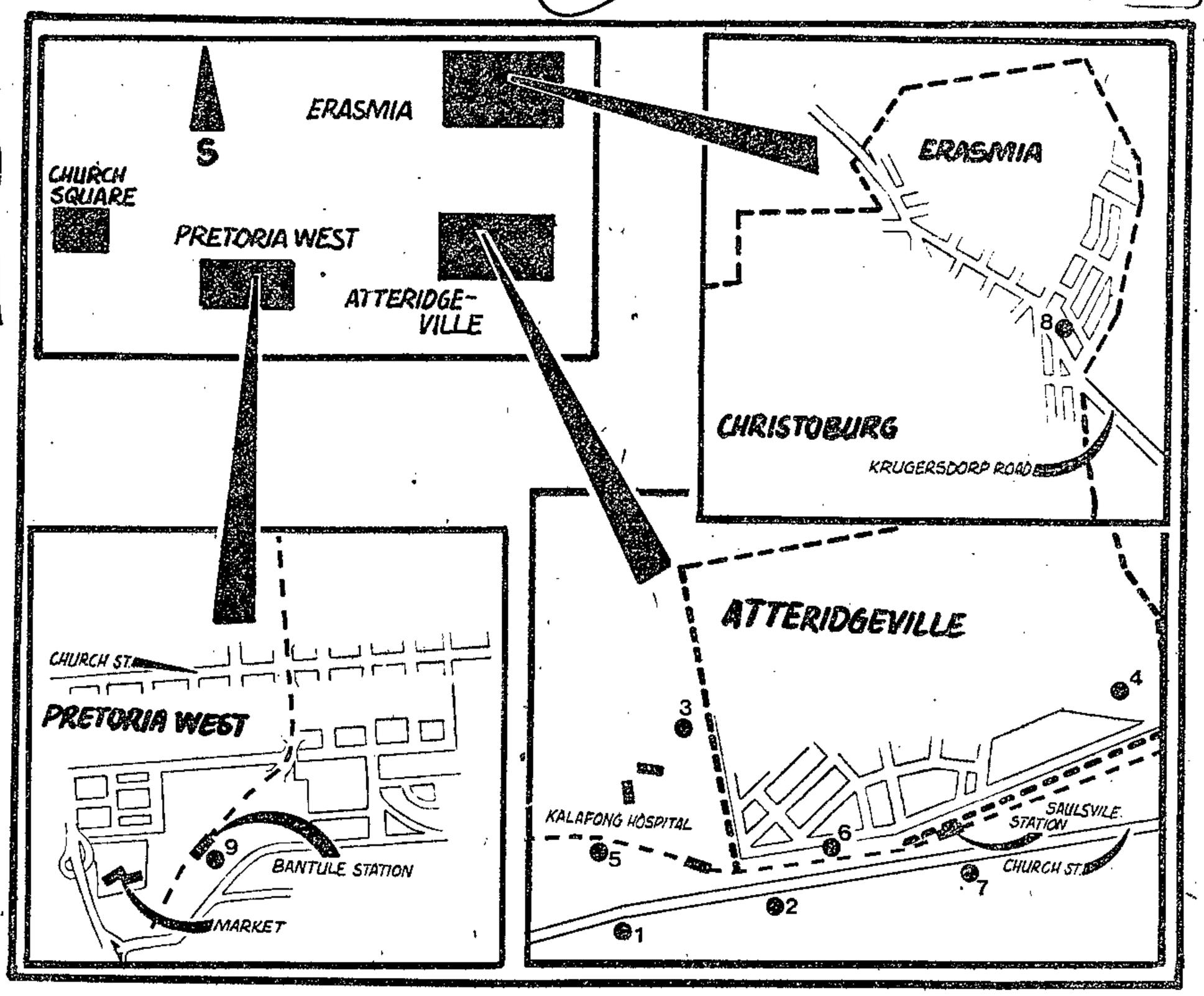
First the buyer cuts all his joints — a little nick just wide enough to absorb a speck of powder. He rubs the powder into each and every joint. And madness deserts him.

So says the witchdoctor who quickly adds: "It works all right but there are other things that also work — and they don't involve human flesh."

Frightened parents lock up daughters as



Gloria Khoza, 7, the only "ritual killer's" victim to come from Mamelodi



The numbers on the chart show where the victims were found: 1, Tinnie, 6, of Atteridgeville; 2, Ouma, 8, Atteridgeville; 3, Gemma, 7, of Saulsville; 4, Josephine, Saulsville; 5, Lekgowa, 9, Atteridgeville; 6, Eva, 10, Atteridgeville; 7, Jennifer, 8, Atteridgeville; 8, Evelyn, 8, Atteridgeville; 9, Gloria, 7, of Mamelodi

Flesh 'cure' cut from bodies of young black girls

to achieve the same result. But Pretoria's "mad muti man" persists in his human muti work. And his secret stays intact. Fear sees to that.

"People think that if they tell he'll put a curse on them — use his medicine to make them mad," said the Johannesburg witchdoctor.

All nine of the "muti man's" victims, including those who survived, had their throats cut and pieces of skin and flesh removed from their thighs. Some were found without tongues and pieces of skin missing from their faces and toes.

Cutting

The "muti man" showed no mercy to his young victims. He killed six and attacked three others, cutting their throats and leaving them for dead in Atteridgeville, Erasmia and Bantule station near Pretoria market.

The first girl who felt his blade was Tinnie Ramskin, 6, of Atteridgeville. She survived the ordeal but was too terrified to help the police in their investigation. Tinnie was found in a piece of open ground near Church Street, On October 6, 1974. (See spot marked No 1 on the map).

Mutilated

The October attack on Tinnie was followed by a fatal attack six months later on Ouma Magdaline Seopola, 8, of Atteridgeville. Her mutilated body was found near Church Street in an oppen piece of veld north of Atteridgeville (No 2 on map). Gemma Shabangu, 7, was victim number three. Her mutilated body was discovered near the Kalafong Hospital on May 28, 1977. The murderer had waited more than two years after his previous killing before he claimed her life.

Then followed a frenzied killing and maiming spree. Four young girls were attacked and mutilated within the next five months. Three of them died, but Eva Phahlamohlaka, 10, of Atteridgeville survived. She was found near Church Street north of Atteridgeville on August 7, 1977 (see No 6 on map).

The latest victim was Jennifer Ramalekana, 8, of Atteridgeville who died this week. Her throat was cut, tongue cut out and strips of skin were removed from her forehead, nose and toes. A piece of skin from her thigh was also missing. She was found on July 3 near Saulsville station (figure 7).

Police investigated each murder but found no clues to the murderer's identity.

Police appeals for information and offers of a R500 reward have also led nowhere. Even appeals by black civic leaders did not help.

Murders

The Pretoria Murder and Robbery Squad were instructed to solve the murders as soon as possible, at all cost, but the "muti man" killed again.

Some said he is still at large as detectives work round the clock and township parents walk with fear.

None of the relatives of some of the ritual killer's victims could cast any light on the identity of the "muti man." Some said they were sick and tired of answering questions which deepened their scars each time the killer struck again.

Tinnie's grandma said: "We are trying very hard to forget the tragedy that befell us but each time another child is attacked or killed we are reminded of it in a very painful way."

Terrifying

All are anxiously awaiting the day they'll be called to the police station to identify the killer.

The three who died were Josephine Mabena, who was found dead in Saulsville (figure 4) on July 8 1977, Lekgowa Madelina Moema, 9, who was killed on August 6 1977 near Kalafong station (figure 5) and Gloria Khoza, who was found dead near the Bantule station on October 3 1977 (figure 9).

Evelyn Motlau, 8, also from Atteridgeville, disappeared en route from Voortrekkerhoogte to her Atteridgeville home about two months ago. Her mutilated body was found near Erasmia (figure 8).

She was one of the lucky ones — doctors succeeded in saving her life. She did not die, but the scars of her terrifying experience will be with her for life.

RDM 10/7/78

Gunmen set Soweto church alight

(343)

By JON QWELANE and VUSI RADEBE

ARSONISTS fired shots at a priest and two youths and set alight the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto at the weekend, causing more than R1 500's worth of damage.

Regina Mundi has been the main venue for services commemorating those who died in the riots of June, 1976.

A Regina Mundi priest, who did not want to be named, said the resident priest, Father Samson Kataka, and two youths had been watching TV in the rectory when they had been told the church was on fire.

They ran outside and saw men, who fired in their direction. Father Kataka and the youths fled back to the rectory.

After the men had left, they had gone to put out the flames, which by then were raging furiously inside the church.

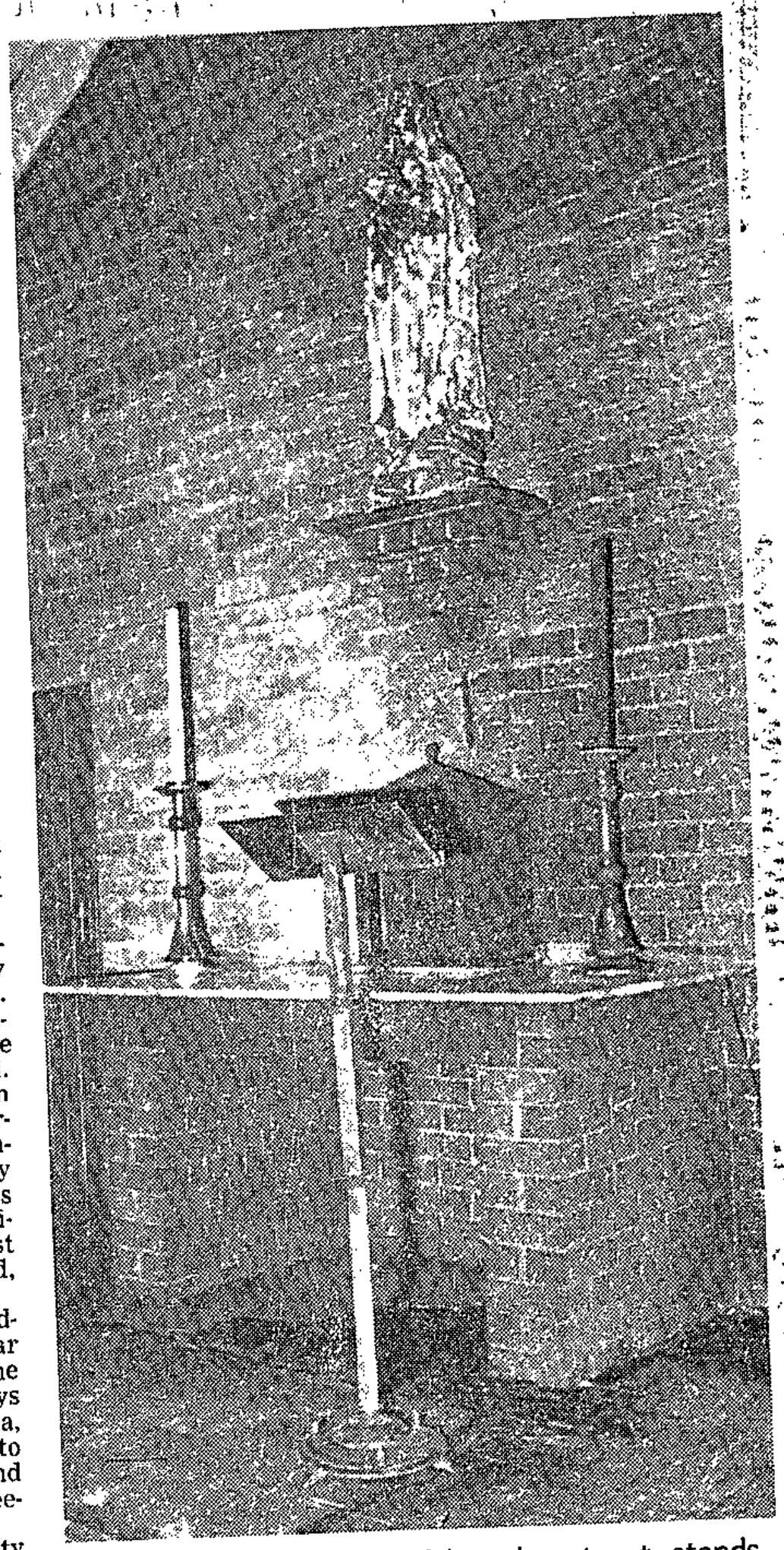
A van belonging to another priest was badly smashed during the attack.

The Jabulani Fire Brigade extinguished the blaze and Moroka police arrived.

The altar on the western end of the church was virtually destroyed and a statue of the Virgin Mary just above the altar was badly damaged. The cubicle in which the Eucharist is kept was badly gutted, and stood open.

Some of the steps leading up to the main altar were burnt. They are the steps where only 25 days ago, Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, stood and made his "twilight of freedom" speech.

Last night the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General David Kriel, said police were investigating.



The statue of the Virgin Mary, burnt out, stands above the destroyed western altar of the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto after arsonists struck at the weekend.

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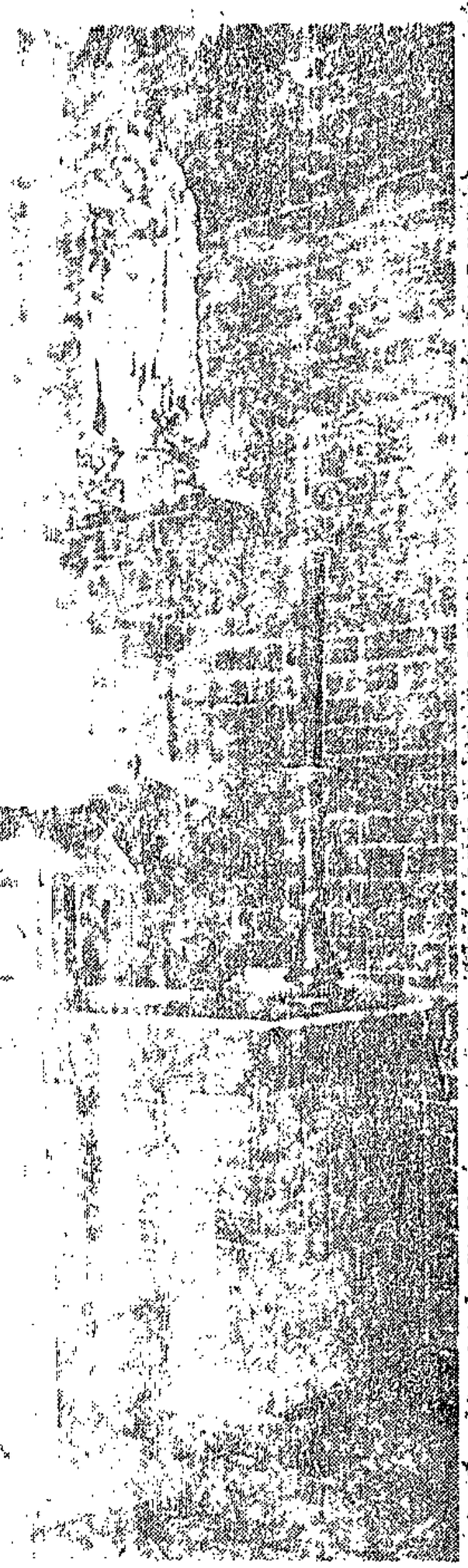

[illegible] Mary, burnt out, stands [illegible] western altar of the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto after [illegible] struck at the weekend.

STAR 10/7/78

(343)

er tells all

Reprimands, action in Polly St row

By John D'Oliveira

Two West Rand Administration Board officials found guilty of improper conduct at the board's Polly Street labour bureau for women have been reprimanded and transferred to posts where they do not have contact with the public.

In addition, Dr Connie Mulder, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, has ordered a thorough investigation of the systems being used at labour bureaux throughout South Africa. This is being done to ensure that the kind of treatment meted out by some officials at Polly Street does not occur again.

Dr Mulder . . . details.

Dr Mulder's statement follows an expose of conditions at the Polly Street labour bureau by The Star. As a result of allegations printed in The Star, the West Rand Administration Board opened an official inquiry into the alleged misconduct and the newspaper supplied the board with a set of affidavits from black women.

At the conclusion of the inquiry, Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the board and Dr Connie Mulder's brother, said the officials charged had been found guilty and that the "appropriate action" had been taken. He refused to give details.

Today, Dr Mulder said in terms of the board's staff regulations, the board was not in a position to reveal details of action taken against its staff. "However, I have that prerogative."

Assaults

Dr Mulder said that, on the basis of certain affidavits supplied by The Star, a thorough investigation was held.

Charged in terms of the board's staff regulations were: Mr Jacob Johannes Cronje and Mr Manley Mabuso Sibiya.

The charges against them were based on claims that women work-seekers were mishandled, assaulted and that they had water thrown on them.

They were officially charged with "contravening the board's staff regulations in that they committed deeds which were detrimental to the administration, to discipline, to good race relations and to efficiency."

Mr Cronje pleaded guilty. Both officials were found guilty, reprimanded and transferred to posts where they did not come into contact with the public.

In addition, Mr Cronje was told when he retired, he would not be considered for appointment to any position under the board.

Dr Mulder said today: "In fairness to both men, it must be said that they argued in mitigation and pointed out the difficulties involved in controlling a number of women all anxious to attract attention.

"However, be this as it may, I will not tolerate this sort of behaviour and I will take further action to impress the importance of good race relations to all my officials and to administration board officials."

"At the same time, good relations come from both sides and I also appeal to the people for whom my department is responsible to understand our problems."

Guilty WRAB men now backroom boys

RDM 11/7/78 (343)

Staff Reporter

THE two officials found guilty last month of improper conduct at the West Rand Administration Board's labour bureau for women have been reprimanded and transferred to posts where they will not be in contact with the public.

This was announced yesterday by Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

Dr Mulder also disclosed that he had ordered an investigation of the system used at labour bureaux to ensure that incidents such as those at the Polly Street bureau — where women seeking work were allegedly ill-treated — did not occur again.

Dr Mulder's announcement follows a refusal by his brother, Mr Manie Mulder, Board Chairman, to reveal what disciplinary action had been taken against the officials when they were found guilty by a board of inquiry last month.

Dr Mulder said the two officials — Mr Jacob Johannes Cronje and Mr Manley Mabuso Sibiye — had been charged with contravening the board's staff regulations in that they had committed deeds which were detrimental to the administration, to discipline, good race relations and efficiency.

In addition to other steps taken, Mr Cronje was told he would not be considered for any board appointments after he retired.

school'
n at
for war

5th June

Format:

1) Every essay should be accompanied by a list of sources consulted. These must show author, title, and date of publication.
2) All quotations must be set in inverted commas and must be acknowledged either in footnotes or end-notes. Such references should give author, title and page, thus: Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, p. 335.
3) The reverse side of each page should be left blank for comment.

Works in Short Loan:

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12/4/78 Star (343)

TEACH 'saved greater blood

TEACH was launched by The Star in 1971 to cut a massive backlog of classrooms in Soweto. But an examination of the rationale and implications of TEACH by MR JAMES LISTON, as part of the requirements for his degree of Bachelor of Education, shows it achieved much more than this. TOM DUFF reports.

The need was clear: In 1971 it was estimated that there was a shortage of 700 classrooms in Soweto. Three strange bedfellows entered into a partnership to do something about this.

- The Star, which initiated TEACH, to provide the publicity and receive the donations.
- The Johannesburg City Council (later the West Rand Administration Board) — to provide the land and to build the schools.
- The Department of Bantu Education — to provide desks, equipment and teachers, and to take over the running of TEACH schools, in the normal way.

Now, more than six years have passed and hundreds of classrooms have been built. Thousands of black children are receiving an education which would have been denied them if it had not been for the fund.

But Mr Liston points to other achievements: "TEACH was instrumental in changing government policy on Bantu Education.

Made aware

"Policy in respect of high schools had to be changed so that the numerous pupils who were passing out from the increased number of primary schools and who wanted to enter the secondary phase could be accommodated in Soweto where they wanted to matriculate, and not have to do so in the homelands as had previously been the case.

"The prolonged editorial support given by The Star to the project made especially whites aware of the plight of blacks in Soweto who had limited places available to them in schools. This resulted in young and old, rich and poor, and individuals and giant business concerns supporting the project financially.

"TEACH has been recognised as the most successful and worthwhile newspaper promotion ever mounted in South Africa because of the public involvement, the amount of money collected, and the length of time during which it has had an impact on the lives of the participants."

Mr Liston adds: "TEACH also helped ward off and perhaps soften the blow of the urban unrest of June 1976 and after, for, had so many more schools not been provided before that date, the riots may have erupted earlier, and may have been even bloodier."

He says the people of Soweto were also given an even greater chance to improve the actual and potential quality of their life by more of them being able to go to school and acquire literacy.

"This benefit cannnot be measured yet, either in the individual, in the community, or in the nation. It is a harvest which will be gathered in the future."

More literate

Mr Liston says TEACH improved the quality of black recruits into the labour market of Johannesburg by enabling more youngsters to present themselves to their prospective employers with literacy — and thus, trainability.

He points out that white people of all walks of life contributed to TEACH. Support from white schools was considerable. However, support from the pro-Government and Afrikaans-speaking sections of the community was conspicuous by its absence.

"Also conspicuous by its absence was financial support for TEACH by the blacks themselves. This was true until mid-1976."

Reasons for this lack of support range from the fact that all Soweto families already made monthly payments of 38c to a schools levy fund, blacks resented not being consulted about the siting of TEACH schools and some regarded TEACH as a mere extension of the Department of Bantu Education.

"However, a remarkable transformation in attitude was clearly to be seen after June 1976."

Hundreds of donations were made by blacks in the 18 months after the unrest first broke out.

Little damage

"Could it be that the community, sickened and saddened by the destruction and senseless actions which resulted from the riots of June 1976 had in their turn become conscience-stricken — just as the white contributors had been when they learnt fully of the state of affairs which existed in Soweto at the beginning of the decade? . . . I think so."

In fact, TEACH schools suffered little damage during the unrest. No TEACH school was incapacitated as a result of arson and so had to close its doors to pupils.

Mr Liston points out: "Just three months after the eruption of the tragic and bloody riots and unrest in Soweto, a donation of inestimable significance was made to TEACH, The Tsonga school board presented a cheque for R10 000 to TEACH — Most surely a symbolic gesture of the greatest goodwill.

"Not only should this donation have been seen as a vote of confidence in the TEACH concept and the improvement programme it embodied, but it must surely have been a vote for the continuance of a scheme which had brought so many benefits to the black community . . . R10 000 raised from the meagre resources of the parents of Tsonga schoolchildren represented an enormous sum of money to come out of Soweto . . ."

(b) that adverbs of manner are formed as follows:

clarus - clare
saevus - saeve
fortis - fortiter
suavis - suaviter
diligens - diligenter

Star
12/7/78
(343)

a

shed'

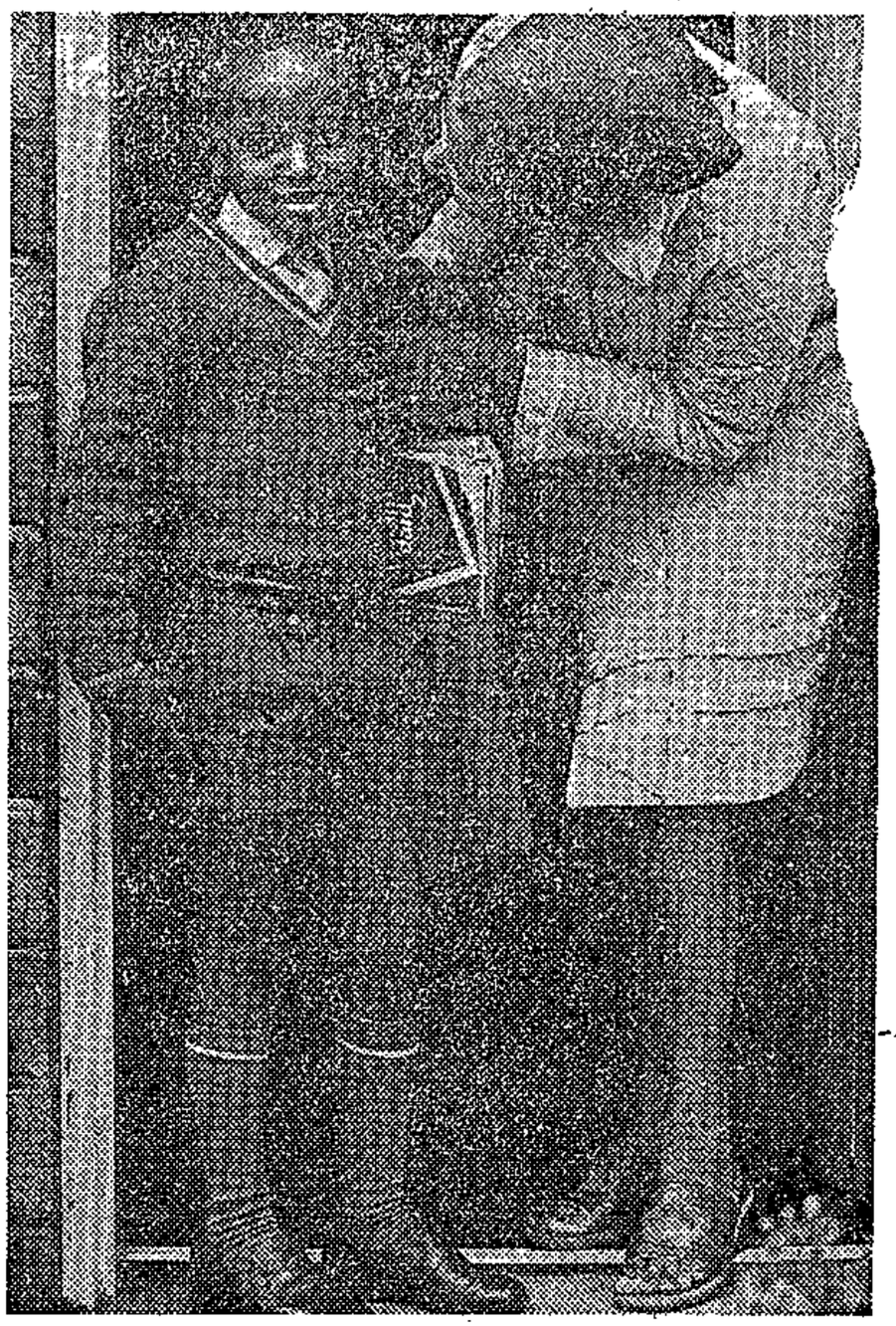
When The Star launched TEACH it mentioned two motives: Simple justice and enlightened self-interest. Mr Liston views the first as smacking of paternalism, even if it was an honourable effort to right a wrong.

Fewer drop-outs

"Motive two is far more business-like, more selfish and, more credible. In essence, it is good business practice to earn a return on money invested. The second motive holds out a return for the investor. But in this instance, the return is in human terms, and not specifically in good bottom lines of the balance sheet."

TEACH, he says, created a new awareness of education and its availability among blacks. The drop-out rate in primary school was lowered because more children wanted to go to high school, where, eventually more places were able to be offered.

One problem which did then arise was a lack of properly qualified teachers. Efforts are being made to overcome this.



A goodbye kiss from mum as Robert leaves for school.

The pity of it

"The pity of the situation is that while all these positive steps are being taken and all these improved conditions have already been introduced or are in the throes of being introduced, secondary education in Soweto has come to a standstill.

"Political matters and 'matters of principle' have taken precedence over educational matters, when educational matters have been raised to a state of satisfaction never before achieved."

Poor attendances in many high schools made it difficult to estimate the backlog at the end of 1977.

But TEACH schools over the years have seldom gone unappreciated. Mr Liston quotes the reaction of one Soweto mother whose child had got into a TEACH school.

"I felt so proud when I took my little son to school for the first time in his uniform, I just started to cry and could not stop."

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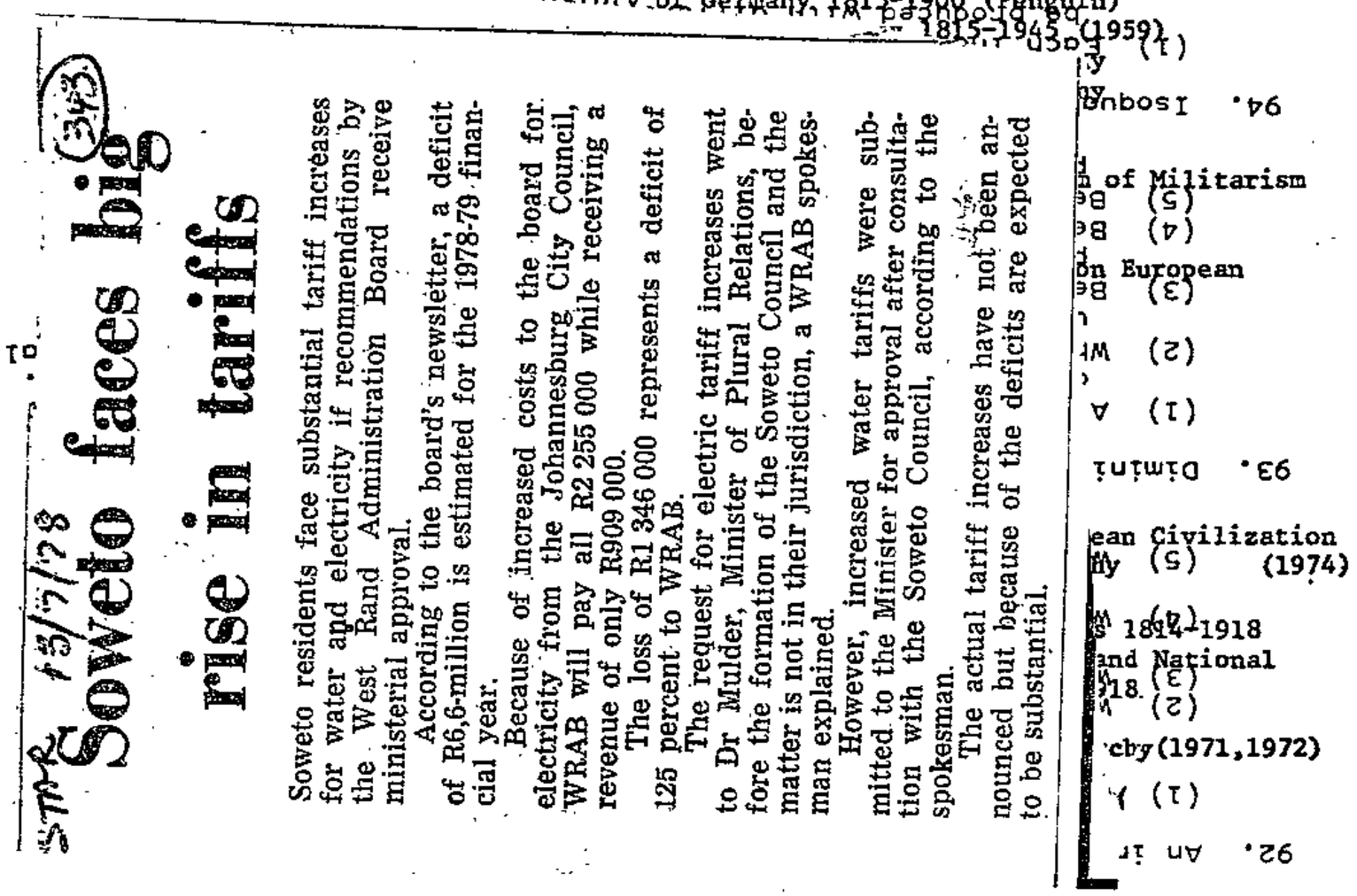

STAR 13/7/78

Soweto faces big rise in tariffs

Soweto residents face substantial tariff increases for water and electricity if recommendations by the West Rand Administration Board receive ministerial approval.

According to the board's newsletter, a deficit of R6,6-million is estimated for the 1978-79 financial year.

Because of increased costs to the board for electricity from the Johannesburg City Council, WRAB will pay all R2 255 000 while receiving a revenue of only R909 000.

The loss of R1 346 000 represents a deficit of 125 percent to WRAB.

The request for electric tariff increases went to Dr Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations, before the formation of the Soweto Council and the matter is not in their jurisdiction, a WRAB spokesman explained.

However, increased water tariffs were submitted to the Minister for approval after consultation with the Soweto Council, according to the spokesman.

The actual tariff increases have not been announced but because of the deficits are expected to be substantial.

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MM/VMK
12:6:78

Chief Buthelezi . . . you'll take us seriously.

'We're not going to be lured into anything'

Sund Tr 16/7/78

(343) (107)

Chief predicts 'next Soweto'

By PETER MANN

SOUTH Africa would take Inkatha seriously when it halted the wheels of industry, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday.

In a keynote speech to the last day of the Inkatha congress, the Zulu leader predicted "another Soweto" in the future and expanded the movement's stand on disinvestment.

"We are not such fools and louts that we are going to allow whites to lure us into a bloodbath which some of them are itching for," Chief Buthelezi said.

White power came from their guns while Inkatha's power stemmed from the numerical superiority of the blacks and their pivotal role in industry.

Inkatha's philosophy of non-violence was aimed at minimising the real threat of violence.

Turning to disinvestment and the controversial suggestion that Inkatha monitor the performance of multinational companies operating in South Africa against their codes of conduct, Chief Buthelezi said disinvestment was a simplistic solution.

Senseless

"I know we have suffered for centuries but it is senseless to suffer without a time limit. Those who favour disinvestment have not thought their arguments through.

"Smith lasted for 12 years. If Rhodesia can last this long how long would South Africa — one of the 15 great industrial nations of the world — last?

"People who speak of disinvestment overestimate the Western conscience.

"When I was a student it was said that the West prayed to God the Pound, the Shilling and the Pence.

"That is why they were so dishonest in Rhodesia — under-the-table business was roaring.

"And remember that during this whole time Russia still bought Rhodesian chrome."

He pointed out that disinvestment would affect the whole of Southern Africa.

Crumble

Even though countries like Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique deplored apartheid, they were tied to the South African economic machine. Disinvestment would seriously affect them.

"We are all eager for apartheid to crumble but we don't want to die in the rubble."

Inkatha had to consider what type of economic order it wanted in the post-liberation era.

Chief Buthelezi hit out at leaders who this week criticised the suggestion that Inkatha monitor multi-national companies against their codes of conduct.

"What have they to hide?" Chief Buthelezi asked. "These codes of conduct were not authorised by Inkatha or myself and it is not a crime to see that these companies act in terms of the codes.

"We are not threatening anyone, but it is my duty to tell people abroad who it is who is exploiting my people. I would not be ashamed to publish their names.

"The way the Department of Information used my name overseas — saying Chief Buthelezi supports investment in South Africa — likened me to a women saying 'here I am lying down, come rape me'.

"We don't want our people to lose their jobs. We are not threatening or beating our chests in arrogance," Chief Buthelezi said.

Questionnaire to workers

Name (first name only)

Farm number

1. How did you come to this farm?

2. Have you ever thought of going to work in

If yes, why don't you?

3. What s

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4. La foule qui s'eta

5. Vous ne verrez pas
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s entre parenthèses.

je l'ai (retrouver) (dégarnir),
e les blés sortent de terre.

poste, la main droite (crisper)
ester) au sifflet, attendait.

des nomades qui avaient
ang (J. Peyré).

salut de Paris, parce que
ain, la ville eût (être)
etz).

entendre) de ma vie (Molière).

plus de confiance qu'il

nais elle espéra qu'il ne

faisait qu'on aurait (prendre)

er, quantité de choses (mettre)

plus beau jour de leur vie
assique, ne manquait pas de

j'avais (choisir) et (préparer)
nel).

ne excellente maîtresse de
e à coudre (Id.)

er) à te comprendre. Je t'ai
petite ville et notre maison.

e sont à peine (parler);
es crois (brouiller).

nt mille francs que m'a

Je crois les avoir (voir)

ce se dispersa lentement.

ai (voir) moi-même pendant

Lights up in Soweto

(343)

PLAN ONLY NEEDS COUNCIL APPROVAL

BY TONY STIRLING

SOWETO will get lights and electricity in a R94-million scheme which has received the approval of the West Rand Administration Board — and which is now only awaiting the approval of the Soweto Council.

Mr At Stander, chief director of WRAB, confirmed this week that the board had approved the plan.

"It is before the Soweto Council for their approval. Once they have given the go-ahead an announcement could be expected from the Minister of Plural Relations," he said.

Final ratification would only come from Dr Connie Mulder once the Soweto Council had approved the plan — but it is understood that he has already indicated that he is happy for the plan to proceed if the Soweto Council endorses the scheme.

According to Mr Stander the first tenders could be put out within nine months to a year from the date of approval, and that it would take five years to electrify the city.

This included incorporating the existing 20 000 electrified houses in Soweto into the scheme.

Proposals

Explaining why the plan would cost R94-million as opposed to the R70-million proposed by the consortium of banks headed by Barclays Bank — which was turned down by WRAB last year — Mr Stander said: "That figure was based on preliminary reports."

The new scheme, he said, included plans to electrify areas adjoining Soweto which would possibly be incorporated into the city.

The leading bank in the new scheme is Volkskas Mercantile Bank — which had caused the council to reject the plan initially — a favourable vote was expected at the council's meeting at the end of the month.

Negotiations

Mr Laurie Korsten, managing director of Volkskas Merchant Bank, said his bank was looking for long-term finance to make the scheme as cheap as possible to consumers. In an attempt to raise the necessary money negotiations were being held with certain overseas banks as well as with local commercial banks.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, confirmed that the council had received the board's proposals and predicted that after they had solved a technical hitch — which had caused the council to reject the plan initially — a favourable vote was expected at the council's meeting at the end of the month.

MR AT STANDER
Plan approved

chant Bank, which will raise R50-million towards financing the project.

Mr Stander told the Sunday Times that WRAB's feasibility study had included the design of the scheme, materials to be used — with particular reference to local content. It also included the cost of electricity to consumers in Soweto, the feasibility of the project, the cost of incorporating the existing 20 000 electrified houses into the scheme as well as provision for including adjoining areas which might be incorporated into the city.

Sun Times 16/4/78

17/7/78 RDM (143)

CID on track of Soweto child's killer

Staff Reporter

MONDEOR detectives investigating the brutal murder of an 11-year-old Klipspruit schoolgirl expect to make an arrest soon.

Colonel D J de Villiers, District CID chief at John Vorster Square, said yesterday the investigating team was searching round-the-clock for the killer of Nonhlanhla Marina Shabangu, 11, of Klipspruit, Soweto.

The little girl's burnt body was found in a kneeling position by children playing near the Klipspruit sewerage farms on Wednesday this week after she went missing on July 4.

A piece of her left ear had been cut off—thought to be the trade mark of a ritual murder.

"At this stage, we don't think it was a muti-murder. The dead child's ear could have been bitten by dogs or rats in the veld there," Col De Villiers said.

He confirmed that detectives had questioned a man, thought to be a sangoma (witchdoctor), in connection with the murder. He was later released.

Nonhlanhla's father, Mr George Groenewald, 42, said his daugliter went missing while on an errand.

According to Maria Mashinini, 11, a friend of the dead girl who accompanied her to the shop, they were accosted by a man who told Nonhlanhla to fetch his jacket from a house nearby.

Both girls tried to walk off, but the man angrily called Nonhlanhla back and she went off with him, she said.

The girl's parents searched all over, questioned neighbours and friends and finally went to report to Kliptown police station late that night. A week later, on July 12, her charred body was found in the hills near

Klipspruit Sewerage Farms.
Nonhlanhla was a Standard Three pupil at St Peters Claver. Roma Catholic School in Pimville.

All systems go for the big switch-on

By JON QWELANE

THE Soweto Community Council already has R40-million to electrify the township complex, the chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehali, said yesterday.

He said the five-year project would create many new jobs for Soweto's unemployed.

"Electrifying Soweto is a major breakthrough for the council. One can only imagine how many jobs the project will create for the Soweto unemployed," Mr Thebehali said.

He said he expected the council to give the go-ahead for the electrification slheme at its meeting at the end of the month. The final ratification must come from the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Connie Mulder.

Dr Mulder is understood to be happy that the plan should go ahead if the Soweto council accepts it.

The West Rand Administration Board has approved the scheme, and all that was left was for the Soweto council to make its decision.

Mr Thebehali added that no project in Soweto, however big, could be undertaken without prior approval of the council.

"Even the building of houses is an aspect that will be decided by the council," he said. The council was not, like the defunct Urban Bantu Council, an advisory body but a decision-making one.

"The initial sum to be loaned to the council is R40-million. This sum, which has been acquired from a consortium of local banks, will be used for the electrification of Soweto as well as creating job facilities for those who are not employed. The remaining R54-million will be provided by the same banks."

ii) Give the reference numbers of the report(s) of the Transvaal Concessions Commission (1901).

Ref. numbers .....

6. Dictionary of South African Biography (D.S.A.B.), 2 vols. (eds. W.J. de Kock; D.W. Krüger).

Insert the title of one book written, compiled or edited by each of the following:

	Title of book	D.S.A.B. Vol.No. and page.
J,F.H. Hofmeyr	.....	.....
W.B. Rubusana	.....	.....
L. Weinthal	.....	.....

7. Dictionary of National Biography (D.N.B.)

What was the last office held by Sir William Sefton Brancker and where did he die on 4 Oct. 1930?

Office.....Place.....D.N.B. page no. .....

8. Who Was Who 1961 - 1970.

R.H. Brand was a member of Milner's kindergarten and one of the architects of the Union constitution, 1909.

i) Who was his father? .....

ii) What was his own title as a peer? .....

iii) Date of his death? .....

iv) Page ref. no. .....

9. Keesing's Contemporary Archives

i) On what date and on what platform, in 1937 did Mussolini announce Italy's intention to leave the League of Nations?

Date ..... Place..... Page No.....

ii) When, in 1966, did Botswana achieve independence and who represented the British Government at the ceremony?

British Govt. representative..... Date..... Page No.....

10. Archives Year Book f[illegible] any volume from 1966 onwards).

A Krugersrand for Mr Ludwig Lekota who formed a committee that raised R1500 for TEACH. The Editor of The Star (left) presented a second Krugersrand to two Waverley schoolgirls (from left) Avril Segell and Heather Tyson who raised R853 by organising a school fete. These were judged the most commendable efforts on behalf of TEACH in 1977.

STAR 15/1/78

[illegible] TEACH certificates

[illegible] school fete in aid of TEACH. [illegible] raised [illegible] for the [illegible] community. [illegible] TEACH.

1976 because they were fed-up with their children having to play in the street. Sports [illegible] while waiting to use another school's classrooms in the after-noon.

(343)

NM 15/7/78

Soweto decision soon

(343)

JOHANNESBURG — A R94-million electrification programme for Soweto was presently being considered by the Soweto Council, the chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr. A. H. Stander, said here yesterday.

The chairman of the Council, Mr. David Thebehali, was not available yesterday to say when the project would be implemented. However, he told news media during an address earlier this month that work should start in five to six months' time and be completed within five years.

The R94-million, provided by a consortium of banks, was part of a "face-lift" for Soweto that would eventually cost about R350-million. — (Sapa.)

STUDENTS ECONOMICS SOCIETY

The membership fee per annum is R1. Membership entitles you to attend all addresses to the Society, film shows and seminars. If you have passed Economics II in the second class division you are also eligible for membership of Omnicron Delta Epsilon, an internation honour society in Economics. If you are interested in ODE please contact a committee member Jonathan Matheson 77-8668 or Gill Raine 65-2339 for further information. Speakers scheduled for this year are:

Mr H. Schwartz on A ..., at 5.30pm

Dr F. Wilson on Th

Professor Franzsen ...of sale turnover tax

Professor Sadie (H ...arch at Stellenbosch)
or

Dr Van Zyl Slabbe ...roblem in S.A.

Dr Alex Boraine o

Mr B.C. Floor of ...tellenbosch on Transport
...view

If you would lik ...in the form below and
leave it in the ...the secretary's office)

NAME: .....

ADDRESS: .....

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YEAR OF STUDY:

You will then ...
meeting for y

(343) FM 21/1/78

Gill Raine
Jonathan Matheson
Jonathan Brodie

No. R. 1497 — 21 Julie 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADE IN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE SUID-TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD: WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 1168 VAN 9 JUNIE 1978

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling ragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (4) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1168 van 9 Junie 1978 ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A2/14/2/S49/1)

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK 5.—VERKIESINGS

Vervang regulasie 25 deur die volgende:

"'n Kieser wat binne die regsgebied van die Gemeenskapsraad stem, kan alleenlik stem by 'n stemburo vir die wyk waarin hy as kieser geregistreer is.".

No. R. 1497 (343) — 21 July 1978

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1168 OF 9 JUNE 1978

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 (4) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), amend Government Notice R. 1168 of 9 June, 1978, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A2/14/2/S49/1)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 5.—ELECTIONS

Substitute the following for regulation 25:

"A voter voting in the area of jurisdiction of the Community Council may only vote at a polling station for the ward in which he is registered as a voter.".

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1479 21 JULIE 1978

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-RAND-GEBIED—OMSKRYWING VAN BESTE HOSTELHUISE GEVESTIG IN TEMBISA STEDELIK EN BANTOEWOONGEBIED TE GERMISTON—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERNEMENTSKENNISGEWING 1335 VAN 4 AUGUSTUS 1972

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher [illegible] Adjunkt-Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling [illegible] die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling [illegible] kragtens die bevoegdheid [illegible] van die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad [illegible] Wet 25 van 1945) [illegible] gemandeer [illegible] verklaring item 4 daar die volgende:

"4. *Ethalweni tydelik bewoond*

'n Sekere stuk grond groot 37 hektare en as volg omskryf:

Vanaf die punt A in 'n noordoostelike rigting oor 'n afstand van [illegible] m tot by die punt B; daarvandaan in 'n suidoostelike rigting oor 'n afstand van [illegible] m tot die punt C; daarvandaan in 'n suidwestelike rigting oor 'n afstand van 100 m tot by die punt D; daarvandaan in

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1479 (343) 21 July 1978

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EAST RAND AREA—DESCRIPTION OF BESTE HOSTELS SITUATED IN TEMBISA URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA AT GERMISTON—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE 1335, DATED 4 AUGUST 1972

I, Wilhelm Laubscher [illegible] Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section [illegible] of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), amend the Schedule to Government Notice 1335, dated 4 August 1972, as follows:

Substitute the following for item 4:

"4. *Ethalweni temporarily housed*

A certain area of land, in extent 37 hectares and described as follows:

Beginning at the point A in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 1 097 m to the point B; thence in a south-easterly direction for a distance of [illegible] m to the point C; thence in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 100 m to the point D; thence in a north-easterly direction

Kids swindled by contest trickster

HUNDREDS of school children at Thokoza on the East Rand were swindled this week out of about R400 by a confidence trickster.

The principal of Tshwaragano Combined School, Mr S Macka, said he had been approached by a "Mr S Motaung" on July 11 who had claimed to be employed by a soft-drink company.

Mr Motaung had said his company would stage a softdrink drinking competition at the Thokoza Stadium on Wednesday [illegible] could have to pay the entry fee.

There was, he said, a first prize of R100, a second of R50 and a third of R25.

Mr Macka said he collected R11 from his pupils, which money "Mr Motaung" collected on Wednesday morning.

Maphanzela Community School collected R236,50 for "Mr Motaung", and at Khehlekile Lower Primary School "a substantial amount" was handed over.

The contest never materialised.

No fire in So

THE R94-million expected to be needed to give Soweto electricity, will be money well spent. But it has not electrified investors' imaginations as much as, for example, Anglo's R140-R145-million Ergo project to recover gold and uranium from old slimes dams. But then Ergo promised investors comparatively quick returns.

Those companies likely to be involved in the electrification project, on the other hand, look like having a long wait for their profits.

Thus the approval of the Soweto Council and Plural Relations Minister Connie Mulder are only the starting signal for a lengthy bureaucratic process, involving the establishment of specifications, tendering by interested suppliers and manufacturers, acceptance of tenders, and contract-signing.

All in all, a time-consuming series of events which At Stander, chief director at the West Rand Administration Board, has suggested could take anything between a year and 18 months to complete before work starts. For contract winners, then, black figures in the P & L account are even further away.

