

URBAN - AFRICANS

TRANSVAAL

12 JANUARY 1979 - 29 MAY 1979

Whites are grabbing Soweto business

By MANDLA NDLAZI

SOWETO's four registered black electric contractors yesterday claimed they were being pushed out of business by white contractors who ignored the law governing trading rights in black areas.

The contractors — Mr David Mazibuko, Mr Bradman Tumahule, Mr Alfred Molathoe and Mr Ananias Jivhuho — this week formed a group called Soweto's Black Electrical Contractors.

A spokesman for the group said they were convinced that the law did not allow whites to trade in black areas.

"We are not scared of competition, but we hate unfair competition," he said. "We are not allowed to trade in white areas."

White contractors should be barred from entering black areas with the intention of trading, he said.

"We protest strongly. They should be stopped immediately. They are taking bread out of our mouths."

The members of the group were married and depended solely on electrical contracting, he said.

Also as a result of the white encroachment, unskilled blacks were doing electrical contracting in black areas. The whites organised unskilled men to do jobs, but signed for the jobs themselves under the pretext that they had done them, he claimed.

This contravened the Electric Wiremen and Contractors Act of 1939, he said.

The four men said they were the only registered black electric contractors in Soweto. But they said they did not have work — despite burgeoning demand for new houses following the recent announcement of the 99-year lease-hold system.

Mr W Barnard, electrical engineer for the Johannesburg City Council, said yesterday that he would investigate the matter before commenting.

Mr C P Venter, secretary of the Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry, was not available for comment yesterday.

'The Ten' are back again

THE Soweto Committee of Ten is back in action. After a long silence, due to detentions and bannings, the committee is expected, at a meeting today, to replace the two members who are still banned and to resume its strivings for an autonomous Soweto.

The committee was formed in July 1977 as the Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee. It soon became known as the Committee of Ten.

With no official status, the committee emerged from the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council, whose members resigned because of student pressure. Led by Dr Nthato Motlana, it drew up a blueprint for change for urban blacks which it wished to present to the Nationalist Government. Rejecting the Government's community council system, the committee produced a scheme for total autonomy for Soweto.

The blueprint was accepted by a meeting of Soweto leaders but two mass meetings called to put the blueprint to the Soweto public were banned on the advice of the Security Police.

Meanwhile student unrest continued sporadically in the townships. The Committee of Ten gave up its own efforts to restore normality

to the school situation, by talking with student leaders, because of continuing police raids on the schools.

Impressed by the moderation of the committee's proposals, politicians and Pressmen, even Nationalists, urged dialogue with the committee. But to no avail. The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) claimed to have its own secret "Committee of 13" which, it admitted later, was just a "big, huge joke". And the Government meanwhile went ahead with the creation of the community council system.

After three months of frustrating existence, the Committee of Ten was silenced altogether in the mass banning of black organisations in October 1977 and the detention of numerous individuals. The entire committee was detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. A community council was later elected for Soweto on the strength of a derisory low poll of 6%.

Gradually members of the Committee of Ten were released from detention and in May 1978 five of the 10 held a meeting. By December eight had been released and it was decided to become active again. Today's

meeting is expected to replace the still banned Mr Ramsay Ramokgoba and Mr Thandisizwe Mazibuko. The other members, besides Dr Motlana, the chairman, are Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Mr V L Kraai, Mr Leonard Mosala, Mr D D Lolwane, Mr L M Mathabathe, Mr Tom Manthata and the Rev M Mayathula.

Mostly middle-aged, and all successful in their different professional spheres in spite of the obstacles they have had to overcome, the committee members impress with their lack of bitterness. Like his colleagues, the chairman, Dr Motlana, 53, is regarded as a conservative by young political militants among the township dwellers, chiefly because he seeks change without violence.

As a preview to today's meeting, BOB HITCHCOCK, Race Relations Correspondent, interviewed Dr Motlana in his surgery at his Dube home.

Does he consider there has been a relaxation of apartheid to the extent that the quality of life for blacks is improving?

"Unfortunately not," he says. "As far as everyday life is concerned, nothing has changed for us blacks."

Does he see apartheid crumbling in the near future?

"Look, the Afrikaner establishment remains inflexible in its attitudes. There may have been a power shift within the establishment, but that is totally irrelevant to blacks. The power elite is the same. And while it remains the same there is no chance of meaningful change — only gestures which fall within the framework of Government policy. That is what we are seeing today and what we'll see tomorrow."

What, in his opinion, is the cause of the blockage in the Government mind?

"The power elite does not understand — or doesn't want to — that to avert confrontation it must change its ideas and policies radically. It must allow blacks normal basic rights. At this late hour, to open to us a few so-called international hotels, and to grant a couple of other fringe benefits, does not constitute a major breakthrough. Not in the black mind, anyway."

Dr Motlana, who twice has been detained without trial and who, in the 1950s, was a staunch admirer of Nelson Mandela, maintains that the whites' biggest weakness is their self-deception.

Whites, he says, become excited and self-righteous about a few concessions

apartheid. And this we put down to a desperate Government trying in vain to make its separate development policy work."

What of the new generation of whites? Is there not some hope that they will see the light and have the courage to influence change?