So I don't find it surprising that share markets have made little or no response to the Soweto plan. Broadly, the companies most likely to benefit can be found in the JSE's "Electronics, etc." sector, which is dominated by the local cable manufacturers — Aberdare, with its Dutch Phillips parent, African, with its UK connection, and Scottish, controlled by Britain's BICC, and including Swedish-aligned Asea, which also manufactures transformers and related equipment.

Additionally, potential competitors for business include companies like Blue Circle's thrusting Hubert Davies subsidiary and the Roberts Construction division of Murray & Roberts who have wide experience of electrical construction and installation work.

Again, lighting and other electrical fitting companies like Calan's Conlite organisation, claimed to be South Africa's largest in the field, are known to be interested.

On the basis of the rather sparse information available, it becomes obvious that the aim of the specifications will be to maximise

BY DON

local content throughout the whole operation.

With the possible exception of a small quantity of supertension cable which may be required — not made here in any case — local manufacturers are confident that they can do the job.

Indeed one local cable manufacturer, who asked to be nameless, was adamant that the company could supply all the cable necessary on its own, given the "right" specifications.

Competition for the business will be keen which, says Siemens chief executive Wilfried Wentges, "is all to the good as far as the customer is concerned".

I foresee it as being particularly keen on the cable

I.

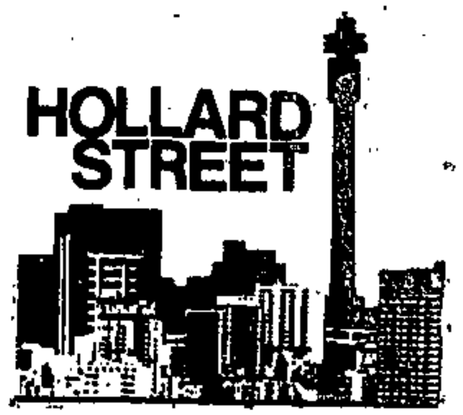
A TEMPERATE CLIMATE

1. Most of EUROPE lies between the TROPIC of CANCER and the ARCTIC CIRCLE, far to the NORTH of the EQUATOR.
2. Most countries of EUROPE lie in the NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE.
3. NO PART of the CONTINENT is therefore TROPICAL.
4. Most countries NEVER BECOME either VERY HOT or VERY COLD.

LETTER OF HENRY TO GREGORY (1076)

Sun. Tim. Bus. Tim 23/7/78 (343)

veto power



LKINSON

and cable-installation side, but for all that, William Randell, chairman and managing director of African Cables, the country's largest cablemakers, welcomes the project.

"It could not have come at a better time," he says, and other manufacturers I talked to agree.

The industry as a whole has well publicised its problems. It's been in the downturn phase of its business cycle for 18 months and more as long-term contracts have run down, and as municipalities, township developers and builders generally have had to cut back on activities.

Most of the companies involved, listed or not, have reflected the slump with poor profits, dividend cuts and labour retrenchments and short-time working.

The latter has occurred at plants which had been lavishly modernised (out of earlier boom-year profits) to cope with the potential growth in demand for electricity indicated by Escom's projections.

This new and efficient equipment, and the more sophisticated product, must make for quicker deliveries and keen competition, both of which should benefit the Soweto scheme from the timescale and financial standpoints.

What quantities of cable — power and light — are involved remains to be seen, but there seems to be fairly general agreement that the sums involved won't be more than about 20 per cent of the overall R94-million.

In their last financial years African, Aberdare and Scottish alone turned over just that total, though not all of it, of course, was electric cable.

But even that figure excludes Asea, Siemens, and others so that the Soweto plan, while a much-needed shot in the arm for the industry, and for the aluminium and copper wire producers like Usco, does not seem to offer the prospect of a great profit burst, except in the unlikely event of one manufacturer scooping the whole cable pool — particularly when the returns are spread over years.

Reports in the last couple of months from Seifsa have indicated marginal improvement in cable demand, though conditions remain highly competitive.

The buying seems to be coming from municipalities which had run down stocks acquired some years back when delivery dates were lengthy and there was something of a scramble for cable.

But the industry, as a whole, seems to agree that much-improved conditions depend on a more rapid growth-rate in the economy generally, with Soweto a welcomed potential source of demand.

But all in all, at their current prices, cablemakers' shares are scarcely worth pursuing and look rather as though they are already discounting Soweto.

Thus African and Scottish yield 7,7 and 6,8 per cent respectively on their very thinly covered (and reduced) dividends.

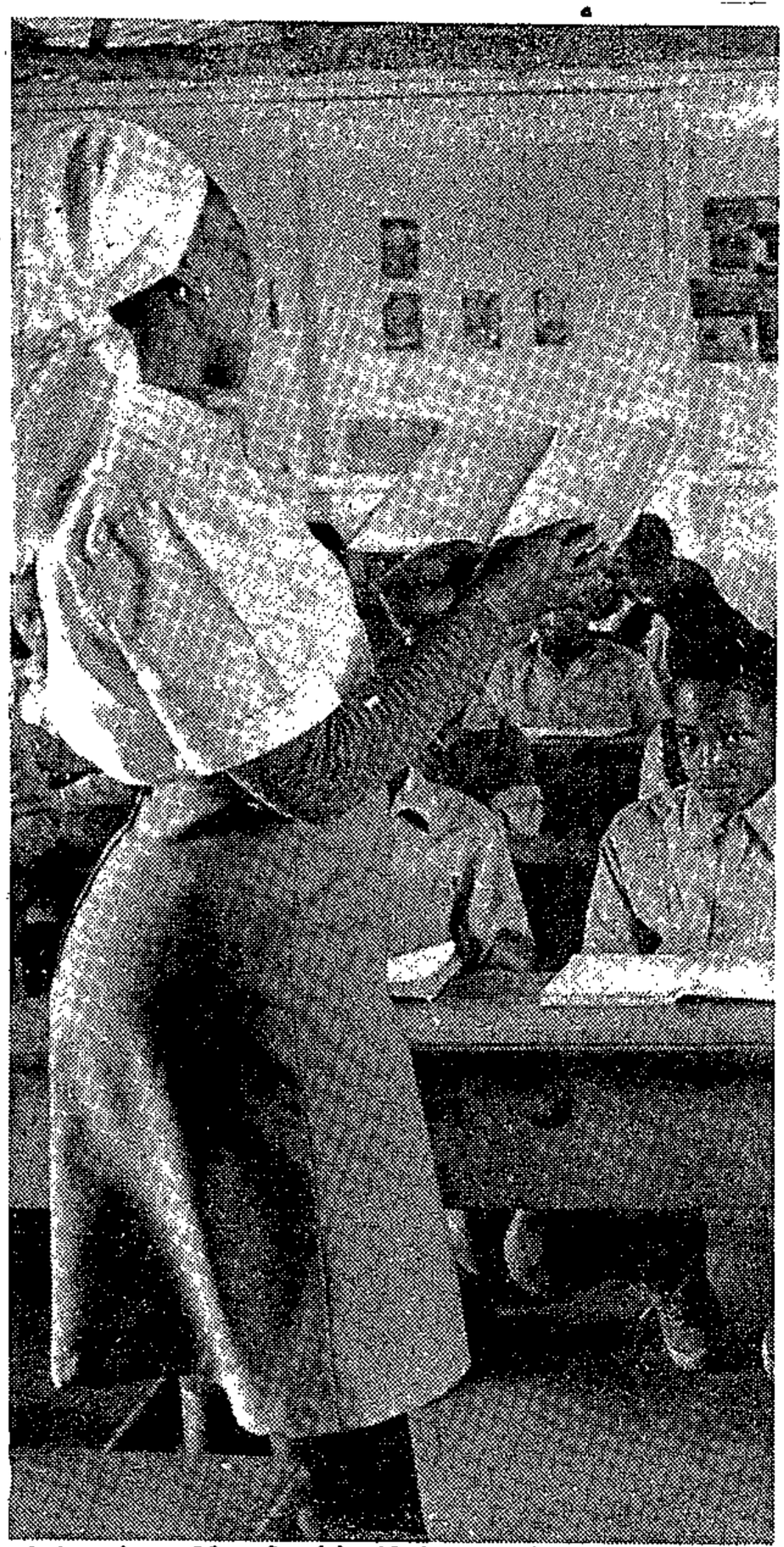
Aberdare was able to hold its payment, but only at the expense of cover.

The chairmen of all three have unanimously looked gloomily at the current trading year's prospects.

The market's eye, in fact, has been on Asea. Its historic yield is under seven per cent at the current level, but the payment was covered more than four times by last year's earnings.

Asea has more than one product field through which it can participate in the Soweto scheme, involved as it is in cables, and transformers and allied equipment. Those prepared to overlook the comparatively low return — as against other market sectors as well as Asea's own — could find the wait rewarding.

Sun. Times 23/7/78 (343



A teacher, Mrs Sophia Kalwane, hard at work.

His dream of 50 s
blacks may soon b

WHEN Dr Wessel Dippenaar first town of Ventersdorp 18 years ago, school in the area.

Now there are 44 with 10 000 children, and ambition. On his arrival in Ventersdorp, the meerde Kerk in Afrika minister called a com

Don Dip Mr to 1

Report by ROB HUDSO

He proposed a five-year plan for African schools.

"I also proposed that, within my lifetime, there would be 50 farm schools in the area — and now the 45th school is about to be built," he said.

Although the 72-year-old dominee gives all credit to the "wonderful" farmers, it is he who deserves most praise.

"There is a big awakening among the whites about the black man's unhappiness.

"The farmers here have involved themselves thoroughly. They undertook to build schools as they were needed. They saw the necessity."

The church plays an important role in the education of blacks, and each child has been given a Bible in the language of his choice.

Social units

"Farm schools are more than just schools to the 10 000 pupils and the 45 000 adults in the area.

"They are an important social unit for rural blacks.

"Sport, concerts, meetings — except political — and many other social functions take place there.

"The value of these schools is that the pupil can get a balanced, Christian upbringing which prepares him for a possible move to the city."

When Dr Dippenaar arrived most blacks in the district were illiterate.

Now most of the those under 20 are able to read and write — many in more than one language.

State pays

Most of the schools cater for pupils until Std 6, when they go to high schools elsewhere.

Dr Dippenaar's church also provides scholarships for gifted children.

"We just hope that these children will return to the platteland to carry on teaching."

The State paid teachers and supplied most books.

"The children pay school fees of 10 c a month, which is used for outings, building repairs and the like," he said.

And what of the white farmers who built the schools for the children of their workers?

Mr Pieter van der Merwe, who has 77 pupils in the school he built 10 years

Sun Times 23/7/78

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went to the platteland there wasn't one black

he's within six schools of his likeable Nederduitse Gereformunity meeting.

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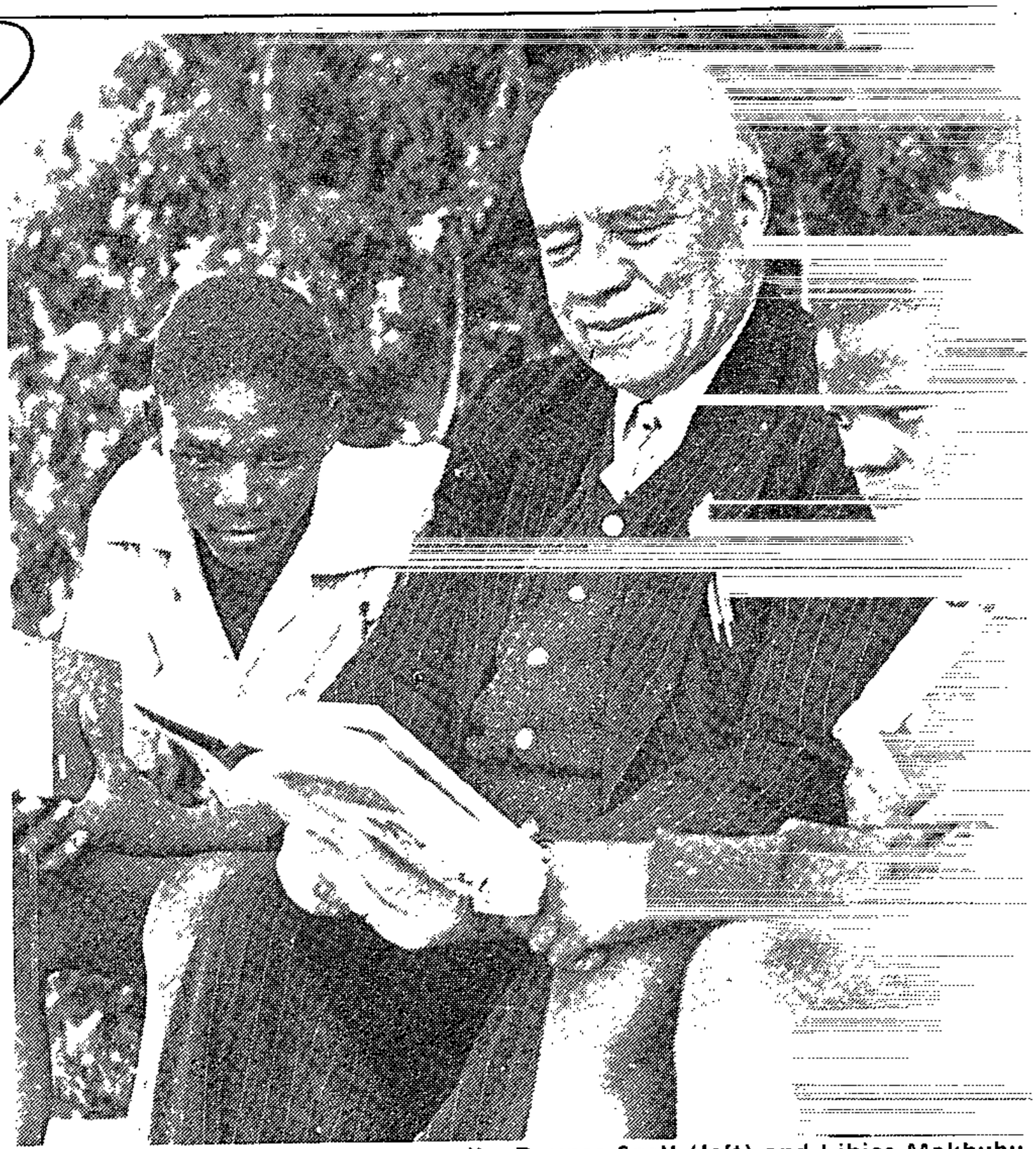


Dr Wessel Dippenaar and two pupils, Raynes Scott (left) and Libios Makhubu.

N **Pictures by OLTMAN MINNIE**

ago, was adamant about the situation.

"It's our duty to teach these children."

Before there were teachers in the district, Mr Van der Merwe gave the children Scripture lessons. He also preached to them on Sundays.

Houses

"If the white man cannot get on with his black counterpart through the Gospel, there is no place for him in South Africa," he said.

Mr Van der Merwe has built houses for his labourers and provided electricity and running water.

Mr Dries Kotze, his brother, Piet, and his father, Braam, built a school which boasts 250 pupils taught by six teachers.

They shared Mr Van der Merwe's views.

Mr Dries Kotze emphasised that the children should be taught in their own language . . . "and teachers shouldn't try to teach them in English and Afrikaans".

He told me that there was a parent-teachers association which was responsible for the running of the school.

Mr Clifford Diseko, a teacher at the Lekhanya Primary School, said he felt there was no liaison between parents and teachers at his school.

"The parents don't seem to understand. They don't force their children to go to school. This makes truancy quite a problem."

Mr David Leeuw, a black evangelist of the NG Kerk in Afrika, who took the Sunday Times on a tour of the area, was optimistic about the future.

"It's marvellous to see whites caring so much about the blacks.

"We are very grateful," he said.

Actress Penny is Home and dry

By Doug Gordon LONDON

JOHANNESBURG singer-actress Penny Croft (above), now in England, has landed a lead role in William Douglas-Home's latest comedy, which opens in the West End in September.

British-born Penny will be the only girl in "The Editor Regrets", which follows a string of major successes by the playwright, such as "The Secretary Bird" and "Lloyd George Knew My Father".

Penny was in the London run of "Lloyd George" and another Douglas-Home hit, "The Bank Manager".

"Of course I'm absolutely delighted to get the lead part this time," Penny said yesterday during the first week of rehearsals.

PARENTS WARNED: DON'T LEND CHILDREN

Sun. Express 23/7/78

A mother pleads: Who has my baby ?

(343)

BY ZANDI SIKWEBU

A TEENAGE mother who has spent weeks searching for her missing baby told the Sunday Express this week: "I just hope Audrey was stolen for love, not murder."

Miss Poppy Mofokeng's two-month-old daughter was taken from her six weeks ago by an older woman at Baragwanath hospital.

Audrey is the third baby to be stolen at the hospital in five years.

The other two were found within days, but Miss Mofokeng's baby is still missing.

Poppy Mofokeng told me that on June 1 she took Audrey to the hospital for treatment. After being given medicine she was about to leave when an elderly woman with an older baby asked if she would go to the shop for her. She gave her R2 to buy a cold drink and some buns.

"Without suspicion, because of her age, I gave her my child in good faith and went to the shop. When I returned five minutes later she had gone — all I found was my baby's sock.

"I went through the wards in search of my baby but without success. I reported the matter to the police."

Poppy said she had visited the hospital daily in the hope of seeing the childstealer.

"I have consulted witchdoctors. I have been to the social workers and the mortuary. But there is no trace of my baby.

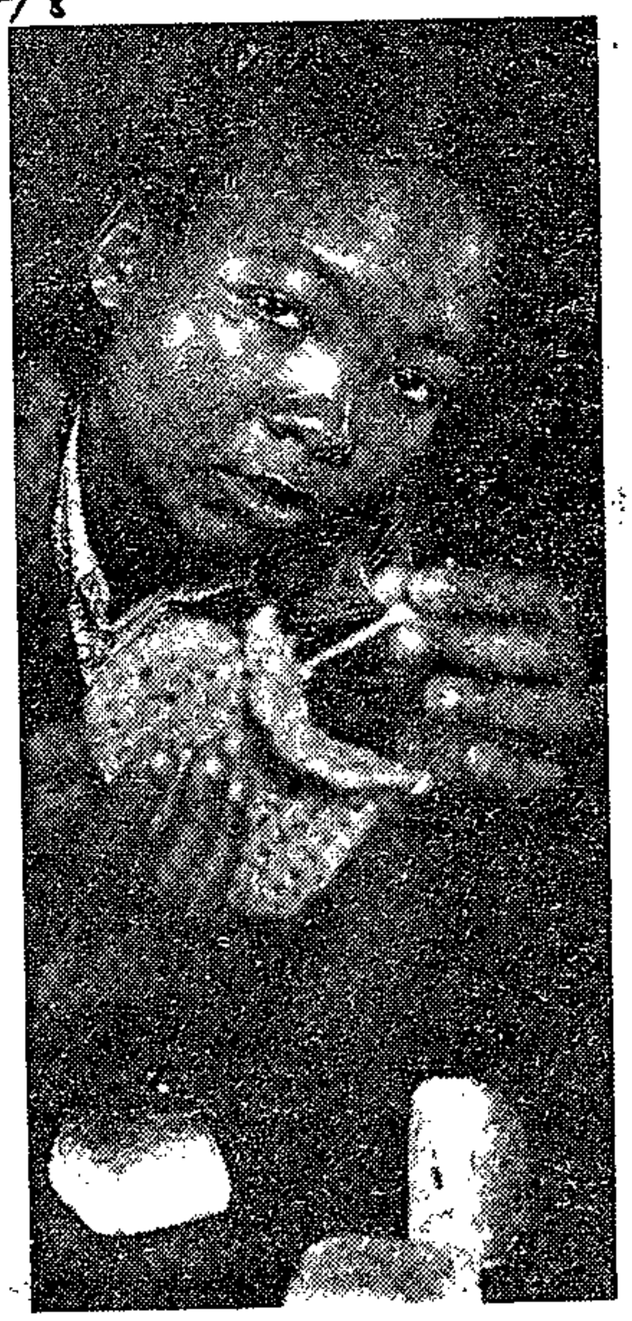
"I just hope she is not a victim of a a ritual murder."

Every day the baby's father asked her: "Where is my child? How could you give her to a stranger?"

The Baragwanath Hospital public relations officer, Mr R L Saul, told me: "We appeal to mothers not to give their children to strangers."

It was well known that Black people loved children and it was possible that women who stole children did so "for love".

A police spokesman said childstealing was not usually premeditated — those who stole children might be acting on the spur of the moment.



● Poppy Mofokeng . . . "where is my baby?"

25/7/78 (343) Star

In search of a market

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

This Afro-style dress could lead to the establishment of a small industry for the unemployed — but its producers cannot find any boutiques willing to sell it and similar dresses. The model, Mrs Grace Seboko, is the sewing instructress at the self-help scheme of the Entokozweni Women's Club. She helped the scheme's members to make about half a dozen sample dresses for a Sandton boutique. But the dresses were rejected because the hems were not finished with the overlocking machine normally used for factory-produced dresses. Any boutique able to sell such dresses should call Miss Janet Gama at 934 and ask for 180 or 72.

JOBS

Soweto women's clubs which are engaged in self-help schemes have taken the first step towards co-ordinating their efforts.

Miss Jane Gama, a social worker involved with the Entokozweni Women's Club, said an ad hoc committee had been formed.

The committee was looking into ways and means of.

- Sharing ideas among self-help groups to promote their common objectives in the fight against unemployment.
- Exchanging tutors so that more unemployed women may be taught the various skills employed by different groups.
- Arranging regular markets to provide outlets in Soweto for the goods produced by self-help projects.

Miss Gama is looking forward in particular to the establishment of markets.

The Entokozweni club could produce 20 to 30 Afro-style dresses a week if it were able to sell them, she said.

A recent attempt to sell such dresses through a Sandton boutique failed. One of the reasons was that the hems had not been stitched by an overlocking machine. But the machine required for such work was beyond the means of the club, she said.

Any boutiques interested in selling such dresses or anybody who can donate an overlocking machine should call Miss Gama at 934 and ask for 180 or 72.

Gundle Plastics, a factory on the Jan Smuts Airport road, has given plastic floor-coverings to the self-help candle-makers at St Paul's Anglican Church, Soweto.

Twenty men and women of all ages work in difficult conditions in the church vestry and in a prefabricated workshop to make candles.

Through JOBS — the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-Help — the church appealed for tarpaulins to protect the floors of their "workshops."

Gundle responded immediately, and supplied sufficient brown mottled plastic floor coverings to cover the floors of both the vestry and prefabricated workshop.

A spokesman for Gun-

Star 25/7/78

(343)

Candlemakers get floor covers

dle Plastics said the self-help project was admirable, and his company was glad to help.

★ ★ ★

The co-ordinator of JOBS, Mr Iain McNeill, has received letters and telephone calls from more than 220 people and organisations during the past six weeks.

These included 34 donations of cash or cheques and 74 offers of equipment, scrap materials and ideas.

There were 27 requests for assistance and 30 general inquiries. And there were 34 unemployed who sought jobs and had to be referred to various voluntary employment services or other quarters.

Mr McNeill reports that there has been a steady flow of scrap materials — candle wax for the candlemakers of St Paul's Anglican Church in Jabavu; old shoes and leather scraps for the shoe repair scheme of the Entokozweni centre; and bags of materials for various sewing groups engaged in self-help.

★ ★ ★

JOBS has selected one of the 15 people who applied for the job as assistant to Mr McNeill in co-ordinating self-help and administering JOBS. He is a black man already engaged in self-help. Details about him will be published soon.

Up to now Mr McNeill has been the only employee of JOBS. He was appointed on a two-days-a-week basis, whereas his assistant will be a full time employee.

★ ★ ★

A woman caller has suggested to JOBS that self-help schemes should make dolls' dresses which, she felt, were not readily obtainable and could easily be made from scrap material.

★ ★ ★

An appeal has been made for bottle-tops and the metal tops of yogurt jars which can be worked into heat-resistant mats to protect tables from hot pots.

★ ★ ★

Inquiries, donations and requests for assistance should go to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Tel 41-5420, mornings only).

steam engine—the decisive invention of the Industrial Revolution, the source of power vastly greater than water wheels could provide. What has been called the "hydro-electric revolution" is now underway in the country's rivers, for water power is the cheapest source of power in the twentieth century.

SWITZERLAND cannot be accused of having a number of patents granted to its citizens in the 1760 and 1790s. The scheme can be recalled only with difficulty, for the years between period in which the factory began to be a central building with its engine, the factory, time—was an hallmark of the Industrial Revolution. Apart from the factory, the something new: the regular employment of workers, rural and domestic workers spinning flax; in the Swiss canton of Glaurus there were more than two hundred thousand domestic workers spinning flax; in the Swiss canton of Glaurus there were more than

38. The numbers also include the old small-scale domestic industries, and the Century Europe. In the rural This in itself was a sign of stagnation between agricultural occupations, and the factory, employed at home. This held true for England, the districts of Bohemia, central Europe. In the rural

34. Africa Institute Bulletin, April 1971 p115
35. See Andreas Hanschmann "Eighteenth Century" pages 5
36. Barthold, op. cit. p16

3.3 MONETARY POLICY:

thirty-four thousand [illegible] AFRICAN HISTORY [illegible] across the country-side. Most of these African [illegible] by South [illegible] takes [illegible]

Moreover there was the industrial sector of Europe, rural life, too, felt the [illegible] schemes [illegible] acquired the nickname [illegible] introducing turnips, which served as fodder for livestock [illegible] through to the present, and [illegible] crop rotation, his dual career [illegible] characteristic of the style of the [illegible] experimental, "improving" farmer was something [illegible] use of deep and straight [illegible] Robert Bakewell, a tenant farmer [illegible] tower on immense [illegible] alike. Nearly all [illegible] of common land, on [illegible] more efficient. Enclosures [illegible] protests [illegible] at a vast [illegible] dislocation [illegible] the en [illegible] be pai [illegible] voices [illegible] the Co [illegible] resistai [illegible] the pro [illegible] Hierarc [illegible] pronou [illegible] great la [illegible] enough [illegible] incomes [illegible] ordinary, [illegible] prosperous than [illegible] bring them [illegible] £30 to £50,000, [illegible] cottage to [illegible] palace. [illegible] hierarchy, sheep [illegible] farmers, some of [illegible]

Order to hold State witness

PDM 25/2/78

(343)

Pretoria Bureau

THE ATTORNEY-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, applied to the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to hold in custody a potential State witness in a criminal trial.

Mr Nothling applied in terms of Section 185 (1) A of the Criminal Procedure Act, which deals with the detention of witnesses.

In the urgent application, which was granted by Mr Justice C F Eloff, Mr Nothling said there were fears that the witness, Miss Mary Sibanyoni, would abscond.

She was required as a State witness in the murder, arson and robbery trial of three men, Mr William Nyalungu, Mr Mayoyina Nyalungu and Mr Lucas Twala.

Mr William Nyalungu also faces other charges.

Mr Nothling said the trial had been postponed twice because Miss Sibanyoni had failed to attend.

(343) RDM 25/7/78

Miriam's look at life

Flair

PERSONALITY
Carol Dalglish

Picture Peter Magubane

MIRIAM TLALI is a "storyteller" in the nicest possible sense. Her little Moroko home in Soweto is a haven for people with a problem and a story to tell.

Miriam's writing a book about the aspirations and problems of the little old age pensioner who was a teacher, the greengrocer, the widower, machinist, the coalman, the cripple and lots of other Soweto residents. She's written about the old age pensioner who sells his vegetables at the roadside without a licence. "He can't survive and support his children on his pension. So he bought a panel van, where he could sell his eggs and fowls. Because he hasn't a place of his own he has problems trying to get a licence, so he struggles on, selling by the roadside. Sometimes the police are sympathetic and sometimes they're not . . ."

Her first book, "Muriel at the Metropolitan", was published by Ravan Press. Talking about her book about black life in a Johannesburg for white burgers Miriam said, "I've tried hard to be honest. There's very little contact as human beings it's usually a master servant relationship. Things the book mentioned were: "It's hurting to say use your own cup, or don't use the toilet. I hope I painted a picture of people as they really are . . .

"From the letters I have received people are paying their servants a little more looking at HP agreements and finding out the financial difficulties before it reaches the stage where the goods are loaded on trucks and taken away."

Miriam started writing shen she nursed her mother-in-law. "It was a distraction. I worried about the income I'd given up and I needed an outlet for my frustrations.

"My own mother thought I was clever. She thought if you came first or second at school you were good enough to become a doctor . . ." she laughed.

Miriam studied at the University of the Witwatersrand and was promised a bursary by the

"I stayed on at Wits and studied arts and African administration but I couldn't go back the next year. There was no money."

When the manuscript "Muriel at the Metropolitan" was complete, it took five years to interest a publisher. Now Longman's publishing group in London want to run another edition of the book next year and select a group of short stories probably for the paperback market.

Miriam contributes short stories to Ravan Press's publication "Staffrider" on Soweto, the people, their aspirations and problems.

"Strangely enough I don't think I would like to live anywhere but Soweto. I can't explain it . . . but it's a feeling of where I belong . . ."

Miriam studied at the University of the Witwatersrand and was promised a bursary by the Johannesburg City Council — if she could get into medical school . . .

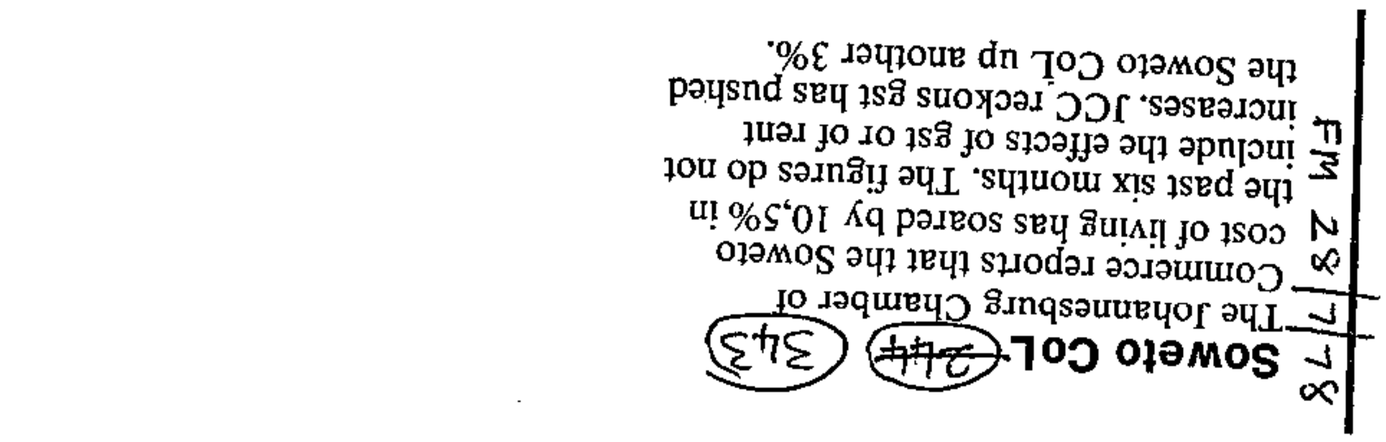
"Somehow every year the medical school said try again next year . . .

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians than you indicated in the previous question?
Is it because of any of the following? Indicate the 3 factors which you see as being the most important.

a) Fear of reactions of White employees.
b) Apprenticeship Board restrictions.
c) Separate offices/toilets/canteens required by law.
d) Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.
e) Red tape associated with employment of Africans.
f) Assumed illegality of placing Whites under Africans.
g) Job reservation.
h) Assumed legal restrictions.
i) Fear of friction and hostility among different African groups.
j) Reactions of customers or public.
k) Africans unqualified/inexperienced.
l) Africans not regarded as capable/correctly orientated.
m) Other (please specify).

5. Should an African Technical College offer courses in language and communication to its students?

Urgent 1 2 3 4 5 Not Urgent



3.2.2 Agricultural exports

In S.A., mineral discoveries initiated a process of export led growth. Moreover, given that S.A. is not naturally well-endowed agriculturally, it seems unlikely that agriculture has made a significant contribution to export led growth. In the previous section, it was shown that food imports have been small so agriculture has not been a lagging sector. The proposition that this sector has played an important supporting or balancing role by providing foreign exchange without which a serious constraint on growth would have undoubtedly become operative (39) will be examined.

The net contribution of agriculture to the current account of the balance of payments is shown in Table 6. While the overwhelming importance of mining (gold and other minerals) is clearly visible, it appears that agriculture has also made a significant contribution. Total net negative contributions are accounted for largely by secondary industry. From this, Brand concludes that "agricultural products have performed an essential permissive function by obviating foreign exchange constraints, which in their absence may well have inhibited development. If agricultural exports cannot claim to have been S.A.'s engine of growth during the twentieth century, at least they have helped to provide the lubricant without which the engine may have ground to a halt."(40)

TABLE 6 – Absolute and relative net contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing to the current account of South Africa's balance of payments, 1948 to 1964

Year	Total positive net contributions[1]	Net contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing		Total negative net contributions	Total
		Absolute value	Percentage of total		
	R million	R million	%	R million	R million
1948	..	41	..	..	..
1949	..	60			
1950	..	80			
1951	..	108			
1952	..	142			
1953	..	133			
1954	..	133			
1955	..	152			
1956	669	161			
1957	738	178			
1958	655	129			
1959	779	144			
1960	781	129			
1961	888	182			
1962	982	222			
1963	1,053	237			
1964	1,115	219			

Sources: For 1948 to 1955, Swanepoel, op. cit., p.254; for 1956 to 1964, J.C. du Plessis, op. cit., pp. 329-39.

1) In addition to agriculture, forestry and fishing, contributions here are mainly from mining, which in turn means mainly gold mining.

Source: Brand (1968) p15

(39) Brand (1968), p.8 (40) Brand (1968), p.15

3.2.3. Forward and backward linkages

(a) Forward linkages - The forward linkages from agriculture are difficult to evaluate due to the lack of information Brand concludes (41) that they have been small.

(b) Backward linkages - Of the inputs into agriculture of products of other industries, metal+chemical products would seem t

11 students on sedition charges

28/7/78 R.D.M. 343

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

ELEVEN members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council are to appear in the Randburg Magistrates' Court today charged with sedition or, alternatively under the Terrorism Act.

The State claims that, among other things, the 11 called for the SSRC to destroy the houses of three police officers.

The State also claims that the accused called for the SSRC to:

- Distribute petrol bombs and demonstrate their manufacture;
- Force workers to stay away from work; and
- Demonstrate for the release of detainees.

The offences allegedly took place between June 1976 and October 1977. Most of the accused were detained during a Security Police swoop in Soweto on June 10 last year. The SSRC is a banned organisation.

It is alleged that the 11 were members of the South African Students' Movement SASM, an organisation which led to the creation of the "action committee" which was later to be known as the SSRC.

On June 16 and thereafter, it is claimed, the SSRC held gatherings and demonstrations which led to a confrontation with police and also led to the commision of various offences including murder, arson, public violence, and destruction or damage of Government and local authority buildings and property.

In arranging the gatherings and demonstrations, SASM, the action committee and/or the SSRC intended to defy the authority of the Department of Bantu Education.

The demonstrations were also intended to defy the authority of the now defunct Urban Bantu Council and of the police.

Tsietsi Mashinini, the first chairman of the SSRC, is named as one of the co-conspirators. The others include two former members of the SSRC, Khotso Seatholo and Tsietsi Mashinini.

A list of dates and places at which meetings of the group took place is given in the charge sheet.

According to the charges the SASM strove to create political, social and cultural awareness and solidarity among black schoolgoers.

The SASM is alleged to have adopted a policy of total rejection of the system of education for blacks and specifically, the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

The appearance is expected to be for a formal remand.

force in capitalist agriculture did not ... 1971, so that capital intensification has been yield increasing

(41) Brand (1969), p. 186 ff (42) Lipton (1975), p.5
(43) du Plessis, p. 22-23 (44) du Plessis & Swanepoel, p.6

TABLE 2

THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDUSTRIES IN GDP

Years with central year	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Secondary Industry	Services
915	22,9	24,7	7,6	44,8
920	24,3	19,8	9,5	46,4
925	22,2	20,4	10,1	47,3
930	23,4	19,1	10,7	46,8
935	22,2	14,9	14,4	48,5
940	19,6	14,0	16,1	50,3
945	16,9	11,2	17,8	54,1
1950	14,7	10,7	22,3	52,3
1955	14,4	11,5	23,9	50,2
1960	13,1	13,8	24,2	48,9
1965	11,4	13,8	26,6	48,2

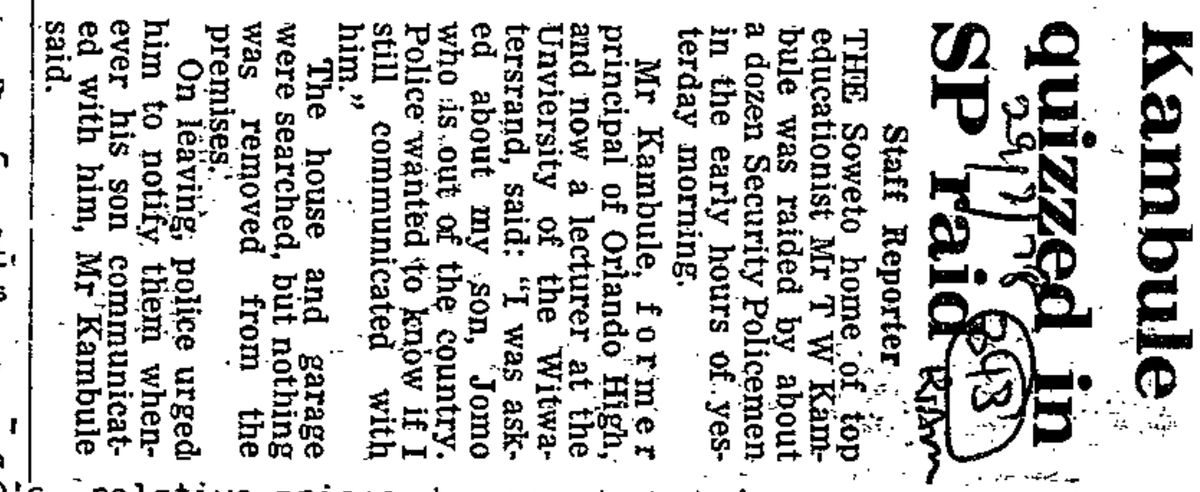
Source: Brand (1969) Table 1-1 p19

Other estimates:

Year	Share of agriculture, forestry and fishing %	Source:
1920	22%	Lipton (1975)
1970	9%	Lipton (1975)
960-64	11,8%	Sanbank
970-74	8,7%	Sanbank

The reasons for this were that the rise in agricultural production was not sufficient to keep up with the growth of population and the expansion of railways enabled foreign producers to compete effectively for the new markets. (35) Further problems in agriculture were the scourges of pestilence and droughts, abrupt fluctuations in market price and the shortages of labour experienced by white farmers. As mentioned already, the state played an important role in obtaining a labour supply for white farmers, and it also assumed an increasing role in agriculture in directly assisting farmers through price supports, a marketing policy which raised agricultural prices well above the competitive level and subsidised credit. Shortly before the Second World War agricultural production slowed down again, but intervention by the Stage again reversed the situation.(36) Over the whole post war period, the physical volume of food production has generally grown at faster rates than food consumption - Table 3. However, the physical volume of livestock products has not kept pace.

Whether the situation would have been any different had the State not provided large scale support for white farmers and if the farming potential of black peasants had not been curbed by "overt political me



Kambule quizzed in SP raid

Staff Reporter

THE Soweto home of top educationist Mr T W Kambule was raided by about a dozen Security Policemen in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Mr Kambule, former principal of Orlando High, and now a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: "I was asked about my son, Jomo who is out of the country. Police wanted to know if I still communicated with him."

The house and garage were searched, but nothing was removed from the premises.

On leaving, police urged him to notify them whenever his son communicated with him, Mr Kambule said.

rather than allocation blacks,"(37 originates fertile lan

Since 1920, been import animal fats

In Table 5, are shown. would have movement in to the 1930's, relative prices decreased, but increased thereafter with a moderate decline in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Since 1960, prices have increased faster at the retail level than at the farm level. Brand explains this as reflecting a widening margin between producer and consumer prices rather than a shortage. (38) Furthermore, since 1970 all prices have increased rapidly with the increase in food prices (column II) exceeding the increase in the CPI (column I).

Although the data should be treated with some caution, since they may conceal important relative movements between products, it appears that the supply of food has been adequate. Whether the distribution has been adequate will not be considered here.

(35) Wilson, p.115
(36) see Wilson, p. 143 ff
(37) Lipton (1977), p.75
(38) Brand (1969), p.65

GEWONE VERGADERING

1. Opening

2. Notule Vergadering 2

2.1 Sake out notule

2.2 Egpaar Tito opg

2.3 Br. J. Boezak.

3. Program: Junie - D

3.1 Kerkraadsverga ... aand, derde Saterdag in die maand 2

3.2 Kerkraadsbidu ... erhoud in die maand tussen in, op ... die maand 5.00 nm;

3.3 Nagmaalvierin ... lie beurt 10.30 vm en 6.00 nm;

3.4 Doop: Eerste ... 10.30 vm;

3.5 Doop- en Tugl ... sdag in die maand. Voornemende ... ksouderling in kennis en ontmoet d ... die ouderling onmid-dellik na bi

3.6 Spreekuur m ... or: Elke Woensdag van 6.00 -

3.7 Dankoffers

3.7.1 Elk

3.7.2 By ... soos Nagmaal, Kersfees, Le

3.7.3 El ... diaken in die wyk is ... boekie met volledige na ... nate wat 'n verdienste het;

3.7.4 E ... ik die laaste week in d ... oevertjies vir die v ... kslede besorg, waarop c ... am van die Lid ingevul is;

3.7.5 ... ngelewer is, sal die ... nkofferbedrag invul in ... „bydragskaart" tuis ook ... oevert afgegee word;

2/....

Students appear on sedition charges

Eleven Soweto students have been remanded to appear in the Supreme Court on charges connected with sedition, alternatively with conspiracy to commit sedition or terrorism.

The formal remand took place in a crowded and well-guarded Randburg Magistrate's Court yesterday. The 11 will appear in the Supreme Court on September 18.

The accused allegedly distributed petrol bombs, taught others how to make petrol bombs and forced people to stay away from work.

Mr S N Chetty for the defence, placed on record that the trial date was decided without his being consulted and that he might not be ready to proceed on September 18.

GREETINGS

After the hearing, the accused exchanged greetings and shook hands with friends and relatives in gallery.

The students, detained for more than a year before being brought to court, have been refused bail and will await trial at the Johannesburg Fort.

The 11 are Mr Wilson Wellie Twala (18), Mr Sechaba Montsisi (23), Mr Seth Mazibuko (19), Mr Mafison Morobe (22), Mr Khotso Lengane (21), Miss Susan Mthembu (22), Mr Thabo Ndabeni (21), Mr Kennedy Mogami (19), Mr Reginald Mngomezulu (21), Mr Michael Khiba (20) and Mr George Nkosinati (23).

Star 20/7/78

S.A. GESTIG: KERKRAADSVERGADERING 27 MEI 1978

GEWONE VERGADERING

1. Opening

2. Notule Vergadering 2 April 1978:

   2.1 Sake out notule;

   2.2 Egpaar Tito opgeroep;

   2.3 Br. J. Boezak.

3. Program: Junie - Desember 1978:

   3.1 Kerkraadsvergadering elke tweede maand, derde Saterdag in die maand 2.00 nm;

   3.2 Kerkraadsbiduur en Broederlike onderhoud in die maand tussen in, op die derde Sondag in die maand 5.00 nm;

   3.3 Nagmaalvierings elke 2 maande om die beurt 10.30 vm en 6.00 nm;

   3.4 Doop: Eerste Sondag in die maand 10.30 vm;

   3.5 Doop- en Tugkommissie vierde Woensdag in die maand. Voornemende doopouers stel hul wyksouderling in kennis en ontmoet die kommissie saam met die ouderling onmiddellik na biduur;

   3.6 Spreekuur met leraar in kerkkantoor: Elke Woensdag van 6.00 - 7.30 nm (voor biduur);

   3.7 Dankoffers:

      3.7.1 Elke Sondag in die maand;

      3.7.2 By besondere geleenthede soos Nagmaal, Kersfees, Lentefees;

      [illegible] (en waar geen diaken in die wyk

STAR 29/7/78 (343)

Left-over produce to go to Soweto

The Christian humanitarian organisation, World Vision, has devised a scheme to save thousands of tons of edible fruit and vegetables from being dumped and destroyed by the Johannesburg Market each year.

The organisation plans to buy from the market produce that would otherwise be declared unfit for sale and dumped. It will then transport the produce to Soweto, where it will be sold by churches on a non-profit basis.

World Vision began a "trial run" of the scheme today. It bought hundreds of rands worth of produce that would otherwise have been dumped on Monday.

The plan follows reports about the dumping of products by the market in Johannesburg newspapers yesterday.

Mr S S Robinson, director of the market, told Fair Deal yesterday that the market handled about 465 000 tons of produce a year and of this about 0,75 percent (about 3 000 tons) was dumped.

Mr David Cuthbert, head of the communications department of World Vision, said that after reading a report on the dumping yesterday, members of his organisation arranged to go to the market today to buy produce that would otherwise be declared unfit for sale on Monday and dumped on a municipal dumping ground.

World Vision hired a five-ton truck to transport the produce to Soweto and arranged that today's load would be distributed free to Soweto residents at Soweto churches, including the Jabavu Methodist church, he said.

Mr Cuthbert said they would not be selling the produce bought today as they had not yet obtained a hawker's licence. In future, though, the churches would sell the produce at prices just high enough to cover costs, he said.

No special deal says Nyembezi

RDM 31/7/78 (343)

Political Staff

DR SIPHO NYEMBEZI, the leader of Inkatha in the Transvaal, has denied getting preferential treatment from the West Rand Administration Board by not being evicted for rent arrears.

Dr Nyembezi has not been evicted, but he has had a running battle with the board in an effort to settle his overdue accounts, he claims.

Yesterday he said he was surprised when the township manager had told him his rent and electricity accounts for his business premises had been unpaid since June, 1976.

Dr Nyembezi said he had been told he was R2 290 in arrears for rent and R700 for electricity.

"Because I could not produce receipts showing that I had been paying regularly I lost my case. I agreed to pay the alleged arrears in fortnightly instalments of R250."

But, he said, the senior township manager in his area refused to take the first instalment which, he said, he paid by cheque.

"In March I sent a R250 cheque and it was sent back to me. In April I settled the R700 for electricity and in June I paid in a bank-guaranteed cheque for R250 and another one for the same amount in July.

"The rent cheques were returned because I was told I must pay the full amount of R2 290."

manuscripts went care for them. Petrarch was famous for his love of books—
all received its first form in that "one passion" and the disciples
sector and the resultant factor combination there is more [illegible]

speak in their own voice once again, as ancients and as pagans. His scholarship
enormously enriched the culture of the Renaissance and threw doubt on devout
efforts to reconstruct the Christian dispensation. (12) He assumes that the labour
as a process "in which production in both pagan antiquity and the present or
[illegible] Petrarch was [illegible] employment
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RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, August 2, 1978.

The student SA spurned is back—as top physicist

Staff Reporter

A BLACK South African who left on an exit permit 13 years ago after being barred from studying nuclear physics at the University of the Witwatersrand has returned briefly — as a top-flight delegate to a conference of nuclear physicists.

Now a renowned nuclear physicist at Lund University in Sweden, Dr Reginald Boleu was granted special permission to enter South Africa to attend the conference — at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Originally from Orlando, Soweto, where he matriculated and where his mother still lives, Dr Boleu has settled in Sweden with his Swedish wife and three children.

His impression of Soweto after 13 years: "It is still the same place to me. The situation has certainly not changed," he said.

And he doubted whether he would ever return to South Africa to settle.

"There is no future for me here and I can't see an African being employed in my field of work in this country."

"In Sweden, I can live in any town that I want to. I can go to any place that I want to. I have complete freedom. Although I'm not afraid of walking around the streets of Johannesburg, I could have problems with a policeman when I showed him my Swedish passport," he said.

Dr Boleu obtained his doctorate in nuclear physics from Lund University and is presently involved in research in a specialised area of the science.

His advice to young black students in South Africa: "Unless they are sufficiently interested in something like nuclear physics, they should go for the applied sciences like engineering, to develop this country".

Scientists' 'No' to SA venue

By SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON.—A group of 68 scientists from the United States, France, Germany, Israel, England, Denmark and the Netherlands have issued a protest against the venue of a conference on nuclear physics which opened in Johannesburg yesterday.

The conference is being sponsored by the South African Atomic Energy Commission and the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP). The scientists are concerned that their participation might be viewed as condoning South Africa's racial policies.

However, some of those who signed an open letter of protest to the sponsors are believed to be already in Johannesburg.

Professor James Griffin, of the University of Maryland, said: "We feel that the South African Government is trying to use the conference as a means to gain credit and respectability for itself.

"For a small country, South Africa is making a respectable effort in the nuclear field. We would like to get together with our colleagues over there, but we are afraid that the South African Government will use our going to Johannesburg for propaganda purposes."

IUPAP is a non-governmental body representing physicists around the world. According to Prof Griffin, the dissenting scientists feel that by supporting a conference in South Africa, the body is ignoring the consensus of worldwide scientific opinion.

"But," he conceded, "we do feel that South African academics are one of the strongest forces for change in their country."

Roux invites 'Axis' authors to SA

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Ms Barbara Rogers, co-author of "The Nuclear Axis", a book that refers to South Africa's nuclear activities, has been invited by Dr A Roux, president of the Atomic Energy Board, to visit South Africa.

Dr Roux has extended a personal invitation to Ms Rogers and her co-author, Mr Zdenek Cervenka, to visit South Africa following the publication last week of their new book in which they allege that, with West German technological assistance, South Africa is on the verge of making an atomic bomb.

"I wish the writers of the book would visit South Africa — at my invitation — to see for themselves what we are doing here," Dr Roux told a Transvaal newspaper last week.

"I am convinced that the writers have never been near South Africa and yet they venture to write a book about the country."

Ms Rogers in fact last visited South Africa in 1971, and was then informed by the Department of the Interior that in future she would require a visa to enter the country.

Inkatha official settles his rent arrears

RDM 4/8/78

(343)

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THE Transvaal regional chairman of Inkatha, Dr Sipho Nyembezi, yesterday paid R4 312,38 to the West Rand Administration Board — the sum which Wrab said this week he owed for rent, electricity and other services.

"To stop all further arguments, I have decided to pay the amount quoted by Wrab and have this morning given them a bank-guaranteed cheque for R4 312,38," Dr Nyembezi said yesterday.

"I don't even know whether this figure is correct because the Dube township office once quoted me a wrong figure for electricity," he said.

Wrab officials were not available yesterday to confirm whether they had received the cheque from Dr Nyembezi.

Earlier this week Wrab made public the record of its financial dealings with Dr Nyembezi and said he owed the board the amount for business premises he rented in Dube, two consulting rooms at Meadowlands and four residential areas in Diepkloof, where he had built his house.

In the statement Wrab said Dr Nyembezi had "a long history of non-cooperation, broken promises and problems in meeting his financial obligations to the board".

Dr Nyembezi has admitted he was behind with his rent payments and blamed this on the superintendent at Dube who, he said, was "obstructive and made it very difficult for me to pay."

Dr Nyembezi said he wanted Wrab to answer whether:

- Its records were open to the public.
- If not, how the Press obtained figures about his rent arrears from the Dube township office.
- It would disclose details about all the people of Soweto.

"Now that Wrab has decided to embark on these public disclosures, will they kindly continue to give details of all similar cases, otherwise they will be accused of protecting certain people," Dr Nyembezi said.

Thebehali may lose top seat

RDM 5/8/78 (343)

Political Staff

MR David Thebehali, the beleaguered chairman of the Soweto Community Council, is now in danger of losing his position over his recent meeting with the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder.

Mr Thebehali, who has come under increasing criticism from Soweto residents and his council over his role in the controversial community council scheme and his financial problems, is likely to face a motion of no confidence in the next council meeting this month.

Mr Thebehali's meeting with the Minister was shrouded in secrecy.

A statement from the Minister's office said Mr Thebehali and three other councillors had met Dr Mulder to discuss "matters affecting the residents of Soweto".

Councillors dissatisfied with Mr Thebehali include Mr H M Butshingi, Mr P J Majola, Mr I P Mashike, Mr B J Mazibuko, Mrs Mathar Taylor, Mr F Kodi and Mr H M Sennelo.

"We are sick and tired of Mr Thebehali doing things in the name of the council behind our backs. He saw the Minister without informing the council or the management committee," they said.

5/8/78

(343)

Star

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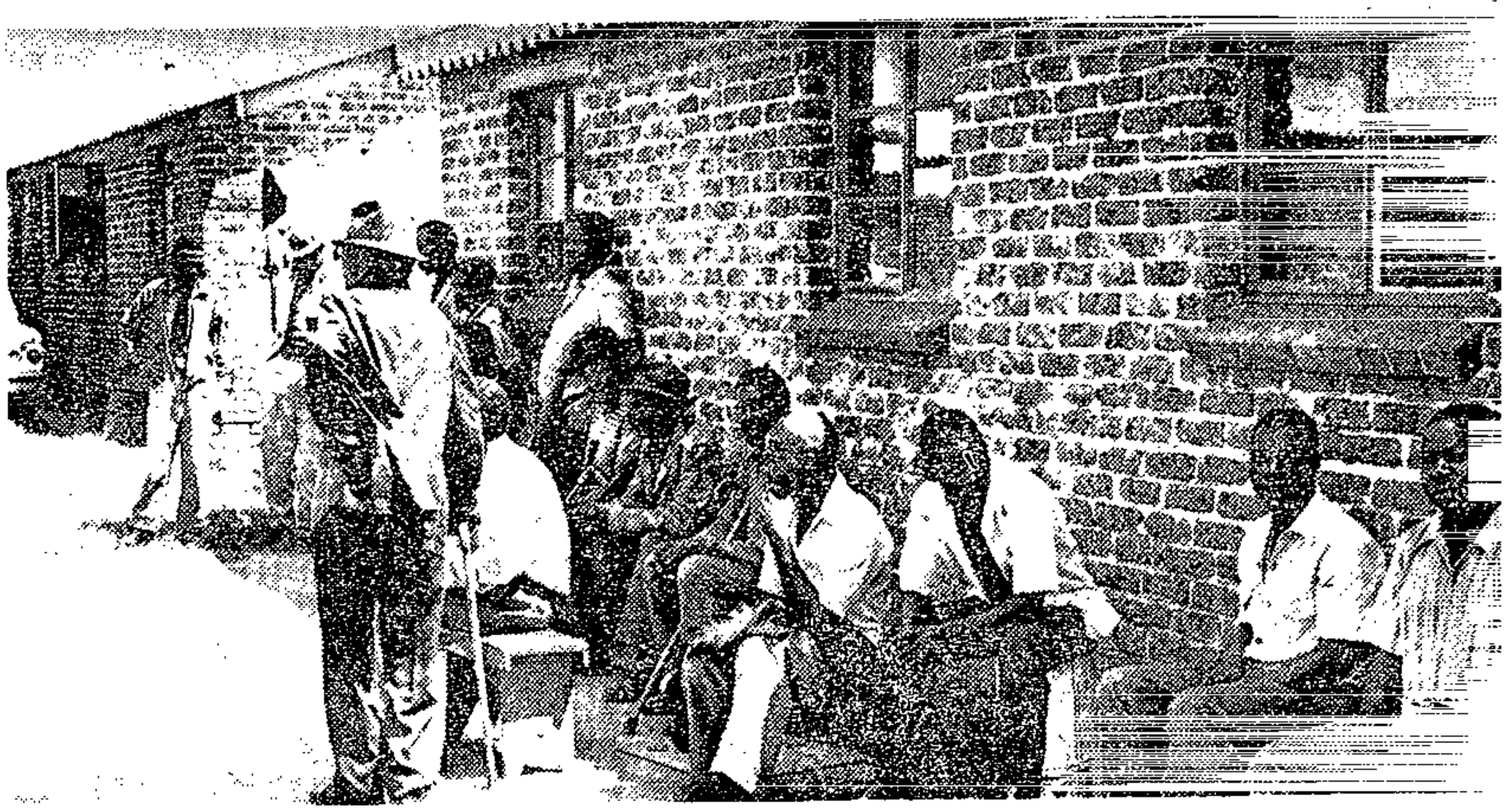
Soweto is still waiting



They've been waiting for their electric lights a long time now.

Electricity will no

By Kevin Stocks

About 18 months ago a senior banker dropped a whisper in a journalist's ear that set the presses rolling with one of South Africa's few "good news" stories.

"We are," he said, "going to electrify Soweto."

That was in the early days when white businessmen who had decided to help improve the quality of township life were still dewy-eyed and innocent about the possibilities of quick action at the "racial interface."

The bankers and the big construction companies marched happily forward into an entanglement of politics, ideology, bloody-mindedness and special interests. They fell flat on their faces.

The idea of providing South Africa's biggest black city with electricity originated with several people in the private sector.

Of course there had been vague governmental rumbles about such a scheme in the past. What was different about the private sector was that people actually set about doing feasibility studies, starting design work and, most important of all, raising the necessary money.

The basic ideas came from three large private sector companies, Roberts Construction, LTA and Siemens. Their expertise and initiative were supplemented, and the realisation of their ideas made possible by the willingness of a consortium of banks to raise the necessary finance.

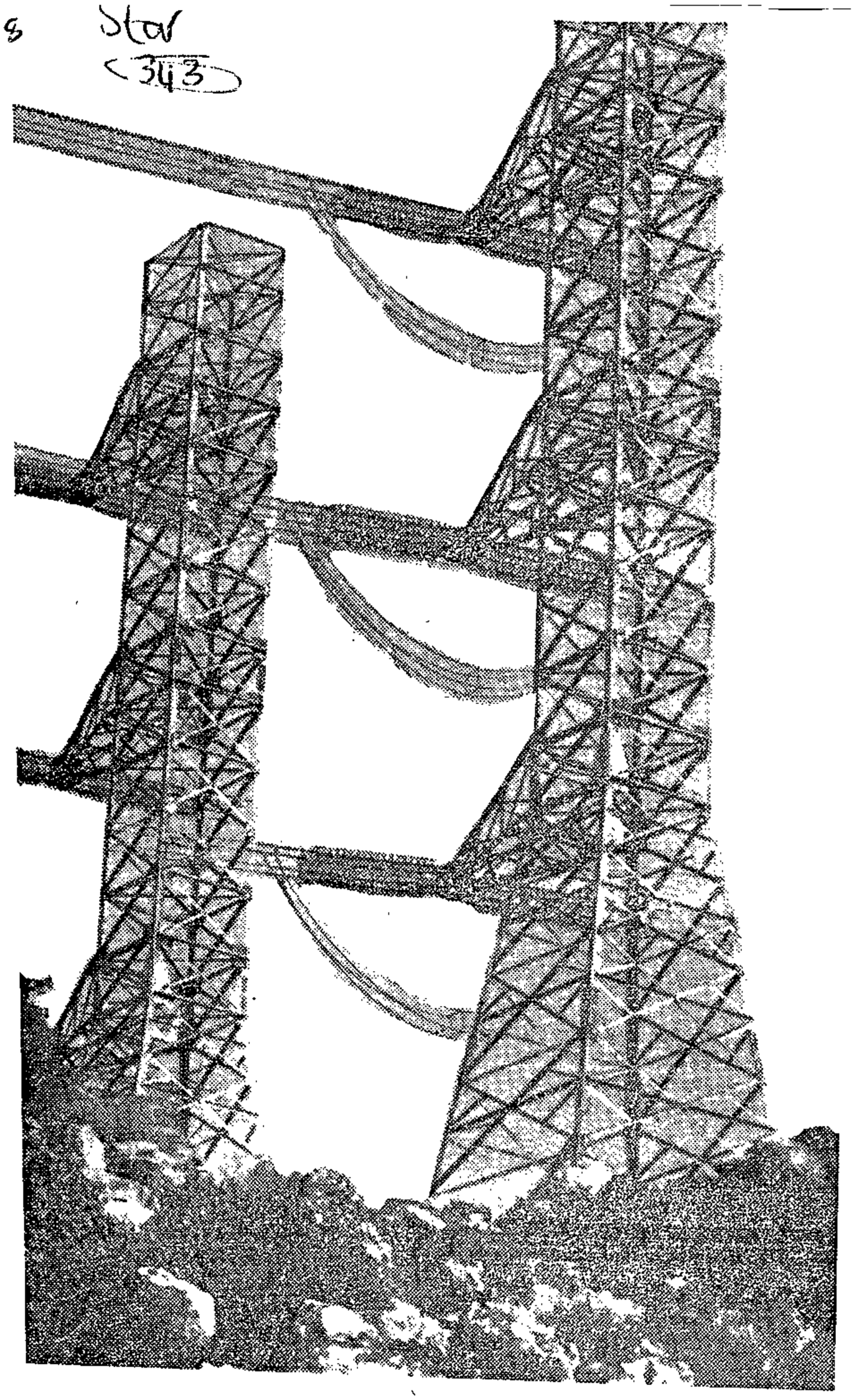
This consortium consisted of Barclays National Bank, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Nedbank and Volkskas.

They were prepared to provide loans of R52-million for the project at their prime overdraft rate — the rate granted to the most credit-worthy borrowers.

Everything seemed to be lovely and in February 1977, The Star reported the exultation of Soweto leaders at the news. By the end of 1979 at the latest, it seemed, Soweto would be fully electrified.

Even the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, weighed-in with heartfelt approval. He chose the most important occasion of his

5/8/78 Star (343)



ow cost them R95m

year, his Budget speech in Parliament, to announce that the Government would guarantee the bank loans for the project.

The last obstacle, it seemed, had been swept aside and the construction companies involved set up a management company to handle the scheme. Adopting a "go-go" attitude they announced they could complete the entire project in two to three years — probably two years.

Trade Unionists began calling for large training schemes so that black artisans would be available to work on the project and to maintain electrical equipment once it was completed.

That was in February last year. Since then little progress has been made.

The private sector businessmen ran into objections, foot-dragging and procrastination — mainly originating from the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

According to The Star's sources every possible objection was brought up. The board objected to the work being done by the companies who had conceived the scheme — it should go 'out to tender, it said.

The board objected to the interest rate on the loans. They said Soweto residents could not afford to pay for electricity.

The board eventually rejected the whole scheme, but said it would examine further schemes on its own.

The banks eventually met the objections on interest rates by proposing that the board issue interest-bearing stock of its own and undertook to buy some of it themselves and to place the rest elsewhere.

They had to concede, however, that the construction companies, despite having originated the whole business, would have to drop-out — unless they could win the business on open tender.

Still Soweto will get its electricity. The only difference is that the cost has escalated from about R52 million to about R45 million and the time scale expanded from two to three years to from four to five years.

HEALERS HUNT MUTI MEN

Frightened parents call in sangomas

Sund Times 6/8/78 3R

THE FEAR of the "muti men", which has gripped Pretoria townships following a spate of killings, has now spread to neighbouring areas as frightened parents of missing children call in sangomas to hunt down and destroy the killers.

In Pretoria the multi killings are thought to be the work of one man who has struck at least nine times in the past four years, six times fatally.

This week Soweto sangomas and inyangas — themselves under suspicion — came together in a rare act of co-operation and vowed to sniff out and destroy the muti men.

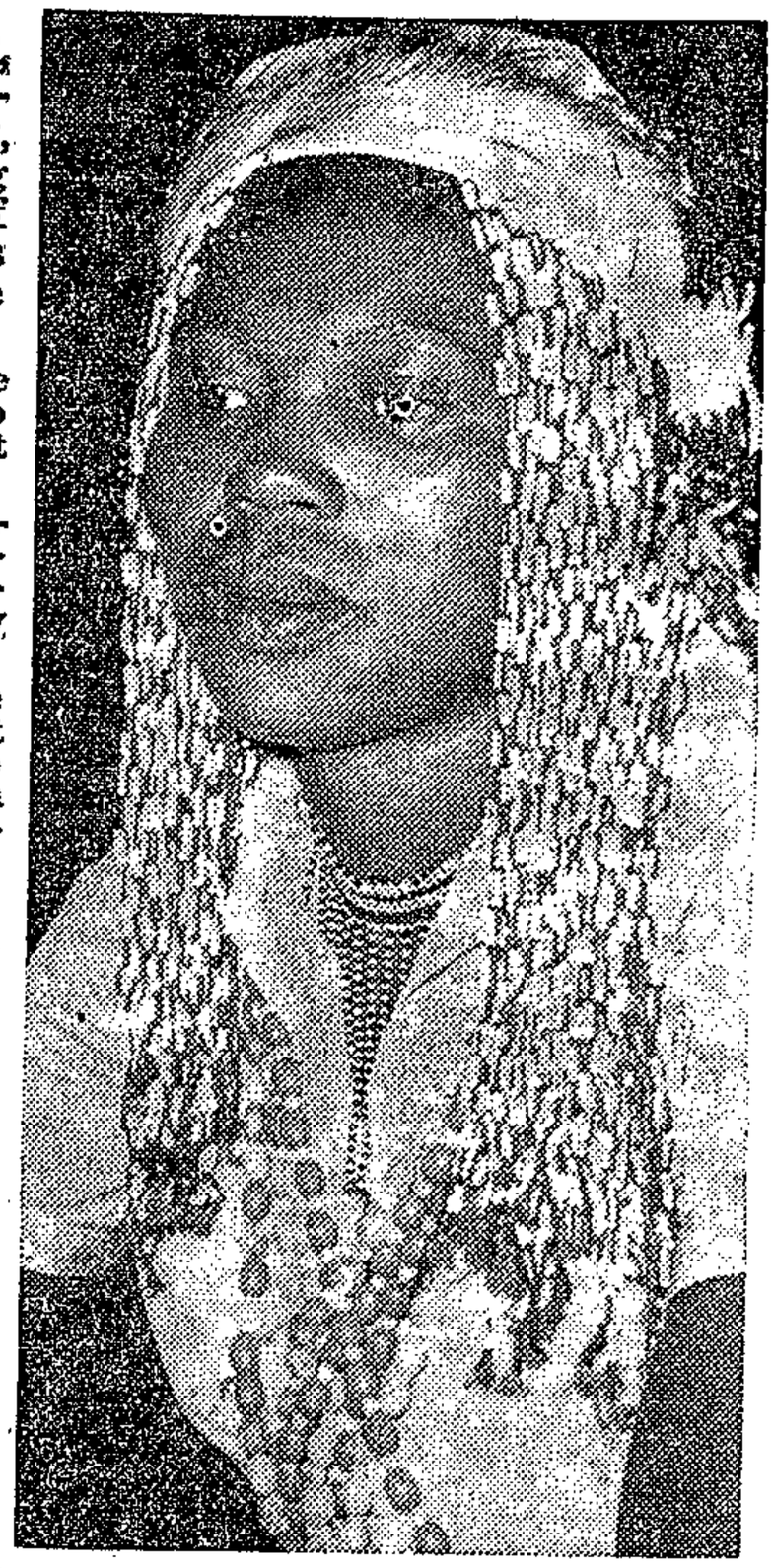
The fear of the muti men led one desperate Orlando East couple to part with R100 of their savings — the fee paid to a sangoma who has so far been unsuccessful in tracking down their missing son.

At Roodepoort, west of Johannesburg, farm workers found the charred body of a young girl lying in the veld and suspected she was another muti victim.

In Attridgeville, near Pretoria, where most of the known muti killings have happened, another child was missing this week. The family is convinced the child has suffered the same gruesome fate as the other victims.

Their throats were cut and strips of flesh were hacked from them to provide potent "muti." One witchdoctor says that a mere desert spoonful of ground human flesh can fetch as much as R100.

Another sangoma



Sangoma Monica Sithole: Muti is used mainly by gamblers to make them lucky

By PETER FABRICIUS

Sun Trib. 6/8/78 (343)

Soweto's Monica Sithole, said the human muti was considered so potent that clients of the muti men would even mutilate their own children to get it if so advised.

Fear of the muti men's powers — and the vast numbers of witchdoctors in the townships — appear to be the main obstacles hampering police attemps to find the killers.

The reward for information leading to the killer's arrest has climbed to R2 000 — made up of equal contributions from police, the Bantu Administration Board and two newspapers — with no success.

Church sect

The three young girls who survived the muti man's attacks have given matching descriptions of a short stocky man, belonging to a church sect — police will not say which — but this has not helped either.

The problem is that there are thousands of sangomas and inyangas in the townships. One sangoma estimated their number as 1 000 in the Diepkloof area of Soweto alone — and any one of them could be using the grisly human muti under the guise of their innocent medicines.

"The sangomas will, of course, never admit using human medicine at all, but we can't be sure," said an officer investigating the Pretoria killings.

The suspicion cast on them because of the muti killings has sown division among them. Sangomas — who concentrate on divining and the cure of mental disorders — say the muti men are to be found among the inyangas, who specialise in treating physical complaints with herbal remedies.

Both camps were accused of harbouring muti killers by a prominent Attridgeville resident, Mr David Molala, when he spoke at the funeral last month of the latest victim, Jennifer Ramalekana (8).

It is not easy to separate the respectable from the disreputable healers. At one extreme is Senkepeng Mokoena of Mamelodi, Pretoria, who recently organised a sangoma contest to raise funds for child welfare.

She hotly denies that the child killings are the work of Inyangas or Sangomas and says they are as concerned as anybody else.

It was in the same spirit that Sara Mashele, "Queen" of Soweto sangomas, organised a meeting of sangomas and inyangas this week to sniff out the muti men.

GLORIA KHOZA
Victim of the muti man

Sara Mashele was one of the camp which suggested that the witchdoctors should take the law into their own hands and burn the culprits. Others advised caution and co-operation with police.

Madness

The sangomas themselves give various explanations of the uses to which human flesh muti is put. Monica Sithole says muti is used most often by gamblers who believe it makes them lucky.

Others say it is a cure for madness, that ground human flesh rubbed into cuts in the body chases away the evil spirits.

Girls who died were Ouma Seopela, 8, Josephine Mabane, 9, Magdalene Moema, 15, Gloria Khoza, 7, Jennifer Malekane, 8, and Tinnie Ramskin, 6. Eva Phahlamohlaka, 10, and Evelyn Motlau, 8, survived.

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians than you indicated in the previous question?
Is it because of any of the following? Indicate the 3 factors which you see as being the most important.

a) Fear of reactions of White employees.
b) Apprenticeship Board restrictions.
c) Separate offices/toilets/canteens required by law.
d) Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.
e) Red tape associated with employment of Africans.
f) Assumed illegality of placing Whites under Africans.
g) Job reservation.
h) Assumed legal restrictions.
i) Fear of friction and hostility among different African groups.
j) Reactions of customers or public.
k) Africans unqualified/inexperienced
l) Afri[illegible] tated.
m) Othe[illegible]

5. Should an [illegible] language and communica[illegible]

10 000 blacks at night schools

Sowetan 8/8/78

(343)

By Harry Mashabela

With little publicity and the barest of facilities adult education among blacks in Johannesburg has suddenly burgeoned.

About 10 000 people attend night classes at numerous centres in Soweto, Alexandra and at some hostels in the city.

It is aimed at those — a massive slice of the community — who have never had the chance of a formal education as well as those who want to improve their qualifications. The scheme was established last year by the Department of Education and Training.

But it was not the first effort to meet a real community need.

Four years ago, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10 and several other public-spirited individuals launched a similar project under the banner of Black Community Programmes — which is now banned in Soweto.

The department refused to register the night school and others which were planned elsewhere in the townships.

But spurred on by the public response, some of the schoolboards, which controlled schools at the time, started their own night classes soon after the collapse of the scheme initiated by Dr Motlana and others.

Since last year they have been overtaken by the scheme carried out by the Johannesburg region of the Department of Education and Training.

Seven centres, each with its own full-time principal and a combined total of 49 smaller "campuses," have been established in Soweto, Alexandra and at Denver Hostel in the city.

In addition, another centre is run by the Anglo American Corporation in Soweto for its own employees. The eight centres are registered and subsidised by the Department of Education.

Of the 10 000 blacks receiving tuition, more than 2 000 are teachers who want to improve their qualifications.

Urge

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1506 11 Augustus 1978

INSTELLING VAN 'N GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VIR DIE STEDELIKE WOONGEBIED VAN MAMELODI

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, sal hierdie, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2(1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die stedelike woongebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A2/14/2/P54/1)

BYLAE

Stedelike woongebied Mamelodi en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 85 van 24 Januarie 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(343)

No. R. 1506 11 August 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY COUNCIL FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREA OF MAMELODI

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2

(1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for the residential area defined in the Schedule hereto.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A2/14/2/P54/1)

SCHEDULE

Urban residential area Mamelodi and defined in Government Notice 85 of 24 January 1969.

BLACKMAN'S FRIEND WHO HAD A R4 000 RENT ROLL FOR AN ILLEGAL CITY SLUM

Africans rent derelict 'White' flats at R81pm

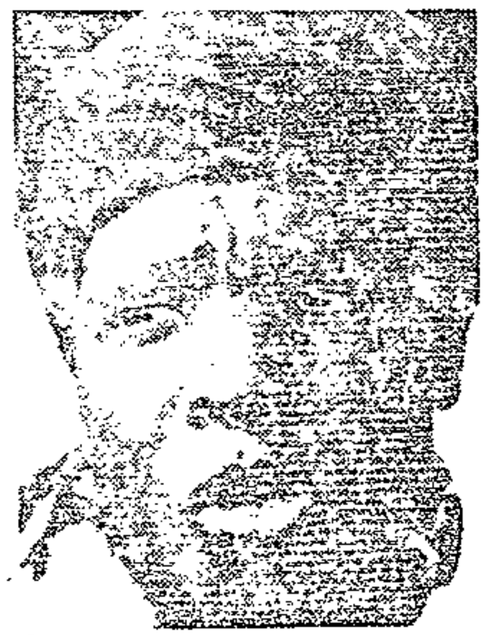
SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE BY DESMOND BLOW AND ZANDI SIKWEBU

KILLARNEY businessman Mr Isaac Brooks, who founded the African magazine "Zonk" and describes himself as a friend of Blacks, has been collecting R4 000 a month for two years in rents from two slum buildings in the centre of Johannesburg.

Apart from the legal renting of a couple of ground-floor shops to Indians, all the income for Sylvester Mansions and Kingsway Court, Jeppe Street, has come from Africans paying as much as R81 a month for unfurnished double-sized rooms.

Furnished and serviced rooms, often with cooking and bathing facilities and linen, can be rented by Whites near the central area for less than half that.

Three weeks ago 85 Africans were evicted from the buildings by officials of the West Rand Administration Board, who said they were



"Alice," the alleged rent collector.

pay me personally — and he acted as caretaker," he said.

Alfred had since disappeared, he added.

Mr Brooks showed the Sunday Express his receipt books, some of the names in which were those of Africans; Mr Brooks said he had thought the entries were the surnames of

the war, when I was in the army, I started the African entertainment troupe. Afterwards I toured with an African show and I founded Zonk magazine for them."

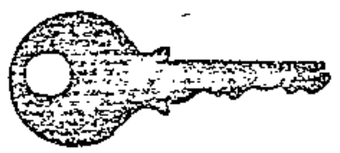
Mr Brooks said the buildings had been rezoned several years ago from blocks of flats to business premises. He had rented them as business premises; the rents as such were fair.

Asked how they could be rented as business premises when they were in such poor condition Mr Brooks said the occupants had damaged the property so badly that "now I shall recommend that the buildings be demolished".

He denied that the rents were exorbitant, saying his charge for rooms averaged about R40 each, while suites of three interleading rooms (which did not include bathrooms or running water) cost about R120 a month.

"Apparently they were sub-letting and making a profit."

Mr Brooks denied failing to supply electricity and



water and showed me entries in his books of payments for light and water he had made.

When the police alleged that Africans were living on the property Alfred assured him that this was not the case. When eventually he accompanied an inspector round the building he was shocked at what they found.

The flats in Jeppe Street where Blacks were staying and paying astromical rents before they were removed.

Picture by ROBBIE TSHABALALA

Sun Express 13/8/78 (343)

Three weeks ago 85 Africans were evicted from the buildings by officials of the West Rand Administration Board, who said they were there illegally in terms of the Group Areas Act.

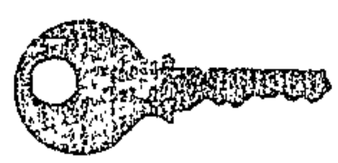
The Africans have lost the rents they paid for the month and some claim they have not been repaid R75 "key" deposits.

The Sunday Express found the properties filthy and virtually uninhabitable.

There was only one sink for one of the two-storied buildings, floorboards were loose or missing, doors had gone, light sockets had been ripped out, paint was peeling from the walls, windows were broken, and toilets were few and dirty — some even without doors.

Mr Brooks, 72, denied in an interview that he had let rooms to Africans at exorbitant rents.

He said he had rented premises to 13 Africans on behalf of their White em-



ployers, whom he assumed were operating businesses there.

The buildings are owned by two companies, of which there are two directors — Mr Brooks, described as a business consultant, of Sevenoaks, Third Avenue, Killarney, and Mr David Jaspan, of Duff Road, Houghton, described as a building consultant, who is in America.

Mr Brooks blamed an employee, Mr Alfred Molalose, for allowing Africans into the properties illegally.

"He collected the rents from the tenants — although some of the Blacks whom I assumed to be employees would come and books, some of the names in which were those of Africans; Mr Brooks said he had thought the entries were the surnames of Whites who were renting premises for business.

He spoke to an African woman, Alice, who was asking for the return of her deposit of R75.

In his receipt book appeared the name Alice; the

Sunday Express asked him why it was not in the name of the White employee.

He told me, "She works for a White woman, Mrs Alice — that is why I call her Alice."

The Sunday Express had earlier spoken to Alice, who is Mrs Alice Nhlabathi, alias Johanna Sibiya.

She said: "I collected rent for Mr Brooks. Some gave me R50 for their rooms, others R85.

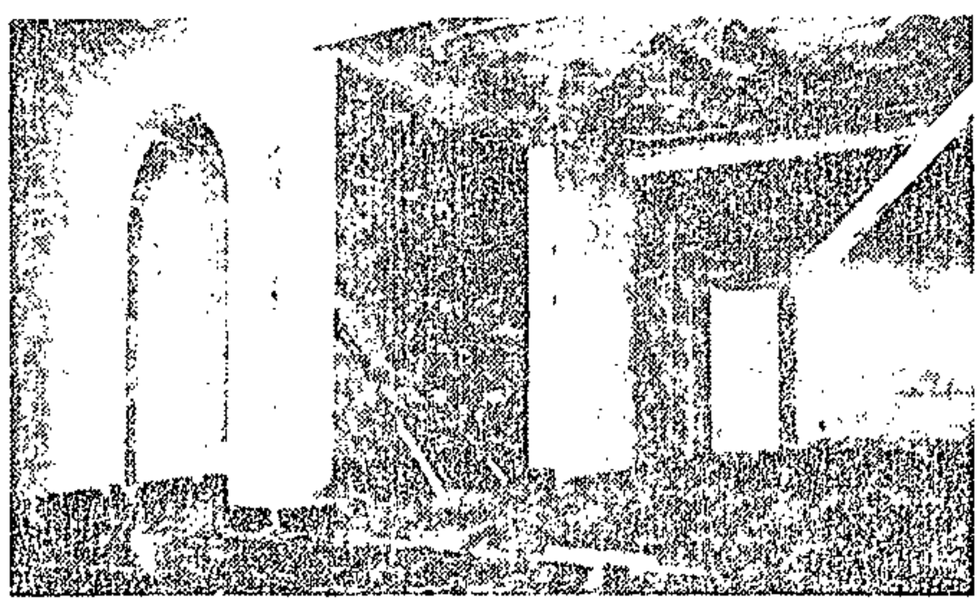
"I used to take the money to Mr Brooks. I was given the receipts by Mr Brooks and I kept them with me.

"These receipts were confiscated by the inspectors who evicted us." Mr Brooks told Alice she would get her deposit back tomorrow.

His books, which he showed to the Sunday Express, showed that he collected as much as R4 000 a month in rents from the two buildings.

Mr Brooks said Alfred had let rooms in the building without his knowledge. He also said Alfred had failed to tell him that the 13 tenants were in fact Black and that they were sub-letting to other people.

"This is the thanks I get from being decent to Africans," he went on. "During



●Blacks paid heavily for staying in these rooms before they were evacuated. . . .

Star 15/8/78

DEAN SIMEON NKOANE WARNS AGAINST EVICTIONS AND THE UNSYMP

'Fierce Wrab offi split Soweto fami

343

Star

Evictions of Soweto families from their homes for not paying rent is stirring up ill-feeling and has had the horrifying effect of splitting families, says Johannesburg's Anglican Dean, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane.

"The problem is likely to stir up such ill-feeling among Soweto people that it may well lead to further disturbances," Father Nkoane warned in an interview.

He added: "There is a contradiction between what the higher authorities (of the West Rand Administration Board) are saying and the actual experience of Soweto people who make representations to their superintendents about difficulties in paying rent.

"The authorities say it is policy to encourage people to explain their difficulties to superintendents, who have the power to defer rent payments. But people's experience is that many superintendents are fierce and unsympathetic, even when people have good reasons for asking for deferment."

To back up his contentions, Father Nkoane yesterday opened to The Star a selection of files on rent evictions. In recent weeks he, as dean and as president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, has struggle to collect and pay out hundreds of rand in rent relief to people who have approached him.

His selection included the cases of:

● MR A, an Orlando father of four, who also maintains his elderly and sick aunt. Unemployed since April, he paid his May rent and then his June rent in mid-July after receiving a summons. He reported that the local superintendent told him to pay July and August's rent by the end of July or face eviction.

Yesterday at 6.15 am he was summoned to the superintendent, who saw him at 8 am and, he said, he was told to pay his arrears by 10 am or be evicted. The dean has not heard what happened. Mr A said the superintendent previously told him that because he was brought up in Johannesburg it ought to be easy for him to borrow money.

He also said he told the official he was expecting unemployment benefits by the beginning of September, but the official was unrelenting. "There is no food in the house," Mr A told the dean.

● MR B, married with three children, was evicted from his Naledi home three weeks ago. Two small accidents at work this year have cut a little into his weekly wage of R28. He paid three months' rent — R17,75 a month — at the end of March, bringing him up to date, paid for April, but owes for May, June and July.

He reported that the final official notice asking for R49,75 was the first he received. He went to explain to the superintendent that he could not pay on the day he got the final notice.

A week later WRAB officials arrested him at 6.30 am and took him to their offices. Later they took him home and put his possessions on the street. He slept outside guarding them that night and the next morning.

Then he was told to return to his house and

The Star Tuesday August 15 1978 17

THETIC HANDLING OF RENT DEFAULTERS . . .

ials lies

15/8/78

spend a weekend looking for money. He found none. After taking steps the next Tuesday towards finding a new job he found his possessions back on the street.

His family has been staying with his nephew, new tenants have his house and his possessions were still on the street when the dean gave him R10 to move them to where they would be safe.

● Mr C, of Naledi, is a widower with four children aged between 11 and 17. He was retrenched last December and said that in March he went to the superintendent to explain his financial problems. The superintendent did not worry him and he paid in small amounts when he could.

Early in July he had a notice for R46,55 arrears to be paid within a week. He said he had paid R13,85 a few days before. Two days after the "expiry" of the notice he was arrested. After being released he raised some money but still had a balance of R27,80 to pay.

Mr C said the superintendent told him to pay the balance the same day but warned him that "if somebody comes to claim your house, we will give it to him."

Mr C added: "I struggled the whole day and in the evening when I came back I found the truck offloading new tenants' furniture." Mr C had raised the R27,80. He wants his house back. He has been told he will be recommended for another house but thinks if he pays he will be forgotten about.

● Mrs F, of Zola, is a widow with a son of 21 years who has been in jail awaiting trial on an assault charge. She is paid R48 a month and sometimes gets a little more to help her.

She recently had expenses arising from her mother's illness and death, she tried to keep up with her son's hire purchase instalments — with one payment, she has paid R30 in lawyers' fees and has to pay another R70, and she owes five months' rent.

When she paid R13,85 rent for March she was told, she said, that she would be "in trouble" if she did not pay all arrears in a week. "Now she is afraid to go," noted the dean in her file.

● Mrs S, an unemployed widow with 5 children all under 12 years, of White City, Jabavu, was given rent relief after reporting that she had not been able to pay since January.

Dr Mulder . . . first discuss it.

Soweto evictions: warning

343

Star 15/8/78

DEAN NKOANE
". . . pressure growing."

Warnings of a serious and possibly volatile situation being caused in Soweto by evictions for non-payment of rent were made today.

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said that only 82 families had been evicted so far this year and that fair warning of impending evictions was being given.

But the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, backed by a member of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said the pressure on Soweto families struggling to pay rent had increased in the last few months. Local township superintendents appeared to be taking a harder line than the Wrab head office.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, said through a spokesman today that he wished to discuss the matter with the Wrab chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, before commenting.

Dean Nkoane said he feared that the threat of trouble was building up so rapidly "that we could find ourselves with an ugly situation on our hands."

He said the tight economic position of families in Soweto was building up pressure on them and that the "fierce and unsympathetic" attitude of Wrab local superintendents which he had heard of was making the situation worse.

WRITTEN-OFF

Dean Nkoane, who is also president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, has become involved with a "couple of dozen" families who have been evicted or fear eviction.

Mrs Ina Perlman of the Institute of Race Relations said an institute delegation was told by Wrab in June that in the last six months of last year, the board had written off R120 000 in arrear rents after social workers had reported families destitute. But she had since gained the impression from interviews that the board was becoming tougher.

COMPLAINTS

A Wrab spokesman said today: "If you give us the names and addresses of people with complaints we will be more than happy to investigate each case."

He said four separate warning notices were sent to people who were in arrears with their rents.

The problem, the spokesman said, was that people tended to ignore these warnings and never got in touch with officials to explain their problems.

"If people only came forward and stated their problems when they are in arrears, we could help them. If a story is acceptable we will give them extra time to pay their rents."

Cases from the Dean's files include instances of unemployed people evicted, the arrest of people early in the mornings and a woman who is too worried about the threat of eviction to speak to her township superintendent.

● "Fierce Wrab officials split Soweto families." — Page 17.

Wrab housing fund dry

RDM 15/5/75 343

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE West Rand Administration Board used R100 000 from its housing fund to finance the building of new houses in areas under its jurisdiction, a spokesman for the board said yesterday.

But, the spokesman revealed, the fund ran dry last year, and the board could no longer finance new houses.

The board could not say how many new houses were built with the money last year.

According to figures released by the Black Sash last week, 25 000 Soweto families are on the waiting list for homes.

"The fund came into being last year and we were able to give considerable assistance to many people," the spokesman said.

From the beginning of this year, people who wanted to build their own houses have had to make their own financial arrangements.

The depletion of the fund would not affect loans the board makes to residents who want to buy existing houses, although it has ruled out the possibility of advancing the full purchase price to potential buyers.

"We will still require a deposit of at least 10 of the purchase price for existing houses. In effect, this means the board gives a loan of the remaining 90%," said the spokesman.

Over and above the purchase price, buyers are also required to pay for service charges.

No. [illegible]

BANTU AFFAIRS [illegible]

(1) DESCRIPTION [illegible]
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(2) DES[illegible]
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I, With[illegible] Vosloo, Ad[illegible]
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(a) [illegible]
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1945), [illegible]
situate [illegible]
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Bantu [illegible]
(b) of the [illegible] Act;

(b) hereby describe, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 2 (1)*bis* of the above-mentioned Act, the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the Bantu residential area referred to in paragraph (a) above, which has been defined and set apart as a hostel for Bantu men under section 2 (1) (c) of the above-mentioned Act.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A6/5/2/S83)

SCHEDULE

Certain areas of land situate on the farm Langverwacht 282 IS, in the district of Standerton, within the Administration Area of the Bantu Administration Board for the Southern Transvaal Area as shown on the following Diagrams which were approved by the Surveyor-General:

1. 26,266·5 hectares, as shown on Diagram SG A4946/77; and

2. 249,928·2 hectares, as shown on Diagram SG A2387/77.

(b) omskryf hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoem[illegible] de Minister verleen by artikel 2 (1)*bis* van bogenoemd[illegible] Wet, die grond, soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit geleë in die Bantoewoongebied bedoel in paragraaf (a) hierbo, wat kragtens artikel 2 (1) (c) van bogenoemd[illegible] Wet as 'n tehuis vir Bantoemans bepaal en afgesonder is.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekking[illegible] en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A6/5/2/S83

BYLAE

Sekere stukke grond geleë op die plaas Langverwach[illegible] 282 IS, in die distrik Standerton, binne die Administrasie[illegible] gebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Suid[illegible] Transvaalgebied soos getoon op die volgende kaarte wa[illegible] deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is:

1. 26,266·5 hektaar, getoon op kaart LG A4946/77; e[illegible]

2. 249,928·2 hektaar, getoon op kaart LG A2387/7[illegible]

(343)

The Star Thursday August 17 1978

Verligtes keep contacts open with blacks

Star. 17/8/78

Political Reporter

A continuing series of round table talks with prominent blacks covering a wide spectrum of political beliefs is being held in Johannesburg at the initiative of verligte Afrikaners.

The third such meeting organised by the editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, was held this week. It involved such prominent Afrikaners as Dr Gerrit Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond, Inkatha leaders and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Also present was a Makgotla leader, Mr Siegfried Manthata, and Mr Tom Molete, a Dube banker.

Differing points of view emerged between the blacks who took part in the discussions.

Dr De Klerk said he found the discussions extremely worthwhile because they helped to close "the gap of misunderstanding" between blacks and whites.

He deplored a newspaper report which gave the impression that the talks this week were held simply between Dr Motlana and Professor Viljoen.

DISCUSSIONS

In fact, these were round table discussions involving several black leaders and people such as Dr Viljoen, who, because of his position as rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, held a prominent position in society.

Dr de Klerk said he planned to hold further discussions.

The Inkatha chairman of strategy, Mr Gibson Thula, described as "mischievous" a report which he felt gave the impression that Inkatha had played a minor role in the discussions.

Dr de Klerk disclosed that differences of opinion emerged between the blacks at the meeting over the issue of community councils. Dr Motlana was strongly opposed to the community council concept.

Former caddie gets US bursary

RDM 17/8/75 (343)

By MIKE LOUW

A FORMER golf caddie has been awarded a scholarship to study for a master's degree in the United States.

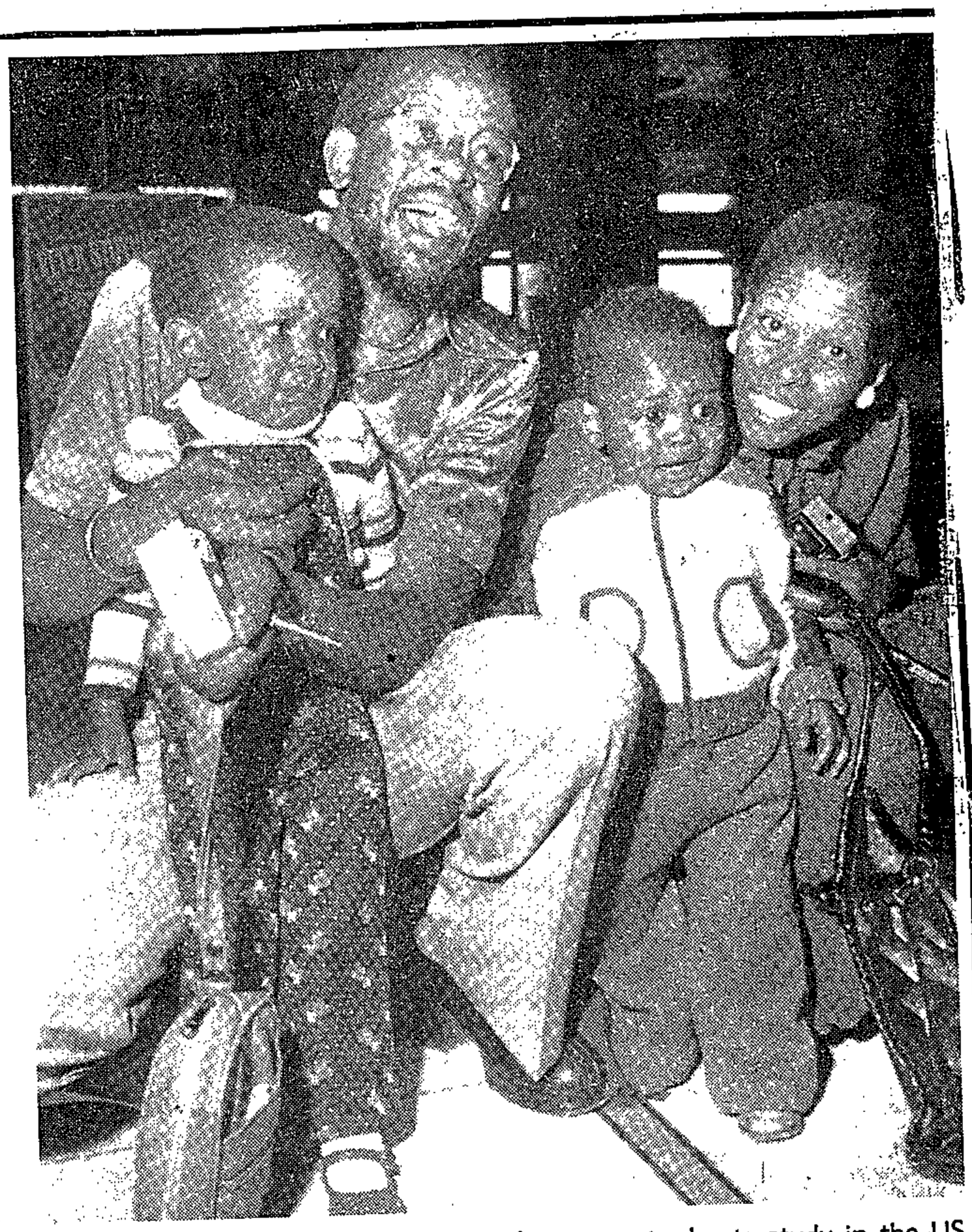
He is 31-year-old, Mr Mandla Tshabalala, a Soweto father of two. He flew out of Jan Smuts Airport yesterday to study for an MA degree in social science for two years at the University of North Carolina. He has been sponsored by the United States South Africa Exchange Programme.

His mother, a washer woman, and his father, a labourer, are both still alive. They struggled to pay for his education from sub-standards to university level.

They have seven children.

Mr Tshabalala, who is the eldest in the family, helped to pay for his school books by serving as a caddie while still at primary school.

He matriculated at Ohlange Training Institution in Natal and obtained his BA Honours in social work at the University of Zululand in 1972. He became a lecturer at the university before joining Lipton Ltd in Natal as a marketing assistant.



Mr Mandla Tshabalala left Jan Smuts Airport yesterday to study in the US for a masters degree in social science. He was accompanied to the airport by his daughter, Nomaswazi, his son, Mangaliso and wife, Zaba.

Picture: RONNIE KWEYI

RAND Daily Mail

THURSDAY
August 17, 1978

At last – some REAL consultation

343

IT'S ENOUGH to make you rub your eyes, this dialogue that has started between the chairman of the Broederbond and the Chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten. Imagine it: Professor Gerrit Viljoen, head of an organisation which has played such a major role in entrenching Afrikaner Nationalist power, meeting Dr Ntatho Motlana, who has the support of the black consciousness leaders, who was detained for five months, and who was then warned by the Minister of Justice not to make "inflammatory statements".

It has obviously required a lot of courage on both sides. For Prof Viljoen, to venture so far out of the laager; and for Dr Motlana, to be seen associating with the dominant Afrikaner.

We enthusiastically applaud their courage and their initiative.