"Frankly," he says, "we don't think this will happen. We believe the great young white hope is an illusion. A generation fed on Cliff Saunders and his ilk doesn't stand a chance of getting things right. It is brain-washed from the start."

"Not that radio and television alone are responsible. White parents have a lot to answer for. So does the education system and so-called youth preparedness. And it is not only the Afrikaner kids who are affected."

"Not so long ago I attended a youth camp organised by Rotary at which there was a great mix of children — whites, blacks, coloureds. A beautiful idea. But I was appalled at the attitudes of some of the English-speaking white youngsters to people of other races. They were unbelievably racist."

Does he believe that in spite of its race prejudices and policies, at heart the Government and its supporters wanted to cement relationships between the races?

No, Dr Motlana replies. If that were so much of South Africa's restrictive race legislation would have been revoked years ago. If people of different skin colours could mix more at all levels, they might get to like each other. And that would ridicule apartheid and pose a serious threat to it.

The articulate doctor, whose wife Sally was released from detention recently, remains a believer in dialogue with influential people of all races.

He has initiated discussions with many prominent whites of all shades of political opinion, including staunch Nationalists.

"You keep on trying but sometimes you wonder if you're getting anywhere," he said. "Do they really understand what you're saying?"

One thing is certain about the revival of his Committee of Ten: it's going to make a lot of people feel very uncomfortable.

And perhaps that is as good a reason as any for its existence.

cessions which mostly amount to expediency, anyway.

Yet the reality is that the homes of blacks are still being raided in the middle of the night for pass offenders and the culprits dragged off to the township superintendent's office, sometimes to wait five hours for his arrival.

"I must add," Dr Motlana says, "that it is the opinion of many of us that in the past year or so there has been an intensification of the implementation of

ONCE THEY REACH THE AGE OF 12 THEY MUST MIX WITH THE

Soweto orphans face a grim fate

14/1/79
303

TURNING point for Soweto orphans is their 12th birthday — from then they face possibly four years with delinquents in places of safety and detention.

For Black children over the age of 12, there are no orphanages in the Transvaal. This week I visited the only Soweto orphanage for under-12s, Orlando Home, with the woman who is mother to every township teenager in trouble... veteran social worker Ellen Kuzwayo.

She showed me the 55 children living there, ages ranging from a few months to 12 and more. The eldest was 14, and had no apparent hope of winning a home with foster parents.

Like the 12-year-olds, she was waiting to be sent to a "place of safety and detention".

Her turn had not yet come — but it will.

I tried to talk to her, but she shied away, picked up a battered doll, and smiled the smile of a waif.

Ellen Kuzwayo is the only female member of Soweto's Committee of Ten, and founder of the Council for Voluntary Social Services in Black Communities.

"From the age of 12 these children are transferred from a warm family-type environment, which is in close contact with the surrounding community, to a place where they are cut off from normal community life.

"In these reformatory-type institutions they meet children who will be a bad influence," says Mrs Kuzwayo, who has been involved for the last year in the effort to keep Orlando Home going.

Soweto's only home for orphans faces serious cash problems.

The home, in terms of its welfare registration, may only care for 60 children up to 12 years old. From then they join the queue for the Children's Court, where their future is decided.

Some get foster parents. The rest face the next few years with delinquents. And after that — uncertainty.

Always the hope of a home, but never the promise.

The youngsters will probably go to places like the Van Rhyn Deep place of safety and detention in Benoni, run by the Department of Plural Relations.

Mrs Marian Kruger, the

MORE HOMES ARE NEEDED

By PADDI CLAY

they often return of their own accord.

"If they don't return we go out and look for them with the help of a probation officer or social worker," he said.

Mrs Kuzwayo told me of a young boy who had run away from Van Rhyn three times.

"He was one of the children from Orlando who was transferred to Van Rhyn.

Every time he ran away from Van Rhyn he came back to Orlando Home.

"He so desperately wanted to stay here, with the only people he thought of as parents, that he would do any task — he looked after all the younger children and was always trying to prove how useful he could be to us.

"But of course he was fetched back each time," she said despondently.

Mrs Kuzwayo said the young boy's plight had shown up the desperate need for a home which would cater for the over 12 age group.

OVER 300 LOUNGES UNDER ONE ROOF MANY BEL

department's chief professional officer, took up Mrs Kuzwayo's point that normal children were badly influenced at Van Rhyn.

She did not believe they were being affected by the delinquent or "disturbed" children.

"The delinquents are there because their backgrounds have caused them to do something wrong — there is no such thing as a criminal child and if we discriminated against them it would create problems" she said.

"Our strong professional programme involving social workers, probation officers, a doctor and a psychologist, guides and prevents the children from being badly influenced."