Moreover, this meeting probably marks the first time that a Nationalist of the stature of Prof Viljoen has met with a leading black personality outside the framework of separate development; indeed who rejects that entire framework completely. This is an important breakthrough.

The meeting also shows that there are substantial and influential Afrikaners who realise the fundamental need to plan the future WITH blacks and not FOR them. And it shows there are black leaders still prepared to talk.

By agreeing to meet, these men have also boosted the morale of our much-maligned moderates who have so desperately been calling for so long for peaceful change through real negotiation.

But then we also have to reckon with the fact that until the Government itself negotiates with black leaders instead of locking them up, the best intentions in the world will be shattered.

We can only hope that the bold actions of Prof Viljoen and Dr Motlana will encourage this stubborn Government to learn the lessons of Rhodesia — where people left negotiation so late that they now have to do it at the point of a gun.

- 1978 PROJECTS

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Eleven Soweto rent evictions stayed

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

ELEVEN Soweto families were yesterday granted a reprieve from eviction after Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, approached the West Rand Administration Board on their behalf.

The doors of 12 Soweto houses were locked yesterday in final preparations for eviction of the tenants, but 11 of the scheduled evictions did not take place.

"The chairman of the Soweto council approached the director of housing and it was agreed to suspend the evictions pending further discussions between the council and the board," Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer for Wrab, said yesterday.

The tenant who was evicted owed R154 in rent arrears, the equivalent of nearly 10 months' rent, Mr Bosman added.

The move against the 12 families came at the height of a controversy of evictions and amid reports of growing resentment in Soweto over the evictions.

Only hours earlier the chairman of Wrab, Mr Manie Mulder, denied that a get-tough policy had been adopted.

"There is no inkling of a hardening of attitude on the part of the board," Mr Mulder had said.

"Out of more than 100 000 houses, only about 82 evictions have occurred during 1978. Of these little more than a half were due to non-payment of rent."

The 82 evictions, 44 of which were for rent default, did not include the 12 families scheduled for eviction until Mr Thebehali's intervention.

The 82 families evicted constituted a mere 0,04% of the total number of registered tenants in houses, Mr Mulder said.

Final eviction notices, were only issued to tenants who ignored notices — two of which have to be issued in writing — and persisted in refusing to pay, said Mr Mulder.

"Even then tenants are given seven days to meet the arrear rentals," he said.

Probe into Soweto rent complaints

Star 18/8/78

(343)

The West Rand Administration Board has appointed a senior official in Soweto to examine residents' complaints over rent issues.

This is the latest move by the board to try and ease the tension rent raids have aroused.

The official, Mr Steve Clayton, opened his office at New Canada in Soweto today to examine complaints which residents feel local township managers could not help with, a Wrab spokesman said today.

"We are trying to establish channels of communication to ease the situation," the spokesman said.

He stressed that residents with complaints about their rent should first consult with their local township managers and only then if they were still not satisfied, should they approach Mr Clayton.

In an interview yesterday, Mr David Thebehali, the chairman of the Soweto Council, blamed overzealous township managers as well as tenants for rent eviction.

He was commenting on yesterday's rash of early morning raids by Wrab police for people in rent arrears.

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(b) Office mechanical aids, e.g. modern typewriters, dictating and recording machines, calculating aids, copying and reproduction equipment, microfiling etc.

FINANCE

(a) A typical balance sheet and stock control system examined and discussed.

(b) Company amalgamations, "take-over" and other re-organisation methods discussed from the point of view of their impact upon finance, consumer interests, employee changes and redundancy, etc.

Star 19/8/78

(343)

Sowetans: rent changes

Sweeping changes are to be made in rent collection in Soweto.

This was announced after a meeting yesterday between the management committee of the Soweto Council and senior officials of the West Rand Administration Board.

The council asked for the meeting after early morning raids this week on people who were in arrears with their rents.

Council chairman David Thebehali said one of the changes meant that such raids would be stopped indefinitely.

R815 000 owed

He said the total amount owed by Soweto people behind in their rent payments was about R815 000. It was essential for the administration of Soweto that this be collected.

The new rent recovery process will be:

A revised rent notice will be sent in the name of the council to all residents who are one month or more behind with their rent. They will be asked to report to the Township Manager. If there is no response within 10 days, the employer will be contacted and asked to help with collecting the rent.

After that a summons will be issued and referred to the councillor representing the area. He will try to arrange payment within 14 days, failing which an eviction notice will be issued. If payment is not made within seven days of that notice, the resident will be evicted.

Flashpoint

Residents facing eviction have the right to consult the Advice Bureau and the council will sympathetically review the case of any resident who has been evicted and who pays the rent within a reasonable time.

Speaking at Potchefstroom University this week on the problems of the urban black man the Urban Foundation's Development Manager, Mr Michael Rentho, said the ease with which rent defaulters were evicted without due redress made for a gross feeling of insecurity and lowering of morale.

He warned that evictions could be the flashpoint in the burning anger of township people.

Info man has a second link

By Kevin Stocks
The Star's Insight Team

Mr David Oosthuizen, the former Department of Information official who was a director of a private film company while working for the department was also, for many years, sole director of another film company.

This company, David Charles Film Produksie (Edms) Bpk, was registered in 1964, with Mr Oosthuizen listed as director and production director. It is not known what work the company undertook.

Shortly after Mr Oosthuizen became a director of Visiorama (Pty) Ltd, he resigned as director of David Charles Film Produksie and the name of that company was changed to Robinson Heyns (Pty) Ltd.

One of the directors of the re-named company was his fellow director of Visiorama, Mr M Heyns.

The Citizen newspaper, whose managing director Mr J van Zyl Alberts is also chairman of Visiorama, today quoted Mr Alberts as denying that Mr Oosthuizen was paid a salary by Visiorama while he was a full-time employee of the Department of Information.

RESIGNED

Mr Alberts is quoted as saying that Mr Oosthuizen resigned from the department when he became a director of Visorama but was asked to stay on to complete the work on which he was engaged.

However, according to a statement lodged with the Companies Office in Pretoria and certified as correct by Visiorama, Mr Oosthuizen was a salaried director. The document was dated March 3 1977. At that time, Mr Oosthuizen was still employed by the Department of Information.

The Citizen also quotes Mr H J S du Preez, general manager of the National Film Board as denying he told The Star that Mr Oosthuizen worked for both the Department and Visiorama.

Wording in an early edition of The Star yesterday could have given the impression that Mr du Preez had given this information. In later editions, the wording was changed to make it clear The Star had obtained the information through its own investigations.

Mr Oosthuizen today refused to comment on his role in the Department of Information or in Visiorama.

GENERAL STUDIES T2B

STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

(a) (i) Using a typical large scale organisation as an example, explain nature of basic financial, technical and administrative framework.

(ii) Individual type and extent of organisation activities governed by nature of product handled or produced. Public, private and limited liability company constitutions and obligations.

(iii) Functions of sales, research and development departments. Use of quality control and inspection methods as aids to sales promotion and maintenance of company image.

(iv) Brief details of personnel administration and control. (Note: This is handled in extended detail in T3C).

(v) Office administration, including functions of secre- [illegible] es, despatch, departments,

OFFICE SYSTEMS

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Blackchain sells R 350 000 shares

BY MARTIN CREAMER

BLACKCHAIN Limited, the blacks-owned company with plans to set up a chain of supermarkets in black townships, has sold shares valued at R350 000.

The chairman, Mr S.J.J. Lesolang, said this week that Blackchain's hypermarket project at Diepkloof, Soweto, for which official approval had been given, was scheduled to begin operations in July, next year.

He said share capital raised so far was R100 000 more than the minimum R250 000 laid down in the company's prospectus.

Share sales were now closed, but he anticipated a new issue shortly before the start of the project.

Blackchain will lease premises from the West Rand Administration Board and the hypermarket will be largely food orientated.

Adjoining it will be a Makro-type cash-and-carry wholesale complex.

For the time being, shareholding is restricted to blacks.

When Black met Broeder in Joburg

Sun. Express 20/8/78

(343)

SECRETS OF THE SECRET SUMMIT

SUNDAY EXPRESS INVESTIGATION

BY JOHN MATISONN AND JENNIFER HYMAN

DISSOLVE the Soweto Community Council. That was the call from Committee of Ten chairman Dr Ntatho Motlana when he met Professor Gerrit Viljoen and other leading Broederbond members in secret in Johannesburg this week.

Dr Motlana dismissed the council as totally lacking in credibility or effectiveness. He was supported by most of the delegates, Black and White.

At least one White delegate, senior Wits lecturer Radford Jordan, agreed the council should be scrapped.

The White delegates also told Dr Motlana they regretted the Government's failure to consider the blueprint for municipal government drawn up last year by the Committee of Ten.

Dr Willem de Klerk, Editor of Die Transvaler and a member of the Broederbond executive, expressed "sincere regret" over this failure.

He was supported by the other Whites, including Broederbond head Prof Gerrit Viljoen, Rector of Rand Afrikaans University.

The Sunday Express has unravelled details of the secret meeting, organised and chaired by Dr De Klerk.

A series of agreed statements summarising the dramatic meeting will be published in the Rand Daily Mail and Die Transvaler, starting on Monday, but the behind-the-scenes details can be reported here for the first time.

Black delegates were unanimous in condemning the Soweto Council as "totally unsatisfactory". They included Makgotla leader Siegfried Manthata, himself a council member.

Alternatives to the existing council were mentioned and its dissolution by an Act of Parliament was discussed at length. An extraordinary proposal that the Soweto Council be "packed" with the Com-

● To Page 3

Sun. Express 20/8/78 (343)

Summit secrets

● From Page 1

mittee of Ten — as well as 10 Government nominees — also was made.

But Dr Motlana, spokesman for the committee which still has two of its members in jail, rejected the proposal as "absolute madness".

The proposal was made by Inkatha youth leader Mr Davidson when delegates, including senior Broederbond members, agreed that the existing Community Council had virtually no credibility among Soweto residents.

Various acts of Parliament, including the controversial High Court of Parliament Act of 1956, were mentioned as possible precedents for dissolving the council— which has been operating only six months.

On the Black side, the talks were marked by occasional clashes between Dr Motlana and the Soweto Inkatha leader Dr Sipho Nyembezi. Other Black delegates included senior Inkatha member John Mavuso and Rand Daily Mail reporter Steve Kgame.

Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of Post, was down to attend but did not. He said he regretted not being there. He was on his way to Rhodesia at the time.

The "key" delegates who dominated the talks were Prof Viljoen and Dr Motlana. They have been trying to meet each other since last October. Other delegates described both men as courteous, but there was little compromise on either side, and no agreement on policies.

A private meeting arranged between them was jettisoned last October when Dr Motlana was detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. It is understood that last Monday's talks "grew" from this proposed meeting.

Most of the discussion was in English, but delegates reverted to Afrikaans during lunch, which was paid for by South African Breweries public relations officer Leon Shirley, who attended the meeting.

The talks did not result in agreement on any issue, other than to meet again.

A number of people present felt, however, that the most significant thing about the meeting was that it actually took place, considering that delegates represented groups so far apart politically.

One delegate said it was a chance to test and probe each other's defences.

Prof Viljoen stuck by the basic separate development blueprint, and Dr Motlana made it clear he did not accept this, but favoured a unitary state with equal representation for all.

Some of the highlights of the four-hour meeting were discussions on:

- Problems involving Black urban housing and the question of homeowners getting freehold title.
- The effectiveness and credibility of Government-initiated community councils.
- Homeland citizenship and ethnic separation.
- The broad principles of separate development which the White delegates made clear would not be altered.

The Sunday Express understands that Prof Viljoen raised the issues for discussion, allowing a certain flexibility on some matters but making it clear Afrikaners would never deviate from any policy that would result in them being "swamped" by Blacks.

Black delegates were unanimous in rejecting enforced homeland citizenship but offered no real alternative.

Dr Motlana challenged White delegates to say whether enforced homeland citizenship was really in the interests of Black homeland dwellers "or a device to protect Whites and help them maintain their position of privilege".

On discriminatory legislation, Dr Motlana compared the Afrikaners with the Jews who, he said, had never had to rely on laws such as those barring mixed marriages to preserve their cultural heritage.

Professor Viljoen said the Afrikaner was different. He did not have an age-old culture and identity. He had to rely on legislative measures "to ensure his survival".

Prof Viljoen defended the new 99-year lease on both political and practical grounds. Dr Motlana was equally adamant that nothing short of unfettered freehold would be acceptable to Blacks, although other Black delegates showed a willingness to explore the 99-year lease — provided security of title was assured.

The Sunday Express understands that some Black delegates felt the talks were disappointing — with Prof Viljoen displaying courtesy, diplomacy, and patience but offering no real alternative to Blacks.

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OFFICE SYSTEMS

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FINANCE

(a) A typical balance sheet and stock control system examined and discussed.

(b) Company amalgamations, "take-over" and other re-organisation methods discussed from the point of view of their impact upon finance, consumer interests, employee changes and redundancy, etc.

Qoboza's hopes for Soweto blueprint

STAR 21/8/78

(345)

It was to be hoped that the Government would see the merit in the Committee of Ten's blueprint for Soweto, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the Transvaal edition of Post, said today.

He was reacting to details published today of a meeting held between prominent black and white leaders in which the white leaders suggested an alternative to the present Soweto Council could come from the committee's blueprint.

Among the leaders who took part in a think-talk convened by Mr Willem de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, were Professor Gerrit Viljoen, rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, and Dr Sipho Nyembezi, leader of Inkatha in Soweto.

Mr Qoboza hailed the meeting as "historic", saying it took great courage for leaders on both sides to hold discussions. He felt that Soweto would be a different place if the committee's blueprint had been accepted by the authorities.

In essence, the leaders agreed during their talks that the present Soweto Council does not provide a solution for the black complex and that more talks should be held in search of a solution.

From the white side it was suggested that an alternative could come from the Committee of Ten's blueprint. This was that the Soweto Council should consist of 50 wards elected by greater Soweto.

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21/8/78

(343)

Inside Mail

The chairman of the Broederbond, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, and the chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana, are key figures in a dialogue that has started in Johannesburg.

Their meeting probably marks the first time that a Nationalist of the stature of Prof Viljoen has met with a leading black personality outside the framework of separate development.

With them in the discussion were: Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, and two of his assistant editors, Mr Andries Botha and Dr P G du Plessis; two Inkatha leaders, Dr Sipho Nyembezi and Mr John Mavuso; Rand Daily Mail reporter Steve Kgame; the personnel manager of General Mining, Mr Naas Steenkamp; a Makgotla leader, Mr Siegfried Manthata; a Dube bank manager, Mr Tom Molete; and Mr Leon Shirley of S A Breweries.

Today the Rand Daily Mail publishes the first of a series of summarised versions of the meeting, which was organised by Die Transvaler.

The articles are translated from the series that will be appearing at the same time in Die Transvaler which has decided not to attribute names to statements by participants.

Nat-bi ONE: 1

SOWETO is a dead-end street.

The present black council is doomed to failure because:

- It does not have the support and respect of the residents of Soweto.
- It consists of members not qualified in local management.

There were strong feelings among participants on these assertions, and various opinions on possible solutions.

The whites proposed an alternative drawn from the Committee of Ten blueprint for Soweto. This was that the Soweto Council should consist of 50 wards elected by Greater Soweto. Those areas now falling outside the council should be included to enlarge the council from 30 to 50 members.

Another by-election will be needed to do this. In this way a strong, capable group of leaders could be elected.

Another proposal by a black participant was that 20 accepted leaders should be appointed and added to the Soweto Council.

The power group that was "injected" must then "take over" the council and give it new life. It must ensure that:

- The black council completely takes over the financial matters of Soweto.
- Superintendents in Soweto are abolished.
- Rent increases should be frozen for about four years.
- No resident is evicted from his house.
- Rental is paid in terms of an agreement with employers that rent should be deducted from black workers' salaries and paid to the council.

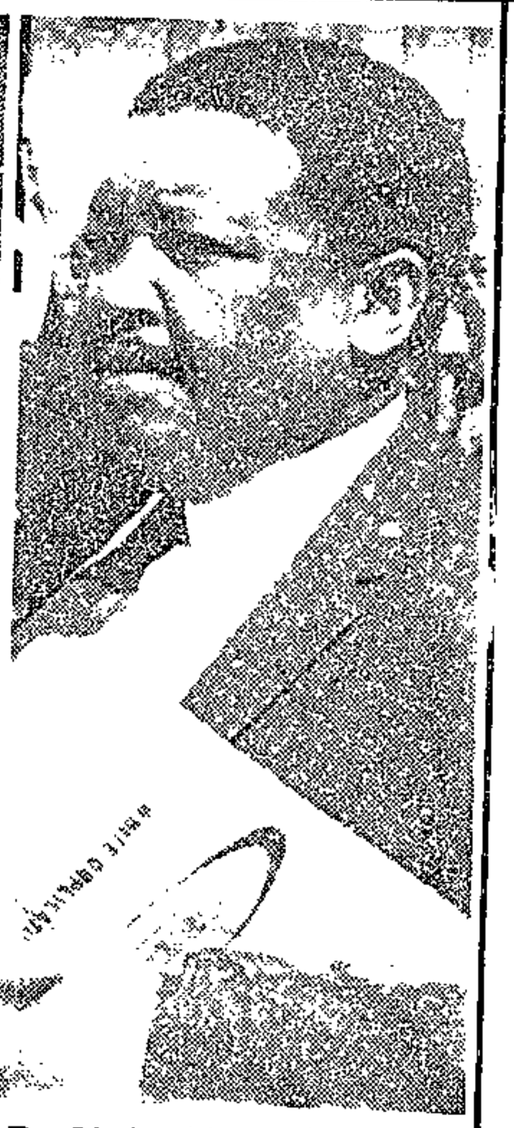
A fairly general reaction among participants towards

RDM 21/8/78 (343)

Dr Willem de Klerk . . . Die Transvaler.

Dr Ntatho Motlana . . . Committee of Ten.

Prof Gerrit Viljoen . . . Broederbond.



Dr Sipho Nyembezi . . . Inkatha.

ack talks

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these proposals was that additional council members should rather be elected on a democratic basis.

Another black speaker suggested that the present Soweto Council should simply be disbanded and a new one elected. Soweto residents now realised what the Soweto Council involved. If they now had to vote again, the right leaders would be elected.

White speakers warned that the Government couldn't just disband the Soweto Council. It would embarrass itself by doing so.

The discussion then moved to the question of whether Soweto's more moderate militants would be prepared to make themselves available for election if the opportunity presented itself.

Reaction from that quarter was that first, two conditions would have to be met. They were:

- That Soweto residents received full freehold rights on the houses they buy — and not just a 99-year-leasehold.
- That the Soweto Council immediately received full autonomy and became a proper municipality.

Soweto's people would not be satisfied with anything less than full freehold rights, the more militant camp said. The 99-year-leasehold was just an attempt to protect the Afrikaner. Black and white had the same rights to South Africa's land. The present system in which power was transferred to black councils in phases served no purpose. It meant, for example, that the second phase would never be reached if there was an incompetent council which could not properly handle the first phase.

White Administration Board officials did not need to be frightened about immediate autonomy.

Like city councils, the Soweto Council would only be a policy-making body. There was nothing which laid down that officials who carried out the policy should also be black. The civil service doesn't change if a new government comes into power. The same would apply to Soweto if its black council received autonomy immediately.

Other black speakers' comments on the two conditions were:

The claim for immediate full autonomy was well grounded and could be taken further with advantage. But the condition on freehold rights instead of leasehold did not measure against reality.

The Government deliberately conceded to urban blacks leasehold instead of freehold rights. This was a measure to protect itself. It would not easily agree to freehold rights for blacks.

Moreover, the second camp of black speakers said, the practical and economic advantages of the leasehold system were hardly less than those in freehold rights.

This point of view was supported by white speakers.

In fact, one of them pointed out, leasehold was rapidly replacing freehold throughout the world because it was so much cheaper. Freehold was expensive. It was impractical for small properties as in Soweto. The leader who wanted to force it on Soweto would be doing his people a disfavour.

Summarised: ● The present Soweto Council does not offer a solution for a black city.

- There would still have to be MORE discussion over an acceptable way out of this difficulty.

RDM 21/8/78 (343)

Blacks to be township managers

Staff Reporter

THE Vaal Community Council — the first to be established — has made history by appointing the first blacks to be trained as township managers.

The appointments were announced by the chairman of the council, Mr George Thabe, at the latest monthly meeting. The five men were chosen from 30 applicants.

"The selection of the five men was not an easy one for the executive of the council and Vaal Administration Board.

"We had to screen the applicants with a fine comb to get the best men.

"We think these men are the best as they have good qualifications and experience in the administration fields," Mr Thabe said in an interview.

The five will be the highest paid employees of the council with salaries of between R3 570 and R6 630 a year.

They are Mr D M Mogomotsi, 31, who is credited with six courses towards a BA degree; Mr V S Nosi, 25, who has nine courses towards a BA degree; Mr S Ramathibele, 42, who has a diploma in law; Mr S Lehobo, 31, who has a BA degree and Mr S P Mthembu, 50, who is a matriculant and a member of Vaal Community Council.

Mr Thabe said the men would undergo a six-month training course under white township managers. After qualifying they would be stationed in various townships in the Vaal Triangle.

Expert warns of Soweto 'collapse'

Star 22/8/78

343

Soweto's roads, water and sewerage systems need an urgent multimillion rand overhaul.

This was the basis of a speech given yesterday by the technical director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr P A du Plessis, to a conference on black housing in Johannesburg.

Mr du Plessis underlined the critical burden on most of Soweto's services which, he said, were designed 20 years ago for sub-economic housing standards without any future planning.

CORRODED

He warned:

- Water pipes have corroded and in most instances have an encrusted layer diminishing the bore and capacity of flow.
- Dirt roads with insufficient stormwater drainage create hazards in dry and wet weather.
- Water consumption has increased three-fifths in the last 10 years and the mains are inadequate. Additional mains plus reservoir facilities are needed.
- Most main sewers are running at near-maximum capacity and in some cases urgent relief is necessary. Capital contributions will have to be made towards existing and new outfall works.
- Suitable water mains with fire hydrants will have to be provided for the general protection of buildings now that building societies' money is to be used for upgraded housing under the new 99-year lease system.
- The traffic flow of Soweto roads will double within the next seven years. About R9-million will be needed annually for the next 10 years for roads inside Soweto and on its boundaries.

RENTALS

Warning of the financial burden which will be created by the massive work needed on Soweto's services, Mr du Plessis said this will necessitate increases to the selling prices and rentals of housing in the townships.

These costs will have to be added to the price of a house built for rental or for selling and adjustments will have to be made to the system of determining site rentals, he said.

Turning to the electrification of Soweto, Mr du Plessis said the costs of this project had already grown to R74-million with a rise to R100-million pos-

'Urgent need for more schools in Soweto'

Star 23/8/78 (343)

At least 10 more secondary schools will have to be opened in Soweto next year to cope with the student influx, according to the Regional Director for Education and Training in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom.

He said there also would be a need for more qualified teachers to fill new posts.

Thirty-two secondary schools in Soweto townships were re-opened as State schools in February after mass student boycotts closed 40 schools last year.

About 500 secondary school teachers also resigned in protest against "the system of Bantu Education."

During the past two years few Soweto students wrote the matric examination because of riots and boycotts.

Mr Strydom added that his department had already advertised teaching posts at black colleges and universities to fill an expected gap next year.

The department had already taken back about 300 of those qualified teachers who withdrew their resignations.

There was also a possibility that several posts for technical subjects would have to be filled by white teachers because of the lack of properly trained black ones, Mr Strydom said.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

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Hughes, K.R.

Hutt, W.H.

Kantor, B.S., Kenny, H.F.

Rapido, S.

Interdict over council election

RDM 23/8/78

343

Staff Reporter

LAWYERS acting for the Evaton Stand Owners and Residents Association plan to file an interdict with the Pretoria Supreme Court today to have the Evaton Community Council elections stopped.

The association claims a community council cannot be established in the village because it has not been defined in terms of Section 2(1)(a) of the Urban Areas Act.

Evaton residents are divided on the association's interdict plan. A second organisation, the Evaton Vigilants Association, claims that if the interdict is granted, the Government would de-proclaim Evaton as a freehold area so that a community council could be established.

Evaton is one of the last townships in South Africa in which blacks have freehold rights in an urban area.

The community council elections are due to take place on August 30.

The Vigilants have nominated 10 candidates, while the Stand Owners and Residents Association have refused to participate.

Mr Daniel Moleko, chairman, is totally opposed to a community council.

The Vigilants claim that a Community Council would be the best way in which to protect freehold rights.

A spokesman for the Stand Owners and Residents Association's lawyers, said the interdict would be filed today.

Mr A Rabie, the board's director of housing, refused to comment on what the board intended doing if the interdict was granted.

Meanwhile the board is reviewing a directive ordering a number of squatter families out of Evaton.

About 70 families were legally entitled to live in the area and they were being given alternative accommodation, said Mr Rabie. The others were being found alternative accommodation and employment where they had come from.

Allberaad Dilemma: a Critique of Afrikaner Nationalism in South Africa, 1972.

South Africa in a Comparative Study of Industrialisation, JDS III, April, 1971.

South Africa and the Historians, African Affairs, Vol. 71, No. 285 (Oct. 1972)

Challenges from the Past : Reflections on Liberalism and Radicalism in the writing of Southern African History, Social Dynamics 3,1 (1977) cf. also article by J. Peires in ibid.

South Africa's Social Basis in Class Liberalism

Mkooyo(ed) Studies in Economics and Economic History.

The Poverty of Neo-Marxism : The case of South Africa J.S.A.S. 3,1 (1976)

South Africa in a Comparative Study of Industrialisation, JDS III, April, 1971

South Africa and the Historians, African Affairs, Vol. 71, No. 285 (Oct. 1972)

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History of South Africa

Economy of Contemporary Africa.

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1806-1936

COLLOQUIUM

Collected Seminars on the attempts made to write a history of South Africa

Mnr. L. D. Truter van die Laerskool Graaff-Reinet het gese dat moeite teen sulke diskrimineer wordt nie, maar dat die attitude van die blankes is die probleem.

Die Departement . . . Onderwys . . . troude vroue op 'n deelydse basis aangestel word, dus se skrywe . . . resse nie aansoek doen nadat die posvacature geadverteer is nie.

Dikwels moet die p kies uit onderwyser nie deur die kolle hulle gestudeer het.

Die algemene gevoel onder Kommer is ook uitgespreek . . . onderwysers aan die begaafde . . . leerling skenk. Die begaafde . . . onderwysers . . . kind wordt dikwyls . . . sentrums onderwys . . . sluit . . . onder . . . gaan . . . die . . . Kantoor . . . Die Jude . . . Kantoor . . . brulk toegeken.

Die . . . onderwysersse in . . . troude onderwysersse in . . . dium de . . . Grotber in die . . . die . . . Hutt . . . die . . . die . . . telaand? Hoekom? (3)

2. Sal Getroude onderwysers se in die toekoms op ge- . . . lyke vl . . . met . . . troudes . . . vir pos te meeding? Ver- . . . uitdeelik u antwoord. (2)

3. "Sarmen . . . by . . . gelegent heid is hierdie beslult . . . S.A.O.U. gister met . . . sal in die toekoms . . . Ver- . . . Beantwoord die vrae in Afrikaans . . . die uit die . . . nie . . . die . . . punte wors . . . die . . . bruik toegeken.

Toegewing aan KAN-se JAARSKOLLOQUIUM

Gertrude Yorke

Assume the point of departure

first bank. The liabilities of the bank increased by R100 (the bank now owes R100 in cash it never had

assets rise by R100 (it has R100 in cash it never had

Policeman gunned down in Soweto

PDM 2318178 (343)

Crime Reporter

A SOWETO Murder and Robbery Squad policeman was shot in the bladder with a 9 mm pistol when he ordered a car to stop in Jabavu yesterday.

Brigadier J Gerber, Deputy Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, said Sergeant Attie Maritz, of the Murder and Robbery Squad, was immediately taken to the casualty section of the Baragwanath Hospital and from there transferred to the Johannesburg Hospital. His life was not in danger.

Brig Gerber said police had stopped a car which they believed to have been stolen, when a passenger jumped out and drew a 9 mm pistol.

He fired a shot at Sgt Maritz and then escaped by scaling a high wall.

The two policemen had radioed for help and arrested the other passengers in the car.

Brig Gerber said police were still investigating the incident.

Sgt Maritz last night underwent an operation to remove the bullet.

he says, surplus wealth naturally and simply fell into the
The division of labor was first between the sexes only.
the war, hunts and fishes . . . the woman looks after the
aration of food. . . . They are each master in their own
provided great wealth. To the man

idence for that statement? On the contrary, the weight
that it was the women in whose sphere fell agricultural
domesticated animals. If when the wealth was
power was
of the men.
always been the business of man,"
Engels submitted, in its early stages society
of hunting alone. Women were
that which the
more likely a result of
transformed into
—essen-
it into Engels's model.
early status and
always mean men
infanticide in early societies. In
alludes
among his many wives." The Australian
and finding sexual consolation (p. 10)
and power. If Engels's
necessarily
more
in all early
private property.
general,
women, sexual or
required cooperative defense efforts—and
"—then female equality was
n in which "every woman belong[ed] to every man"
ie have to include the extension: that "every man
ian."
generalizations does not end with
nents of female equality. To get from group marriage
onogamy he relied on a few more. In group marriage
is against incest of any kind, Engels proclaims. The
ization consisted in the exclusion of parents and
tercourse with one another, the second was the
other. On account of the greater nearness in age, this
itely more important."[29] Despite the extraordinary
of such a change in social outlook, Engels has no evidence to
offer to substantiate his first assertion, that there were no prohibitions against
incest, or to explain why such incest taboos suddenly came about.

Reading List No.1
COLONIAL EMPIRES
Encyclopaedia Britannica Macropaedia, Vol.5
Encyclopaedia of Modern History
to the present day (1946) (Class 909.08)*
rranean & the Mediterranean World in the Age
II (2 Vols.) (1972-3)
Fall of Venice (1974)
e Hinge of Europe 1081-1797 (1974)
Change in the Venetian Economy in the
Chaps.I-II
ngs of Modern Colonization (esp. Ch.1)
y of Colonization, Vol.I (1908) Chaps.II-IV
he European Inheritance, Vol.II
, Vol.I Chaps.II, XIV, XVI
Europe (1968) (esp. Ch.IV)
Chaps III-VI
at War (1972) Ch.15
d a Wider World 1415-1715 or his work with identical
Selected Documents (1968)
Circumnavigator (1964)
World in the Seventeenth Century
The European Overseas Empires in the
Comparative Survey from the
(1966)
of Europe in the Eighteenth Century (1966)
taining useful information, e.g.
d Cultural History of Modern Europe, Vol.I,
Chap.I-II
of Europe
Chap.I
las of Modern Europe (1902) Plates LXXX-LXXXV,
XIV (1970), maps 1-23
works in the Jagger Library (on the same floor as
the main library catalogue and index.)

How did group marriage break down? Living together communally had a "natural limit." "As soon as the idea arose that sexual intercourse between children of the same mother was wrong," Engels says (again not explaining why and how this idea arose or fell), it affected the way new social units were established. Then when a "social ban on sexual intercourse between brothers and sisters" evolved, a new family unit was established with common possession of husbands and wives but from which brothers of the wives and sisters of the husbands were excluded.[30] A wonderfully imaginative exercise, but how defend it?

Only twice does Engels take note that he has not provided some explanation for the sudden emergence of inbreeding. He refers to "the obscure impulse towards the restriction of inbreeding" and later: "What is significant is how the urge towards the restriction of inbreeding asserts itself again and again, breaking its way, however quite unconsciously, without clear consciousness of its aim."[31]

How extraordinary that Engels should rely upon the "obscure urge of impulse" to explain an enormously important change in human history and yet maintain tenaciously and with assurance that group marriage, sexual promiscuity, and female equality characterized all pre-class societies.

If the move from group marriage to pairing marriage was such a great step forward, as Engels says, because woman "acquires the right to give herself to one man only," her earlier position could not have been so enviable. Either Engels is guilty of the kind of Victorian priggishness that he accused others of, or he is right: group marriage for a woman may have meant being available to many men in that circumstance one man is undoubtedly an improvement over many, but such a situation hardly bespeaks great power or status.

In sum, Engels's hypotheses often strike us as wrong, but his insights have been provocative insofar as they have led us to seek identical patterns in all preliterate societies and one wonders what distortions result. For instance, his belief that class exploitation which developed late in human history is connected to oppression of women leads him to conclude that in pre-class societies women's position had to have been free and honorable. Yet the evidence is not compelling. On the contrary, it is entirely possible to postulate the notion of female oppression long preceding class exploitation. Engels's ambiguity somehow has so merged these two separate phenomena as to make them inseparable.

The imprecision with which Engels treats women in pre-class societies carries over to his discussion of women in class society, particularly under capitalism—women as wives, workers, mothers, rulers. Despite some remarkable insights, the earlier unresolved question—the relationship of the subjugation of women to exploitative class relations, and all the ramifications that follow—becomes increasingly significant. While he does not discuss

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Ergang, R. Europe since Napoleon (Ch.20)
Gollwitzer, H. Europe since Napoleon (Ch.13)
Easton, S. Europe in the Age of Imperialism, 1890-1914
Fieldhouse, K.E. The Rise and Fall of European Colonialism (1961)
Langer, W.L. The Colonial Empires (1966)
Curtis, L. The Diplomacy of Imperialism
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Louis, W.R. (ed.) Imperialism: The Robinson and Gallagher Controversy (1976)
(iii) PORTUGAL IN AFRICA, THE EAST AND BRAZIL
Axelson, E. Portuguese in South East Africa 1488-1600 (1973)
Axelson, E. "Prince Henry the Navigator and the discovery of the sea-route to India", offprint from Geographical Journal June 1961, p.145-58
Bell, C. Portugal and the Quest for the Indies (1974)
Boxer, C.R. Portuguese Seaborne Empire 1415-1825 (1969)
Boxer, C.R. The Portuguese in the East, 1500-1800" in Livermore, (ed.)
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Alden, D. (ed.) Colonial Roots of Modern Brazil (pp.19-60)
Boxer, C.R. The Golden Age of Brazil 1695-1750
Denis, P. Brazil (1911) Ch.1
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Kirkpatrick, F.A. Latin America (1938) Ch.V and IX
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Special Collections

Electrification 'revolt' shocks Soweto mayor

(343) 24/9/78 Rand Daily Mail

By JENNIFER HYMAN and ZANDI SIKWEBU

A ROW over the proposed electrification of Soweto is threatening the political future of Soweto's "mayor", Mr David Thebehali — and may also cause a split in the fledgling Soweto Community Council.

Prominent Soweto civic leaders, including members of Mr Thebehali's political group, the Sofasonke Party, this week accused Mr Thebehali of acting "totally without a mandate" on the electrification issue and ignoring the fact that the majority of Soweto residents regarded adequate housing, and not electricity, as their priority need.

They took him to task for a television interview last week in which he said that 90% of Soweto's residents wanted electricification.

"This claim is sheer nonsense," said Mr E L Manyosi, a Soweto councillor and executive member of the Sofasonke Party.

"What the people really want is houses."

Mr Peter Lengene, chairman of the Soweto Ratepayers' Association, accused Mr Thebehali of claiming consensus on the part of Soweto residents when in fact he did not have it.

Mr Manyosi and Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, the Sofasonke party's president, said a motion calling for Mr Thebehali's expulsion from the party would be proposed at a meeting next Sunday.

They said a motion of no confidence in Mr Thebehali was passed at a meeting of the Sofasonke Party in Eyethu last Sunday.

They also claimed Mr Thebehali's position as chairman of the Soweto Council would be debated at the council's next meeting on Tuesday.

Mr Thebehali dismissed these allegations as "utter tripe".

He claimed that the majority of Sofasonke Party members were 100% behind him.

Mr Thebehali at first claimed that no meeting of the Sofasonke Party had been held — but then accused his opponents of holding an "illegal" meeting last week.

Senior members of the Sofasonke Party said one of their main objections to Mr Thebehali was the fact that he never consulted them or sought a mandate from his party before pursuing a particular policy.

"He co-operates with the West Rand Administration Board and not with us," said Mr Manyosi.

Mrs Grace Taylor, another councillor, said Mr Thebehali acted without consulting the council.

Another of Mr Thebehali's actions singled out for criticism was his visit last year to the United States, where he claimed to have negotiated a R217-million loan for Soweto.

"He had no mandate from anyone to negotiate such a loan," said Mr Lengene.

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1711 25 Augustus 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSRADE IN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE SENTRAAL TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD. — WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 1087 VAN 2 JUNIE 1978

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (4) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1087 van 2 Junie 1978 ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Léer A2/14/2/P54/1)

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK 5.—VERKIESINGS

Vervang regulasie 22 (1) met die volgende:

"Daar word op of voor die datum en tyd in regulasie 19 (2) (a) bedoel, deur of ten behoewe van elke persoon wat genomineer is as kandidaat vir verkiesing tot lid van die volgende Gemeenskapsrade, die bedrae soos aangedui by die verkiesingsbeampte gestort:

Gemeenskapsraad	*Bedrag*
	R
Atteridgeville/Saulsville	50
Brits	25
Thabazimbi	25
Mamelodi	50
Warmbad	25

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1711 343 25 August 1978

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE CENTRAL TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1087 OF 2 JUNE 1978

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 (4) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), amend Government Notice R. 1087 of 2 June 1978, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A2/14/2/P54/1)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 5.—ELECTIONS

Substitute the following for regulation 22 (1):

"There shall be deposited with the electoral officer by or on behalf of each person nominated as a candidate for election as a member of the following Community Councils the amounts indicated on or before the date and time referred to in regulation 19 (2) (a):

Community Council	*Amount*
	R
Atteridgeville/Saulsville	50
Brits	25
Thabazimbi	25
Mamelodi	50
Warmbad	25

No. 1727 25 Augustus 1978

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE HOEVELDGEBIED.—HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIEDE GELEË TE BELFAST, BRONKHORSTSPRUIT, CULLINAN, DELMAS, DULLSTROOM, HENDRINA, LYDENBURG, MACHADODORP, MIDDELBURG, OGIES EN WITBANK

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige ander bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde Swart woongebiede 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 [illegible] 'n Stedelike Swart Woongebied 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, hierna die regulasies genoem, by die kantoor van die Superintendent van die Swart woongebied waarin die eiendom geleë is, aan bogemelde Raad die gelde soos uiteengesit in Bylaes 1 tot en met 12 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 die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), die regulasies vermeld in Bylae 13 hiervan.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/3)

TARIEF VAN GELDE

BYLAE 1

Huurgelde en vorderings betaalbaar in alle Swart woongebiede binne die regsgebied van die Raad:

	R
1. Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan	1,00
2. Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif	0,50
3. Weigelde, betaalbaar per maand of gedeelte daarvan per dier:	
(1) Beeste, skape, bokke, ens. (slagvee)	0,30
(2) Perde, muile, donkies, ens. (trekdiere)	0,50
4. Kerkdienstegelde: Huurgeld soos ooreengekom tussen huurder en verhuurder.	
5. Begraafplaasgelde:	
(1) Aankoop van grafperseel bedoel en regulasie 28 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:	
(a) Volwassene	2,00
(b) Kind	1,00
(2) Begrafnisgelde:	
(a) Volwassene	8,00
(b) Kind	5,00

No. 1727 25 August 1978

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE HIGHVELD AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT BELFAST, BRONKHORTSPRUIT, CULLINAN, DELMAS, DULLSTROOM, HENDRINA, LYDENBURG, MACHADODORP, MIDDELBURG, OGIES AND WITBANK

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Black 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 Black residential areas or any other person who is required or compelled to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose [illegible] in terms of the provisions of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Black 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, hereinafter referred to as the Regulations, shall pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the superintendent of the Black residential area in which the property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 12 inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal, under and by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), the regulations specified in Schedule 13 hereto.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A1/3/2/13/3)

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE 1

Rents and charges payable in all Black residential areas within the area of jurisdiction of the Board.

	R
1. Accommodation permit, if permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof	1,00
2. Duplicate document, per copy	0,50
3. Grazing fees, payable per month or part thereof, per animal:	
(1) Cattle, sheep, goats, etc. (Slaughter stock)	0,30
(2) Horses, mules, donkeys, etc. (Draught animals)	0,50
4. Church service charges: Rent as agreed upon between Lessee and Lessor.	
5. Cemetery fees:	
(1) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:	
(a) Adult	2,00
(b) Child	1,00
(2) Burial fees:	
(a) Adult	8,00
(b) Child	5,00

6. Huishuur vir huise aangekoop deur die Raad: Huishuur betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (1) van Bylaes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 en 12 teen die volgende skaal:

Aankoopprys van huis	*Huishuur betaalbaar per huis per maand* R
Nul tot R100	1,00
R101 tot R200	2,00
R201 tot R300	3,00
R301 tot R400	4,00
R401 tot R500	5,00
R501 tot R600	6,00
R601 tot R700	7,00
R701 tot R800	8,00
R801 tot R900	9,00
R901 tot R1 000	10,00

R1 001 en meer—Soos deur die Raad bepaal en deur die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling goedgekeur.

7. Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die Raad opgerig of verkry:

Die volgende huurgeld is betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (2) van Bylaes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 en 12:

(1) Geboue tot 45 m² groot	30,00
(2) Geboue groter as 45 m² maar hoogstens 75 m²	45,00
(3) Geboue wat groter as 75 m² is	60,00

8. Elektrisiteit: Lewering van elektrisiteit aan persele waar meters geïnstalleer is:

(1) Die tariewe wat van tyd tot tyd van toepassing is in die betrokke Stedelike Swart woongebied soos deur die Raad bepaal en deur die Minister goedgekeur.

(2) Aansluitingsgelde, heraansluitingsgelde en deposito soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad bepaal en deur die Minister goedgekeur.

9. Water: Lewering van water aan persele waar meters geïnstalleer is: Die tariewe wat van tyd tot tyd van toepassing is in die betrokke Stedelike Swart woongebied soos deur die Raad bepaal en deur die Minister goedgekeur.

BYLAE 2

BELFAST: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	11,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	1,50
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	2,00
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	3,50

BYLAE 3

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	20,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
(1) 4-vertrekhuis	3,00
(2) 2-vertrekhuis	2,00
3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand:	
(a) Sale	10,00
(b) Dubbelkamers	12,00
(c) Enkelkamers	14,00
(2) Per dag:	
(a) Sale	0,40
(b) Dubbelkamers	0,48
(c) Enkelkamers	0,56
4. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	3,00
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	4,00
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	5,00

6. House rent for houses purchased by the Board. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1) of Schedules 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 at the following rate:

Purchase price of house	*House rent payable per house, per month* R
Nil to R100	1,00
R101 to R200	2,00
R201 to R300	3,00
R301 to R400	4,00
R401 to R500	5,00
R501 to R600	6,00
R601 to R700	7,00
R701 to R800	8,00
R801 to R900	9,00
R901 to R1 000	10,00

R1 001 and more.—As determined by the Board and approved by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

7. Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Board: The following rent is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (2) of Schedules 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12:

	R
(1) Buildings up to 45 m² in extent	30,00
(2) Buildings larger than 45 m², but not exceeding 75m²	45,00
(3) Buildings larger than 75 m²	60,00

8. Electricity: Supply of electricity to premises where meters have been installed:

(1) The tariffs applicable in the urban Black residential area concerned, from time to time, as determined by the Board and as approved by the Minister.

(2) Connection fees, reconnection fees and deposit as determined by the Board from time to time and as approved by the Minister.

9. Water: Supply of water to premises where meters have been installed: The tariffs applicable in the urban Black residential area concerned, from time to time, as determined by the Board and as approved by the Minister.

SCHEDULE 2

BELFAST BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	11,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. Lodger's permit, per month:	
(1) Single person without dependants	1,50
(2) Single person with dependants	2,00
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with, or without dependants	3,50

SCHEDULE 3

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	20,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
(1) 4-roomed house	3,00
(2) 2-roomed house	2,00
3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month:	
(a) Halls	10,00
(b) Double rooms	12,00
(c) Single rooms	14,00
(2) Per day:	
(a) Halls	0,40
(b) Double rooms	0,48
(c) Single rooms	0,56
4. Lodger's permit, per month:	
(1) Single person without dependants	3,00
(2) Single person with dependants	4,00
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants	5,00

BYLAE 4

CULLINAN: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	17,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand:	
(a) Sale	10,00
(b) Dubbelkamers	12,00
(c) Enkelkamers	14,00
(2) Per dag:	
(a) Sale	0,40
(b) Dubbelkamers	0,48
(c) Enkelkamers	0,56
3. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	1,50
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	2,00
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	3,50

BYLAE 5

DELMAS: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	12,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
(1) 4-vertrekhuis	3,00
(2) 3-vertrekhuis	2,00
3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand	7,50
(2) Per dag	0,30
4. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	3,00
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	4,00
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	5,00

BYLAE 6

DULLSTROOM: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel:	
(a) Perseel sonder private emmerstelsel	7,00
(b) Perseel met private emmerstelsel	8,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	1,50
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	2,00
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	3,50

BYLAE 7

HENDRINA: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	9,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
(1) 4-vertrekhuis	2,81
(2) 3-vertrekhuis	2,00
(3) 2-vertrekhuis	1,20
3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand	6,00
(2) Per dag	0,24
4. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	1,50
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	2,00
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	3,50

BYLAE 8

LYDENBURG: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	16,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00

SCHEDULE 4

CULLINAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	17,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month:	
(a) Halls	10,00
(b) Double rooms	12,00
(c) Single rooms	14,00
(2) Per day:	
(a) Halls	0,40
(b) Double rooms	0,48
(c) Single rooms	0,56
3. Lodger's permit, per month:	
(1) Single person without dependants	1,50
(2) Single person with dependants	2,00
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants	3,50

SCHEDULE 5

DELMAS BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	12,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
(1) 4-roomed house	3,00
(2) 3-roomed house	2,00
3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month	7,50
(2) Per day	0,30
4. Lodger's permit, per month:	
(1) Single person without dependants	3,00
(2) Single person with dependants	4,00
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants	5,00

SCHEDULE 6

DULLSTROOM BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Services charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site—	
(a) site without private bucket-system	7,00
(b) site with private bucket-system	8,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. Lodger's permit, per month:	
(1) Single person without dependants	1,50
(2) Single person with dependants	2,00
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants	3,50

SCHEDULE 7

HENDRINA BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	9,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
(1) 4-roomed house	2,81
(2) 3-roomed house	2,00
(3) 2-roomed house	1,20
3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month	6,00
(2) Per day	0,24
4. Lodger's permit, per month:	
(1) Single person without dependants	1,50
(2) Single person with dependants	2,00
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants	3,50

SCHEDULE 8

LYDENBURG BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	16,00
(2) Business site	10,00

2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:
   (1) NE 51/6A (Skema 1–100 wonings) 2,20
   (2) NE 51/6 (Skema 2–120 wonings) 2,50
   (3) NE 51/6A (4-vertrek–40 wonings) 5,80

3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuis, per persoon:
   (1) Per maand 10,00
   (2) Per dag 0,40

4. Loseerderspermit, per maand:
   (1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes 3,00
   (2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes 4,00
   (3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes 5,00

BYLAE 9

MACHADODORP: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	11,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
(1) 4-vertrekhuis	2,00
(2) 3-vertrekhuis	1,50
3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand	6,00
(2) Per dag	0,24
4. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	1,50
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	2,00
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	3,50

BYLAE 10

MIDDELBURG: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	15,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
(1) Ou proefwoning (Skema I)	1,00
(2) A en B (Skema II en III)	3,50
(3) C (Skema IV)	5,00
(4) 150 × 4-vertrekhuis (NE 51/6A)	5,40
3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand	7,00
(2) Per dag	0,28
4. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	3,00
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	3,50
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	4,50
5. Huur van gemeenskapsaal: Huurgelde en deposito's as volg—	
(a) Daagliks vanaf 09h00–13h00	5,00
(b) Daagliks vanaf 13h00–18h00	7,00
(c) Maandae tot Donderdae en Sondae vanaf 18h00–24h00	10,00
(d) Vrydae en Saterdae vanaf 18h00–24h00	20,00
(e) Kerkdienste, per uur	1,00
(f) Deposito ten opsigte van gebou en toerusting	20,00

BYLAE 11

OGIES: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	15,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
4-vertrekhuis	3,40

2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:
   (1) NE 51/6A (Scheme 1–100 dwellings) 2,20
   (2) NE 51/6 (Scheme 2–120 dwellings) 2,50
   (3) NE 51/6A (4-roomed–40 dwellings) 5,80

3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:
   (1) Per month 10,00
   (2) Per day 0,40

4. Lodger's permit per month:
   (1) Single person without dependants 3,00
   (2) Single person with dependants 4,00
   (3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants 5,00

SCHEDULE 9

MACHADODORP BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	11,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
(1) 4-roomed house	2,00
(2) 3-roomed house	1,50
3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month	6,00
(2) Per day	0,24
4. Lodger's permit, per month:	
(1) Single person without dependants	1,50
(2) Single person with dependants	2,00
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants	3,50

SCHEDULE 10

MIDDELBURG BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	15,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
(1) Old experimental dwelling (Scheme I)	1,00
(2) A and B (Scheme II and III)	3,50
(3) C (Scheme IV)	5,00
(4) 150 × 4-roomed house (NE 51/6A)	5,40
3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month	7,00
(2) Per day	0,28
4. Lodger's permit, per month:	
(1) Single person without dependants	3,00
(2) Single person with dependants	3,50
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants	4,50
5. Hire of community hall: Rentals and deposits as follows:	
(a) Daily from 09h00–13h00	5,00
(b) Daily from 13h00–18h00	7,00
(c) Mondays to Thursdays and Sundays from 18h00–24h00	10,00
(d) Fridays and Saturdays from 18h00–24h00	20,00
(e) Church services, per hour	1,00
(f) Deposit in respect of building and equipment	20,00

SCHEDULE 11

OGIES BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	15,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
4-roomed house	3,40

3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuis, per persoon:

(1) Per maand:

(a) Sale	10,00
(b) Dubbelkamers	12,00
(c) Enkelkamers	14,00

(2) Per dag:

(a) Sale	0,40
(b) Dubbelkamers	0,48
(c) Enkelkamers	0,56

4. Loseerderspermit, per maand:

(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	3,00
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	4,00
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	6,00

BYLAE 12

WITBANK: SWART WOONGEBIED

	R
1. Dienstegelde, per perseel per maand:	
(1) Woonperseel	16,00
(2) Besigheidsperseel	10,00
2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegelde ingevolge item 1 (1), per huis per maand:	
(1) W1/S: Klas A (3-vertrekskakelhuis)	2,45
(2) W2/T: Klas B (4-vertrekkompleks)	3,00
(3) W2/S: Klas C (4-vertrekskakelhuis)	3,55
(4) W2/D: Klas D (vrystaande 4-vertrekhuis)	4,05
(5) W3/D: Klas E (vrystaande 4-vertrekhuis)	5,00
(6) 4-vertrekhuis—49 wonings (Tushanang)	8,00
3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuis, per persoon:	
(1) Per maand:	
(a) Sale	8,00
(b) Dubbelkamers	12,00
(c) Enkelkamers	14,00
(2) Per dag:	
(a) Sale	0,32
(b) Dubbelkamers	0,48
(c) Enkelkamers	0,56
4. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes	1,00
(2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes	1,40
(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes	2,40
5. Huur van gemeenskapsaal: Huurgelde en deposito's as volg:	
(a) Daagliks vanaf 09h00–13h00	10,00
(b) Daagliks vanaf 13h00–18h00	15,00
(c) Maandae tot Donderdae en Sondae vanaf 18h00–24h00	30,00
(d) Vrydae en Saterdae vanaf 18h00–24h00	40,00
(e) Kerkdienste, per uur	1,00
(f) Deposito ten opsigte van gebou en toerusting	50,00
(g) Huur van verhoogbeligtings- en klanktoerusting, per dag	25,00
(h) Huur van kombuis met toerusting, per dag	25,00
(i) Opvoerings en filmvertonings deur opvoedkundige en kerkorganisasies (geen toegangsgelde word gevra)	Gratis

BYLAE 13

HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES

Goewermentskennisgewing 1716 van 12 September 1975, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing 1776 van 1 Oktober 1976, word hierby herroep.