Mr F B du Randt, Chief Commissioner for Plural Relations, added: "The gates are not closed but we have to obey the court order which states that the children must remain on the premises. Many of the children run away — but



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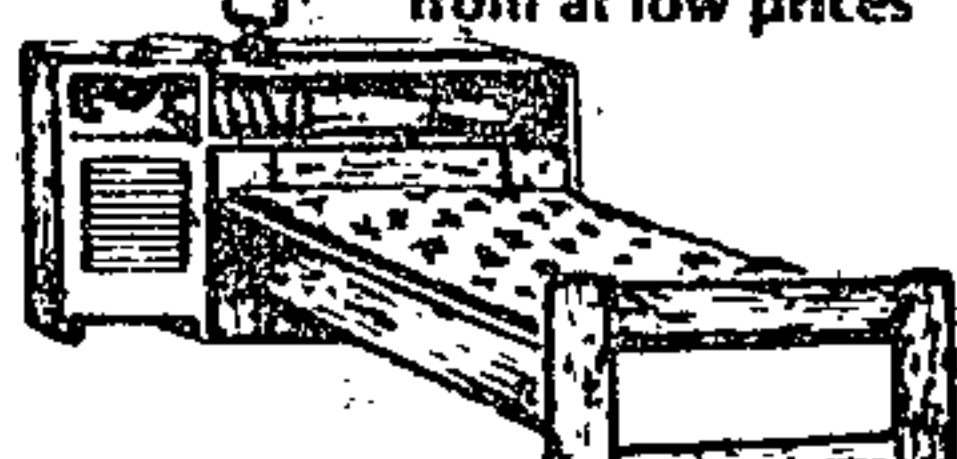


Table 14. Total number of technicians - 1970
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'We didn't
know
they were
pregnant'

Staff Reporter

THE EAST Rand Administration Board has denied its white inspectors knew that two black women, arrested for trespassing, were pregnant.

The women were held during a raid in the Nigel district last week and taken to the cells of the nearby Commissioner's Office where one gave birth.

The cell was hurriedly cleared while court staff assisted Mrs Lina Khumalo.

She insisted she told board officials that she was about to have a baby.

The board's chairman, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, said yesterday his inspectors did not know the woman was pregnant.

"My men went to a farm at Marievale after receiving complaints about illegal squatting. Among those arrested were four women who were visibly pregnant. My men left them.

"Two other women had a lot of blankets round them and my men could not see they were pregnant. They never told them."

Mr Van der Merwe said after Mrs Khumalo had her baby, she was taken to the District Surgeon who certified that the mother and daughter were well.

The charge against her was withdrawn and she was taken back to the farm by a board inspector.

The Bantu Affairs Commissioner of Nigel, Mr L I Viljoen, and board inspectors later checked on Mrs Khumalo's well-being.

"She was so impressed with the way she had been assisted that she decided to call her baby Commissioner after the Bantu Affairs Commissioner," said Mr Van der Merwe.

"If my men had the wrong approach, then why not arrest the four visibly pregnant women too?"

Keeping the peace In Soweto

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ON THE ONE HAND, there is eye-witness testimony that policemen dragged people out of cars and baton-charged mourners during the funeral of a Soweto schoolboy on Saturday. The police, on the other hand, deny having done anything wrong and assert that they acted within their rights at all times.

The issue is of crucial importance in the relations between the police and the community. Certainly there needs to be a more adequate explanation than has been forthcoming thus far of exactly why the police were in such visible strength at the funeral.

To explain it and tough action on the basis that the funeral was being used as a "political show-piece", as we today report a senior officer as saying, presents the dismaying prospect of a great deal of conflict to come. These are naturally emotional occasions and there has been constant experience that the open presence of large numbers of armed policemen can cause feelings to rise.

It seemed for a considerable time that the police were aware of this and therefore sensibly main-

tained a low profile on such occasions. Now this stance seems to have altered in the direction of suppressing political expression. Which, once again, is an unhappy harbinger of tensions and conflict to come.

A wise view was reported yesterday from Captain B F Smith, senior lecturer in criminology and police science at Unisa. He said the serious allegations levelled against the police about Saturday's occurrences warranted an investigation. And he added a trenchant criticism of the use of camouflage uniform by the police. In times of peace, he said, such uniform had a terrible psychological effect on the mind of the public.

We hope the police will react positively to these comments. It would be a pity if they responded merely as though this were an attack on the force, to be resisted and rejected. The police have the unenviable job of maintaining law and order, but how they do it, especially when South Africa has suffered such trauma in recent years, is a matter of intense public concern.

Soweto

12 000

RDM 18/1/79

expected

back

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

SOWETO is set to recover the 12 000 secondary school students "lost" after the collapse of secondary education in September 1977, Mr Jaap Strydom, Johannesburg director of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday.

Peak enrolment in Soweto secondary schools in 1977 stood at 27 000, but after boycotts and continuing unrest the department took over control of the schools directly and was able to attract a bare 2 000 secondary school students back.

Last year enrolment at secondary schools increased from 2 000 to 15 000, which meant that the 1978 total was still 12 000 short of the 1977 mark.

But Mr Strydom is confident that when schools open next Tuesday the total number of secondary school students will be 27 000 and in that sense Soweto will have "recovered" the students it lost in 1977.

Although some of the more militant students are believed to have fled South Africa in search of education bursaries or military training, many have remained in South Africa but away from Soweto.

Mr Strydom said parent-teacher associations set up in Soweto after September 1977 have "led to close relationships between schools and parents".

"The new understanding helped restore parent confidence in secondary schools."

Police pledge on Soweto funerals

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RUM

18/1/79

1978

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

-2-

Staff Reporter

SOWETO'S police chief Brigadier J J Gerber, said yesterday police would not interfere with Soweto funerals unless they were used as political showpieces.