3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:

(1) Per month:

(a) Halls	10,00
(b) Double rooms	12,00
(c) Single rooms	14,00

(2) Per day:

(a) Halls	0,40
(b) Double rooms	0,48
(c) Single rooms	0,56

4. Lodger's permit, per month:

(1) Single person without dependants	3,00
(2) Single person with dependants	4,00
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants	6,00

SCHEDULE 12

WITBANK BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

	R
1. Service charges, per site per month:	
(1) Residential site	16,00
(2) Business site	10,00
2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:	
(1) W1/S: Class A (3-roomed, semi-detached house)	2,45
(2) W2/T: Class B (4-roomed complex)	3,00
(3) W2/S: Class C (4-roomed, semi-detached house)	3,55
(4) W2/D: Class D (4-roomed, detached house)	4,05
(5) W3/D: Class E (4-roomed, detached house)	5,00
(6) 4-roomed house–49 houses (Tushanang)	8,00
3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:	
(1) Per month:	R
(a) Halls	8,00
(b) Double rooms	12,00
(c) Single rooms	14,00
(2) Per day:	
(a) Halls	0,32
(b) Double rooms	0,48
(c) Single rooms	0,56
4. Lodgers permit, per month:	R
(1) Single person without dependants	1,00
(2) Single person with dependants	1,40
(3) Family consisting of husband and wife, with or without dependants	2,40
5. Hire of Community Hall: Rentals and deposits as follows:	R
(a) Daily from 09h00–13h00	10,00
(b) Daily from 13h00–18h00	15,00
(c) Mondays to Thursdays and Sundays from 18h00–24h00	30,00
(d) Fridays and Saturdays from 18h00–24h00	40,00
(e) Church services, per hour	1,00
(f) Deposit in respect of building and equipment	50,00
(g) Hire of stage lighting and sound equuipment, per day	25,00
(h) Hire of kitchen with equipment per day	25,00
(i) Performances and cinema shows by educational and church organisations (no admission fees are charged)	Free

SCHEDULE 13

REPEAL OF REGULATIONS

Government Notice 1716, dated 12 September 1975, as amended by Government Notice 1776, dated 1 October 1976, is hereby repealed.

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1726 25 Augustus 1978

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-TRANSVAALGEBIED. — HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIEDE GELEË TE DUIWELSKLOOF, LOUIS TRICHARDT, MESSINA, NABOOMSPRUIT, NYLSTROOM, PIETERSBURG, ROEDTAN, SOEKMEKAAR EN TZANEEN

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige ander bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde Swart woongebiede 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 Swart Woongebied 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, hierna die regulasies genoem, by die kantoor van die Superintendent van die Swart woongebied waarin die eiendom geleë is, met ingang van 1 September 1978 aan bogenoemde Raad die gelde soos uiteengesit in Bylaes 1 tot en met 5 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 doel waarvoor gelde aan bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) herroep hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), die regulasies vermeld in Bylae 6 hiervan, met ingang van 1 September 1978.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/2)

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1726 (343) 25 August 1978

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN TRANSVAAL AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT DUIWELSKLOOF, LOUIS TRICHARDT, MESSINA, NABOOMSPRUIT, NYLSTROOM, PIETERSBURG, ROEDTAN, SOEKMEKAAR AND TZANEEN

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Black 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 Black residential areas or any other person who is required or compelled to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the Regulations Governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Black 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, hereinafter referred to as the Regulations, shall with effect from 1 September 1978 pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the Superintendent of the Black residential area in which the property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 5 inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal under and by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), the regulations specified in Schedule 6 hereto, with effect from 1 September 1978.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A1/3/2/13/2)

BYLAE 1

HUISHUUR EN DIENSTEGELDE BETAALBAAR PER MAAND OF GEDEELTE DAARVAN

Plek, stedelike Swart woongebied en skema	1-kamerhuis	2-kamerhuis	3-kamerhuis	4-kamerhuis	Huise deur Raad aangekoop	B-tipe huis	C-tipe huis	D-tipe huis	E-tipe huis	F-tipe huis	Dienstegelde vir woonpersele
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Duiwelskloof	—	1,85	—	3,20	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,00
2. Louis Trichardt	—	—	—	—	—	1,65	2,60	3,65	2,16	2,75	6,50
3. Messina	—	—	—	3,67	3,44	—	—	—	—	—	6,00
(1) R40 000-skema	—	1,96	—	2,55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) R68 950-skema: NE 51/30 huis	—	—	1,80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) R58 100-skema	—	—	2,00	3,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) R30 000-skema: NE 51/6A huis	—	—	—	3,44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Naboomspruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,00
5. Nylstroom	—	1,62	2,52	3,32	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,00
6. Pietersburg	0,82	1,63	3,77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,00
1-kamerhuis met klein kombuis	0,38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Roedtan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,00
8. Soekmekaar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,00

Nota.—Waar watermeters op persele geïnstalleer is, is die geldende munisipale tarief per meter van toepassing.

SCHEDULE 1

HOUSE RENT AND SERVICE CHARGES PAYABLE PER MONTH OR PART THEREOF

Place, urban Black residential area and scheme	1-roomed house	2-roomed house	3-roomed house	4-roomed house	Houses purchased by Board	Type B house	Type C house	Type D house	Type E house	Type F house	Service charges for residential sites
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Duiwelskloof	—	1,85	—	3,20	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,00
2. Louis Trichardt	—	—	—	—	—	1,65	2,60	3,65	2,16	2,75	6,50
3. Messina	—	—	—	3,67	3,44	—	—	—	—	—	6,00
(1) R40 000 scheme	—	1,96	—	2,55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) R68 950 scheme: NE 51/30 house	—	—	1,80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) R58 100 scheme	—	—	2,00	3,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) R30 000 scheme: NE 51/6A house	—	—	—	3,44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Naboomspruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,00
5. Nylstroom	—	1,62	2,52	3,32	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,00
6. Pietersburg	0,82	1,63	3,77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,00
1-roomed house with small kitchen	0,38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Roedtan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,00
8. Soekmekaar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,00

Note.—Where watermeters are installed on sites the current municipal tariffs are payable.

BYLAE 2

TEHUISHUUR PER PERSOON

Plek	Per maand of gedeelte daarvan	Per week of gedeelte daarvan	Per dag of gedeelte daarvan
	R	R	R
1. Duiwelskloof	4,00	1,10	0,30
2. Louis Trichardt	4,00	1,10	0,30
3. Messina	3,85	1,10	0,30
4. Naboomspruit:			
(a) Een-bedkamer	10,00	2,70	0,70
(b) Drie-bedkamer	8,20	2,25	0,60
(c) Ses-bedkamer	7,70	2,10	0,50
5. Nylstroom:			
(a) Een-bedkamer	10,00	2,70	0,70
(b) Drie-bedkamer	8,20	2,20	0,60
(c) Ses-bedkamer	7,70	2,00	0,50
(d) Sestien-bedkamer	5,20	1,40	0,40
6. Pietersburg	3,00	0,90	0,30
7. Tzaneen	4,00	1,10	0,30

SCHEDULE 2

HOSTEL RENTAL PER PERSON

Place	Per month or part thereof	Per week or part thereof	Per day or part thereof
	R	R	R
1. Duiwelskloof	4,00	1,10	0,30
2. Louis Trichardt	4,00	1,10	0,30
3. Messina	3,85	1,10	0,30
4. Naboomspruit:			
(a) Single rooms	10,00	2,70	0,70
(b) Three-bedrooms	8,20	2,25	0,60
(c) Six-bedrooms	7,70	2,10	0,50
5. Nylstroom:			
(a) Single rooms	10,00	2,70	0,70
(b) Three-bedrooms	8,20	2,20	0,60
(c) Six-bedrooms	7,70	2,00	0,50
(d) Sixteen-bedrooms	5,20	1,40	0,40
6. Pietersburg	3,00	0,90	0,30
7. Tzaneen	4,00	1,10	0,30

BYLAE 3

HUURGELDE TEN OPSIGTE VAN HANDELSGEBOUE EN -PERSELE PER MAAND OF GEDEELTE DAARVAN

	R
1. Messina, Naboomspruit en Nylstroom	13,50
2. Roedtan en Soekmekaar	9,50
3. Louis Trichardt:	
(1) A1-tipe gebou	17,00
(2) B1-tipe gebou	24,50
(3) C1-tipe gebou	25,50
(4) D1-tipe gebou	26,00
4. Pietersburg	17,50

Nota.—Waar watermeters op persele geïnstalleer is, is die geldende munisipale tarief per meter van toepassing.

BYLAE 4

BEGRAAFPLAASGELDE PER GRAF

Plek	Persone woonagtig binne stadsgebied ten tyde van afsterwe		Persone woonagtig buite stadsgebied ten tyde van afsterwe		Persone in diens van myne ten tyde van afsterwe (net Messina)
	Volwassene	Kind	Volwassene	Kind	
	R	R	R	R	R
1. Duiwelskloof	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	—
2. Louis Trichardt	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	—
3. Messina	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	6,00
4. Naboomspruit	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	—
5. Nylstroom	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	—
6. Roedtan	2,50	1,50	4,00	2,50	—
7. Soekmekaar	2,50	1,50	4,00	2,50	—

BYLAE 5

BETAALBAAR IN ALLE SWART WOONGEBIEDE BINNE DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE RAAD

	R
1. Loseerderspermit, per maand:	
(a) Ongetroude persoon sonder afhanklikes	2,00
(b) Gesinshoof wie se vrou of kinders of albei by hom inwoon	4,00
(c) Indien die gesinshoof die moeder is en haar kinders by haar inwoon	2,50
2. Verblyfpermit geld indien permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word	2,00
3. Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif	0,50

4. Huishuur vir huise aangekoop: Huishuur betaalbaar bykomend by die dienstegelde aangedui in Bylae 1 teen die volgende skaal:

Aankoopprys van huis:	*Huishuur betaalbaar per maand*
(a) Nul tot R50	0,66
(b) Bo R50 tot R100	0,93
(c) Bo R100 tot R150	1,35
(d) Bo R150 tot R200	1,77
(e) Bo R200 tot R250	2,18
(f) Bo R250 tot R300	2,60
(g) Bo R300 tot R350	3,01
(h) Bo R350 tot R400	3,44
(i) Bo R400 tot R450	3,85
(j) Bo R450 tot R500	4,27
(k) Bo R500 tot R550	5,46
(l) Bo R550 tot R600	5,96
(m) Bo R600 tot R650	6,45
(n) Bo R650 tot R700	6,93
(o) Bo R700 tot R750	7,42
(p) Bo R750 tot R800	7,90
(q) Bo R800 tot R850	8,40
(r) Bo R850 tot R900	8,89
(s) Bo R900 tot R950	9,37
(t) Bo R950 tot R1 000	9,85

BYLAE 6

HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES

Goewermentskennisgewing 210 van 7 Februarie 1975, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing 1728 van 24 September 1976, word met ingang van 1 September 1978 herroep.

SCHEDULE 3

RENTALS IN RESPECT OF TRADING BUILDINGS AND SITES PER MONTH OR PART THEREOF

	R
1. Messina, Naboomspruit and Nylstroom	13,50
2. Roedtan and Soekmekaar	9,50
3. Louis Trichardt:	
(1) Type A1 building	17,00
(2) Type B1 building	24,50
(3) Type C1 building	25,50
(4) Type D1 building	26,00
4. Pietersburg	17,50

Note.—Where water meters are installed on sites the current municipal tariffs are payable.

SCHEDULE 4

CEMETERY FEES PER GRAVE

Place	Persons residing in the urban area at time of death		Persons residing outside the urban area at time of death		Persons in the employ of mines at time of death (Messina only)
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	
	R	R	R	R	R
1. Duiwelskloof	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	—
2. Louis Trichardt	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	—
3. Messina	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	6,00
4. Naboomspruit	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	—
5. Nylstroom	3,50	2,00	7,00	4,00	—
6. Roedtan	2,50	1,50	4,00	2,50	—
7. Soekmekaar	2,50	1,50	4,00	2,50	—

SCHEDULE 5

PAYABLE IN ALL BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD

	R
1. Lodger's permit, per month:	
(a) Unmarried person without dependants	2,00
(b) Head of a family whose wife or children or both reside with him	4,00
(c) If the head of a family is the mother and her children reside with her	2,50
2. Accommodation permit fee, if permit is required for longer than 72 hours	2,00
3. Duplicate document, per copy	0,50

4. House rent for houses purchased: House rent, payable in addition to the service charges as shown in Schedule 1 at the following scale:

Purchase price of house:	*House rent payable per month*
	R
(a) Nil to R50	0,66
(b) Over R50 to R100	0,93
(c) Over R100 to R150	1,35
(d) Over R150 to R200	1,77
(e) Over R200 to R250	2,18
(f) Over R250 to R300	2,60
(g) Over R300 to R350	3,01
(h) Over R350 to R400	3,44
(i) Over R400 to R450	3,85
(j) Over R450 to R500	4,27
(k) Over R500 to R550	5,46
(l) Over R550 to R600	5,96
(m) Over R600 to R650	6,45
(n) Over R650 to R700	6,93
(o) Over R700 to R750	7,42
(p) Over R750 to R800	7,90
(q) Over R800 to R850	8,40
(r) Over R850 to R900	8,89
(s) Over R900 to R950	9,37
(t) Over R950 to R1 000	9,85

SCHEDULE 6

REPEAL OF REGULATIONS

Government Notice 210, dated 7 February 1975, as amended by Government Notice 1728, dated 24 September 1976, is repealed with effect from 1 September 1978.

28/8/78 DM (343)

Motlana: Qoboza a possible SA saviour

LONDON — White South Africans were absolutely ignorant about what was happening in their own backyards, the former editor of the banned newspaper, World, Mr Percy Qoboza, said on a television programme here last night.

He said he was afraid that "one day, like the people in Germany, white South Africans will utter the same tragic words: 'We did not know it was happening'."

Mr Qoboza, who spent five months in detention, featured in a production of the BBC series, The Editors.

In the programme, Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, described Mr Qoboza, now Editor of Post, as a possible "saviour of South Africa."

"With Percy as Editor of The World and lately of Post, we (blacks) have found a viable mouthpiece. I know a newspaper cannot fight our political battles for us but at least it can show the white rulers and the blacks themselves what are the feelings of the people of Soweto and, more important, reflect the real news," he said.

Dr Motlana also neatly pinpointed the difficult situation in which a moderate but articulate black such as Mr Qoboza is placed today.

"While many young people believe South Africa's solution will come out of the barrel of a gun, Percy believes passionately in peaceful solutions and as a result finds himself between these two grindstones. He possibly will be ground down, either by the white superstructure, or by the young who may not believe in what he says.

"But if the Government should respond, hopefully, to some of the things he has been saying over the years, to the advice, to the warnings that he sounds every day, there is still some hope that Percy may emerge as a saviour of South Africa," he said.

The interview with Mr Qoboza was conducted by British television editor Elwyn Parry Jones in Johannesburg in April.

Of the uprising in 1976, Mr Qoboza said: "The types of leaders you want to recognise as leaders just disappear into thin air and then there's nobody to handle the situation.

sake, the time will come when we are forced to the conference table by circumstances and the tragedy may well be that there won't be any black people to talk to."

The commentator reminds viewers how, before detaining the editor in October last year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, called him a "fat lout."

Mr Qoboza maintained he did not know precisely why the government had acted against him.

"The press in this country has a difficult problem, particularly on the front of incitement between races. This is one of the most consistent crimes we have to watch against. But how does one define incitement?

"If a white man kicked a black man to death and you published pictures and told the details of this incident, of course it's bound to arouse people's feelings. But it's a fact. It happened.

"Publishing the story, technically, you are guilty of a crime," he said. — DDC-SAPA.

Qoboza could be a saviour of SA — Motlana

RDM 28/8/78

(343)

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Ntatho Motlana, believes Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, is a possible "saviour of South Africa".

Dr Motlana was speaking in a BBC television programme called "A Profile of Percy Qoboza". Screened last night it was the last in a current series called, "The Editors."

"With Percy as editor of The World and lately of Post, we (blacks) have found a viable mouthpiece," he said.

"While many young people believe South Africa's solution will come out of the barrel of a gun, Percy believes passionately in peaceful solutions" Dr Motlana said.

"Mr Qoboza finds himself between these two grindstones and will possibly be ground down, either by the white superstructure, or by the young who may not believe in what he says. But if the Government should respond, hopefully, to some of the things he has been saying, there is hope he may emerge as a saviour of South Africa."

The interview with Mr Qoboza and the others was conducted by British television editor Mr Elwyn Parry-Jones in Johannesburg in April this year.

Of the disturbances in 1976, Mr Qoboza says: "The types of leaders you want to recognise as leaders just disappear into thin air and then there's nobody to handle the situation."

He continues: "When we are forced to the conference table, the tragedy may well be that there are no black people to talk to."

Mr Qoboza says: 'The Press in South Africa has a difficult problem particularly on incitement between the races." He continues: "It's a tightrope. The definition is so vague it is a wonder newspapers continue to exist in South Africa."

In the course of the programme Mr Qoboza says most whites are ignorant of black views. "This is where I think a newspaper plays a very vital role in letting people know what is happening. This is how

Star 29/8/78 (345)

Mrs Roux, Mr Ntshalintshali, and pupils of Emdeni Junior Secondary School with the chairs donated by St Andrew's School in Bedfordview.

TEACH's sitting target

St Andrew's School for girls, Bedfordview, has given 60 chairs to the latest TEACH school in response to a picture The Star published last month showing pupils sitting outside their school on tin cans.

Minutes after seeing the picture, Mrs Marie Roux of the GROW gardening projects in Soweto received a phone call from St Andrew's School asking if she knew of a Soweto school that could use 60 chairs stacked away in a school storeroom.

"Yes!" replied Mrs Roux. "They're sitting on tin cans at the Tsedimosho TEACH school."

As it happened, Tsedimosho did not need chairs in its classrooms because it had desks with seats attached to them.

But the latest TEACH school, the Emdeni Junior Secondary School, needed chairs for its library. So last week Mrs Roux delivered them in her GROW truck.

Emdeni, the 43rd TEACH school, is rare by Soweto standards because its library has electric lighting, allowing night use. When Emdeni opened in April, it was hoped it would become an after hours community centre.

Teachers, pupils and adult education students use the library each night, studying for JCE, matric or UNISA courses.

"Numbers will grow now that we have more chairs," said the headmaster, Mr I N Ntshalintshali.

"Our next aim is to find more books, particularly Afrikaans novels."

The school hall, too, is in use by a youth club, church groups and teachers' associations after school hours.

Each Saturday night a theatre group takes over the hall for a performance. The school receives half of the proceeds with which to buy hall chairs.

The hall has no electricity, so the people provide paraffin lanterns. When they show a film, a portable electric motor powers the projector.

"Emdeni as a community centre," said Mr Ntshalintshali, "is a success."

Blacks pass 'poor whites bracket'

Star 29/8/78 343

Own Correspondent

Disposable incomes in urban black households have overtaken the lowest white family income bracket.

It is expected that black incomes will exceed the present second lowest white bracket by 1985.

This was revealed in Pretoria by Mr Dick Olliver, managing director of the London Economist Newspaper's Intelligence Unit and an independent industrial market research consultancy.

The figures emerge in a study of projected household income of blacks and whites over the next 10 years.

It is the first study to show that black household income can be directly measured against whites.

NOT PROVED

This did not prove that the standard of living among blacks was yet comparable to whites, said Mr Olliver.

"The study was based on projections of two whites per home on average, compared to five in black homes."

In all categories, black expenditure growth would outstrip that of whites. In car purchase for instance, black expenditure by 1985 would increase by an estimated 530 percent, compared with 33 percent for whites.

"This transfer of income is causing an absolute drop in white standards and the recent acceleration of black incomes means their future spending patterns can be referenced to the better-known white expenditure gradients," said Mr Olliver.

Soweto students are poor but keen

(343) 8/4/78 K.D.M

BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

MANY classrooms in Soweto are not as crowded as they used to be. And the reason for this is disturbing.

An estimated 17 000 of the 30 000 pupils who boycotted the schools last year have not returned.

About 4 000 of those who deserted are believed to be in neighbouring black states or overseas. There they are studying, idling, or undergoing military training with guerrilla groups.

But what of the thousands of keen students who have elected to get down to their studies against considerable odds, such as the inadequacies of the education system, political pressures within the townships, domestic upheavals and hardship?

Only one thing is certain: Thousands of black high school pupils and students at training colleges and universities are in desperate need of assistance if they are to achieve their academic and professional ambitions.

Consider their problems:

With little electrification in Soweto the majority of pupils do their homework by candlelight.

Such is the poverty of many families with schoolgoing students that those in matric classes, for instance, can study only while the candle ration for that particular evening keeps burning.

As Alloys B, 19, tells me: "I start my homework at about 6pm after doing a number of jobs in the house. I study until the candle burns out — usually around midnight."

There are other difficulties, as high school pupils Cathrina and John T will tell you. There are 21 people living in their three-roomed house in White City Jabavu. The combined income of the family is only R41 a month. Eleven of the 21 are children.

A grandmother plays the twin role of mother and father. Cathrina, 15, wants to be a nurse, and John, 18, a teacher.

Neither of these ambitions could be attained without the help of the Rand Bursary Fund, one of South Africa's most effective funds for assisting bright boys and girls from poor homes.

Several of the fund's 8 000 past bursars are today doctors, academics, lawyers, teachers and nurses.

If, as an administrator of the fund suggests, those 8 000 past bursars would donate R1 a month, this would help swell the fund, enabling more black youngsters to avail themselves of bursaries.

The Rand Bursary Fund pays for textbooks and fees at schools, training colleges and universities.

But it is flexible, as a 16-year-old dead-end kid from Soweto knows:

One of the fund's administrators literally plucked the destitute lad from the streets, clothed him and put him back in school.

Another bright young pupil from an under-privileged home who has been granted a bursary this year is Paulos M, 12, of Jabulani Junior Secondary School.

He wants to be a doctor. The R40-a-year bursary will help him aim for that target.

Six people in his family live in a four-roomed house. His mother is the breadwinner — on a disability grant of R27 a month.

Glory Z is another bright but needy student. She is 16 and attends the Seana Marena Secondary School.

Her mother's small disability grant is the only income. Apart from Glory, who wants to be a nurse, there are five other children at school.

And so it goes on. The pattern changes only in the degree of poverty and hardship.

Practically all the children who apply for assistance through the Rand Bursary Fund spend some hours after school doing domestic chores before lighting their candles and getting down to study — often to the beat of hunger pangs and in the midst of a room full of people.

Few white children in South Africa ever gained a matric pass under such appalling conditions.

That many of the black bursars go on to achieve degrees is a measure of their determination and brightness.

Of course, the bursary system as it stands is not perfect. The R40 a year provides books, pays fees. What is needed is State-sponsored back-up. One suggestion is that a feeding scheme be organised for pupils at high schools and lower levels.

The luckiest bursars are usually those who have been "adopted" by a family, of any race, who donate R40 a year to the fund for a needy student of their choice recommended by one of the fund's administrators.

In the past a number of these students have been clothed and given pocket-money by the sponsoring family.

This year the Rand Bursary Fund is battling for survival.

There have been more than 3 000 applicants for bursaries. Because of lack of money only 300 have so far been accepted.

Mr Wilkie Kambule, fund chairman and lecturer in mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand says: "Unless we can raise about R60 000 this year there are going to be an awful lot of disappointed would-be bursars."

Donations can be sent to Rand Bursary Fund, Private Bag 260, Orlando, Transvaal.

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12 000 Soweto pupils still staying away

(343) R.Daily 9/9/78

By MIKE LOUW

MORE than 12 000 children from Soweto post-primary schools are still out of school, apparently in protest against the system of "Bantu Education".

This emerged from figures released by the regional director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, during an interview yesterday.

Mr Strydom also said all secondary and high schools which have been closed would definitely be reopened next year.

He said 32 of the 40 post-primary schools in Soweto which had re-opened had a total of 14 400 pupils. He said the remaining eight post-primary schools would be reopened in January next year.

In the past, 27 000 pupils had attended the 40 post-primary schools. The eight schools which would reopen next year were at present being used to accommodate children attending both lower and higher primary schools.

Mr Strydom said there was no shortage of teachers at the 32 secondary and high schools, or at the 92 lower and higher primary schools.

Asked how many of the 500 teachers who had resigned in protest against "Bantu Education" had been reinstated, he said all those who had expressed a desire to return had been accepted.

He said the laboratory at Orlando High School — which is closed — was now being used exclusively for the in-service training of science teachers.

The 40 post-primary schools in Soweto were placed under the control of the State on August 31 last year.

This was after pupils had continued boycotting classes and teachers had resigned in sympathy with their pupils.

Rdm 13/9/78 (343) (331) (218)

Firebomb murder accused in chains

Staff Reporter

A MAGISTRATE yesterday ordered leg shackles to be taken off two young men when they appeared before him on charges ranging from murder to arson and a Terrorism Act count.

The court heard that a Soweto school principal's wife and two daughters died in hospital after a firebomb attack allegedly launched on their home by the two accused.

Mr Linda Mario Mogale, 18, and Mr Elias Jimmy Mabaso, 22, appeared before Mr L C Kotze in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on three charges of murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property and one charge under the Terrorism Act.

The two men pleaded not guilty to all charges, including an alternative charge under the Sabotage Act.

According to the charge sheet, the two men threw petrol bombs into the Soweto house of a school principal, Mr Johannes Nkosi, on February 19, setting it alight.

Mrs Verina Nkosi died of her burns in the Baragwanath Hospital on March 1, and two of their daughters, Nomgquibela and Thabisile, also died later.

The court was told that a month later, on March 21, the men firebombed the house of another school principal, Mr Mashumi Paul Mzaiduma.

On the same night they intended to burn the house of a third principal, but because Mr Mabaso gave Mr Mogale the wrong address, Mr China Wilfred Ngema's house was set alight by mistake, it was alleged.

The prosecutor told the court the pair joined the Soweto Students League, after the Soweto Students Representative Council was banned.

This year the SSL accepted the aims of the South African Revolutionary Council, which had the object of overthrowing the Government and endangering law and order, it was alleged.

The hearing was adjourned to September 28. Both accused are in custody.

24.

CAPE TIMES 19/9/78 (1) (2) 343 (3)

Soweto students in court

KEMPTON PARK. — The Circuit Court here was packed yesterday when 11 members of the outlawed Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) made a brief appearance on charges of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing before Mr Justice H van Dyk the 11 were remanded till next Monday.

The State claims that among others, the students initiated a campaign to intimidate police living in Soweto and destroyed the houses of three police officers.

Tsietsi Mashinini, the first chairman of the SSRC, is named as one of the co-conspirators. Others include two other exiled members of the SSRC, Khotso Seatlholo and Trofomo Sono.

The State claims further that the accused were responsible for: calling on the SSRC to burn the Department of Bantu Education building; planning a march on John Vorster Square to demand the release of detainees; compelling members of the defunct Urban Bantu Council to resign, and forcing workers to stay away from work.

The offences allegedly took place between June 1976 and October 1977. — Sapa

No. 10. Sop., Tenor, and Bass Solos and Chorus.—"THE

31 Key C. *Andante.* M. = 100. *mf* Tenor Solo.

7¼ *Measures Instrumental.*

d | :— | :s | s :- .s |fe :s
a₁ | :l₁ .la₁ |a₁ | : | The King of Love my

r' :- .l |l :d' | d' :— |t :s | s :- .s |fe :s
good - ness fail - eth | nev - er; I | noth - ing lack if

r' :- .r' |d' :t | l :— |s :s | t :- .d' |r' :m'
He is mine for | ev - er. Where | streams of liv - ing

d' :- .d' |t :l | l :— |s :s | l :- .l |s :d' | d' :r' |m' :d'
ran - som'd soul He | lead - eth, And, | where the ver - dant | pas-tures grow, With

Bass Solo. *A little slower.*

l :t |d' :r' | t :— |d' | :m | m :- .m |m :m | l :l |se :- .se
food ce - les - tial | feed - eth. | Per - verse and fool - ish | oft I stray'd, But

rall. 32 *mf*

l :t |d' :r' | d' :— |t :t | m' :- .m' |r' :t | d' :l |f :f
yet in love He | sought me, And | on His shoul - der | gent - ly laid, And

rall. *f ad lib.*

m :- .m |l :ba | se :l |t : .m | m :m |m :- .m | r :d |f :- .f
home, re-joic - ing, | brought me. In | death's dark vale I | fear no ill, With

p a tempo.

m :m |s :- .s | d :— |t :d' | l :t |s :l | f :s |m :m
Thee, dear Lord, be - | side me, Thy | rod and staff my | com-fort still, Thy

cres.

Copyright, 1897, by Caleb Simper.

Chorus.

mf a tempo primo.

: | : | : :s | s :- .s |fe :s | l :t |d' :d'
The King of Love my | Shepherd is, Whose

: | : | : :s | m :- .m |re :m | ra :r |d :m

: | : | : :s | s :- .s |l :s | fe :f |m :s
The King of Love my | Shepherd is, Whose

f *rall.*

:s r' :— |s :s | d :- .d |d :d | d :d |d :d
to guide me.

33

:d' | d' :— |t :s | s :- .s |fe :s | l :t |d' :m'
eth nev - er; I | noth - ing lack if | I am His, And

:fe | s :— |s :f | m :- .m |re :m | f :f |m :fe

:r' | m' :— |r' :t | d' :- .d' |d' :d' | d' :r' |d' :d'
eth nev - er; I | noth - ing lack if | I am His, And

:r | s :— |s :s | d :- .d |d :d | f :r |l :l

f

r' :- .r' |d' :t | l :— |s :s | t :- .d' |r' :m' | f' :m' |r' :m'
He is mine for | ev - er; Where | streams of liv - ing | wa - ter flow, My

s :- .s |l :s | s :fe |s :s | s :- .s |s :s | s :s |s :se

r' :- .r' |r' :r' | d' :— |t :t | r' :- .d' |t :d' | r' :d' |t :t
He is mine for | ev - er; Where | streams of liv - ing | wa - ter flow, My

t :- .t |fe :s | r :— |s :s | s :- .s |s :s | s :s |s :m

d' :- .d' |t :l | l :— |s :s | l :- .l |s :d' | d' :r' |m' :d
ran - som'd soul He | lead - eth, And | where the ver - dant | pas - tures grow, With

m :- .m |m :f | f :— |m :m | f :- .f |r :s | m :s |s :s

d' :- .d' |d' :d' | d' :— |d' :d' | d' :- .d' |t :d' | d' :t |d' :d'
ran - som'd soul He | lead - eth, And | where the ver - dant | pas - tures grow, With

l :- .l |s :f | d :— |d :d | f :- .f |f :m | l :s |d' :m

r.s.d.f. Key A♭. Soprano Solo.

mf a little slower.

l :t |d' :r' | t :— |d' | :d'm | m :- .m |m :m | s :f |m :r
food ce - les - tial | feed - eth. | Thou spread'st a Ta - ble | in my sight, Thy

f :f |s :l | s :f |m | : | : | : | : | : | :

d' :r' |d' :f' | r' :— |d' | : | : | : | : | : | :
food ce - les - tial | feed - eth.

f :r |m :f | s :— |d | : | : | : | : | : | :

ordinary clothes, except the necktie which is generally alarming, being mostly red, white and blue. There are a few poor fellows who lack even more than collars and ties - one or two who are barely covered. But they are all happy-looking. There is no cold shoulder for the ragged Kafir, but a nod, a handshake or perhaps a joke. All crowd together and pass newspapers and tobacco bags to each other.... The intellectual standard of the meeting is equal to that of any British labour meeting. You are amazed to see a native with a copy of "Nineteenth Century" in his hand, criticising an article by a London bigwig on the South African labour question. [A reference to an article by Sir H.H.Johnston, 'The Native Labour Question in South Africa', published in The Nineteenth Century and After, Vol.52, November 1902, an article advocating the use of migrant labour from Central Africa to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding South African economy.] You are equally amazed to hear a native discussing the financial condition of the British colonies, and what is more, to see that audience - as is apparent from their remarks - understand very well what he is talking about.

(343)

'The "Stone",' declared a regular speaker, Isaac Dreyer, 'was purely

UK firm stakes claim in Soweto

By MARTIN CREAMER

REVERSING the trend away from new overseas investment in South Africa, the big British-based electrical accessory firm, MK Electric, with an eye on the electrification of Soweto and other black townships, this week became a 24 per cent partner in a R2-million plugs and sockets factory to be opened in February.

It has formed a new South African company, MK Electric Pty, with the local plastic mouldings concern, Mann and Thompson Pty, which will supply electrical accessory mouldings to the joint venture to be built alongside it in Alrode, Alberton.

Expectations are that the new company's turnover will reach R2,5-million in the first year, giving MK a bigger stake in the R11-million electrical accessories market in South Africa.

Lou Safro of USC Electric Pty, for years the sole distributer of MK products in South Africa, has been appointed chairman of the new company into which the UK concern will initially plough about R800 000. This will be increased to about R1,6-million in the next three to four years, giving the UK firm an eventual 49 per cent stake.

Mann and Thompson's George Thomson has been appointed managing director of the company, whose board will include the UK firm's managing director, Michael Dowsett, and Tony Mann of Mann and Thompson.

UK marketing director Peter Joyce, who has been instrumental in MK's expansion in Malaysia, Singapore and Kuwait, said MK was angling for a bigger slice of the South African market than its present 5 per cent share and was confident of growth in view of the plans to electrify black townships and the expected economic upswing.

He has an eye, too, on future export prospects, using South Africa as a base.

MK products have been used in major prestige projects in South Africa, including the SABC building and the Johannesburg Civic Centre.

...are a magistrate either.

to educate the coloured

...re was much talk - in

...e speakers - not only

...unstinted praise for

...ucation. The whole

...dience in January 1906

...in harmony one with

...the three points on

...r speaker on the same

...young men arrived in town, they ...

had liberty for the first time in their lives and frequently let it degenerate into licence.'(24) But coloured parents were also to blame. They were in

too much/...

too much of a hurry to take their children out of school, a visitor from Calvinia pointed out, so long as their boys could 'pretend to read and write' What did this lead to? - 'the empty-head coloured youth who occupied the whole of the pavement in crowded Plain Street on Saturday night and declined to budge even for women and children while he discussed football and so on.'(25

These were some of the conditions that led to the emergence of what Tobin described as 'enormous numbers of coloured street arabs.' 'Not only did these lads run wild about the streets all day, assaulting and robbing inoffensive ladies and other hawkers, but they might be seen any night in gangs of 20 or 30 (a voice, 'Sometimes there's a hundred of them together') up till 12 o'clock or even later' 'Things were coming to a really terrible condition in Cape Town in respect of the coloured street arabs....In no place in South Africa had he beheld,' Tobin declared, 'such lawlessness among coloured children as in Cape Town.' He urged parents to do something and spoke of the need for government action.(26) One wonders how seriously Tobin's remarks were taken in government circles.

The African Political Organization was founded in September 1902. In its first years of existence its activities were largely concentrated on the plight of coloured people in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Thus at a mass meeting held in Cape Town in February 1906 Dr. Abdurahman, the A.P.O's most prominent spokesman, implored the British Government 'to stop the barbarities and indignities being perpetrated' against coloured people in the British-occupied former Boer republics 'in the name of law and ...(27)

...rower political issues made the ...n the Stone. The A.P.O. was made a point, as Tobin hastened ... from membership.(28) But Stone the ...P.O. had done much ... of the coloured people.

...n, one of the veterans of the ... force from the plinth of the ...ock Road crossed the bottom of ...d by 'Labour orators' on Sunday mornings, and provided an ideal meeting ground for men of similar views to get/...

11 members of Soweto SRC in court today

18/9/78

JOHANNESBURG — Eleven members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council are to appear in the Kempton Park court today charged with sedition or, alternatively, under the Terrorism Act.

Damage during the 1976 Soweto riots has caused losses to the State as claimed in a 1 000 page indictment.

The State claims that, among other things, the 11 called for the SRC to destroy the houses of three police officers.

The State also claims the accused called for the SRC to:

Distribute petrol bombs and demonstrate their manufacture;

Force workers to stay away from work; and

Demonstrate for the release of detainees.

The offences allegedly took place between October 1977.

Most of the accused were detained during a security police swoop in Soweto on June 10 last year. The SRC is a banned organisation.

The trial is likely to be the biggest in the country since the marathon South African Students' Organisation trial which ended in 1976 after more than a year.

It is alleged the 11 were members of the South African Students' Movement, an organisation which led to the creation of the "action committee" which was later to be known as the SRC.

Among other allegations contained in the document are that the 11:

Established contact with various student organisations in the country in pursuance to the cause of the SRC;

Called on the SRC to burn the Department of Bantu Education buildings;

Called for a march on John Vorster Square to demand the release of detainees;

Intimidated and forced people to comply with the demands of the SRC; and

Compelled members of the UBC to resign.

The accused are: Mr Wilson Twala, 18, Mr Sechaba Montsisi, 23, Mr Seth Mazibuko, 19, Mr Mafison Morobe, 22, Mr Khotso Lengane, 21, Mrs Susan Mthembu, 22, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, 21, Mr Kennedy Mogami, 19, Mr Reginald Mngomezulu, 21, Mr Michael Khiba, 20, and Mr George Twala 23. — DDC.

0.1 What do t Afr hav ef The Car pas wit Pen sur on Two Nov and how tween rkers lo these s in have lealing e ent emphasis urban workers. eriod from could

have arisen and the limitations that would have been imposed by interviewing workers at their place of work under management's eye, two African men were employed to conduct the interviews in the townships of Langa and Guguletu as well as in the squatter settlements of Crossroads and KTC ("Dutch Location").

An interview schedule, based on a pilot survey completed a few months earlier, was prepared and a stratified sample chosen. The stratification was based on each type of living quarters;[2] and within each type a certain number of houses, rooms or beds, whichever applicable, was systematically selected.[3] Most interviews were conducted in Xhosa and lasted about two hours. There were few refusals and a wide variety of reasons was given for refusing. A systematic method of replacing refusals was also

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1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1964); the field work was carried out over the years 1955 to 1957.

2. The living quarters were divided into the following types:
   Guguletu : Residential area (permanent residents only); Barracks (BAD); Employers' Barracks; Section 3 near Klipfontein Road (residential area for migrant labourers only); KTC ("Dutch Location", squatters).
   Langa : Residential area (permanent residents only); Old Flats; New Flats; Main Barracks; North Barracks; Zones; Special Bachelor Quarters.

3. Even though systematic sampling was employed this did not introduce a bias into the sampling because the population was not systematically distributed. See C.A. Moser and G. Kalton, Survey Methods in Social Investigation (Heinemann, 1971), p.83.

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Bus set alight at Soweto

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 300 Soweto students yesterday set a bus alight and stoned several cars after attending a four-hour service to protest against the court appearance of several members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council in Kempton Park.

The bus was hijacked in Orlando West, the scene of student-police confrontation in 1976, and driven to the grounds of Orlando West High School where it was set on fire.

Earlier, students attended a service at the Holy Cross Church to protest against the court appearence of Mr Dan Motsisi, a former chairman of the SSRC and 10 others on a charge of sedition.

The service started at 10 am. About 2 pm the students left the church singing and marched towards Orlando West High. They then converged on the Soweto main road.

Several delivery vans were stoned and a Putco bus was stopped and a youth drove it off. The bus was set alight. Police arrived soon afterwards and the students scattered.

No. 10. Sop., Tenor, and Bass Solos and Chorus.—"The

31 Key C. *Andante.* M. = 100.

mf Tenor Solo.

7½ *Measures Instrumental.*

d | :— | — :s | s :-.s |fe :s
s₁ | :l₁.ta₁ | s₁ : | :

The King of Love my

r' :-.l |l :d' | d' :— |t :s | s :-.s |fe :s
good - ness fail - eth nev - er; I noth - ing lack if

r' :-.r' |d' :t | l :— |s :s | t :-.d' |r' :m'
He is mine for ev - er. Where streams of liv - ing

d' :-.d' |t :l | l :— |s :s | l :-.l |s :d' | d' :r' |m' :d'
ran - som'd soul He lead - eth, And, where the ver - dant pas-tures grow, With

Bass Solo. *A little slower.*

l :t |d' :r' | t :— |d' | 32 *mf* :m | m :-.m |m :m | l :l |se :-.se
food ce - les - tial feed - eth. Per - verse and fool - ish oft I stray'd, But

l :t |d' :r' | d' :— |t :t | m' :-.r' |r' :t | d' :l |f :f
yet in love He sought me, And on His shoul - der gent - ly laid, And

rall. *f ad lib.*

m :-.m |l :ba | se :l |t :.m | m :m |m :-.m | r :d |f :-.f
home, re-joic - ing, brought me. In death's dark vale I fear no ill, With

p a tempo.

m :m |s :-.s | d' :— |t *cres.* :d' | l :t |s :l | f :s |m :m
Thee, dear Lord, be - side me, Thy rod and staff my comfort still, Thy

Copyright, 1897, by Caleb Shaper.

Chorus.

mf a tempo primo.

: | : l :s | s :-.s |fe :s | l :t |d' :d'
The King of Love my Shepherd is, Whose
: | : l :s | m :-.m |re :m | m :r |d :m
: | : l :s | s :-.s |l :s | fe :f |m :s
The King of Love my Shepherd is, Whose
t :s | r' :— |s :s | d :-.d |d :d | d :d |d :d
fore to guide me.

33

l :d' | d' :— |t :s | s :-.s |fe :s | l :t |d' :m'
ail - eth nev - er; I noth - ing lack if I am His, And
f :fe | s :— |s :f | m :-.m |re :m | f :f |m :fe
d' :r' | m' :— |r' :t | d' :-.d' |d' :d' | d' :r' |d' :d'
ail - eth nev - er; I noth - ing lack if I am His, And
:r | s :— |s :s | d :-.d |d :d | f :r |l :l

r' :-.r' |d' :t | l :— |s :s | t :-.d' |r' :m' | f' :m' |r' :m'
He is mine for ev - er; Where streams of liv - ing wa - ter flow, My
s :-.s |l :s | s :fe |s :s | s :-.s |s :s | s :s |s :se
r' :-.r' |r' :r' | d' :— |t :t | r' :-.d' |t :d' | r' :d' |t :t
He is mine for ev - er; Where streams of liv - ing wa - ter flow, My
t :-.t |fe :s | r :— |s :s | s :-.s |s :s | s :s |s :m

d' :-.d' |t :l | l :— |s :s | l :-.l |s :d' | d' :r' |m' :d
ran - som'd soul He lead - eth, And where the ver - dant pas - tures grow, With
m :-.m |m :f | f :— |m :m | f :-.f |r :s | m :s |s :s
d' :-.d' |d' :d' | d' :— |d' :d' | d' :-.d' |t :d' | d' :t |d' :d'
ran - som'd soul He lead - eth, And where the ver - dant pas - tures grow, With
l :-.l |s :f | d :— |d :d | f :-.f |f :m | l :s |d' :m

r.s.d.f. Key A♭. Soprano Solo.

mf a little slower.

l :t |d' :r' | t :— |d' | :d'm | m :-.m |m :m | s :f |m :r
food ce - les - tial feed - eth. Thou spread'st a Ta - ble in my sight, Thy
f :f |s :l | s :f |m | : | : | : | : | : | :
d' :r' |d' :f' | r' :— |d' | : | : | : | : | : | :
food ce - les - tial feed - eth.
f :r |m :f | s :— |d | : | : | : | : | : | :

24 -

CAPE TIMES 19/9/78 (1) 331 (2) 343 (3)

Soweto students in court

KEMPTON PARK. – The Circuit Court here was packed yesterday when 11 members of the outlawed Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) made a brief appearance on charges of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing before Mr Justice H van Dyk the 11 were remanded till next Monday.

The State claims that among others, the students initiated a campaign to intimidate police living in Soweto and destroyed the houses of three police officers.