"My attitude is that I am responsible for order in Soweto. If it is an ordinary funeral where family and friends are burying a man, then I do not interfere."

"But if they hold a funeral and it is used as a political showpiece, then I must be interested," Brig Gerber, the acting Divisional Commissioner of Soweto said.

He was speaking about police being present at funerals in light of the trouble at the funeral of Victor Sibya, 16, in Soweto on Saturday. It was alleged police threw tear gas at the mourners and carried out baton charges.

The youth was shot by police during the New Year weekend. It was alleged he

was part of a gang responsible for attacking and robbing a motorist in Soweto. Police are still investigating the matter.

Asked if it was necessary for police to be so conspicuous at funerals the brigadier said: "I can not agree with this conspicuous business. We did not interfere at the church although there was one political speech after another. After that it was showpiece."

The police chief was asked if a police presence did not cause trouble. He answered: "There was trouble before we got to that funeral."

"We have plenty of peaceful funerals at the weekend in Soweto. We do not interfere. The people go about their business and there is no disorder."

"If on Saturday the people had gone to the cemetery without any problems, there would have been no trouble," Brig Gerber said.

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6. The sum of all expenditures for final goods and services is the equivalent of:

- (1) All income paid out as wages and salaries.
- (2) The amount of money in circulation.
- (3) Disposable income.
- (4) The total of all "values added".
- (5) All the above.

7. Which one of the following best approximates the Department of Statistics reported "national income"?

- (1) Total income received by individuals.
- (2) Total cost of producing goods and services.
- (3) Total payments (including profits) to the factors of production.
- (4) Total income received by individuals after all taxes have been paid.
- (5) Market value of goods and services produced.

8. In the national income and product accounts, a negative gross investment figure:

- (1) could never occur.
- (2) would automatically occur if there were no current investment.
- (3) could occur if inventory disinvestment exceeded gross capital formation.
- (4) would occur if capital used up by depreciation exceeded replacement.
- (5) means simply that the economy has produced more than it has consumed.

9. Every payment from one individual to another automatically increases:

- (1) National Income.
- (2) Gross Investment.
- (3) Gross National Product.
- (4) Net National Product.
- (5) None of the above.

10. GNP exceeds NNP by:

- (1) The amount of all taxes.
- (2) Government expenditure on goods and services.
- (3) Government transfer payments.
- (4) The difference between gross investment and net investment.
- (5) Purchases by businessfirms from other business firms.

11. If NNP were R360 million in 1965, measured in current prices, and the price level rose by 20% from 1960 to 1965, then the 1965 NNP, in 1960 prices, would be:

- (1) R300 million
- (2) R320 million
- (3) R400 million
- (4) R360 million
- (5) R520 million

(5) Change in investment expenditure.

4. Which of the following is not an indirect business tax?

- (1) A sales tax.
- (2) A company profit tax
- (3) An import duty.
- (4) A property tax.
- (5) None of the above.

5. Which income measure is derived by adding all factor costs in current period?

- (1) National Income
- (2) Gross National product
- (3) Disposable Income
- (4) Net National Product
- (5) Personal Income

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

No. 62

BEPOWERSING VAN DIE GEBIEDE WAAR-
IN DIE KOMMISSARISHOF, NELSPRUIT, PHA-
LABORWA EN SOUTPANSBERG HANDELS-
DELS.

Waarby word bekendgemaak, dat die Sekretaris van
Plural, Personeel en Ontwikkeling, bevoegd is, daar-
op grond van die Wet 38 van 1927, die Swart

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

No. 62

19 January 1979

REDUCTION OF THE AREAS IN WHICH THE
COMMISSIONER'S COURTS, NELSPRUIT, PHA-
LABORWA AND SOUTPANSBERG HAVE JURIS-
DICTION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary for Plural
Relations and Development, duly authorised thereto
in terms of section 10 (2) of the Black Administration

CG 6273

(343)

Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), die gebiede
waarin die Kommissarishofe, Nelspruit, Phalaborwa
en Soutpansberg, regsmag het, verander het, en die
genoemde gebiede soos onderskeidelik in Bylae A, B
en C hiervan bepaal.

BYLAE A

NELSPRUIT

Daardie gedeeltes van die Nasionale Krugerwildtuin
wat in die landdrostdistrikte Pelerimsrus, Letaba en Sout-
pansberg val, en die landdrostdistrikte Nelspruit en Wit-
rivier, uitgesonderd daardie gedeeltes van die distrikte
wat in die gebied waarin die Kommissarishof, Barberton,
regsmag het, val.

BYLAE B

PHALABORWA

Die landdrostdistrik Letaba, uitgesonderd daardie
gedeeltes van die distrik wat in die gebiede waarin die
Kommissarishofe, Tzaneen en Nelspruit, regsmag het,
val, en die landdrostdistrik Pelerimsrus, uitgesonderd
daardie gedeeltes van die distrik wat in die gebiede
waarin die Kommissarishofe, Lydenburg, Boshokrand
en Nelspruit, regsmag het, val.

BYLAE C

SOUTPANSBERG

Die landdrostdistrik Soutpansberg, uitgesonderd die
gedeelte van die distrik wat in die gebied waarin die
Kommissarishof, Nelspruit, regsmag het, val.

Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), has altered the areas in
which the Commissioner's Courts, Nelspruit, Phalaborwa
and Soutpansberg, have jurisdiction and has defined
the said areas in Schedules A, B and C, respectively.

SCHEDULE A

NELSPRUIT

Those portions of the Kruger National Park which
fall within the Magisterial Districts of Pilgrim's Rest,
Letaba and Soutpansberg, and the Magisterial Districts
of Nelspruit and White River, excluding those portions
of the districts which fall within the area in which the
Commissioner's Court, Barberton, has jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE B

PHALABORWA

The Magisterial District of Letaba, excluding those
portions of the district which fall within the areas in
which the Commissioner's Courts, Tzaneen and Nel-
spruit, have jurisdiction, and the Magisterial District
of Pilgrim's Rest, excluding those portions of the
district which fall within the areas in which the Com-
missioner's Courts, Lydenburg, Buschbuckridge and
Nelspruit, have jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE C

SOUTPANSBERG

The Magisterial District of Soutpansberg, exclud-
ing that portion of the district which falls within the
area in which the Commissioner's Court, Nelspruit, has
jurisdiction.

Would a revision of the matriculation syllabus prepare the ground for
improved adjustment to the first year at university? The high percentage
of successful first-year students who obtained a "C" symbol and higher
in the relevant matriculation subject, testifies to the fact that the
syllabuses make ample provision for the adjustment to university courses.
Other factors, such as decline in interest, incorrect choice of subjects,
poor adjustment and lack of academic motivation would certainly also be
a contributing factor towards the drop-out rate of students with high
matriculation symbols. The drop-out rate of 20% - 30% in first courses

No. 62

19 Januarie 1979

BEPOMSKRYWING VAN DIE GEBIEDE WAAR-
IN DIE KOMMISSARISHOF, NELSPRUIT, PHA-
LABORWA EN SOUTPANSBERG, REGSMAG HET

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Sekretaris van
Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, bevoegde daar-
toe gemagtigde volgens Artikel 10 (3) van die Swart

No. 62

19 January 1979

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GG 6273

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 19 JANUARY 1979

No. 6273 5

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BYLAIE C

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SCHEDULE A

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Nelspruit, have jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE C

SOUTPANSBERG

The Magisterial District of Soutpansberg, exclud-
ing that portion of the district which falls within the
area in which the Commissioner's Court, Nelspruit, has
jurisdiction.

Blacks reject hotel proposal

By VELENI MASHUMI
Pretoria Bureau

THE COMMUNITY council of Pretoria's Mamelodi township yesterday rejected a Central Transvaal Administration Board proposal that an hotel be built in the township.

The proposal was rejected on the grounds that the hotel, estimated to cost over R2 500 000, would be a luxury which the community could do without. It could be considered after the township's housing shortage had been attended to, the council decided.

Councillor Zikhali Ndlazi moved that the erection of the proposed hotel be shelved and that the housing of people on the waiting list be made the first priority. The council adopted his motion unanimously.

The township's former mayor, Mr Alex Kekana, said in support of Mr Ndlazi that the money earmarked

for the hotel could be used to build a teachers' training college in the area.

He said an hotel would be of little value to the community, but a teachers' training college would be of immense value.

Another councillor, Mr H M Pitje, who is also information officer of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, said an hotel was necessary but the administration board or the community council need not build it. He suggested that a private person should build it.

"It is bad practise for a Government to enter private business. Ours is a free enterprise system. I therefore feel that a site should be made available to a private person to build the hotel," Mr Pitje said.

A resolution to make a site available, and to advertise for businessmen to build the hotel, was adopted.

4. Employment in 'Other Mines' (mainly Platinum)

4.1 In this study we are going to assume that in recent years this category of mining employment is almost entirely employment on platinum mines. This view is based on statistics provided by

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The Star

Monday January 22 1979

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Back to school

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NOBODY in South Africa should forget the dissatisfaction over black education which helped spark one of the bloody events in South African history on June 16, 1976. Feelings in the townships still run high on that subject. This was confirmed at a meeting in Soweto yesterday when the Soweto Students' League (itself militant on the need to scrap the present black education system) urged pupils to go back to school tomorrow and to fight the system from within. There was considerable opposition from tens of hundreds of parents and children who attended the meeting in the Regina Mundi church. While there may be the suspicion that the SSL wants children back at school because it makes for easier organisation, the fact is that the meeting underlined the tremendous opposition to the present education system.

This opposition is based on the black belief that their system of education is discriminatory and inferior. While Department of Education and Training officials do wonders with the money provided by the central government, the fact is that South Africa still spends more than 12

times as much on educating a white child as it does on a black. This blatant discrimination lies at the root of the dissatisfaction over black education.

Fortunately there are signs that the Government has learned something in the past two years. Positive changes are in the pipeline. There is a move towards compulsory, free education for blacks. More free books are being made available and there will be more money for black schools in the next financial year.

These changes are not nearly enough and education cannot be eliminated as a cause of friction until the people concerned feel they are getting equal educational opportunities. Most responsible black leaders know that the system cannot change overnight. However, if their responsible viewpoints are to be strengthened, the Government must act fast. The authorities must provide evidence of meaningful progress towards the common goal of an education system acceptable to most black people. 1979 will prove crucial in this regard.

In the meantime, black parents and pupils can help their cause best at this stage by filling the schools tomorrow.

... suggests cyclical influences). In fact the years 1958 to 1964 (inclusive) show considerable fluctuations and no growth - at least in the sense that only in 1965 was the 1957 level of employment improved upon.

1.3.4 In these facts to do with the overall shift and the shift in geographical location of the industry, the shift in the contractions of historic centres, the fundamental explanation, the statistics in the of employment, the mine, the development, the have paid, the industry now on ...

Soweto expects full schools

Soweto education authorities are expecting more than 170 000 pupils in classrooms when schools open tomorrow — in spite of the rejection of a return by many people at yesterday's parent-student meeting in Soweto. The Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, said today he was confident that schools would be filled tomorrow. Commenting on yesterday's meeting at Regina Mundi Cathedral in Soweto, where more than 1 000 pupils and parents told organisers they did not want to return to schools, Mr Strydom said the low turn-out showed that most pupils were not interested. "I can't see that this will make any difference at all on the total number of pupils returning to schools," Mr Strydom said. An estimated 170 000 are expected in township primary and secondary schools — a return to the pupil population before the June 1976 disturbances. Forty-four secondary schools were available for the estimated 27 000 secondary school pupils, Mr Strydom said. The Department of Education and Training is spending R2,4-million on the building of more schools in Soweto during the next few months. More than R400 000 is also being spent on the repair of damages to schools. "Pupils will be able to move into all schools," Mr Strydom said. • Call for new Soweto schools boycott. Page 13.

1.3.5 There is a re that could be teased out of the data — since we have the tonnage of ore milled, gold output, ore-grade, per worker per year. We shall not attempt to in this paper but a few

1.3.5.1 Gold output rose from 1952 to 1970 — though Output climbed from 368 metric tons in 1965 to 950 metric tons in 1965. 1 000 tons (the all-time maximum).

1.3.5.2 Underlying this increase in the development of the new fields of productive mines (from 43 in 1952 to 100 in 1970) was the up in increased tonnages of ore being milled and treated every year — tonnages which moreover were of average higher grade throughout most of the 1950s since the newer mines in general had a higher grade than the average of the established industry.

22/1/79 80 (343)

Soweto pupils deadlocked on school boycott

National Dev.

Planning.
Gaborone.

Report on Ru

JOHANNESBURG — More than 2 000 pupils at a meeting in a Soweto cathedral yesterday reached a deadlock on whether they should return to school tomorrow.

class.

Mrs Wendy Mahlalela, one of the parents, suggested a committee of parents, students and teachers be formed to see Mr Punt Janson, Minister of Education and Training.

Planning
Gaborone.

Rural Income

This was after Mr Ewan Mathana, chairman of the Soweto Students' League, had urged the pupils to return to school. Mr Mathana said it would be wise for the pupils to fight the issue "within".

The Rev Eddie Thobajane said: "Let's unite to fight this battle." He urged the pupils to go back to school.

White Paper No

The Rev S. Tema, vice-chairman of the Soweto Action Committee, also urged the pupils to go back to school. He said the pupils should start a "provocative committee" to fight for the scrapping of Bantu Education by the end of the year.

A youth known as Thami Thusi, suspected of being an informer, was led out of the cathedral. Later, police spotted him being chased by a group of other youths followed by a freelance photographer, Mr Jimmy Mabula.

he)

Some of the pupils felt the authorities had not given them a fair hearing in their complaint about the system of Bantu Education. They said only the name had been changed, not the system.

Police arrested Mr Mabula, Thusi and another student who was not named. At Moroka police station, Mr Mabula was questioned and released. Thusi, who was bleeding from a wound in the forehead and the arm, was taken to hospital.

Other pupils felt they should go back to school and fight the issue in

The other youth, who has not been named, was taken to Protea police station. — DDC.



The situation was chaotic today at the Molapo Technical School in Soweto where thousands of pupils stampeded to beat the deadline for registration. Many pupils climbed on the roof while others surged forward breaking burglar-proofing in their frantic bid to get attention.

Soweto chaos as thousands enrol

There was chaos today as thousands of pupils crowded the registration centre at the Molapo Technical School in Soweto to beat the deadline for secondary school applications.

Children were standing in long queues and even blocked the street above the school.

At one point they surged towards the offices and some children climbed on to rooftops in their efforts to register.

Some burglar-proofing was broken as the children jostled and pushed.

Mr Jaap Strydom, the regional director, said today would be the final registration day.

Teachers at various secondary schools waited for pupils to turn up. Many of those who did were still awaiting JC results.

Most principals believed the question of admissions would not be cleared up until early next week.

They claimed confusion had arisen because of the delay in releasing results.

A trickle of pupils were registering at Orlando High, Morris Isaacson and Musi — which reopened for the first time since the 1976 upheavals.

rate of productivity growth of the previous period.

3.4. We are unable at present to explain the important increased labour-absorptiveness of the coalmining industry since 1973. There are some points which may be relevant and are hence worth recording — even though they do not at this stage fit into a coherent picture.

Black schools ebb turns to full flood

(343)

RBM
24/1/79

SCHOOL attendance in Soweto yesterday was "highly promising" for a first day although no definite figures were available, the regional director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, said.