Tsietsi Mashinini, the first chairman of the SSRC, is named as one of the co-conspirators. Others include two other exiled members of the SSRC, Khotso Seatlholo and Trofomo Sono.

The State claims further that the accused were responsible for: calling on the SSRC to burn the Department of Bantu Education building; planning a march on John Vorster Square to demand the release of detainees; compelling members of the defunct Urban Bantu Council to resign, and forcing workers to stay away from work.

The offences allegedly took place between June 1976 and October 1977. – Sapa

CHORUS.—"THE

SOLO.

:- .s |fe :s

ng of Love my

:- .s |fe :s

n - ing lack if

:- .d' |r' :m'

ams of liv - ing

:- .l |s :d' | d' :r' |m' :d' |

re the ver - dant | pas-tures grow, With |

A little slower.

:- .m |m :m | l :l |se :- .se |

e and fool - ish | oft I stray'd, But |

rall. *f ad lib.*

:- .m' |r' :t | d' :l |f :f |

His shoul - der | gent - ly laid, And |

:m |m :- .m | r :d |f :- .f |

h's dark vale I | fear no ill, With |

:t |s :l | f :s |m :m |

and staff my | com-fort still, Thy |

LEB SIMPER.

25

CHORUS.

mf a tempo primo.

:	:	l	:s	s	:- .s	lfe	:s	l	:t	ld'	:				
			The	King	of	Love	my	Shepherd	is,	Wh					
:	:	l	:s	m	:- .m	lre	:m	ma	:r	ld					
:	:	l	:s	s	:- .s	ll	:s	fe	:f	lm	:				
f	*rall.*		The	King	of	Love	my	Shepherd	is,	Wh					
:s	r' :—	ls	:s	d	:- .d	ld	:d	d	:d	ld	:				
to	guide	me.													
:d'	33 d' :—	lt	:s	s	:- .s	lfe	:s	l	:t	ld'	:				
eth	nev -	er;	I	noth	- ing	lack	if	I	am	His,	A				
:fe	s :—	ls	:f	m	:- .m	lre	:m	f	:f	lm	:				
:r'	m' :—	lr'	:t	d'	:- .d'	ld'	:d'	d'	:r'	ld'	:				
eth	nev -	er;	I	noth	- ing	lack	if	I	am	His,	A				
:r	s :—	ls	:s	d	:- .d	ld	:d	f	:r	ll	:				
r'	:-.r' ld'	:t	l	:—	ls	*f* :s	t	:-.d' lr'	:m'	f'	:m'	lr'	:		
He	is mine	for	ev	-	er;	Where	streams	of liv	- ing	wa	- ter	flow,	A		
n	:-.s ll	:s	s	:fe	ls	:s	s	:-.s ls	:s	s	:s	ls	:		
r'	:-.r' lr'	:r'	d'	:—	lt	:t	r'	:-.d' lt	:d'	r'	:d'	lt	:		
He	is mine	for	ev	-	er;	Where	streams	of liv	- ing	wa	- ter	flow,	A		
t	:-.t lfe	:s	r	:—	ls	:s	s	:-.s ls	:s	s	:s	ls	:		
d'	:-.d' lt	:l	l	:—	ls	:s	l	:-.l ls	:d'	d'	:r'	lm'	:		
ran	- som'd soul	He	lead	-	eth,	And	where	the ver	- dant	pas	- tures	grow,	W		
m	:-.m lm	:f	f	:—	lm	:m	f	:-.f lr	:s	m	:s	ls	:		
d'	:-.d' ld'	:d'	d'	:—	ld'	:d'	d'	:-.d' lt	:d'	d'	:t	ld'	:		
ran	- som'd soul	He	lead	-	eth,	And	where	the ver	- dant	pas	- tures	grow,	W		
l	:-.l ls	:f	d	:—	ld	:d	f	:-.f lf	:m	l	:s	ld'	:		

r.a.d.f. KEY A♭. SOPRANO SOLO.

mf a little slower.

l	:t	ld'	:r'	t	:—	ld'	:d'm	m	:-.m	lm	:m	s	:f	lm	:
food	ce -	les -	tial	feed	-	eth.	Thou	spread'st a		Ta	- ble	in	my	sight,	A
f	:f	ls	:l	s	:f	lm	:	:		l	:		:	l	:
d'	:r'	ld'	:f'	r'	:—	ld'	:	:		l	:		:	l	:
food	ce -	les -	tial	feed	-	eth.									
f	:r	lm	:f	s	:—	ld	:	:		l	:		:	l	:

What cannot expl This is t he migrant worl les 4 and

Electricity plans for 15 Soweto schools

R/Dm 343 20/9/78

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

THE Transvaal region of the Urban Foundation has recently undertaken a programme to provide electricity to 15 Soweto schools.

Already five of the first six schools to be electrified have been completed. The opening ceremony for the sixth school will take place today.

According to a Press release issued by the foundation, the electrification of schools was in response to an appeal from the local communities and sponsored by the mining finance house, Anglovaal.

The programme has extended the usefulness of secondary schools buildings by enabling evening classes and extra-mural studies to continue well into the night.

According to the foundation, the Department of Education and Training has extended its adult education programme.

"The electrification of schools, particularly senior schools, is essential for the successful implementation of adult education classes which are clearly not possible if lighting is not available," a foundation spokesman said.

The Foundation said that supervised study periods after normal school hours will provide students who do not have electricity in their homes with warm, well-lit and quiet rooms in which to learn.

The power supply will also give students access to sophisticated electric teaching aids, such as films and other visual equipment in the evenings. These facilities are also valuable for teacher upgrading, which can be conducted after school hours.

The schools which are opening this week are Madibane, Giyani and Vulamazibuko, all in Diepkloof; Sebedisanang in Klipspruit and Ibhongo in Moroka.

Thu ls nor the lains the edominance in because Cap hat Afr rs do not which local Afr obs are the ontributing fact is the

industrial colour bar e[illegible] is practi[illegible]d on Industrial Councils by employers' associations and registered trade unions. They often concur on closed shop agreements that keep non-union members out of the skilled occupations.

1.3 Wages

All the earnings provided below were provided by the respondents themselves. Sometimes the interviewers were allowed to see the respondents' pay slips. Weekly earnings ranged from R10 to R72 with an average of R26 (± R9).

A wage of R72 was exceptionally high because:

95% of the sample earned less than R45 a week
75% " " " " less than R30 " "
50% " " " " less than R25 " "

These amounts refer to the total net weekly earnings. That is, attendance bonus and overtime bonus and overtime earnings have been included while income tax and U.I.F. (Unemployment Insurance Fund) have been deducted.

The wages paid by the dairy industry and the night watch and security firms were particularly low: the averages were R17 (± R1) and R20 (± R3) respectively. State, Privincial and Municipal workers did not earn better wages: with the exception of a few very highly paid workers in State employ, the average for all three institutions was about R23 (± R4). Averages for the building industry, iron and steel manufacturing, and baking and confectionary were the same, namely R27 (± R9). The workers in commercial

Contents (continued)

JOHANNESBURG

A new line

FM 22/9/78 343

Railways has given the green light to a R25m plan to jack up its congested (and politically sensitive) Soweto commuter services.

Provided Parliament adds its approval,

Financial Mail September 22 1978

(1)

expropriation will start next April along the route of a new 3 km line joining George Goch station, east of Johannesburg, with the track, known as the Rand Mineral Line, which runs south of the city from New Canada to Germiston (see map). When the new line is completed around the end of 1983, it will enable Railways to raise peak hour capacity on the Soweto-Johannesburg-Jeppe route by 40%-50%. Instead of running 29 trains on this line during each peak period, as is currently the case, the SAR will by 1985-90 be able to dispatch 41 trains. Passenger capacity will bulge from the present 72 500 in the 90-minute peak period to around 102 500.

What, one may ask, has a new line through eastern Johannesburg to do with the route to Soweto in the south-west?

Congestion at stations east of Johannesburg has been a major reason for Railways' inability to expand its Soweto service. Trains unloading passengers between Langlaagte and George Goch during the morning rush hour have to be turned around at Jeppe and George Goch, to head back either to Soweto or the Braamfontein marshalling yards where they are kept until the evening peak.

Not only does it take time for drivers to move from one end of a train to the other, but further delays are caused in crossing trains to the tracks reserved for westbound traffic.

For the present, the SAR is reluctant to add more tracks on the existing route. This would be an expensive solution, since it would involve rebuilding several bridges and stations.

Furthermore, there is little scope for speeding up suburban trains, despite the recent invention of a high-speed bogie. Railways claims it is virtually impossible to cut running times, given the relatively short distances between stations, while the limited number of tracks available rules out more express schedules.

Thanks to the recession, railway traffic on the Soweto-Johannesburg route declined after 1975. But it is now beginning to pick up again, and in the words of Railways planning engineer John van der Voort, "we need a quick solution."

Train sets are being lengthened from 11 to 14 coaches as an immediate palliative. In the medium term, the George Goch-Rand Mineral Line link offers irresistible advantages.

The four-track RML — which serves Westgate and Faraday stations — is only half utilised, even at peak hours. By joining it to George Goch (a distance of only 3 km) trains will be able to move in a circular route, thereby cutting out many of the present awkward turnaround movements. Best of all is that the new George Goch-RML line, which will join the latter in Benrose, will mostly run through undeveloped land, thus enabling Railways to build a new marshalling (staging) yard and a new station close to the City Deep container depot and the produce market. Another station, between the M2 and Kazerne, may be built later.

Observes Van der Voort: "The beauty of the circular line is that we'll get a better utilisation of existing facilities. And for the first time, we'll have our staging facilities correctly positioned."

Railways stress that the George Goch-RML link is not a long-term solution to greater Johannesburg's transport hassles. "This is a quick relief. No other plans have been thrown overboard," says Van der Voort. These include the possibility of joining the two Soweto routes, laying more tracks between Langlaagte and George Goch and building a line along the western border of the CBD.

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ARE BLOODSTAINED AND THE WORKERS SLEEP W

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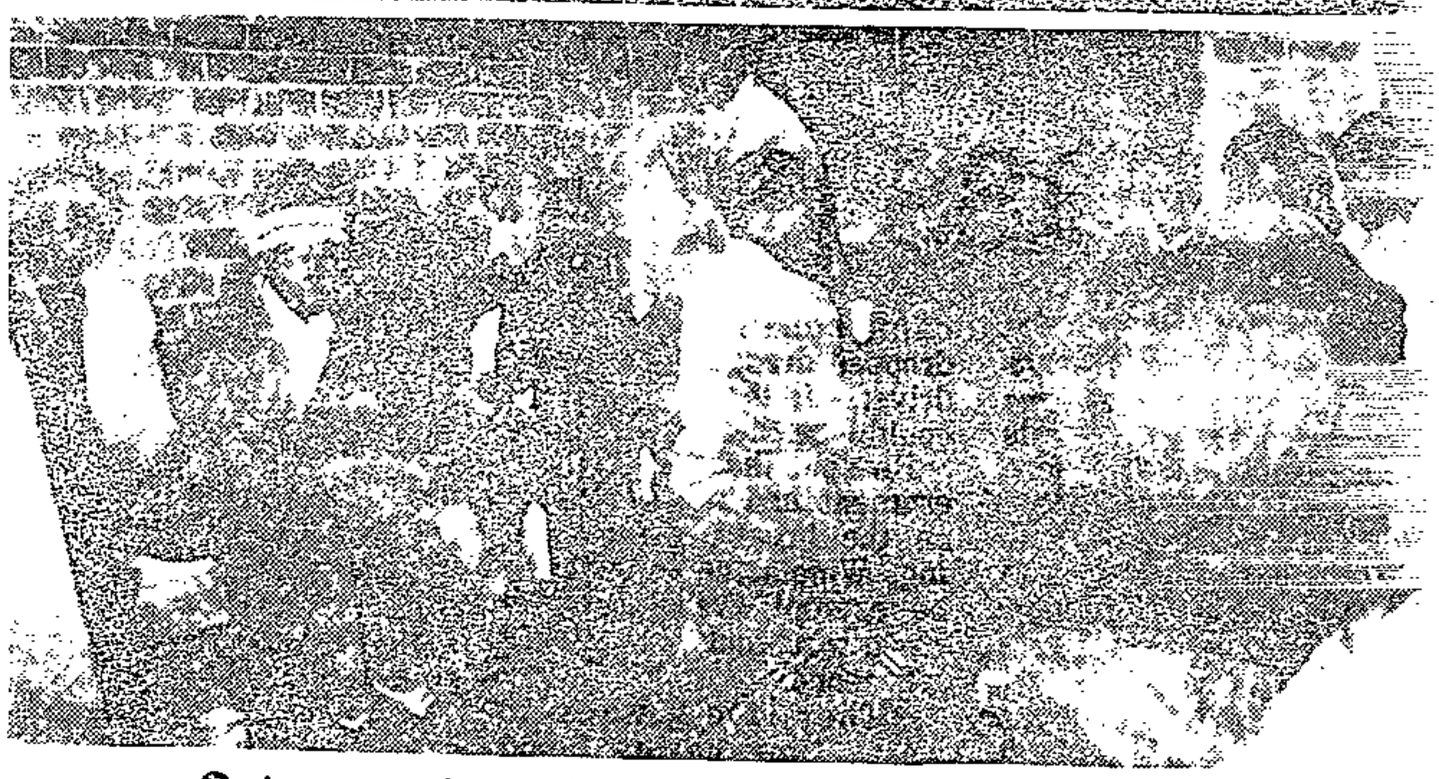


● A group of hostel-dwellers help themselves to a home-brew

Dube's ugly ho

● One of the Dube Hostel residents prepares his food on a one-plate stove that serves 16 people.

migrant labourers, starved of contact with their wives or families. It is not difficult to see it as the scene of eight brutal murders — as happened during the Zulu faction riots.

It is a place:

● Where eight inmates share one dull, dingy room without proper heating facilities.

● Where inmates, who pay R7,50 a month, lack basic necessities such as hot water, electricity, private toilets, and proper bathing facilities.

● Where 16 men share one stove.

● Where the inmates drink heavily of home-brewed concoctions from rusty tins on dirty floors because there is nothing else to do.

● Where there are no recreation facilities or rooms.

● Where Black policemen are said to caress and fondle women sneaked into the hostel at night.

● Where men sleep with weapons under their pillows.

● Where inmates are known to have been shot dead through a window by unknown assailants.

Members of the hostel's peacekeeping committee told me things had been quiet since police gave assurances last month that they would not interfere with hostel residents.

But after spending a night in the hostel my findings are that the peace is uneasy. The residents still live in fear.

I slept in one of the rooms where a man was said to have been shot at the beginning of this year. I was told he was shot while sitting where I was sitting. The bullet entered through the window behind me.

There were no curtains and some of the windows had what looked like bullet holes.

There are no games, books, radios or fires.

24/9/78

(343)

THE FLOORS

My grir hou in I

SUNDAY EX INVESTIGAT

Report: ZANDI SIKWEB

Pictures: ROBERT TSHA

SOME call it a human butchery. Others say it is the hostel of terror. There are those who speak of it as the place of evil — where ghosts and spirits drive men to commit murder, rape and torture.

Last week I became an undercover inmate of the huge Black hostel in Dube, Soweto's "Lower Houghton".

In eight hours of darkness I found it is indeed a grim and terrifying place with fear and thuggery rampant. You are warned that your life is at risk each time you step into the dim passages — known to the inmates as the corridors of death.

This hostel houses 6 272

Committee in desperate plea

LAST month the hostel's 13-man peacekeeping committee reached a point of desperation.

In a formal letter to the West Rand Administration Board they threatened to abandon the hostel unless the authorities improved conditions and put a stop to what was called "the unscrupulous tortures, harassment, and even death threats by the South African Police in their camouflage uniforms".

The committee also complained that the police were constantly at the hostel premises, demanding accomodation permits from residents. The letter also claimed:

● Residents were taken to the WRAB offices at midnight, only to find that the superintendent was not ready to see them until 8am. They were not allowed to contact their employers.

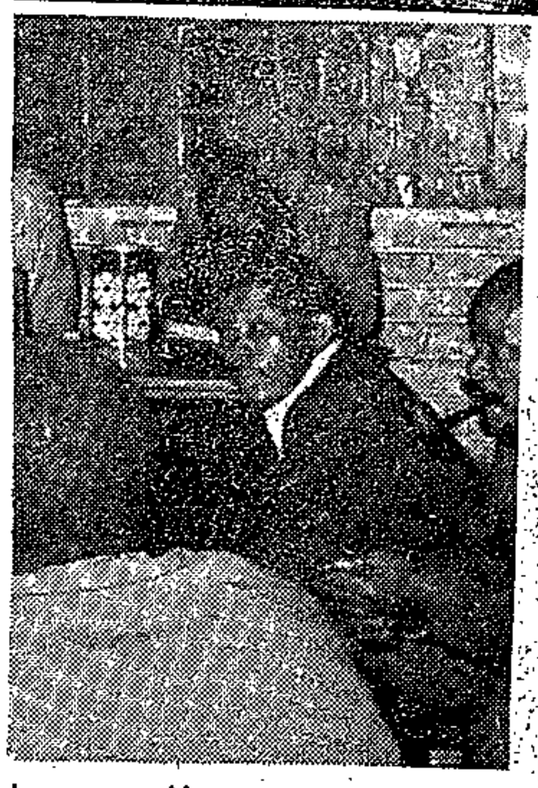
● Men claiming to be policemen demanded entrance to the hostel — and then assaulted residents. Men in South African Police uniforms roamed the hostel, broke into rooms, assaulted inmates, and stole money.

Major Jan Muller had promised that the police would not interfere with the inmates.

Colonel Tony Visser, head of the Soweto CID, denied to the Sunday Express that there was thuggery in the hostel. He said there was peace in all the hostels. It was untrue that some of the inmates were killed in their sleep.

Asked about an incident in which some inmates were alleged to have been shot dead while sitting in the kitchen, he said: "That is beyond my sphere."

TH WEAPONS



l concoction.

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Before we slept I saw men putting weapons under their pillows. I was told: "These are the only means for our defence."

During the night I heard a woman screaming outside, then loud footsteps, fading into the distance. Nobody went out to investigate.

I also heard people fighting. Nobody from my room went outside.

Sixteen men shared a block which was divided into three rooms — two bedrooms and a common kitchen. Each room measured 7,3 m by 6,7 m.

Eight people slept in a single room. The beds took what little space there was. The space between the beds was about 1,5 m.

In the centre of the block was a common room which the inmates used as a kitchen, sitting and recreation room.

None of the rooms had electricity, heaters or privacy. In one block the inmates used candles.

In the bedrooms washing rags, towels and clothes hung on nails and pieces of string. Boxes and suitcases were all over the cement floor.

The walls were uncemented, bloodstained, and filthy with spiders' webs.

In the bathrooms there was no hot water. The inmates boiled the water in their rooms and took it to the bathrooms for washing.

The general condition of the area was one of filth and squalor.

Parents tackle school board on 'missing' cash

(343) DM 25/9/78

Staff Reporter

THE alleged disappearance of several thousand rands, entrusted to a black school board in Amsterdam, eastern Transvaal, has angered the local black community.

Parents at Amsterdam township have circulated a petition calling for an investigation into the activities of the school board.

The group, in an attempt to recover monies they gave to the school board, have sought interviews with senior officials of the Department of Plural Relations.

Parents say they were later informed that police and senior school inspectors had investigated the matter and had uncovered no irregularities.

"But we were not interviewed about the matter," parents said.

The parents, whose children were at the Ithole Primary School, have demanded an accounting for about R4 700 which they paid to the local school board for additions to the existing school buildings.

A Rand Daily Mail investigation revealed that many parents who vented their grievances to the school board had allegedly been threatened with eviction from the local township.

Some of their children had also been expelled, parents said.

According to the parents, the headmaster of Ithole School, Mr P Ntshangase, called them to a meeting early in 1977.

They said the school board chairman, Mr Lukas Maseko, who is also a local policeman, suggested that each set of parents pay R20 towards the building of classrooms at the school.

An estimated R4 700 was paid by the parents.

Three classrooms were built, originally for the purpose of starting a Form Three and a Form Four. Mr Ntshangase allegedly showed the parents plans, "from Pretoria", of the new extensions.

"He had another meeting once the classrooms were built," said one parent, Mr Jotham Zwane. "He told us he had received an official letter forbidding him to establish Forms Three and Four.

"The classrooms that were built were of wood and very ramshackle. We don't know what they cost and have seen no vouchers accounting for the money."

The parents then demanded their money back from the school board.

Later, about 530 parents went to see the local superintendent.

"Even then we were not told exactly what had happened to the funds," said Mr Zwane.

This was followed by a spate of expulsions from the school. Some children were suspended and later re-admitted, while others were expelled and have still not returned to class, he said.

Residents say they have been warned, in the past years, not to cause trouble about the missing funds — they would be evicted from Amsterdam township.

An official from the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board said he knew of the matter but had nothing to do with the department.

The principal of Ithole Primary School, Mr Ntshangase, would not comment.

Amsterdam parent, Mr Jotham Zwane: "What happened to the R4 700 we paid our school board for extensions to the buildings of our school?"

Pictures: PETER MAGUBANE

Black leasehold plan 'soon in action'

Star 26/9/78

343

Political Correspondent

PRETORIA — The system of granting black people 99-year leasehold rights on houses in urban residential areas will soon be put into action, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Mulder, said last night.

He said the laborious and time-consuming process of drafting regulations for the system had recently been completed.

The regulations were being studied by the Association of Building Societies and the Law Society at their request for comment and would be completed by October 5.

Thereafter the regulations would be proclaimed and the scheme would "hopefully" come into operation.

Dr Mulder said he hoped blacks would make large scale use of the scheme to build houses of their own choice for themselves.

It would contribute to creating a stable middle-class in black cities which would bring about a greater steadiness and sense of responsibility.

The Minister spoke of leasehold rights in the context of spelling out the Government's approach to solving the problems of black-white relationships.

He said the challenges that deserved attention in the next few years included improving human relations, developing community councils for urban blacks into autonomous local authorities to satisfy the political ideals of blacks.

Soweto youth had gun, grenades, TNT

27/9/78 R(DM) (343)

STAFF REPORTER

FOUR Soweto youths appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday in connection with a cache of landmines, hand grenades and other arms and ammunition which was found in the veld.

Ezard Manqupu, 21, pleaded guilty before Mr J L de Villiers to four charges of having been unlawfully in possession of a Tokarev pistol, several rounds of 7,62 calibre ammunition, two hand grenades and a quantity of TNT.

Mr Levine Morebudi, 21, Mr Bheki Tshabalala, 18, and Mr Phillip Mosetlhe, 26, all neighbours of Manqupu in Dube, pleaded not guilty to the illegal possession of the hand grenades and explosives.

Mr Morebudi pleaded not guilty to the other charges while Mr Tshabalala and Mr Mosetlhe pleaded guilty to having been illegally in possession of the Tokarev pistol and the ammunition. The cases were separated.

In a confession made to a magistrate and to which he admitted in court, Manqupu said that on July 23 this year Mr Morebudi, his neighbour, showed him some cartons containing a pistol, ammunition and explosives he had found in the veld.

Manqupu was found guilty and will be sentenced on October 4.

The case against the others is postponed to November 1.

RDM 30/9/78

Principal's whipping led to op—mother

343

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

A 12-YEAR-OLD schoolboy had his right kidney removed seven weeks after he was allegedly whipped with a plastic sjambok by the principal of his school for stealing 20c.

The boy, Isaac Megale, was a sub standard B pupil at the Bosele Lower Primary School in Kagiso, Krugersdorp.

His mother, Mrs Maria Megale, said yesterday her son was operated on at the Leratong Hospital in Krugersdorp on September 1.

Mrs Megale said her son was whipped on July 17: "I was shocked when I arrived home and found my son bleeding from weals on his back and sides. It was a terrible sight."

She said her son had come home crying and bleeding. He told his elder sister he was sjamboked by his principal for allegedly stealing a 20c piece from a pupil in his class.

"My daughter took him back to school to see the principal, Mrs Paulina Tshirwa, who told her she had whipped Isaac for stealing the money," Mrs Megale said.

Her daughter had then given the school principal 20c which she had accepted and passed on to the pupil.

After the whipping, her son had great difficult in walking and sitting, Mrs Megale said.

He could not remember how many lashes he had received: "All he said was that he was lashed many times and his trousers had been lowered. In fact, he ran away before the principal could finish whipping," Mrs Megale said.

Isaac stayed away from school until the end of July. His condition deteriorated.

Mrs Megale said Mrs Tshirwa visited her and apologised because she had not realised the whipping had been so severe.

On August 3 Isaac was admitted to Leratong hospital.

"I was informed by the hospital that the whipping had affected my son's right kidney and that an operation would be necessary. The operation was performed on September 1 and Isaac was discharged on Monday," Mrs Megale said.

"My son had had no kidney trouble in the past and it is tragic that this should happen to one so young. His whole school year has been wasted."

A charge of assault had been laid against the principal, Mrs Megale said.

Yesterday, Mrs Tshirwa declined to comment on the matter, but said: "In all my 19 years as a teacher I have never been accused of beating a child so severely."

She said she knew the incident Mrs Megale was referring to, but denied that the whipping was severe. She would not elaborate.

Asked if she used a plastic sjambok at her school, she refused to comment. She said she was aware that a charge of assault had been laid against her.

The superintendent of Leratong Hospital, Dr F Organe, could not say yesterday whether the removal of the boy's kidney was a direct result of the whipping.

"I cannot comment on that. I can only confirm that the operation on Isaac Megale was performed at this hospital," Dr Organe said.

Blacks to pay dearly for own houses

Sun. Times Bus. 1/10/78

(343)

Judge Steyn ... "thousands can afford it."

BLACKS who opt for home ownership in Soweto under the 99-year leasehold system face a three to four-fold increase in their monthly housing costs.

By TONY KOENDERMAN

Even so, says Judge Jan Steyn, director of the Urban Foundation, an estimated 40 000 to 50 000 blacks throughout the country could afford to buy their homes. That means some R100-million in finance will be needed.

But with the first loan applications likely to start coming through early next year, the big question is: how great will the demand be?

Present subsidised rentals in Soweto are between R14 and R18 a month, but payments on a R5 000 mortgage bond, plus site rental, would be R56 a month, and R65 on a R6 000 bond.

The Urban Foundation reckons 17 000 families at present renting in Soweto, and 30 000 in the whole PWV area, could afford a R5 000 bond.

It is assumed that stable combined family incomes would be considered for loan purposes by the building societies, and that repayments would be held to no more than 25 per cent of income.

But is it reasonable to believe so many will be prepared to accept such a jump in their housing costs?

The Urban Foundation thinks it is, pointing out that there are already some black home ownership schemes operating. And even though these are on much less favourable conditions, with, for example, 30-year leases, and have not had any firm basis in law, acceptance has been high.

Home ownership runs at 42 per cent in the older Pretoria townships of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi, 33 per cent in some East Rand townships, and 25 per cent (and growing) in the Vaal Triangle.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, has estimated that black savings in building societies alone amount to about R150-million.

Many blacks may welcome the opportunity to invest in a home which is an appreciating asset.

Even so, a four-fold increase in housing costs may be a high price to pay, and Mr Steyn is urging employers to assist black workers by subsidising or guaranteeing their bonds.

'Give blacks title deeds'

By MIKE LOUW

BLACKS should be given complete title deeds instead of the 99-year leasehold for housing in urban areas.

This was one of the resolutions adopted at a meeting held by the Sofasonke Party and Federal Party at Eyethu Cinema, Soweto, yesterday. Resolutions adopted at the meeting were:

- The Soweto Council should be given complete autonomy, the same as any other town;
- The 99-year leasehold should be replaced by a complete title deed to blacks living in urban areas;
- Both blacks and whites should be given the same type of education;
- Influx control and permits for whites to enter Soweto should be abolished;
- The Government should consult blacks before promulgating laws which involved them.

The honorary president of Sofasonke Party, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, who is also a member of the Soweto Council, told the meeting his expulsion from the party was not recognised.

Mr Tshabalala was expelled from the party by a meeting held at a private house in Soweto a week ago. His expulsion was announced by the "mayor" of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali, who is also a member of the Sofasonke Party.

Another member of the party, Mr Edward Manyosi, criticised Mr Thebehali for having promised Soweto residents he had obtained a loan abroad but had failed to prove it.

(343)

Mulder's 'powers' pledge brings out black voters

David Thebehali . . . blamed intimidation.

By Tony Davis

Despite initial setbacks, the community council system is slowly gaining acceptance in black townships throughout the country.

Since community council elections began early this year, close to 50 councils have been elected.

Some of the first polls proved disastrous, with major townships, including Soweto, polling less than 10 percent of the registered voting population.

But recent elections have turned out sometimes higher than 50 percent.

Perhaps one of the most significant results was that of Dobsonville, bordering Soweto, which had a 42 percent turnout this month.

The increased voters' polls must have a lot to do with the promise of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Connie Mulder, that the community councils will receive "new powers."

The former urban Bantu councils were often called "tootless" by politicalled "toothless" by politinow the councils are to receive powers such as local finances, the power to raise rents, a community guard and the control over health and recreational facilities.

The community councils will also phase out the control of local administration boards in the townships, with blacks being appointed in the place of the white board officials.

In the Vaal Triangle, black township managers are already being trained to replace whites when vacancies occur.

Dr Mulder, however, has said that the transfer of these "new powers" will be gradual as the councils need to acquire responsibility and experience.

One of the country's original community councils — the Soweto Council — had several "birth pains" before it started operations.

Elections in February were a disaster with only 11 of the 30 wards being filled, and 16 candidates were disqualified for technical reasons.

It took two more by-elections to elect the 30-member council, and only a 6,5 percent registered voters' poll was recorded out of 300 000 estimated voters.

Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali, blamed the low poll on intimidation of voters and a bad press.

Political dissatisfaction has created other low polls in townships such as Evaton where local groups opposed holding an election.

High polls have been common in rural areas and the Western Transvaal black township at Lichtenburg recorded a 77 percent voters' poll.

Other sizeable urban black townships have recorded reasonable polls: Bloemfontein — 29 percent, Vaal — 25, Thokoza — 29, Barberton — 32, and Ermelo — 32.

Dr Connie Mulder "new powers . . ."

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The year 1978 has been an interesting one for the U.C.T. Historical Society. For the first time our membership has rocketed to beyond the 700 mark, due to the stirling efforts of campaigning by staff and students alike. For the first time the Freshers have responded to our call to participate in the activities of the Society with an enthusiasm which is most encouraging. Concrete proof of this unprecidented response is the fact that we already have two promising first year students on our committee, one of whom is not a student of History which emphasises the fact that our Society is open to the whole academic body on this campus.

Our reputation on this campus has been In the ascent for the few years during which we have bee o and this was made manifest at our Getting-To-Know- hich was one of the most crowded of the final gatherings Union. The attendance this year at our annual fancy dres larger than it has been in previous years. This "Int held in the new Students' Dining Room.

Off campus, we un ative tour of the Table Bay harbour during which we vi ol Centre and sailed through the various basins. We were a h to have a guided tour of the new Container Basin wh ban" was being loaded.

Our tour of two wir outstanding success. On both occasions we were blessed wit - an essential feature for off campus activities, as we h st. Out annual braai was washed out and so was our prop It is somewhat disappointing to note that response to ac cholarly nature is not always as enthusiastic as one from members of an organisation such an an Historical So inue to arrange such tours in the hope that we can stimula e among our members in this direction.

Another dark cloud rhobiting of Sunday evening film albeit a somewhat unreliable source o er nights but the poor response has however, amply compensated for thi week instead of two. Included in c Civilisation, America and Arab Experience

Scheduled lunch-hou Associate Professor C.J. Gres inces': The Unification of Fran sity of Leicester, who will talk on 'Na 945-6. Dr. Biddiss is being ents' Visiting Lecturers Organisati Department and our Society.

I am most indebted t y have done this year. Their dedicat oth running of films, entertainment ciety. Their suggestions have bee nd we wish those of them who are leav essful and stimulating future. of our most respected and well-lo cturer vitally interested in the his wn in particular, has stimulated out in ly. To this founder of the Africa d Honorary Membership this year. hose shores to avail himself of his ty.

Sydney Petersen
Chairman

Plan to expose poor wages

B/Day 6/10/78

(346)

EAST LONDON — War will be declared soon on some East London firms allegedly paying near-starvation wages to Coloured women.

A committee comprising civic leaders and led by Coloured Management Committee chairman, Mr Peter Mopp is busy with in-depth discussions to deal with these firms.

Mr Mopp said: "We have found that certain clothing industries, dry cleaning firms and retail outlets are offering disgraceful pay and are merely exploiting the jobless situation."

He refused to name the firms.

"When we overcome the legal technicalities, we will certainly expose them. We are also planning other strategies to deal with what can only be labelled unscrupulous exploiters."

Mr Mopp said they had found some of these firms were producing goods for the national market.

"This being the case we can take our fight into the national arena to either get redress or hit these firms in other ways."

Mr Mopp said if these firms could not pay decent livable pay, they were not fit to employ human labour and would face the consequences all exploiters would face.

He said certain firms were also shielding behind outdated wage determinations.

"This is immoral. There are some East London firms paying a decent wage. Why can't the others follow their good example. By not doing so they are aggravating the deteriorating socio-economic position of these people. The over R100 000 rent backlog in Coloured areas is proof of this.

"People just cannot make ends meet and the time to restore the imbalance is now — or face the consequences," Mr Mopp warned.

The chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jack Snell, said: "The ideal is always to pay a livable wage and of course in return the employee is owed a solid good day's work.

"As you know the Chamber is a very loosely constituted body which cannot force members to abide by any undertakings such as pay. All we can do is to appeal to members to pay a livable wage."

The chairman of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr Max Phillips, said: "I cannot comment on a statement I have not yet seen. Publish it first and I'll have a look at it. Then I'll be in a position to comment." — DDR

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic causes of ill-health in the South African homelands have been widely recognised. In recent years people at mission hospitals, particularly, have tried to implement projects aimed at countering malnutrition and other poverty related diseases. Examples of such projects are feeding schemes, nutrition rehabilitation centres and employment centres such as small factories and home industries. All of these projects entail external management and resources and thus can only cover limited areas. Partly for this reason and also because of a concern to generate self-confidence, management skills and general involvement and control by local people, there has been a new emphasis on self-help projects.

In this paper, I will deal with small self-help projects of basically two types:

1) Production projects. That is, those producing food and so supplementing the diet of members, and those aimed at generating a cash income for members through sale of what is produced.
2) Service projects such as clinics, creches and marketing centres.

The paper is divided into two sections:

PART I in which the problems confronting established producer co-operatives are considered as problems likely to confront any small scale project in the South African reserve environment were it able to get off the ground. The main focus is on which economic groups the projects benefit and the extent to which projects are economically viable in the situation of extreme shortage of resources.

PART II deals with different classes' response to projects and the relationship between this and the degree to which projects benefit them. It focuses on problems in establishing projects and inspiring commitment from people and on the particular problems and misconceptions which external agencies might have.

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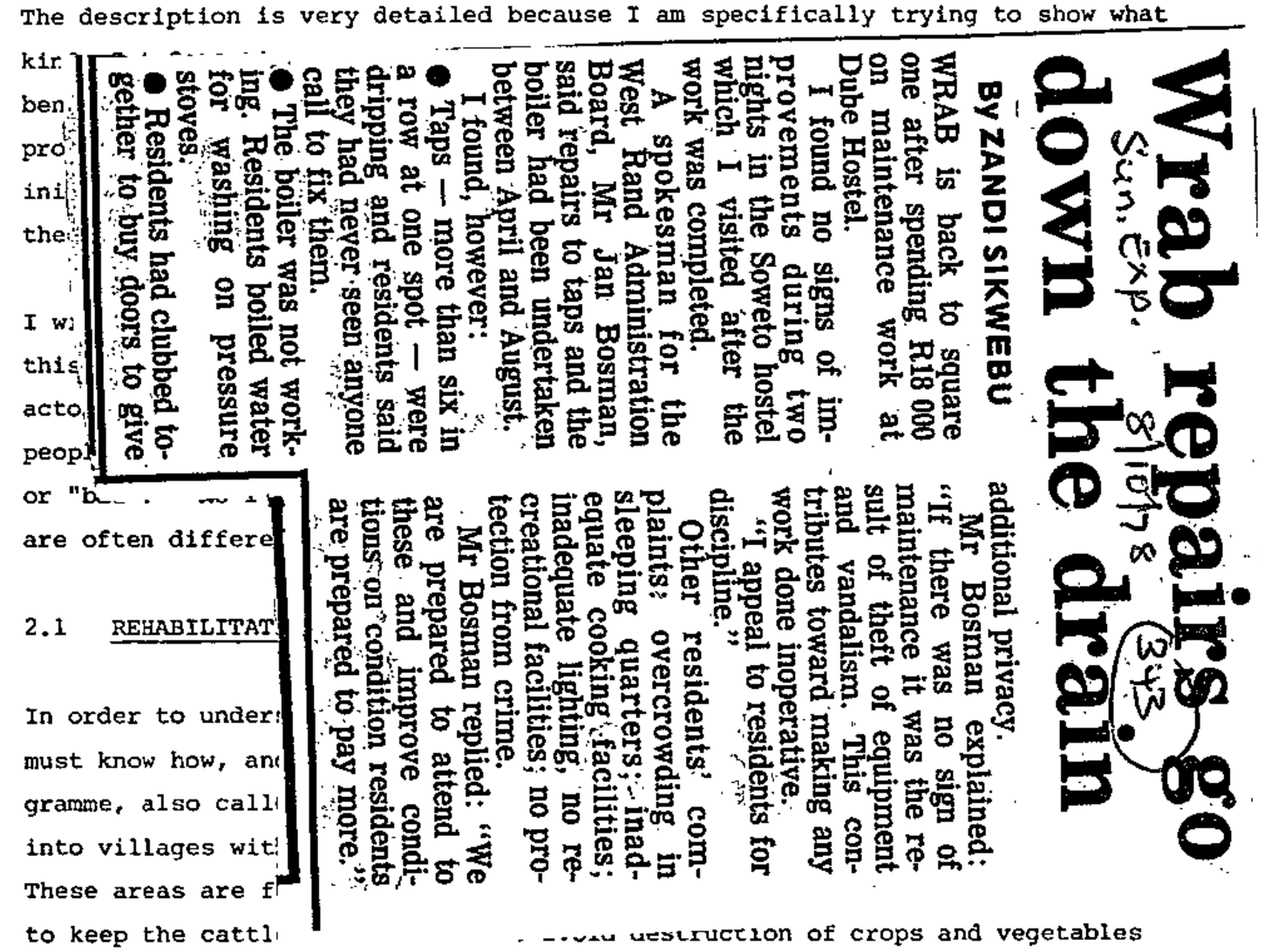
PART I

2. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO PROJECTS SECTION

I have chosen to focus on one distinct Mhlaba to be able to show more clearly how a particular social and economic system works; how all the parts are integrated into a whole.

The description is very detailed because I am specifically trying to show what



Wrab repairs go down the drain

Sun. Exp. 8/10/78

By ZANDI SIKWEBU

WRAB is back to square one after spending R18 000 on maintenance work at Dube Hostel.

I found no signs of improvements during two nights in the Soweto hostel which I visited after the work was completed.

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Jan Bosman, said repairs to taps and the boiler had been undertaken between April and August.

I found, however:

● Taps — more than six in a row at one spot — were dripping and residents said they had never seen anyone call to fix them.

● The boiler was not working. Residents boiled water for washing on pressure stoves.

● Residents had clubbed together to buy doors to give additional privacy.

Mr Bosman explained: "If there was no sign of maintenance it was the result of theft of equipment and vandalism. This contributes toward making any work done inoperative.

"I appeal to residents for discipline."

Other residents' complaints: overcrowding in sleeping quarters; inadequate cooking facilities; inadequate lighting, no recreational facilities; no protection from crime.

Mr Bosman replied: "We are prepared to attend to these and improve conditions on condition residents are prepared to pay more."

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2.1 REHABILITAT

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and to restore the veld by rotating the cattle in the different camps.
It is also easier to provide services such as schools, clinics and water when the people are living together in villages instead of in scattered homesteads.

However, this physical reorganisation was only a small part of the stated aims of the policy: "Ultimately, the transformation of the rural community is sought by means of a gradual resettlement of the population in Rural Townships as well as on full economic farm units". (1)

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Sun Trib. 8/10/78

(343)

SOWETO'S VANISHING SCHOOL

School committee chairman, L. Baloyi, with Soweto's disappearing school

Tribune Reporter

A SCHOOL in Orlando East, Soweto, is gradually disappearing. Thieves are taking chunks of the brickwork, presumably to use for extensions and improvements to their own homes.

Doors and parts of the ceiling of the Lereshe Combined School have also vanished and the 420 pupils may ultimately find themselves on an empty site.

Most of the thieving takes place at night — there is no cottage to house a caretaker.

Members of the school committee inspected the damage this week and said something must be done — quickly — to save the school. No trace of the missing bricks has been found.

The buildings are controlled by the West Rand Administration Board.

School committee chairman Mr L. Baloyi says there is a big demand for bricks in the area as residents are improving their homes. "If any parents are responsible for taking the bricks, it is a very mean thing because it may ultimately disrupt their children's education."

It was obvious, he said, the bricks were being taken away for re-use because so much care was taken in removing them.

The damage is not confined to outside walls as dividing walls are being holed.

"Furniture is also going. Two desks have disappeared and the school fence, newly installed by the WRAB has gone."

Sun. Exp.
15/10/78
(343)

The school where teacher

CHILDREN in Germiston's Katlehong township go to school in a converted brewery where they are taught by armed White soldiers because of an alleged shortage of teachers.

And this has angered the Black headmaster of the school, Mr Jerry Mosimane, as well as some of the pupils' parents.

"At the moment we have many teachers roaming the

And this has angered the Black headmaster of the school, Mr Jerry Mosimane, as well as some of the pupils' parents.

"At the moment we have many teachers roaming the streets unemployed," Mr Mosimane said. "Some of them have gone into industry where their profession is of no use.

"If there was a shortage why did those who recruited soldiers not make use of the unemployed teachers?"

The four soldiers at the Alafang Secondary School are infantrymen doing their national service. They do not have teaching certificates, but three, Riflemen P B Groenewald, M F Philpott and V Gschwend are university graduates.

The fourth, Rfn A Last, has a diploma in Biblical studies.

They are stationed at the Doornkop base near Johannesburg.

They told the Sunday Express that they were not paid extra for teaching, but received their army pay of R1,40 a day. Rfn Gschwend said they had had a five-month crash teaching course during their training.

Alafang School was established at the beginning of this year — but without classrooms or offices. The pupils shared classrooms with higher primary school pupils in Dukathole School.

They moved to another section of the location to share classes with lower primary school pupils.

This week they moved to their new premises. The five classrooms are in part of a renovated sorghum brewery owned by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab).

The other part of the brewery still sells sorghum beer while another section is a bar lounge.

The school has no laboratory, library or toilets. The pupils and teachers share toilets with sorghum beer drinkers and bar patrons.

The classrooms have no electricity and are not properly cemented.

The soldiers said they were "recruited" by a Mr Malan of the East Rand Administration Board because there was shortage of teachers at the school.

They later met three pupils in the presence of Mr Malan and told them about the request. The pupils agreed to have them as teachers.

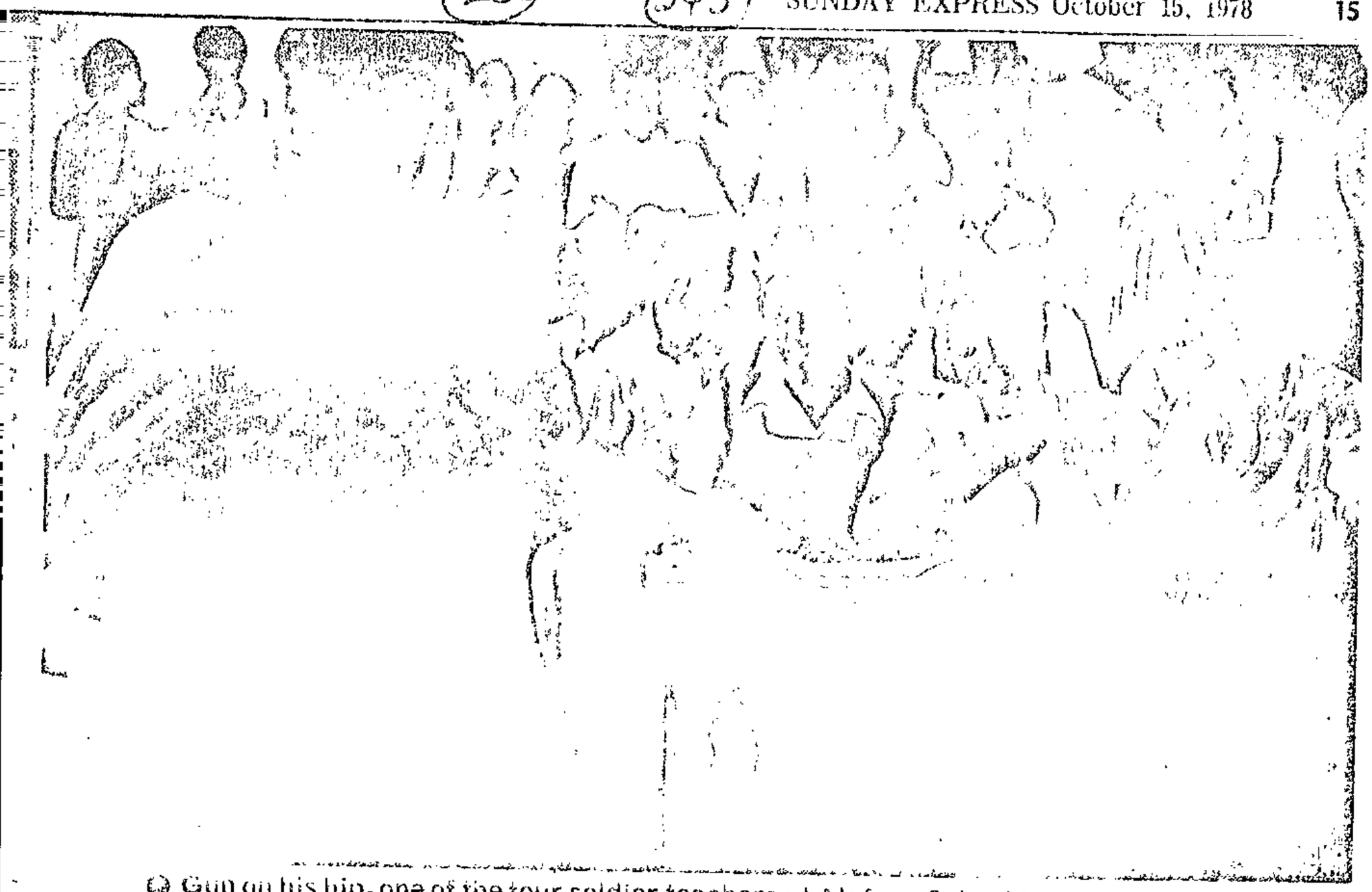
Rfn Gschwend said they told the pupils that the revolvers were part of their uniform. The pupils did not object to them being armed in class.

A teacher, who asked not to be identified, said there was never a teacher shortage at the school and the soldiers were brought in during the absence of the school's principal, Mr Mosimane, in hospital.

He did not know of the agreement reached by Mr Malan, the soldiers and the pupils.

"The sight of a gun frightens anyone who is not used to it. How do they expect our children to concentrate while being taught by armed soldiers?"

Mr Mosimane said: "There was never any



Gun on his hip, one of the four soldier teachers at Alafang School faces his class.

carries a gun

On parade — at school, not in the barrack square.

shortage of teachers in my school. "Before I went to hospital I had a tough time begging some of the teachers not to resign — the school board was not paying them. Some of them worked for five months without salary."

Later, while he was in hospital, three teachers resigned because they had not been paid, Mr Mosimane said. He had not been paid for three months.

He, too, said he did not know of any agreement reached by the three parties.