Mr Strydom said that from what he saw during a tour of the township the number of children who went back to school had increased compared to last year.

"However, I cannot give definite figures at this stage because registration at secondary schools was still continuing," he said.

The acting Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier J J Gerber, said the attendance had been "very good" and there were no incidents. In Pretoria's black townships teachers at the 21 junior secondary and high schools

had a busy day yesterday registering thousands of students.

Despite the large numbers involved spokesmen for all the schools reported a quiet, peaceful day with none of the incidents that accompanied the reopening of schools in the past two years.

But most heads of schools had fears that all students might not be accommodated because of space shortages.

However the regional director of Education in Pretoria, Mr P Felstead, gave an assurance that no student would be turned away. He said the Department of Education and Training had the situation under control.

The Pretoria township student population is estimated at more than 10 000, all of whom are expected to register by the end of the week.

Three new secondary schools, in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Mabopane East opened their doors for the first time yesterday. These are Modimolle, Tshako-thabo, Rethaabile and Izikhulu junior Secondary schools.

Black schools in the Vaal Triangle had to turn away children for lack of accommodation as hundreds of pupils in the townships streamed back for the reopening yesterday.

Mr W C Ackerman, regional director of Education and Training, said the shortage had arisen because priority had been given to the building of schools in Soweto.

"So we cannot accommodate everybody at the moment. But the situation will be rectified very soon," he said. — Staff Reporters and Sapa

● See Page 4

Packed schools turn pupils away

Staff Reporter

BLACK schools in the Vaal Triangle had to turn away children for lack of accommodation as hundreds of pupils in the townships streamed back for the re-opening yesterday.

The overflow problem hit both primary and secondary schools throughout the area.

Mr W C Ackerman, regional director of education and training, said it had arisen because priority had been given to the building of schools in Soweto.

"So we cannot accommodate everybody at the moment. But the situation will be rectified very soon," he said.

The Vaal Triangle schools still belonged to the community and not to the State, as was the case in Soweto, Mr Ackerman said.

Mr Knox Matjila, chairman of the Vaal Community Council, said the council was building schools and extra classrooms at some existing schools.

It was hoped that three new schools would be ready by March, and more schools

would be built in the coming financial year.

Mr Alex van Breda Rabie, the Vaal Administration Board's director for housing, said two junior secondary schools would be ready before the end of the month. In Sharpeville a school has been opened at an old hostel building to cater for primary and secondary students.

Mr Rabie said final attendance figures were expected on Friday. He was happy about the response.

Most secondary schools reported they had to turn away pupils.

In Sharpeville, Mohloli Secondary said an intake of 400 students would go to the hostel classrooms. Lekoa Shandu turned away many students. Jordan had a surplus of 200 students who will be moved to Zone 3 or Zone 14 secondary schools due to open soon.

The primary schools are also bursting at the seams in most Vaal townships. It is expected that the platoon system will be introduced to alleviate the situation in the meantime.

At Vlakfontein the Carabiniers and Greys separated and turned off to try to catch some Boers reported to be in a valley two or three miles away on the edge of the very hilly country. I stayed with the Headquarters beside the guns. We saw dust some miles to our right, and Boers were seen riding away so we gave up hopes of a capture. We had breakfast and waited for news from the two Squads.

Harwood (16/9/2/79)
Alexandra township

At last a helio came. It stated what it was. It saved a lot of trouble. I understand that at Alexandra where they are more of badly wounded, a sprained ankle which Headquarters get to tell what should be the tonga. As I saw the other Squads and the Boers, leaving the British outposts.

*7. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether any progress was made during 1978 in (a) providing business stands and shopping facilities and (b) extending sporting and recreational facilities in Alexandra township; if so, what progress; if not, why not.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) The replanning of Alexandra has not progressed to such an extent

that the facilities referred to can be provided.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply: Is he able to give us any time-span or any projection of how long it is going to take before the planning allows for these facilities to be extended?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: No, not at present.

Mr. R. J. LORIMER: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply: Is he aware of the fact that an undertaking was given by one of his predecessors at the time of the building of the hostels at Alexandra, that facilities of this nature would be provided forthwith?

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ree miles beyond

I decided to go to the most distant ones first, but I had to get permission from the Brigadier, and in accordance with our new regulations, I asked for an armed escort. I knew it

After a long pause Feilden tried to helio that he was going up the hill, but the Brigade took no notice of his helio, though it was plainly visible for nearly 20 minutes. What the Staff were doing I cannot imagine. Feilden now disobeyed orders, and sent half his men up without horses, but we could not see them as they were able to creep up under cover in places where no horse could possibly go. After an hour or so we saw a man stand on the topmost crag, and a horse gun sent a shell at him. The pom-pom at once followed suit and Chunks sent a shell just over him. The man bobbed up and down in the oddest manner

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Hansard 11 (18) 9/2/78
Inspection of Alexandra township by
Minister or Deputy Minister

*9. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether he or any Deputy Minister of his Department has inspected Alexandra township during 1978 or since; if so, when; if not, why not.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. On 23 June 1978.

Squadron came tearing

and cursing in the most

re firing at the

the hill. It seems

had gradually crept up

highest rock.