Mr Nimrod Matlala, the Katlehong School Board secretary, refused to comment and referred inquiries to Pretoria.

Mr J C Motloung, a wealthy businessman and Katlehong School Board chairman, said the teachers were not paid "because we did not have funds to pay them".

He said: "At the moment we cannot get teachers locally other than rejects. We do not know who recommended the soldiers to come and teach."

He said he knew of only two teachers who resigned from the school because they were not paid.

One of the pupils said he knew of no agreement about having armed soldiers as teachers.

He asked: "How can we concentrate under such conditions? We still keep thinking of the riots of June 1976."

Another pupil said: "When the soldiers arrived we did not want them. It took a long time to get used to teachers with guns.

"But although we are getting used to them, we still think of what happened during the riots. We fear for our lives when we think what would happen to us if rioting started again with them in our midst."

A mother of one of the pupils at the school asked not to be identified and said: "We really do not know what is happening to our children when they are taught by armed soldiers. How can a man who is used to shooting give constructive lessons in a classroom? Ask the authorities to think again."

The soldiers said they would continue teaching as long as their service was needed by the pupils.

A Defence Force spokesman said he knew about the position. Mr Malan would not comment.

800 000 under one board

RDM 343

By ERNEST NKABINDE

ABOUT 800 000 blacks in 24 townships will be under one administration board when the Orange Vaal Administration Board starts operating in April next year.

The Vaal and Northern Free State administration boards would amalgamate, Mr Alexander van Breda, of the Vaal board, said yesterday.

Mr J van Rooyen, present chairman of the Vaal board, has been appointed chairman of the new board.

Mr Van Rooyen was appointed by Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

People living in the 24 townships would be allowed free movement within the board's area, Mr Rabie said.

The amalgamation would benefit people living in these areas, he said.

Mulder announces home loans for Blacks

WM 27/10/78 (343)

PHALABORWA — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Connie Mulder, announced here yesterday that building societies and commercial banks, among others, could now advance money for housing purposes to Black site owners.

Previously, provision was made only for the balance of the purchase price to be registered as a charge against the title recoverable by the South African Development Trust.

Dr. Mulder, speaking at a handing-over ceremony of 30 houses for workers of the Phosphate Development Corporation in Lebowa's Nakgale township, said a right of leasehold for 99 years was introduced for the Black urban residential areas by Act 97 of 1978.

In the Black Areas Proclamation R293 of 1962, governing administration and control of townships, provision was made for sites, with or without dwelling, to be sold by the Development Trust to Blacks in townships.

Titles

"These titles to the stands are registered in the respective deeds registries situated in the Black States. Provision exists for the balance of the purchase price to be registered as a charge against the title, recoverable by the Development Trust.

"This provision has now, by proclamation R200 of July 28, 1978, been extended to advances made for housing purposes to site owners by the State or other body constituted by law, or any building society, commercial bank, insurance company, or other registered financial institutions, or corporative authorities approved by the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development, provided the secretary approves."

Auction

Dr. Mulder said a provision had been added to the effect that should such a site subsequently be sold in execution, and if the outstanding debt was not covered by the highest bid at a public auction, the holder of the charge would be entitled to purchase the site.

He would then be able to let it for a period not exceeding 12 months to a Black who was entitled to live there, after which he would be obliged to dispose of it to a suitable Black purchaser.

Earlier the minister said the era of the Black man receiving and the White man providing were rapidly disappearing.

Foundation

As the salaries of Black workers increased, it was only fair that they should to an increasing extent provide for their own needs and pay for services and facilities created for them.

"This is the basic foundation for the creation of a national pride, and Black leaders should encourage their people to achieve it. I believe that one should help those who are prepared to help themselves. It is also the norm which I will apply in this department to an increasing extent, and Black leaders will do well to take note of that.

"Black States, making greater contributions from their own taxes and funds, can rely on more assistance from the department. Those who do not wish to provide their share and only want to receive, will find their State lags behind other States because they do not display any initiative.

Fair

"Apart from being a policy of upliftment, it is only fair to all."

Dr. Mulder said it was encouraging to see big employers playing a greater part in the provision of housing for their workers.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, thanking the minister and Foskor for "this progressive step," said: "A good neighbour is not one who talks aimlessly of good, but one who performs good deeds." — (Sapa.)

● Happiness personified . . . an urchin bowls his hoop along a dusty street. This is one of the magnificent photos from 'Soweto', a new book from Peter Magubane (inset)

Ace photographer tells the Soweto story

SOWETO has the stench of infamy. The millions of words that have resounded round the world about this township, this Black Spot, have given it a sinister meaning so that hardly anyone anywhere remains unmoved whenever the name is mentioned.

It is a terrible birthmark we Whites would like to forget or disguise with the sweet smell of a subtle cosmetic or an astringent antiseptic.

But until June 16, 1976, most of the outside world was oblivious to its existence and the majority of South Africans accepted and tolerated this huge festering sore.

One man, more than most, was aware of the drama, trauma, pathos and its hideous history. He is Peter Magubane, who started photographing it with a Box Brownie way back in 1956, finally gaining world fame for his camerawork in 1977.

Last year Magubane won the premier award for journalism in South Africa, the Stellenbosch Farmer's Winery Award, in recognition of his coverage of the 1976 riots.

His stark black and white photographs tell the tragic tale more vididly than all those millions of words filed by journalists representing some of the greatest newspapers in the world.

Magubane deep-etches the true story in his publication simply titled "Soweto" (Don Nelson). The text seems superfluous when one can recapture the reality of the momentous events as seen through his probing lens.

As Joel Mervis, former Editor of the Sunday Times, says on the dustcover: "His experience is probably unigue in the history of journalism. On the one hand he faced stormy mobs and rioters, and on the other hand he faced the police.

"He was threatened on all sides but day by day, he moved among them, armed only with a camera. First and last he showed that he is a newspaperman to his fingertips."

This is Mugabane's third book on photooraphy in one year — a South African if not a world publishing record. More astonishing, he has contracts for another three books.Truly a monumental achievement.

Seven years after his first published picture, he was listed one of the greatest photographers from all countries in London's Year Book of Photography. By 1964 he had travelled to Europe and America on a scholarship where he studied documentary film work.

Sounds stupendous and exciting for an urchin who once earned 15 cents for taking snaps of his schoolmates and slept in the darkroom of Drum Magazine, exhausted, after prowling the streets searching for picture stories.

Excitement is invariably clouded by reality. Magubane was detained in June 1969, released in September 1970, and banned the following year.

He spent six months in jail for breaking his banning order by communicating with another banned person. His ban was lifted in 1975 and immediately he rejoined the Rand Daily Mail.

In 1976 he was jailed again, for 123 days.

"Soweto" is not only a chronicle of the riots. It depicts the very soul of everyday life in the antlike houses of the sprawling township that no one would dare call a city.

Study the second picture of an old woman peering through a paneless window. Her ravaged face reveals tragedy, hatred, bitterness, disillusion, despair. The work-worn hands are washed out and bloodless, but ready to take up the fight.

Was my impression wrong? "The old woman had just been told her grandson had been sentenced to death for murder," said Peter, whose dark, sad eyes cannot hide completely a lively spirit and a wisdom acquired in the streets of squalor.

Some of the pictures are happiness personified — two umfaans on an ancient motorbike, and a lad laughing his head off while belting his hoop across a rutted road.

You will weep with the two boys, one with a protective arm over the other's shoulder, tears streaking their dark faces.

It is all there, including the townships's favourite football, crowded trains, beatings, the police, the dancing and singing.

Through it all Peter remains hopeful.

"I would like to start a photographic workship to help keep the kids of all races off the streets," he says.

"I have the necessaary photographic equipment, all I need is a suitable building in an accessible locality.

"We must encouage our youth. In them lies our real wealth and future."

The text is by Marshall Lee, who fulfils a difficult task in matching Magubane's masterpieces.

Sun. Exp. 3/10/76 (343)

'Soup for Soweto' crisis plan

30/10/78 (343)

A "crisis" plan for soup kitchens for the poor and growing numbers of unemployed in Soweto is being considered by the South African Institute of Race Relations, the institute's regional secretary, Mrs Ina Perlman, said in Johannesburg today.

The institute fears that in "a couple of months, Soweto will be faced with an absolute crisis."

It says that unless the Government sets up unemployment relief projects, or the re-training of unskilled workers, the burden will have to fall on an already overloaded church and social work structure.

"I feel the time has come when the church organisations must introduce soup kitchens in Soweto, or go into community relief projects in a big way," Mrs Perlman said.

"We are at a point of crisis, and in a couple of months that crisis will be absolute unless there is intervention now."

Mrs Perlman is approaching a Christian organisation that already distributes food to more than 60 000 people in the townships, as the basis of a move towards what she hopes will be the consolidation of several church groups and organisations into a crisis aid scheme.

"The Government has said over and over again that it is not a welfare State, and nothing will make it change that opinion," Mrs Perlman said.

'Students shut down UBC'

By PAM KLEINOT

THE SOWETO Students Representative Council (SSRC) put pressure on the Urban Bantu Council to resign because it had failed to do many things it should have done, it was claimed in the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday.

A State witness, who may not be identified, was giving evidence before Mr Justice Van Dyk in the trial of 11 former Soweto students who have all pleaded not guilty to a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

The witness told the court that the UBC collapsed while Mr Daniel Montsitsi, an accused in the trial, was chairman of the SSRC. He said the SSRC called on the UBC to resign and described an incident at a meeting between the two organisations, where Mr Montsitsi warned Mr T Makhaya, chairman of the UBC, to resign by midnight on a certain date.

He said discussions on the failure of the UBC followed a protest march on April 27 last year where police used teargas to disperse a crowd of children who were throwing stones at the UBC building.

He said the children gathered at a sports stadium on "African Survival Day" and later marched to the UBC offices near the Jabulani Police Station where armed policemen stood

He saw the children suddenly jump up and start throwing stones and when the police charged he fled into a house, he said.

The witness said two of the accused in the trial, Mr Jefferson Lengane and Mr Ernest Ndabeni, were detained after they went to talk to members of the UBC.

The last member of the UBC resigned on June 3 last year which signalled the collapse of the UBC, he said.

The hearing continues.

Soweto students 'had a peace plan'

Star 11/11/75

(343)

Soweto Students Representative Council conceived a "peace plan" based on a summit meeting which was to have been chaired by the Prime Minister, a State witness told the Kempton Park Supreme Court today.

The witness, who may not be identified in terms of a court order, was giving evidence at the trial of 11 Soweto youths appearing before Mr Justice H P van Dyk on a main charge of sedition. They have all pleaded not guilty.

The witness said that at the planned summit meeting all the political parties in South Africa, the United Nations, all black political organisations, the army and the Press would be represented.

"The purpose of the peace plan was to thrash out all our grievances and to come to an agreement," he said.

"A very idealistic plan," the judge commented.

In cross-examination by the defence he said the clenched-fist salute of the Soweto students symbolised "the bringing together of all the people of South Africa."

"We demonstrated to show the Government and the white people of South Africa how we felt."

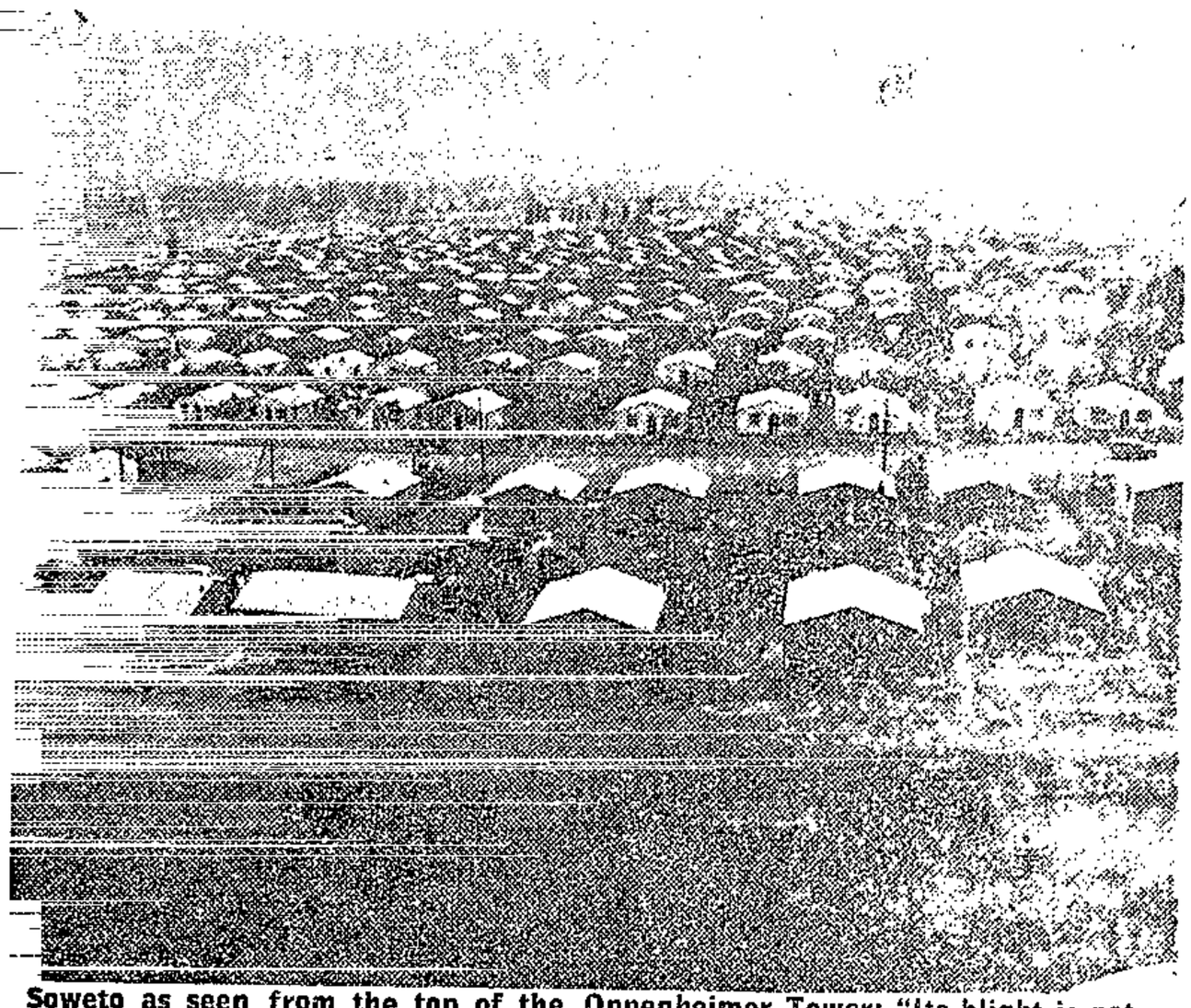
He said violence and arson were repeatedly condemned by the SSRC.

(Proceeding)

Soweto th

Star 1/11/78 (345)

Reporter MIKE incognito on an of Soweto, and saw. . . .



Soweto as seen from the top of the Oppenheimer Tower: "Its blight is not squalor but monotony," said an American journalist who went on a similar tour.

Children at the Winifred Kgoroeadira Keneiloe Nursery School in Dube South wave goodbye to the sightseers whom they entertained earlier with song and dance.

The only Soweto house that the group saw inside was this Urban Foundation model under construction in New Pimville. A black may buy the house but not the land it stands on.

"What then are the facts about Soweto — the name which exploded into world headlines with rioting, looting, arson and killing in June 1976?" asked the booklet handed out by our tour guide.

It advised us not to believe many of the world's media people, for they "did not let the facts stand in the way of a good story."

The booklet, published by the defunct Department of Information, and our guide Mr Mike Pietorius, promised to give us the true picture.

Twenty of us paid R3 each to take a three-hour tour of the black dormitory city by courtesy of Wrab (West Rand Administration Board).

The tours, discontinued after the outbreak of the Soweto riots in June 1976, were resumed early last year and are now attracting more than 400 people a month, almost all of them foreign visitors.

The tours are not advertised.

While waiting in Wrab's Information Hall for the tour to begin some of us were drawn by the illuminated pictorial display of life in Soweto.

There were pictures of blacks dining out, playing soccer, diving into a swimming pool, debating in the council chamber. . . .

As a reporter who has visited Soweto a number of times I found it a rather flattering portrayal — a portrayal which was to set the tone for the tour.

The booklet informed the sightseers that "no one is forced to leave the black homelands to come to Soweto." No mention was made that people are sometimes forced to leave Soweto to go to the homelands.

It said Soweto, as a result of a slum-clearing programme, had become a model for low-cost housing in other parts of Africa, southern Europe and South-east Asia.

"Obviously Soweto still has, and will continue to

ırough the eyes of Wrab

COTTEE went ɔfficial Wrab tour this is what he

have, shortcomings," but "for those who know Africa, Soweto is high-class living."

"It said a general uprising expected by the instigators of the 1976 riots did not happen mainly because there "was a lack of sympathy for their cause."

Not everyone would agree.

Mr Pretorius, who doubled as our bus driver, described Wrab as having "exactly the same function" as a municipality.

Labour

"But the difference is it makes the flow of the black labour much easier over a wider area."

He explained that some of its revenue was derived from brewing and selling sorghum beer, for which it had a monopoly, and from the sale of liquor, which it also monopolised in Soweto.

The first township we saw was Orlando, built between 1932 and 1938.

Mr Pretorius pointed out "a typical example of a two-roomed house" and said Wrab was building much bigger houses now.

He invited us to photograph anything in Soweto we wanted to.

We peeped into Orlando Library and then, after hearing that our guide does not follow a particular route ("I just follow my nose") we called at the Orlando Sheltered Workshop where handicapped workers were folding letters and placing them in envelopes, weaving cloths and making cane baskets.

Carrying the handicrafts we bought, we continued on to Dube, the Houghton of Soweto, admired some fine homes and were later entertained by singing and clapping piccanins at a nursery school.

Jabavu, we were told as we passed through, was the worst area of Soweto.

Mr Pretorius pointed out the spot where Dr Melville Edelstein, Wrab's chief welfare officer, was killed by schoolchildren on that fateful June 16.

"He devoted his life to blacks and was killed because of his white skin."

We called in at Mr Credo Mutwa's witchdoctor kraal at the Oppenheimer Tower Gardens and had tea.

A lighter moment followed when Mr Pretorius got up from the table, saying "right, let's go." We trooped after him to find he was heading for the men's room.

On the way back to Johannesburg the woman from Mexico City stopped the bus to take photographs of a luxury home in Moroka.

She had been saying earlier how Jimmy Carter should come to see their slums before complaining about South Africa.

I didn't see her take photographs of ordinary houses.

We saw a cluster of show houses designed by Wrab and passed Baragwanath Hospital. Minutes later we were back in white man's Johannesburg.

Guided tours, other than of the sewers of Paris, invariably dwell on more favourable aspects. This one was certainly no exception.

But Mr Pretorius gave credit where it was due when he pointed out many amenities in this city of one million that the Government could have been expected to provide; Anglo American's new R1,5-million teachers' training college, schools built by The Star's TEACH Fund, the Five Roses' music bowl, the Urban Foundation's housing scheme in New Pimville Zone 5 and kindergartens and a hostel run by charitable organisations.

Statistics

We were given masses of statistics so much so that the tour took on the character of an academic exercise.

We were told the number of tons of coal Orlando Power Station uses annually, the size of Baragwanath Hospital, the number of years Mr Credo Mutwa had been a witchdoctor, the number of women streetsweepers, funeral parlours, tennis courts. . .

But we didn't stop to ask a woman hanging up washing in her backyard what she thought about the place and, perhaps even fleetingly, slip into the shoes of a Soweto resident.

Maybe she wouldn't have told us what she really thought anyway and as Wrab's PRO Mr J P Bosman pointed out, Wrab doesn't want to offend someone by just barging into his home unannounced.

We saw Soweto through the eyes of a white Government official, an outsider who mentioned some of the more pressing problems but gave us no real understanding of their dimensions — how many people cram into some of those houses, how Soweto is covered in smoke on winter nights and how serious crime can be.

And we looked at Soweto in isolation, not as part of the overall system which separates people.

I wonder what sort of Soweto a disenchanted black man would have shown us.

Footnote: Mr Bosman said there are no restrictions on South Africans taking the tour. "We would welcome more," he said.

Star 1/11/78

343

Five more SSRC students released

By VUSI RADEBE

FIVE former members of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council were released from detention this week after being held for more than a year.

They are Mr Velly Dlamini, 18, of Mofolo Village, Mr Tseke Nkabane, of Molapo, Mr Mabona Benedict Ngwenya, of Orlando West, Miss Nana Sabela, of Orlando East and Mr Issy Gxuluwe, 23, of Zola.

Nine black students have now been released during the past two weeks.

Released last week were three sisters, Miss Nomsa Ngubeni, 16, Miss Busisiwe Ngubeni, 19, and Miss Thembi Ngubeni, 26, and Miss Sarah Makapa. Nomsa and Busisiwe had been held for more than 480 days and Thembi for 330 days.

Miss Sabela refused to be interviewed yesterday. Her cousin said Miss Sabela had told her she had been warned by the Security Police not to speak to the Press.

Speaking from his home yesterday, Mr Dlamini said he was very happy to be back with his family, but was worried that colleagues with whom he had been detained were not free.

He was looking forward in continuing his Form 3 studies next year. He said he was worried that the Bantu Education system would be "an obstacle".

"I am very much perturbed by the present system of Bantu Education which up to now has not changed, despite the new name of Education and Training," he said.

He said he was sympathetic to the students who did not attend classes this year because of dissatisfaction with Bantu Education. He said the period he spent in detention was not a great loss to his education because there had not been changes in the educational system.

2/11/78 (343) (324) RDM

'I knew from comics arms were dangerous'

Staff Reporter

A YOUNG Soweto man told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that when digging for topsoil in the veld near his home he found a parcel which he hoped would contain money, but discovered it contained arms and explosives.

"I got a fright when I saw the arms and explosives", Levine Morebudi, 21, told the court. "I have seen in the comics that they were dangerous".

Morebudi appeared before Mr J A van Dam with Bheki Tshabalala, 18, and Phillip Mosethe, 26, two of his neighbours, charged with the illegally possessing the articles.

Morebudi was found guilty of unlawfully possessing a Tokarev pistol, a quantity of 7,62mm ammunition, two hand grenades and quantity of TNT. He was jailed for four years.

Tshabalala was found guilty of unlawfully possessing the Tokarev pistol and was sentenced to a "moderate whipping" of six strokes with a light cane.

Mosethe was found guilty of unlawfully possessing the ammunition and was jailed for nine months.

All pleaded guilty to the charges on which they were convicted.

Morebudi told the court that on the morning of July 23 he went into the veld to get topsoil for his parents' lawn.

He discovered a parcel while digging for the soil and took it home. He later opened it and found the arms and ammunition.

He buried the gun and ammunition in the garden because he wanted to sell them but took the hand grenade and explosives back to where he had found them and buried them there.

Tshabalala told the court he and Mosethe met Morebudi at a shop that night. They went home with him and he, Mosethe and another man, Mr Ezard Manqupu, retrieved the gun and ammunition. He took the gun and later gave it to Manqupu who took it into the veld and fired a shot.

Warrant Officer D Kuhn of the Soweto Security Police told the court the explosives were a landmine ready to explode as soon as the batteries were connected.

Soweto candles light up Dutch Christmas

(343) R.D.M 2/11/78

Own Correspondent

UTRECHT. — Candles produced in a small factory in Soweto will be sold in the Netherlands this Christmas. Three Dutch church groups have ordered 100 000 candles to support the factory and will sell them in local churches for R2,20 each.

The factory was started by an Anglican minister, the Rev David Nkwe, to create employment. The first candles were produced by 12 people working in the vestry of his Javabu church.

The Methodist church in Jabavu, a Roman Catholic parish in Moletsane and the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Diepkloof has since suppor/ted the project which now employs more than 60 people.

The 100 000 candles are expected to arrive in the Netherlands early in December. The proceeds from the export will go towards financing machinery and other equipment needed to expand the factory.

The Gereformeerde Kerk and Hervormde Kerk and the Institute for Ecumenical Aid to Churches and Refugees in the Netherlands have orderd the candles as a contribution towards fighting black unemployment in South Africa.

for livestock units was for the coming year. The carrying capacity decided upon would then be converted into units per share as controlled by each household. Soon thereafter, perhaps one week later, a public auction would be arranged by the management of the company. The auction could be overseen by a district magistrate. At the auction the annual rental on the excess shares controlled by households with insufficient stock to utilise fully their grazing right would be put up for sale. Legislation should prohibit the sale of the shares for a period of five to ten years until members have had a chance to realise that they control an asset that commands a price rather than a non-marketable right. In this way it would avoid the early cheap purchase by those who understand better from those who did still did not. Provision for the inheritance of shares would be necessary.

The annual auction of excess grazing rights would establish a price for the right to graze. A separation would occur between the value of the asset controlled equally by the individuals as members of the community and the value added to cattle ownership by grazing during the period of that year. The conversion of the right to graze to an equal right over an asset and the introduction of a system of annual auction of grazing rentals should meet the two conditions which the authors of the Report on Rural Development strove to achieve. Namely, some equity in the access to grazing and equity in terms of income distribution balanced by a continuing growth of commercial livestock ranching. The company concept provides a dynamic form in which the interests of right holders and cattle owners can be matched.

The dynamic element (he mainten-
ance and improvement d. The rental
value of the grazing would reflect
current weather, mar tion. The price
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Botswana becomes mor wage labourers.
It is difficult to e ps without a
strict government co These will

Court told UBC may quit after threats

RDM 21/11/78

By PAM KLEINOT

A STATE witness told the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday that he resigned from the Urban Bantu Council (UBC) because he received a letter from the Sowetto Students Representative Council (SSRC) threatening to burn his house if he did not.

The witness, who may not be identified, was testifying before Mr Justice Van Dyk at the trial of 11 Sowetto students who have all pleaded not guilty to a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

He told the court that although his supporters told him to stay on he resigned because he took the SSRC threats very seriously.

Cross-examined by defence counsel, Mr E Wentzel SC, the witness said the UBC had a meeting after the June 16, 1976, disturbances and sent a protest telegram to the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, requesting that the Riot Squad be withdrawn because they were being provocative.

He also said they asked Brigadier Jan Visser, Divisional Commissioner of Sowetto Police, to remove the hippos (anti-riot vehicles) from Sowetto.

Another witness said he lost his job because he did not go to work during the three-day stayaway in September 1976.

The hearing continues today.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1978.

Police deaths: cash rewards

RDM 4/11/78 (343)

Staff Reporter

REWARDS of more than R3 500 had been offered in a bid to track down the killers of Detective-Sergeant Hlubi Chapi, two other policemen and three Soweto men, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel P W Delport, acting chief of the Soweto CID, said a reward of more than R1 000 was offered to anyone with information leading to the arrest of Sgt Chapi's killer.

The detective was shot by a man wielding a Russian Tokarev machine-pistol outside his home in June.

Col Delport said rewards of more than R500 each were offered following the gunning down of Constable Thomas Lekgotso and Constable B F Hlatswayo.

Const Lekgotso, 44, of Roodepoort, was shot twice in September.

Const Hlatshwayo, 34, of Klipspruit, was gunned down outside his home early in October.

Rewards of more than R500 each were offered for information after the murders of Mr Abel Mthembu, Mr Lloyd Ndaba and Mr Maxwel Hlatswayo, Col Delport said.

Mr Mthembu, of Dube Village, a former official of the banned African National Congress, was shot dead at his home on April 14.

His death was described as a grudge killing because he gave evidence for the State during the Pretoria terrorism trial.

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, deputy chief of Security Police, said at the time that terrorists were probably responsible. Security Police and detectives were investigating, he said.

Col Delport said anyone wishing to give information should contact him at the Protea Police Station, telephone 852-1041 or 852-1902.

(343) 10/11/78

Labour rules are 'killing Reef's clothing industry'

10/11/78 Star

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

The Government is "systematically killing" the Transvaal clothing industry with the black labour restrictions of the Environment Planning Act.

That is the contention of Mr Jimmy Thomas, secretary of the Industrial Council for the Transvaal Clothing Industry.

"The labour force of the Reef's clothing factories has shrunk by almost 7 500 since 1968 when this legislation came into effect," he says.

"And about 5 000 of the jobs were lost in the past three years, during which the threat of prosecution has hung over employers who exceeded the prescribed quota.

"The aim is to force the industry into homelands and border areas.

"Yet only 1 200 of the 7 500 lost jobs are accounted for by decentralisation."

Of these about 500 were in factories which had moved to Rustenburg.

If these were included in the total labour force, 19 928 of the 26 500 jobs which existed in the Witwatersrand area in January 1968 were still in existence.

The Reef factories were forced to exceed the prescribed black labour quotas because only blacks were prepared to take the jobs left vacant by white and coloured workers who moved to better-paying industries.

They could not raise their wages because of competition from other areas where garment workers' wages are even worse.

So far they have escaped prosecution, mainly because of exemptions granted by the Minister of Planning in consultation with the Cabinet Committee on Decentralisation.

This week the industry received news that the factories which enjoyed these exemptions can obtain extensions until the middle of next year, pending the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on Manpower Utilisation.

"Employers cannot plan ahead in this situation," said Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa.

"Job reservation is flexible. But this law has been used to hound the clothing industry out of existence on the Reef."

She pointed out that the clothing industry is the largest employer of black women on the Reef, many of them breadwinners for families.

"The women are the worst-hit by unemployment and they will not 'decentralise.' But they can become a threat to a stable society," Senator Scheepers warned.

She called for the urgent publication of the report of the Riekert Commission which reviewed the Environment Planning Act as well as all other legislation which affects the utilisation of manpower (other than actual labour legislation which is still being reviewed by the Wiehahn Commission).

If the existing exemptions were withdrawn, about 4 000 workers might lose their jobs, said Mr Thomas.

The exemptions provided for an excess of 1 300 black workers in about 20 factories. But the factories were likely to close once the exemptions had been withdrawn, he said.

SENATOR SCHEEPERS

It's a daily dice with death—and many lose

Star 15/11/78 (343)

Sunny skies and not too much rain make ideal conditions for "train hauling" . . . latest lethal craze among the "staffriders" who ride the trains of the West Rand.

By SHERYL RAINE

In days gone by sailors were punished by being keelhauled — bound and dragged under the keel of a sailing ship, from one side to the other, while the vessel was in motion.

Today's train hauler voluntarily slips out of the compartment window of a moving train, hoists himself on to the roof of the coach, works his way across the roof and down the other side to let himself back into the carriage through the opposite window.

There are no ropes to secure him and death is quick by electrocution for the unlucky. Amputations are the lesser penalties.

But these unique stuntmen goad each other on to compete for prizes of prestige which only they can understand.

Last year 79 people died in accidents along the Soweto line — 50 of them were staffriders.

At least 65 people were injured and most of them suffered amputations.

In the Johannesburg area alone 47 people were killed, and the cause of most of these accidental deaths is sheer foolishness according to Brigadier J J H Claassen, Deputy Commissioner of the Railway Police.

"The 'staffriders' are mainly unemployed daredevils who spend hours riding the trains and playing games," says Brig Claassen.

"But there are members of the commuting public who perform less spectacular but equally foolish tricks — like trying to board and leave moving trains, leaning out of windows, travelling on the roof of the train or sitting between trucks."

Johnny September, a gatekeeper at Newclare station, tells how Samson Chiloane (20) was killed in April when he tried to jump on to a moving train.

"It was about 5 pm when train number 0133 received the signal to depart. The automatic doors closed and the train pulled out.

"Then a man came running on to the platform. I shouted to him to stop but he tried to grab one of the window posts of the train as it passed.

"His hands slipped and he disappeared between the train and the platform.

Mutilated

"His mutilated body was found 32 m from where he fell. The train did not stop because the driver was not even aware that there had been an accident."

It was later found that Samson's blood alcohol level was 0.23 — the maximum level allowed for car drivers is 0.08.

Train driver Mr F van der Merwe told a Johannesburg inquest magistrate how Benedict Selemale (33) "went up in smoke" on April 23.

"I was stationary at Naledi Station early in the evening and got the signal to depart. I turned on the power, started to pull out, then the power cut out.

"All I could see when I went to investigate was a puff of smoke above one of the middle carriages.

"When we got to New Canada Station we turned off the power and found the body of a man on the roof. How or why he got up there I just do not know."

It was later revealed in court that Benedict was drunk at the time. He decided to ride on top of the train instead of inside and received a 3 000 volt electric shock from overhead high tension wires.

Detective-Sergeant Hendrik Oosthuizen, the investigating officer in most cases of accidental death on the Soweto lines, has submitted more than 70 reports to the Johannesburg inquest courts this year.

In most cases alcohol is involved.

Among those who died was Shuqu Makhomboti (19).

He sustained a fractured skull when he was struck by the concrete pillar of a bridge while leaning out of a moving train.

Others were struck down by trains while illegally crossing railway lines at unguarded crossings.

The Railway Police accept full responsibility for accidental deaths, but are at their wits end as to how to stop them.

"Fines of up to R50 (or three months) for boarding moving trains and crossing lines at forbidden places have little effect," says Brig W H Brits, Assistant Commissioner Operational Railway Police.

"We successfully prosecuted 3 756 people for these offences last year, but our roving policemen who travel on the trains all day cannot keep up with the 400 000 daily commuters who use the West Rand service."

Brig Claassen explained further:

"We know the trains are crowded, especially during peak hours, but there is no need to throw away your life or limbs getting on and off trains.

"By early next year we hope to have lengthened the platforms from Driehoek to Naledi stations so that 14-coach trains instead of the present 12-coachers can be used.

"So far we have spent R2,6-million on this project to relieve overcrowding.

"I have never seen staffriders and train haulers operating in the rain or cold. Summer is the season for tomfoolery.

"What we have to do is persuade all train-users to exercise the same caution in fine weather as they do to keep themselves warm and dry."

Daredevils in action.

The staffriders are mainly unemploye d daredevils who spend hours riding the trains and playing games, says Brigadier J J H Claasen.

Star 15/11/78 (343)

Windows on Soweto

PETER MAGUBANE, the Rand Daily Mail's award-winning photographer, has had three books published this year. Of the two published in America, one has been banned in South Africa. But the second, **BLACK AS I AM (The Guild of Tutors Press, R5,85)**, is now available here.

It puts into book form the exhibition held at Johannesburg's Pentax Gallery last year of photographs and poetry, with a foreword by Andrew Young.

The photographs of slums in Johannesburg and Cape Town have the reality and passion which are Magubane's hallmark. They provide the mood and the setting for the poems by Zindzi Mandela, daughter of Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island.

Zindzi was 16 when she wrote these poems. They are the poems of youth looking at life with wide eyes. Yet there is also a depth and feeling in them which convey mature insight and concern. Whether writing of humiliation, or longing for her father, or love, or everyday sights, Zindzi responds with a directness which reveals much of herself also.

It is in Magubane's third book, **SOWETO (published in South Africa by Don Nelson at R15)** that this full talent is displayed with a wide-ranging photographic report on the "city within a city".

The people of Soweto at work, at play, in prayer, in conflict with the police and in mourning . . . all are graphically and hauntingly there. Baptism by immersion (above) is one such study.

CHILDREN

I saw as a child
a small white boy
sitting in a car
and I never knew why
when my home was so
far
and his so near
I had to walk
I saw as a child
a tall building
beautiful and empty
and I never knew why
when my home was so
small
and this so big
we were overcrowded
I saw as a child
a tarred road
clean and lonely
and I never knew why
when our street was so
busy
and this so alone
it was uncared for

RDM 18/11/78

Bus service stopped over suspension

343

151

Staff Reporters

JOHANNESBURG'S black municipal bus drivers abandoned their vehicles and flocked to the Department of Labour offices yesterday morning to demand the reinstatement of their works committee chairman.

The drivers alleged that Mr Joseph Zungu had been dismissed over a technicality and was being victimised.

After 40 drivers refused to start work, it was decided to suspend services and other drivers were told to hand in their money boxes and ticket dispensers.

Mr Zenzele Mavi, secretary of the committee, said he had tried to organise a meeting with the general manager of the transport department, Mr Les Pettey.

But Mr Pettey had told him: "If the drivers refuse to start work, they are fired. You too."

However, the council says the men have not been fired.

Thousands of commuters were stranded as the buses stopped. More than 20 000 workers had to seek alternative transport.

A spokesman for the drivers said all the department's 160 drivers and conductors were involved. But the city council claimed that only about 40 refused to work.

At the Department of Labour offices a meeting was arranged between the works committee, the regional representative of the department and council management officials.

A council spokesman said that Mr Zungu had been suspended on Wednesday after an inspector reported him for driving past two stops without stopping to pick up passengers.

He had been sacked on Thursday but later re-instated with a four-day suspension after a meeting with the works committee.

At yesterday's meeting, Mr Zungu's suspension was cut by a day and the department agreed to hold a meeting with the works committee next week to discuss other grievances.

The normal bus service was resumed by lunchtime.

The chairman of the transport and utilities committee, Mr Gerrit Bornman, said he believed Mr Zungu's suspension to be the culmination of a number of problems.

the estate has beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has generally deteriorated in some areas. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee which expired during that time, but unfortunately we are trying to secure his continued attention. Quite frankly this means that the costs of the estate are again very onerous. Recently experience, and our budget does not permit it. The closes are extremely expensive, and our budget does not allow us to replace the closes (which should last up to 2 years) every few years. We are trying against the contractor, but it is proving very difficult. We also bring out back the possibilities of getting a maintenance contract for the rubbish from another contractor.

8. PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN

While seems to be mushrooming very satisfactorily, weather permitting, with an average of 3 - 4 houses per month as an annual building project. If residents in the Blackheath area know of any kind that are interested, please contact Mr. Roberts (Tel. Cellular 722088), as Mr. Roberts could then report this to Mr. D.S. Roberts.

The painting of the red chimneys is not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as the contract value can be obtained. In the meantime it has unfortunately not proved practical to remove the chimneys and residents are asked - bear with us.

9. FIRE STATION ANNIVERSARY

Could the need arise, our neighbour Great Fire Station (who will come when called) etc:-

Century Fire Station, Kerton Road (near Traffic Depot) - Tel. 772800
Hout Bay Fire Station - Tel.

10. REPORT SIGNS TO COUNCIL

Are you interested in reading regular check 22 30, Hand further information:-

Jenny Herbert - Hse. No. 60
Liz Barnett - Hse No. 03 (Ma
Hazel Rose - Hse No. 44 (Wes

11. ACTIVITIES LIBRARY

Sports Club - (Membership necessary) - Comprehensive sports complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Bowls etc.

Walking Permits - Total Forest (above Manor) - available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Dept., Total Road, or P.O. Box 38, Retreat. Tel. 721331

Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Total Road. (larger but membership fee necessary) - Meadowridge - Tel. 722900

12. IDEAS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this news letter, or the formation of good neighbourliness is asked, nay begged, to contact the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying power. Many thanks for your attention.

Hans Greenfield
CHAIRMAN

Star 18/11/75

(343)

Police believe raids split huge crime ring

By Michael Crooks
Vereeniging Bureau

Police believe they have smashed a crime ring that has netted at least R200 000 in armed robberies in the Vaal Triangle, East Rand and Johannesburg, with the shooting of a man and the arrests of two others this week.

Peter Makwa (37) died in a hail of police bullets as he tried to flee from the Pelican Nightclub in Soweto on Wednesday after shooting at police with two guns.

Mr William Hlapo and Mr Joseph Sibeko, appeared before Mr G P Button in the Vanderbijlpark Magistrate's Court yesterday morning on numerous charges of armed robbery, possesion of firearms and possession of diamonds.

No evidence was led and the two will remain in custody until December 1.

Mr Nhlapo was arrested by De Deur detectives on Tuesday afternoon. A firearm and two diamonds were allegedly found in his possession.

On Tuesday night, Vanderbijlpark detectives, led by the station commander, Major Chris Serfontein arrested Mr Sibeko in Soweto.

While they were hunting for him, they unearthed a R40 000 cache of dagga in a cellar in a house and arrested five men in connection with this.

They then moved on to the Pelican Nightclub and surrounded it. Captain Serfontein demanded to be let in but entry was refused.

Shots were fired at the police through a window and the police took cover behind a low wall.

Makwa then fired at them from the doorway and they returned the fire. Makwa tried to escape using an old wooden door as a shield, which he held in front of him.

As he retreated into the club, still firing, shots smashed through the door and wounded him. He dashed out of the building and was shot in the head.

Police found two stolen firearms next to the dead man.

Help make a toy highway

B'nai B'rith is to hold its annual "toy highway" on Sunday to collect hundreds of toys to brighten Christmas for Johannesburg's under-privileged children.

Members are asked to bring along discarded toys in good condition to three venues where the toys will be collected.

Johannesburg's deputy mayor, Major J D R Opperman, will attend the toy highways which will be held at Zoo Lake from 10.30 am to 11 am, the corner of Granville Avenue and Hastings Road in Savoy between 11 am and 11.30 am and at Jabula Park, Sandringham, between 11.30 am and noon.

the estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the illumination has gradually deteriorated in some trees. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee including replacement of the globes which failed during this time, but unfortunately we have had no success in getting him to honour his obligation. Sadly this means that parts of the estate are again very poorly lit. The globes are extremely expensive, and our budget does not allow us to replace the globes (which should last up to 2 years) every few weeks. We are going out best against the contractor, but it is proving very difficult. We are also looking into the possibilities of getting a maintenance contract for the lights from another contractor.

6. **REPAIRING THE CHIMNEY OF THE HOUSES**

This seems to be progressing very satisfactorily, weather permitting, with an average of 2 - 4 houses per month on an original basis. The Elandsfontein with the work in any key which should they report this to Mr. D.S. Roberts (Tel. 422330), as Mr. Roberts has already contacted the work. The painting in the chimneys in not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as the current contract is completed. In the meantime it has unfortunately not proved practical to remove scaffolds of white paint from the chimneys and residents are asked to bear with this situation.

9. **FIRE PROTECTION TRAINING**

Should the need arise, our nearest Fire Station (who will come then called) are:-

Ottery Fire Station, Weston Road (near Traffic Depot) - Tel. 731592
Rust Ey Fire Station - Tel. 722330/727156

10. **WOULD YOU ENJOY A CUP OF TEA**

Are you interested in reading? Do you enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) and an informal chat? If so, kindly contact any one of the persons listed below for further information:-

Jenny Herbert - Res. No. 90 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 726498
Ray Aggett - Res No. 88 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 722027
Hazel Fox - Res No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 717113

11. **ACTIVITIES GROUP**

Sports Club - (Membership necessary) - Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Bowls etc.

Welding Permits - Tokai Forest (above Manor) - available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Dept., Tokai Road., or P.O. Box 88, Retreat. Tel. 721331

Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Tokai Road. (large, but membership fee necessary) - Meadowridge - Tel. 722300

12. **IDEAS**

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this news letter, or the promotion of good neighbourliness is asked, may be good, my barrel, to contact the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying power. Many thanks for your attention.

Hans Geisler
CHAIRMAN

Star 28/11/78 (343)

TB survey starts in Daveyton

East Rand Bureau

Benoni's black area, Daveyton, has become the first urban black township in which a tuberculosis prevalence survey has been used.

This method of detecting the incidence of TB had previously been used in the homelands by the Cape Divisional Council.

Expert statisticians from the Medical Research Council worked out a sample and Benoni Health Department, in conjunction with others, tested about 2 000 people in 13 different sites in the township.

ALL TESTED

Dr Leonora Austoker, tuberculosis medical officer in Benoni, said there had been an excellent response from the residents, with more than 80 percent coming forward to be tested.

This survey is a follow-up to a mammoth project in Benoni in 1970-72, in which every resident of Daveyton was tested for TB.

Then, it was found that about 24 percent were already infected.

Soweto is shaping up to switch on

22/11/78

THE SOWETO Council is expected to give the green light to a R94 000 000 electrification scheme for Soweto at its meeting tomorrow.

The scheme already has the approval of the West Rand Administration Board, which is conducting a mass survey in Soweto to find out whether residents want electricity. At least 80 % have to be in favour of the scheme to make it a success.

According to a Wrab spokesman, more than 75 % of the residents have returned its questionnaire so far — and most want Soweto electrified, despite the additional living costs it will eventually involve.

Once the Soweto Council has given its approval, it will be up to the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to announce the go-ahead for the big light-up.

His predecessor, Dr Connie Mulder, is known to have favoured the scheme, and it is unlikely that Dr Koornhof will turn it down. The first tenders could be put out early next year and work could start in nine months to a year.

The project is expected to take about five years to complete and will be financed by a consortium of banks headed by Volkskas Merchant Bank, which will raise R50 000 000 of the R94 000 000 required.

It will be a mammoth undertaking. Thousands of kilometres of cable will have to be laid to 78 600 houses at present lacking electrical facilities.

The 22 500 houses already electrified have to be incorporated into the scheme, and vast numbers of street lamps must be provided.

The electrification of Soweto will throw open a multi-million rand market for electrical appliances ranging from television sets to toasters.

A Wrab spokesman has already warned residents to exercise great care and discrimination in buying electrical goods and to avoid commitment to huge accounts or hire-purchase agreements.

"Although the wage gap is narrowing all the time, they may find they cannot meet their commitments and will end up having their electrical appliances repossessed," he said. — Sapa.

Maponya called as trial goes on

Seven of the 11 accused at the Kempton Park Terrorism Act trial follow the proceedings. They are, from left, Mr Wilson Twala, 18, Mr Daniel Montstisti, 23, Mr Seth Mazibuko, 19, Mr Mafison Morobe, 22, Mr Jefferson Lengane, 21, Miss Susan Mthembu, 22, and Mr Ernest Ndabeni, 21.

MR RICHARD Maponya, a former Soweto Urban Bantu Council member, was again subpoenaed to be at the Supreme Court in Kempton Park yesterday in case he was required to give evidence at the hearing of 11 Soweto students appearing on a charge of sedition.

Last week Mr Maponya said he was not prepared to give evidence and that he was willing to go to jail for his stand.

He called yesterday by Mr Justice A van Wyk, and was warned to be in attendance in case the State decided to call him as a witness.

A senior State prosecutor, Mr Klaas von Lieres, SC, told the court he had not yet decided whether he would call Mr Maponya, but wanted him at court in case he decided to call him.

Mr Maponya was warned to remain on the court premises.

He faces a possible charge of contempt of court if he is called and refuses to give evidence.

A senior official of the Department of Education, Dr Abraham Fourie, told the court the Soweto riots were "one of the greatest tragedies in our history".

In cross-examination by Mr E Wentzel for the defence, Dr Fourie admitted that a black child could not be blamed for thinking white children were getting a better education.

He said that, of the Soweto students who wrote the matric exams in 1976, about 25% passed. A first class pass was very rare in a Soweto school, he said.

Dr Fourie said the environment in which a child studied was important.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa.

Star 30/11/72

WOMEN

(343)

Today we feature our eighth Unsung Heroine. The woman chosen as the outstanding Unsung Heroine by senior members of The Star editorial staff will receive a cheque for R250 at the Woman of the Year lunch next Wednesday. Her sponsor will be given R50.

UNSUNG HEROINE

MATILDA MOLEKO — educating 10 children, seven of whom are not her own, on her radiographer's salary.

Mrs Moleko: extraordinary efforts

Star
30/11/78
(343)

By Charlene Beltramo

Matilda Moleko sees nothing exceptional about educating 10 children — seven of whom are not her own — and caring for a mentally-ill husband, all on a radiographer's salary.

This may be because Mrs Moleko is an exceptional woman herself.

She has been the sole breadwinner of her family since 1972 when her husband was seriously assaulted at Dube Station in Soweto, near where they live.

As a result he received permanent brain damage.

Mrs Moleko took this severe blow in her stride and carried on working at her post as a senior radiographer at Baragwanath Hospital, while caring for her husband and three children in off-duty hours.

After her son Themba matriculated Mrs Moleko paid for him to study for his B Com degree at the University of Zululand.

Then it was the turn of daughter, Thandi, who also wanted to study for a B Com degree. She entered the University of the North after winning a bursary which pays half her tuition fees.

In 1976, tragedy struck again. Mrs Moleko's beloved brother died. She had always felt indebted to him because he paid for her schooling.

Seven more

"There was no-one else to help his family, I had to. They were struggling," she said. Without thinking of her own financial difficulties Mrs Moleko immediately undertook to pay for the education of her brother's seven children.

The youngest of them is eight years old and is in primary school, while the eldest is aged 21 and is studying to become a teacher. Three of the children are at boarding school.

"How much does their education cost? I've never really added it up, possibly about R600 a year," Mrs Moleko shrugged. "I would hate to die and leave them uneducated."

One of the children, a boy, is currently writing his matriculation exams.

"Next year I want to send him to the university at Fort Hare to study for a Bachelor of Agriculture degree. My brother always wanted that for his son.

"I think he will do very well as a farmer. Obtaining money will be difficult, but I have written to the SA Council of Churches, the SA Sugar Association and Metboard (who have awarded bursaries to both her daughters). Maybe one of them will be able to help.

Distinctions

"Finance is a problem, but why worry? I have always pulled through," she smiled optimistically.

Mrs Moleko's children have always done well in their studies, probably motivated by her great example and her intense desire for them to have the very best in life.

Her youngest daughter, Thabile, is a second year BA student, majoring in psychology at the University of the North.

She received distinctions for her subjects after her first year. The sponsors of her bursary were so impressed they are considering increasing the value of the bursary next year.

The bursaries sponsoring her two daughters pay R400 for each girl, which is a great help to Mrs Moleko. But she still has a lot to pay for. Tuition fees are R539 a year for each daughter and books for each amount to about R300.

Because of her financial commitments Mrs Moleko has been working night shift and cramming in as much overtime as possible during the last two years.

Rare person

Her sponsor, Dr Chris van den Heever, deputy superintendent of Baragwanath, had helped Mrs Moleko a great deal as a friend and adviser, she said.

He, in turn, speaks warmly of her. "She is a rare and exceptional person. She does so much for others, without thought of reward and all on her radiographer's salary."

Intent on continually upgrading her family and their way of life, she recently sought permission and then paid for her house to be electrified.

(343) 2/12/78

Soweto: revels, riots,

Surprisingly, it hasn't been banned — the book Soweto with its frank photographs by Peter Magubane.

Peter himself was banned — and detained, and jailed. And this, of course, has made him a folk hero, the black cavalier of photography.

As a child Peter Zwelibanzi Magubane hawked fruit and vegetables, and he grew up fascinated by Johannesburg — the vertical antithesis to the horizontal of his sprawling, unleavened Soweto.

One day Peter's father was given a box camera. He gave it to Peter who took photographs of his school mates for 1s 6d a time. Photography became his means of communication. He could tell a story in pictures. Photography made him literate. He left school and took a job with Drum Magazine.

After his day's work, Peter would prowl the streets of the city shooting night scenes for practice. Then he slept in the

MARYLYN CHAPMAN

darkroom. He became completely involved in the excitement of journalism, the candid world of press photography.

Seven years after he shot his first film Peter Magubane was named one of the great photographers from all countries in London's Year Book of Photography. In 1966, having travelled to Europe and America on a scholarship, he joined the Rand Daily Mail where it became routine for him to cover political assignments, riots and exposes.

In 1969 Peter was detained then released in September 1970. He was banned in 1971, and spent six months in jail for breaking this order. As the ban prevented him working as a press photographer, Peter set up a second-hand business but the venture was a disaster.

Then, at midnight on October 1, 1975, he was unbanned. Immediately Peter rejoined the Mail. The Soweto riots happened and Peter's pictures cried out across the world more eloquently than a thousand editorials.

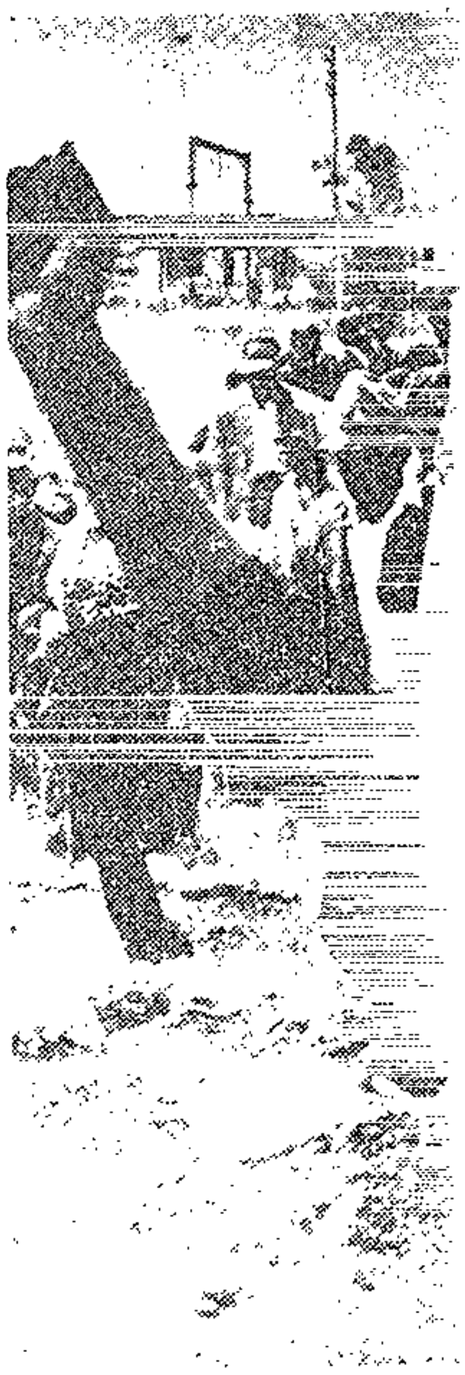
Knowing what it was to suffer banning, and only recently released, one can only wonder at the man's bravery. On one hand he was faced by stormy mobs and rioters, and on the other the police. He moved among them all armed only with a camera — as Joel Mervis described him, " a newspaperman to his fingertips."

In recognition for Peter's coverage of these riots he won the premier award for journalism in South Africa — the Stellenbosch Farmer's Winery Award. "Winning this award," he said "was one of my greatest moments."

The book Soweto is published by Don Nelson and sells for R15. The text is by Marshal Lee, and Dawn Lindberg was contributing and picture editor. It does not deal solely with the riots, but presents a general insight into most aspects of life in this place — a place which viewed from the air, bears a startling similarity to a sprawling cancer cell as seen through a microscope.

Lee's text is well written, informative and

A quiet scene in a Soweto classroom — one of scores of photographs in a new book on the sprawling, troubled township where life must go on in spite of everything.



A student demonstrai
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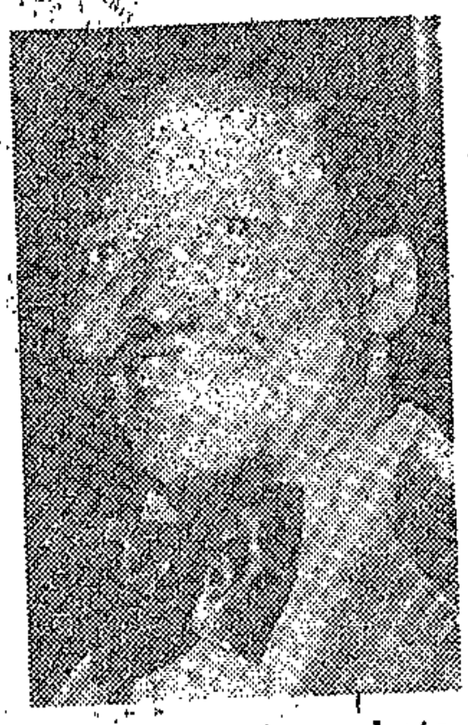
reality



Award-winning photographer, Peter Magubane.

Soweto is a book no South African can afford not to read — especially the whites living, because of places like Soweto, completely out of touch with reality. And through Peter Magubane's lens we see this reality of tears and laughter, of bus queues, jazz shows, brass bands, boycotts, death and life.

To the urban black born and bred in places like Soweto, there is no homeland. Most have lost touch since generations ago with any rural of tribal origins. For this reason the government's homeland scheme suffers an Achilles heel, for it is categoric about its insistence that urban Africans can never aspire to South African citizenship.

Yet, said Percy Qoboza before he was banned: "The position can never be hopeless. The goodwill that exists among our people is a miracle. I'll never pack up and go. Soweto is our home. One day we'll be proud to speak its name."

finely balanced. His history of Soweto is also a recent history of South Africa up to that black October '77 of the ruthless bannings which included Percy Qoboza and Donald Woods.

on — but survival, entertainment, community life are facets covered in a book that should be required reading for all South Africans.

THE BOOK THEY COULDN'T S

SOWETO AND BROEDERBO

Let the Bantu understand in all circumstances that Afrikaans is the language of MOST whites and also the MOST IMPORTANT whites — Broederbond circular.

JUNE 16, 1976, will forever remain memorable in South African history.

It was a day that shook South Africa, and further undermined its already weak international position. It was the day Soweto exploded.

What caused the riots among schoolchildren?

While one can find many general reasons for the riots, the straw that broke the camel's back was the issue of Afrikaans in black schools. This produced the boycotts and was the immediate cause of the first riots.

It is extremely unlikely that the violence would have taken place at all had the Government, under pressure from the Broederbond, not provided this spark.

□ □ □

The Broeders' fanatical determination to inculcate Afrikaans did not stop with Afrikaners and mother-tongue education. Their drive to Afrikanerise English speakers and immigrants spread to other groups.

Through the years they repeatedly discussed at secret meetings with Cabinet Ministers how they could get blacks to accept Afrikaans as a second language, instead of English.

The Department of Bantu Education became a powerful means to this end. Loaded with Broeders, from the Minister downwards, the department was instructed to ensure that Afrikaans became a compulsory teaching language in black schools.

The Broederbond issued an extensive circular with details of employment opportunities in the department. The minutes of an executive council meeting held on March 21 1968 stated:

"(P) AFRIKAANS AND BANTU EDUCATION. The Babanango division is of the opinion that Afrikaans as spoken word is neglected in Bantu Education. Broeders in responsible circles (the code phrase for the Cabinet) have confirmed that much has already been done to give Afrikaans its rightful place, but that there were many problems.

"It is recommended that the executive refer this issue to Broeders in the department with the request that serious attention should be paid continuously to the use of Afrikaans in Bantu education."

Two years before the Soweto riots, the Department of Bantu Education sent out a circular stating that half the subjects in secondary schools had to be taught in Afrikaans.

□ □ □

The circular, issued by Bantu Education's regional director in the Southern Transvaal, Mr W C Ackerman, was clear: Arithmetic, mathematics and social studies had to be taught in Afrikaans; science, woodwork, arts and crafts in English.

Headmasters in Soweto schools protested. Representations were made to Mr M C Botha, a leading Broeder and Minister of Bantu Education and Development. The pleas were turned down. Shortly after the outbreak of the riots, blacks identified the Afrikaans issue as the cause.

The Broederbond's policy of getting more blacks to use Afrikaans is set out at length in the secret circular of September 1968 headed: Afrikaans as a Second Language for the Bantu.

"Two years ago in our monthy circular we drew the attention of members to the importance of using Afrikaans to Bantu. That idea and the hints given with it created widespread interest and have borne fruit.

"As a result most right-thinking Afrikaans speakers concentrate today on addressing Bantu in Afrikaans wherever they meet them.

"The contention is that the Bantu must learn one of the official languages as second language. The other official language can be a third language which he does not necessarily have to know as well as the second language. This second language must be Afrikaans."

In Circular 3/70/71 Broeders were once again urged to make Afrikaans the second language of blacks: "It must be our aim to establish Afrikaans as the second language among as many Bantu as possible."

The following year (Circular 3/71/72) a call went out to all Broeders to donate books to black schools. "The Bantu are increasingly becoming readers of English newspapers and magazines, and we can make a contribution to change this pattern."

It is clear from these circulars that the Broederbond was determined to establish Afrikaans among blacks. Every avenue was to be used. The schools were of course the most important means, especially as the Department of Bantu Edu-

SUNDAY TIMES 1 JULY 1979

STOP THE BAND

cation with so many Broeders in its ranks was a willing partner in the exercise.

The process of enforcing Afrikaans in schools, which started slowly, was accelerated in the mid-1970s and the scene was set for the clashes which followed.

When Soweto erupted, the Broederbond Executive notified members that strong police action would be taken to restore law and order.

In the circular of September 11 it reported: "During a recent meeting with a friend in a responsible position (Cabinet Minister) it became clear that, depending on the development of foreign relations, considerably increased action can be expected in the interest of the restoration of law and order in black townships, especially in Soweto.

□ □ □

"In this connection the Executive wants to stress that our black people are substantially different from the white Westerner, especially in terms of respect for power, violence and strong action.

"It will be self-defeating in the present situation to keep on using rules which can be applied to a homogenous Western community where they are generally respected."

The Broederbond was thus preparing its members for action which could not be reconciled with Western democratic behaviour.

Hundreds of people were detained without trial, and on October 19, 1977, the daily World and Weekend World, mass circulation black newspapers, were banned.

Their editor, Percy Qoboza, was detained with members of the Soweto Committee of Ten, including its chairman, Dr Motlana. After months in jail they were released without being charged.

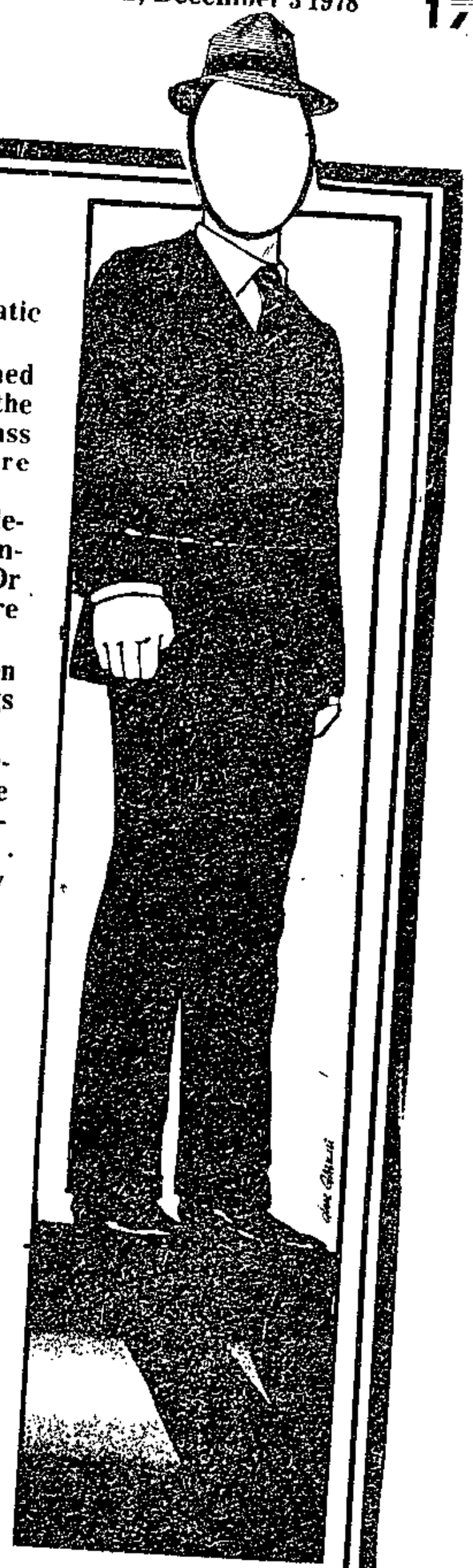
The position of the World had often been discussed at Broederbond meetings and in circulars.

In a September 1968 circular the Broederbond Executive stated that the World's increasing circulation could result in:

- An English-reading black community in urban areas.
- A majority of developed blacks accepting English as second language.
- The habit of reading newspapers being followed by an increased interest in English books.
- English once again rising as a powerful language in South Africa, with Afrikaans as a minor and less significant language.

The banning of the World, therefore, did not come out of the blue. The newspaper's progress, influence and political line were carefully studied not only by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, and the security police, but also by the Broederbond.

The international effect of a possible banning was carefully contemplated and weighed. In the end the hope that taking the World off the streets would help to restore law and order was the clincher.



12. GNP per ccpita in constant rand can be validly criti
as a measure of changes in standard of living because:
(1) It makes no allowance for changes in income dis
(2) It ignores inflation and deflation.
(3) It gives excessive weight to the value of leisu
(4) There is double-counting in GNP.
(5) Transfer payments are excluded from GNP.

13. Given NNP, DI is arrived at by:
(1) Deducting personal savings.
(2) Deducting taxes and adding government transfer
(3) Deducting taxes and adding government transfer
and dividends.
(4) Deducting taxes and undistributed corporate pr
adding transfer payments.
(5) Deducting taxes and adding all government spen

14. It may be argued that the net national product is
measure of the output of an economy than the gross
product because:
(1) Net national product figures are deflated to
level of a base year.
(2) GNP includes all intermediate goods.
(3) Net national product figures include transfe
made by the government and gross national p
figures do not.
(4) Net national product is equal to the total c
stock at the end of the year.
(5) None of the above.

15. The value of the housekeeping services of a wife
from GNP because:
(1) Of the statistical problem of measurement.
(2) It does not represent a current contributio
production.
(3) It is a transfer item.
(4) No money payment is involved, and therefore
excluded.
(5) These services are not final services.

16. The relation between Gross Domestic Product (GDP
GNP is:
(1) GNP is always greater than GDP.
(2) GDP is always greater than GNP.
(3) GNP = GDP + Exports.
(4) GDP = GNP - Imports.
(5) None of the above.

RDM

Committee of Ten to fill ranks and go on

4/12/78 (343)

Staff Reporter

THE Soweto Committee of Ten — whose future had been in the balance because of detentions of its members during the past year — met yesterday for the first time in several months and decided to continue.

It also decided to replace two members banned recently for five years.

The meeting, held in Soweto, was to decide whether to disband or to keep the organisation alive, the committee's chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said afterwards.

Mr Ramsay Ramokgopa and Mr Thandisizwe Mazibuko were banned last month immediately after their release from detention under the Internal Security Act.

They were the latest of the organisation's members to be released. All ten were detained after the Government's October 19 security crackdown last year.

Five members — Dr Motlana, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Mr Veli Kraai, Mr Leonard Mosala and Mr Douglas Lolwane — met in May while the others were still in detention to decide the group's future but decided to defer the decision until the release of the others.

Dr Motlana said its first major task would be to look into the draft Bill for black education in co-operation with the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

Gazetted last month, the Bill provides among other things for compulsory and pre-school education for blacks.

At the time of the announcement of the Bill, Dr Motlana said: "Any Act specifically designed and tailored for blacks is totally unacceptable. We want to be treated as part of the mainstream."

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in employment. Since then, however, production has tended to decline somewhat (though the series is very volatile) in the recent years of heavy employment growth. Statistics for 1977 suggest that we have very fast output growth with almost static employment. We know there has been the development of a major new open-cast pit at Sishen to supply Saldanha Bay and export markets.[26] It seems possible that part of the 1975 employment increase has to do with development work for this project.

9.5 Detailed explanations of the changes recorded in 9.4 will not be attempted - beyond noting i) that the period has seen the development and use of both more productive open-cast techniques and of various underground improvements and ii) that as with coal, manganese, and copper (and perhaps other minerals) there are different types of deposit (e.g. surface and underground) which require different techniques (with different associated labour productivities) for their exploitation. With the qualification that there are technical factors involved which are not well understood, it seems possible to say that there has been a trend increase in employment since the mid-1950s, of the order of 5-6 per cent per annum, which technical progress has not thus far eliminated.

Work to go on say the 'Ten'

Star 4/12/78 (343)

The Committee of 10 has pledged to continue its efforts to establish a local authority for Soweto.

The committee, the future of which has been in the balance because of the detention of its members, the clampdown on its meetings and the banning of two of its office bearers, decided at a meeting yesterday to go ahead with its activities and to co-opt two people to replace its banned members.

Dr Nthato Motlana said the committee had still to approach the two people concerned.

The banned persons are Mr Sedupe Ramotupa and Mr Tandisizwe Mazibuko, who received five year banning orders on their release from Modder B prison recently.

Not all members of the committee were present at yesterday's meeting but those absent agreed with the stand taken.

Dr Motlana said the committee's first major task was to look into the draft Bill on black education in co-operation with the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

The Bill, which was gazetted last month, provides among other things for compulsory and pre-school education for blacks.

Theirs but to do — and dye

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Rhodesia's Grey Scouts never look a gift horse in the mouth but 10 horses they received from well-wishers in South Africa posed them with a problem.

The horses were white and looked a bit conspicuous in the bush.

They decided to dye the horses but two emerged an even more conspicuous primrose yellow, three more gradually turned a bright orange

Conclusion

The paper has argued that Botswana can afford and would benefit from a more organic, more experimental, more locally determined approach to rural development than the apparent inappropriate drive for greater precision. The two proposals used as examples of such an approach, the upgrading of the traditional rights to graze to a right over communal land under a communal land company concept and a regular employment guarantee scheme, are both wonderful laboratories in which to test and improve budgetary rules, local government capacities, centre-periphery relations, individual and group security and initiative, and technology. At the same time they are effective instruments for income distribution, for the management of common assets and for the provision of physical infrastructure.

Koornhof: I'll talk with blacks

5/12/78

JOHANNESBURG — The newly appointed Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, said yesterday he was prepared to consult with blacks including members of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

He was replying to questions by the press after he had officiated at a tree planting ceremony in Soweto.

Dr Koornhof emphasised there must be order and discipline at such consultations. A lot of things could be done through consultations, he said.

Arrangements should be made for him to have a meeting with the Soweto Community Council.

Dr Koornhof said the 99-year lease which would enable blacks to obtain loans for improving or building their homes would be implemented soon.

Dr Koornhof said he was pleased to have attended a ceremony where schoolchildren were present. Young ones needed a sense of security and direction.

He said trees added charm to places where they were planted.

He had been told about 3 000 trees were planted in Soweto each year. The fate of trees was not always a happy one because some of them were destroyed after being planted. — DDC.

Conclusion

The paper has argued that Botswana can afford and would benefit from a more organic, more experimental, more locally determined approach to rural development than the apparent inappropriate drive for greater precision. The two proposals used as examples of such an approach, the upgrading of the traditional rights to graze to a right over communal land under a communal land company concept and a regular employment guarantee scheme, are both wonderful laboratory [illegible] d improve budgetary rules, local government capacit[illegible] elations, individual and group security and initi[illegible] At the same time they are effective instruments fo[illegible] or the management of common assets and for the provi[illegible] ructure.

Star 5/12/78

Doctors move to aid hostel families

Severe overcrowding and poverty are threatening the health of scores of families housed by the West Rand Administration Board in Mzimhlope Hostel, Soweto.

The families are among the more than 1 100 moved to the hostel after their houses were destroyed or damaged by floods two years ago.

Their plight is underlined by the inability of Wrah to do anything to help because of an acute shortage of funds.

The families are housed in hostel rooms built for single men and they are paying up to R7 a month for each occupied bed.

These high rentals mean that a family of four with children over 16 pay close to R30 a month for a single room at the hostel.

For children under 16 the charge is R3,50 a month for each bed they occupy.

Black doctors, worried by conditions at the hostel, are clubbing together to attend to the malnutrition which has been found among children there.

However, a Wrah spokesman has strongly denied that the families are faced with any health hazard. He said there was a permanent welfare officer stationed at the hostel who looked after the wellbeing of the people.

(343) Star 6/12/78

Soweto's open-door hom

By Anthony Duigan

Orlando Children's Home in Soweto is the only institution in the Transvaal which takes in abandoned black babies and children up to 12.

Last year it was nearly shut down as the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society could not afford to keep it open. The community of Soweto rallied to keep the home open and it was taken over by the Council for Voluntary Services in Black Communities.

But with an annual deficit of more than

Sister is in sea

Little Henry with the big eyes and pinched face sidles closer and puts his hand in yours, content with the warmth of human contact.

He came a few months ago as a malnourished eight-year-old. But even after love and care his body mass is still closer to that of a four year-old. It's his face that shows his age.

"He often comes into my office just so he can touch me and feel he is wanted," says Sister Margaret Nkwe, matron in charge of Orlando Children's Home, the cramped, tumble-down building which houses up to 60 abandoned black children.

"Excuse me," Sister Nkwe interrupts herself as the phone rings again. "We have already taken in two new cases today. It means more cots will have to be shared but we'll take him," she says to the caller.

BAD WAY

This case involves a youngster given to foster parents who have not looked after him. Now he is in a "bad way." "We'll build him up here again," Mrs Nkwe explains.

More children wander into the office. The door is open and the children feel free to come in and see who is visiting "Mother" Nkwe.

"We know why we are here with these children," Sister Nkwe adds, taking one of the toddlers on to her lap and doing up a loose button on her dress.

"It is the need to give in some way a little quality of life to those who are inside — no matter what the outside of the old building looks like."

Mrs Nkwe might have added that the maintenance of that "quality of life" is holding onto existence by a thread.

CLOSED

A year ago the Orlando Home was on the point of being closed down. Johannesburg Child Welfare said they could no longer afford to carry the home on their stretched resources.

At that point the community of Soweto responded and took up the cause of keeping Orlando Home open, said Mrs Nkwe.

"The people realised, where would all these children — 55 of them at the moment — go if the home was simply closed down," Mrs Nkwe said.

"You don't need statistics to show you that a place the size of Soweto with its more than 1-million people needs several children's homes — and yet there were moves to shut the only home we have!"

This year the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has had to deal with as many as 30 abandoned children in one week. Last year's weekly average — well up on the

(343) 6/12/78 Star.

ie is battling against the odds

R20 000 and accumulated debts of about R9 000, Orlando Home needs a big helping hand.

With the aid of a Soweto minister, the Rev David Nkwe, and Johannesburg company director, Mr Gordon Waddell, a committee was formed to save the home. But a lot is needed.

Last year the Johannesburg Medical Officer of Health reported the home's old building should be replaced. In April the MOH reported that the situation had deteriorated further.

The great need speaks for itself and The Star has given R2 000 to Orlando Home.

If you would like to help these abandoned children, please send your donation to Mr G Waddell, 44 Main Street, Johannesburg, 2001. (Cheques to be made out to "Orlando Home.")

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year before — was three or four.

"Take these two little ones," she said pointing to two of the children in her office.

OLD STORY

"They came here six months ago from a clinic in Soweto where they had been left by a childminder. It was the old story — the mother asked the minder to keep the children while she looked for work because her husband had left her. Either she did not come back or found a job in the suburbs, far from the township, where she could not have her children. The burden on the childminder became too great so she just dropped the kids at the clinic.

"Then there are the more heart-breaking stories. I have here three girls and a boy — all under 11 years — from one family. Their mother had abandoned them and they lived with their father who worked for a farmer in Honeydew, north of Johannesburg.

"The father had a disagreement with the farmer and was fired. He asked another farm worker to look after the children while he searched for work — something which could take weeks, you understand.

"But the next day the farmer found the children still on the farm and warned them to leave immediately. They had no choice and for many days — they could not tell me how many — they slept in the veld.

"A good samaritan found the kids and through Child Welfare they reached us. We tried to trace the farm but the children did not know the name of the farmer and were confused by their wanderings in the veld.

"This experience was so traumatic for the younger two that they refused to be separated from their older sisters.

"When the older ones first went to school the younger two screamed the place down thinking they would never see their sisters again.

"The children here are not unlike other children their age. They are just deprived of human beings. They need skin-to-skin contact and, believe me, they know no colour discrimination. They just need love and warmth.

"If they get out they begin to relax and soon identify with the people concerned who become 'mother' or 'father' to them."

"I so much want to see more families — white and black — take out these children. Before the 1976 unrest we had up to 15 families in the townships who were regularly taking some of these children for weekends.

"We have started up again and slowly more families are taking these children for outings."

But the fear that haunts Mrs Nkwe is what to do when a child reaches 13.

"Do you know that these children then have to go to Van Rhyn Deep near Benoni — a place of detention. They are sent to a reform camp at the most important age of puberty.

"Fortunately, in my few months in charge of the home, I have not had to face the decision of committing a 13-year-old to that camp."

But Mrs Nkwe shivers because she knows that several children at the home will soon "come of age" and will have to leave the home. For where?

Leaders, Govt hold talks on Alexandra

RDM 9/12/78

343

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

ALEXANDRA township community leaders met the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo, recently to discuss the future of the township.

The meeting between a delegation of six leaders and Dr Vosloo in Pretoria was preceded by a memorundum sent to the department about two months ago.

According to the Rev S M Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), and a member of the delegation, the department has already approved a constitution dealing with the formation of a civic body representative of the township's residence.

Members of the delegation were Mr H Makubire, Mr L C Khoza, Mr J Mathebula, Mr J Buthelezi, Mr L M Taunyane and Mr Buti.

"The delegation was impressed by the warm reception accorded it by Dr Vosloo," Mr Buti said.

The new body, which has already been dubbed the Alexandra Liaison Committee, would among other things strive to rebuild, renew and retain the township for thousands of families still living there, he said.

"It is the feeling of Alexandra residents that there is no need for the authorities to create a community of 25 000 single men living in the hostels," Mr Buti said.

Alexandra township residents who are keen to stand as candidates have been encouraged to start campaining and organising. The secretary of the interim committee is Mr J Mathebula of No 31, 2nd Avenue.

RDM 13/12/78

Koornhof pledges black city councils

(343)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE MINISTER of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday promised to work for a new era in which urban black townships would have their own fully-fledged city councils.

Speaking of the people of Soweto he said: "I want to give them a proper city council of which they can be justifiably proud."

Dr Koornhof was opening the newly established DiepMeadow Community Council, which will serve the townships of Diepkloof and Meadowlands in Soweto. Neither have previously had elected councils of any sort.

Hinting at the far-reaching policy changes which he is contemplating, Dr Koornhof spoke of the need for a fundamental revision of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The Urban Areas Act is one of the key laws which restricts the rights of urban blacks, providing for the expulsion of "idle and undesirable" blacks and limiting their freedom of movement.

Dr Koornhof described the present time as an "exciting era of reform," adding: "I believe it to be important. I would not say that lightly."

The new era made it "absolutely necessary" to revise the Urban Areas Act to bring about a new dispensation for blacks in which the emphasis would be on positive development of black communities.

It was clear from his address that his aim of creating autonomous city councils applied to urban blacks generally and not merely to those in Soweto.

Although Dr Koornhof insisted the Community Councils Act had to be used to achieve the objective of city councils, he stressed the Act was merely a means toward that end.

"If the Act needs to be changed, I will change it. The Act is a vehicle for a purpose. If the purpose cannot be achieved by the vehicle, I will change the vehicle to suit the purpose," he told a cheering crowd in Diepkloof Hall.

The chairman of the 15-member Diepmeadow Council, Mr J C Mahuhushi, was also cheered when he interpreted Dr Koornhof's speech as clear recognition of urban black rights to permanence.

Apart from the shortage of housing in Soweto, a burning grievance was the official view of urban blacks as "expatriates" from the homelands and "temporary sojourners" in the urban areas.

"You explained that you are going to make Soweto a city," he told Dr Koornhof.

"You are not going to make a city of expatriate sojourners. It is because of that — and that alone — that we know we are permanent."

Koornhof pledge to urban Blacks

B/17/73

343

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Piet Koornhof, yesterday promised to work for a new era in which urban Black townships would have their own fully-fledged city councils.

Speaking of the people of Soweto Dr. Koornhof said:

"I want to give them a proper city council of which they can be justifiably proud."

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Although Dr. Koornhof insisted that the Community Councils Act had to be used to achieve the objective of city councils, he stressed that the Act was merely a means towards the end.

"If the Act needs to be changed, we will change it."

Hinting at the far-reaching policy changes which he is contemplating, Dr. Koornhof spoke of the need to revise the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, fundamentally.

He spoke of the new era which made it "absolutely necessary" to revise the Urban Areas Act to bring about a new dispensation for Blacks in which the emphasis would be on positive development of Black communities.

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A burning grievance was the official view of urban Blacks as "temporary sojourners" in the urban areas.

"You explained that you are going to make Soweto a city," he told Dr. Koornhof and top officials of the Department of Plural Relations, including Mr. Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board.

"You are not going to make a city of expatriate sojourners.

"It is because of that — and that alone — that we know we are permanent."

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TABLE 3

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elected to these committees. In 60% of the [illegible]

restrictions whatsoever on the nomination of candidates, whil

were certain requirements, mainly to achieve equal department

82% of the respondents reported that their works committees w

period of one year. In most instances, 68%, regular monthly

meetings were held, while a further 9% met weekly and 6% met

intervals.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for choosing a works c

they were more effective than liaison committees, that they

tative and acceptable to African workers, and that the worke

In 1973 only three co-ordinating works committees[39] had been established.

Recognition of African Trade Unions

The Verster investigation indicated that while the majority of participating organisations with liaison committees (56%) were opposed to the recognition of African trade unions, the majority of those with works committees (68%) were in favour of recognising them.[40]

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37. Op.cit. pp.91-4.
38. Ibid, pp.97-101.
39. Hansard 3 columns 160-1, 22 August 1973.
40. Op.cit. pp.66-8, 108.

Koornhof sees new era for blacks

Star 13/12/78

(343)

Pretoria Bureau

The people of Soweto have been promised "full power to run the place properly" by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

Dr Koornhof gave the assurance that Soweto could elect "whom-ever they want" provided their representatives co-operated with him towards developing the township.

"I want to give them a proper city council of which the people in Soweto can be justifiably proud," he said at his first opening of a community council — the Diep Mealows council — yesterday.

"If the Act needs to be changed, I will change it. The Act is a vehicle for a purpose — if the purpose cannot be achieved by the vehicle, I will change the vehicle to suit the purpose."

He said the new era made it absolutely necessary to fundamentally revise the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Replying to Dr Koornhof, new chairman of the Diepmeadow council, Mr J C Mahuhushi, said that if the Government wanted to make Soweto a city council it meant it accepted the permanency of urban blacks.

The Minister handed over civic powers to the Soweto Council at the council chambers in Jabulani, Soweto, today.

The Minister also opened the Dobsonville Community Council today.

Dr Koornhof's promise of a new era for urban blacks at Soweto was described as "very positive" by black leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi today.

would bring some P1 million to
the poorer families. If we
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Botswana's sparse popula onomy has allowed it to follow
a South African contract to construction. The innovation
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A works programme that se east P6 million into the
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per year. Botswana's sm not provide that much labour.
The average employed per c ork period would be 214 000 per
day, or roughly 2 persons er household under the poverty
line. At P2,00 per day i verage attendance of almost
one member from every hous year or 2 from the poorer
families. Clearly neithe y.

By the end of the century w lation will have doubled from
the 700 000 odd today to n ch magnitudes will look both
more likely and probably a At present it would seem
that a guarantee employmen e able to spend more than
about P2,5 million in wage ge wage rate close to P1,00
per day. That would leav um income distribution sought
of P3,5 million. It rais ther or not Botswana should not
examine a higher wage as perhaps P2,00 per day. Almost

Had no treatment at all or home treatment	13,6%
Went first to a clinic	12,0%
Went first to the nearest doctor	51,2%
Went first to a doctor elsewhere	16,8%
Went first to a hospital	4,8%
Went first to some other type of practitioner	1,6%
	100,0%

Table 2: Age and sex of sample

	Infant (1 yr)	Child (1-15)	Female adult (15-50)	Female adult (50+)	Male adult (15-50)	Male adult (50+)	Total
Addo	6	3	24	13	2	5	53
Kirkwood	1	1	15	0	1	0	24
Sharpeville		3	11	5	2	1	22
Bersheba			7	6		2	15
Total	7	13	57	24	5	8	114

6 of the respondents were 'coloured', the rest black.
For three the age and sex were unknown.

4.2.2. Health facility of First Choice

Table 3: Health facility of First Choice

	None	Dr. at Home	Dr. at Surland	Clinic Kirkwood	Doctor elsewhere	Hospital	Other+	Total
Addo	7	1	8	2	4			54
Kirkwood	4		6	1		1		27
Sharpeville	4			5	1	1		25
Bersheba	2			2	1			1[illegible]
Total	17	25	15	10	6	2	1	

+ Other refers to indigenous practitioner, traditional

Africans to get 99-year leases

Star 14/12/78

343

Ninety-nine year leasehold rights for urban blacks will be gazetted tomorrow, and building societies expect to start lending money early next year.

The regulations are understood to allow urban blacks with registered properties inheritance, occupation and improvement rights.

Deeds registration offices are to be established in the offices of Chief Commissioners of Plural Relations across the country to document property rights.

The Chief Commissioner in Johannesburg, Mr F du Randt, said today the regulations provided for deeds to be issued by local administration boards. The deeds would be registered at the commissioners' offices.

Transfers and bond arrangements were also provided for, Mr du Randt said.

The Johannesburg commissioner's office affects urban blacks living under the authority of the East and West Rand Administration Boards and the Vaal Triangle Administration Board.

DEEDS OFFICE

Mr du Randt said a deeds office and staff were already established in Johannesburg.

'All we are waiting for are the deeds," he said.

Mr David Alston, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, said today the regulations were the result of negotations among the Department of Plural Relations, the Association of Building Societies and the Law Societies.

"We are of the opinion that all major difficulties and problems have been ironed out," Mr Alston said.

"We hope we will be able to start lending at the end of the first quarter — April — next year."

He said R100-million could be made available for loans to urban blacks.

Soweto Council gets more power

The Soweto Council will have the power to raise direct loans for the development of the townships and to second staff from the administration board, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, said in Soweto yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was at the Jabulani, Soweto, council chambers to officiate over the transfer of certain powers from the West Rand Administration Board to the Soweto Council.

These powers are accorded under the Community Councils Act and include local, administrative functions.

Details of the financial responsibility of the council, however, have not been fully spelled out in the transfer as the Council must deal with Wrab in respect to finances.

One section of the transfer memorandum does provide for fuller financial powers being granted to the council.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, criticised Wrab yesterday for its failure to consult fully with the council in matters which affected the people of Soweto.

Star 23/10/78

(348)

Riot bill at Soweto was R13-m —Wrab

KEMPTON PARK. — A sennior official of the West-Rand Administration Board told the Supreme Court here today the board lost more than R13 million because of the 1976 riots in Soweto.

Mr M G van Loggenberg gave evidence at the hearing of 11 Soweto students appearing on a charge of sedition.

In cross-examination Mr van Loggerenberg said the annual income of the board was about R80-million.

He said about R30-million came from beer and liquor sales, R18-million from housing rentals, R10 million from consolidated fees and the balance from sundry revenue.

Mr N Malan, Director of Housing of the WRAB said administration work came to a lot because of the riots. Personnel had to be withdrawn at short notice.

He said piles of rubbish which could not be removed caused health hazard in the township. — Sapa.

(Proceeding)

1 Report 1976: p.59.

ca, Department of Mines: Mining Statistics 1976, p.47.

al Report 1976: p.65. (Data in fact refers to sales,

al Report 1974: p.7. and Annual Report 1976: pp. 6-7.

mestic price of bituminous coal was R5,84 f.o.r., port price was R16,59 f.o.b. Average prices are data in Mining Statistics for 1971 and 1976.

es rose temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in cs for 1966 and 1976.

ual Report 1976: p.7.

al Reports 1975 (p.66), 1976 (p.66). Data refers to e Natal Coal Owners' Society members.

5, p.49.

l, September 1977.

employment by Cape copper producers contracted from ransvaal employment was reduced from 6377 to 5607.

eering Journal, August 1977: p.29. The development ishen was commenced in 1974. The South pit has been in operation since the early 1950s.

27 Mining Survey No.86 (No.3 of 1977), p.18.

28 Mining Statistics 1976, p.49.

29 In fact the 700 000 mark was reached for the year: 701 434 men were on average in service on all mines (excluding power and works) in 1977. (Information provided by the Minerals Bureau of the Department of Mines prior to publication of Mining Statistics 1977).

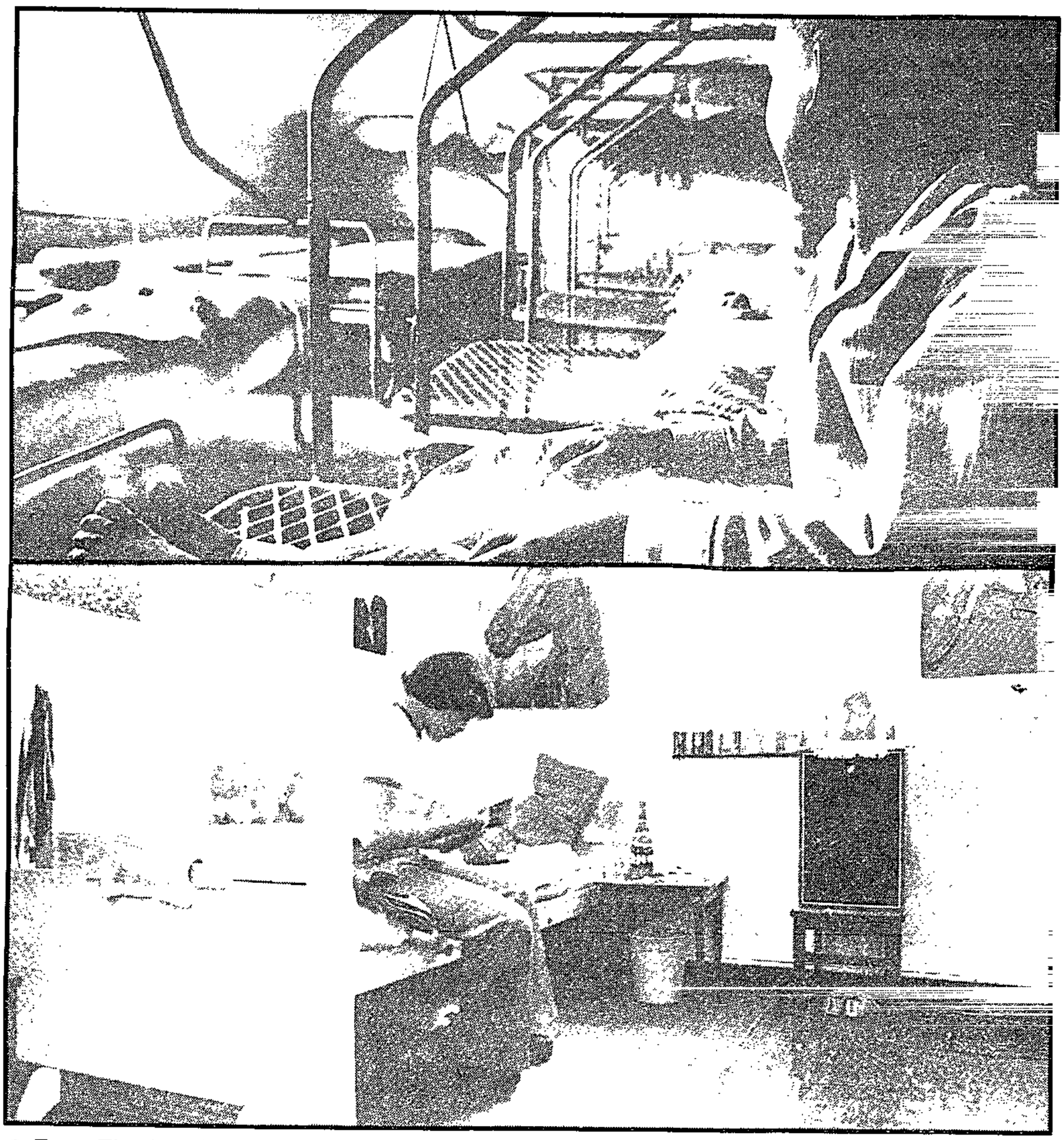
30 "Minerals and Manpower", Journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Vol.75 No.3 (October 1974), pp. 49-62.

31 These employment figures are average numbers of persons at work. The main employment series used in this paper are of persons in service. Both sets of figures are available (Tables 1,2) in the annual Mining Statistics publication (see note 14).

XPRESSCOPE HOMES ARE STRUGGLI

norrow will seem j
e any other day
these little childr

Report: PADDI CLAY Pictures: DENIS FARRELL



● Top: The boys' dormitory in the Orlando Children's Home — and above, the room of a teenager in the Johannesburg Children's Home

school which is open to both the children of the home and to outside children.

The JCH, thanks to its many supporters, is almost a model institution in comparison to Orlando.

JCH is housed in a large, spacious building in Observatory with a separate nursery school and a shady garden, filled with fascinating play equipment, a sandpit and paddling pool.

The rooms — the older girls have private ones — are individually furnished and decorated.

The children receive second-hand clothes but are also taken on shopping expeditions at the beginning of each season. On these occasions, in a deliberate effort to give them some individuality and reduce their institutionalised appearance, several new outfits are bought for them.

The JCH has a kombi (they had two, but one has been stolen), slide and film projectors, and the prospect of a TV set — if the junior section manages to raise the funds through a cake and book sale.

A couple of sleek cats roam the cheerful, carpeted and curtained, common rooms. A chef called Victor cooks the balanced dietician-compiled meals, and the home has managed, with the help of a sponsor, to send a child with severe learning problems to an expensive remedial school.

For the cramped and decaying Orlando home the luxuries taken for granted by so many families are still only dreams for the future.

The older children sleep 13 or 14 to a dormitory in iron bunks — girls in one room, boys in another.

C 343 , 24/12/78

E NG Tor ust like for en

THE orphans of the Orlando Home in Soweto will hardly notice Christmas tomorrow.

The director of the home, Mrs Maggie Nkwe, said this week: "Christmas can't be anything special for us while we live from hand to mouth, denying care to children who need it."

And the young orphans of the Johannesburg Children's Home, which is also short of funds, will be only slightly luckier. They at least will have a Christmas lunch just like those enjoyed by most other White children.

With 1979 — the Year of the Child — just around the corner Mrs Nkwe remarks: "The best present anyone could give us is another Orlando Home."

But the Department of Plural Relations, which oversees the Orlando Home, the only place of its kind in Soweto, believes the community must help itself and build more homes for children.

The Chief Commissioner for Plural Relations in Johannesburg, Mr F B du Randt, said: "The State runs places of safety and detention only.

"If the Blacks need these homes so much they must do something about it themselves."

But Mrs Nkwe says: "Our community can hardly keep Orlando Home and its 60 children going as it is."

Mrs Nkwe and the director of the Johannesburg Children's Home, Mrs Joy Hansen, often meet to discuss and exchange ideas on the care of their children and JCH will sometimes pass on to Orlando clothing or items which they cannot use.

Said Mrs Hansen: "We are all struggling to do the best for these children, whatever their colour."

The Sunday Express has visited the Orlando Home and the Johannesburg Children's Home to see just how the two establishments are managing.

Both homes receive government grants for each child resident — but for both homes it is a continuous struggle to make ends meet and they have to rely heavily on their community friends for funds.

Each runs a nursery

Their belongings are kept in metal lockers but there are not enough of these for everyone to have their own.

The few toys the children possess are shared and a swing in the small, treeless garden is overworked by the continuous stream of children eager to play on it.

The home, with a staff of 20, has no transport so often invitations for the children to attend a party or film show have to be turned down.

One childhood desire that is always satisfied, whatever it does to the slender budget of the home, is the desire for sweets or biscuits and the children's daily meals are probably far superior to the meals eaten by many families in the townships.

JCH and the other homes in Johannesburg can attempt to integrate their children back into a family environment and send them off to stay with host parents nearly every weekend. But many of the young children in Orlando have to spend their entire week at the home.

"We have few people in our community who can afford the time or money to host a child," Mrs Nkwe said.

Mrs Nkwe said there were at least 2 000 Black children in foster care at the moment.

"It sounds impressive but many of those foster parents are elderly single women who are not capable of looking after a baby or toddler. Many of those children would actually be better off in a home like ours."

For White children there are more than 16 homes belonging to different organisations in Johannesburg. Some, like the Johannesburg Children's Home, cater for about 80.

The cottage homes run by the Child Welfare Department can take 47 children altogether. Then there are the Epworth Homes, the Salvation Army Homes, church-run homes such as St Mary's, the Abraham Kriel homes and the Red Cross Child Sancutary.

But in the Transvaal there is no home for a Black child over the age of 12 and Orlando can take no more than its licence allows.