Hutchison stood waving his helmet and the horse gun shell pitched not more than two yards, fortunately beside and not behind him.

There were Boers some way off on a ridge at the top, so he and his men, while sheltering from our guns, were exposing themselves to the Boers who, however, did not shoot. When the guns stopped, Feilden sent the rest of his men dragging their horses after them to comply with the letter of his orders.

had received no orders during the long wait, especially as they took no notice of his helio. The Squadron are mad with the Brigadier and the gunners. The latter are very little to b

16th June

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the garrison

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Breedt's Nek,

further west.

Electricity system in Alexandra township
8. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) Whether any progress was made during 1978 in extending the electricity system in Alexandra township; if so, what progress;
- (2) whether further progress is expected in 1979; if so, what progress.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No. Funds were not available for this project.
- (2) Yes. Lighting in the hostels now being erected.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply: Can he give us any idea as to when he anticipates progress will be made in the electrification of Alexandra?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is well aware of the fact that the whole township is being replanned, and as soon as funds are provided for the replanning, it will be done.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply: Can he tell us when he expects to receive funds for the replanning to which he has just referred?

The SPEAKER: I put question No. 9.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, I beg your pardon, but I did ask the hon. the Deputy Minister another question.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Because the hon. the Deputy Minister did not get up to reply I proceeded to put the next question.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: He is naturally very slow.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

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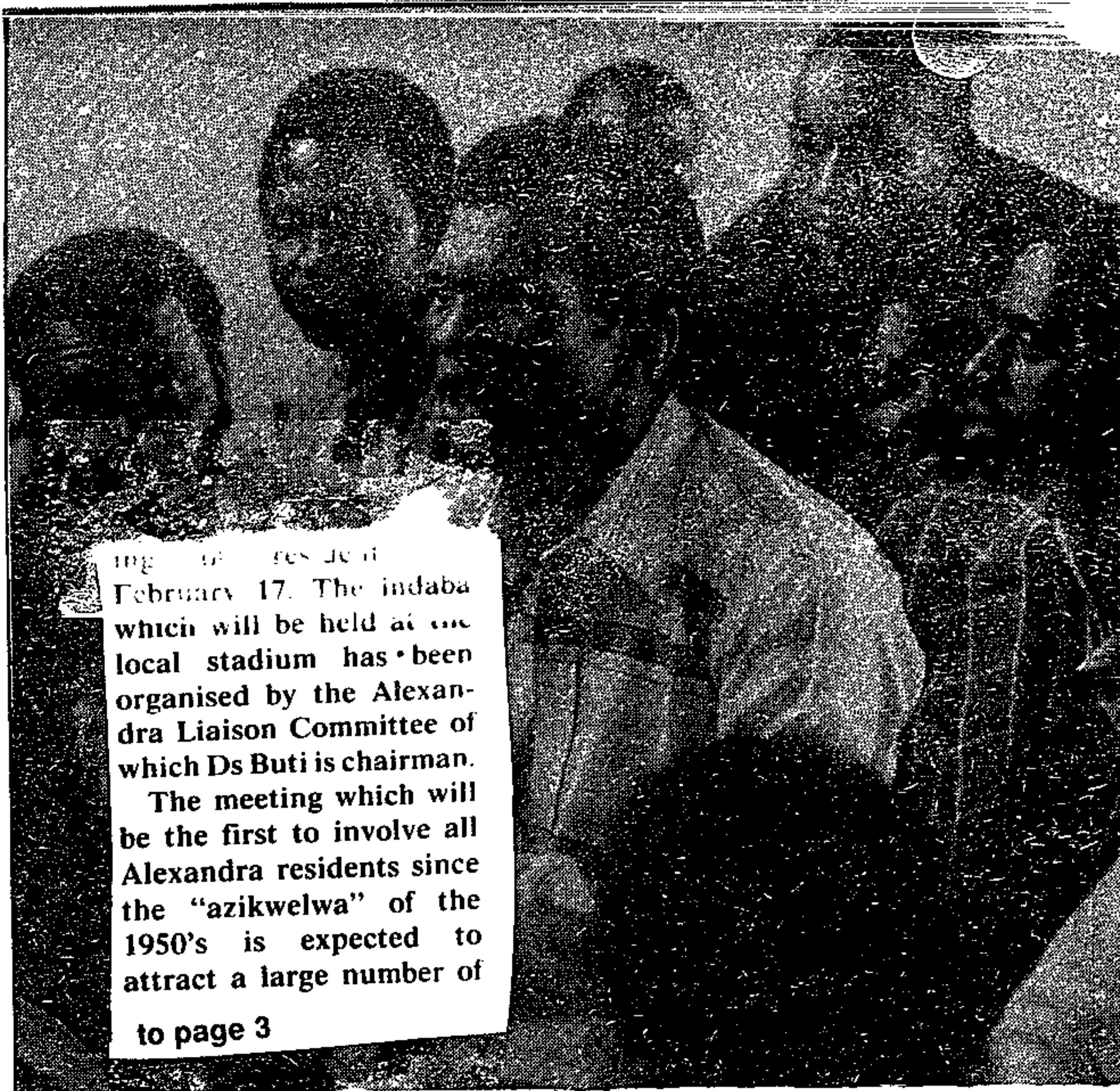
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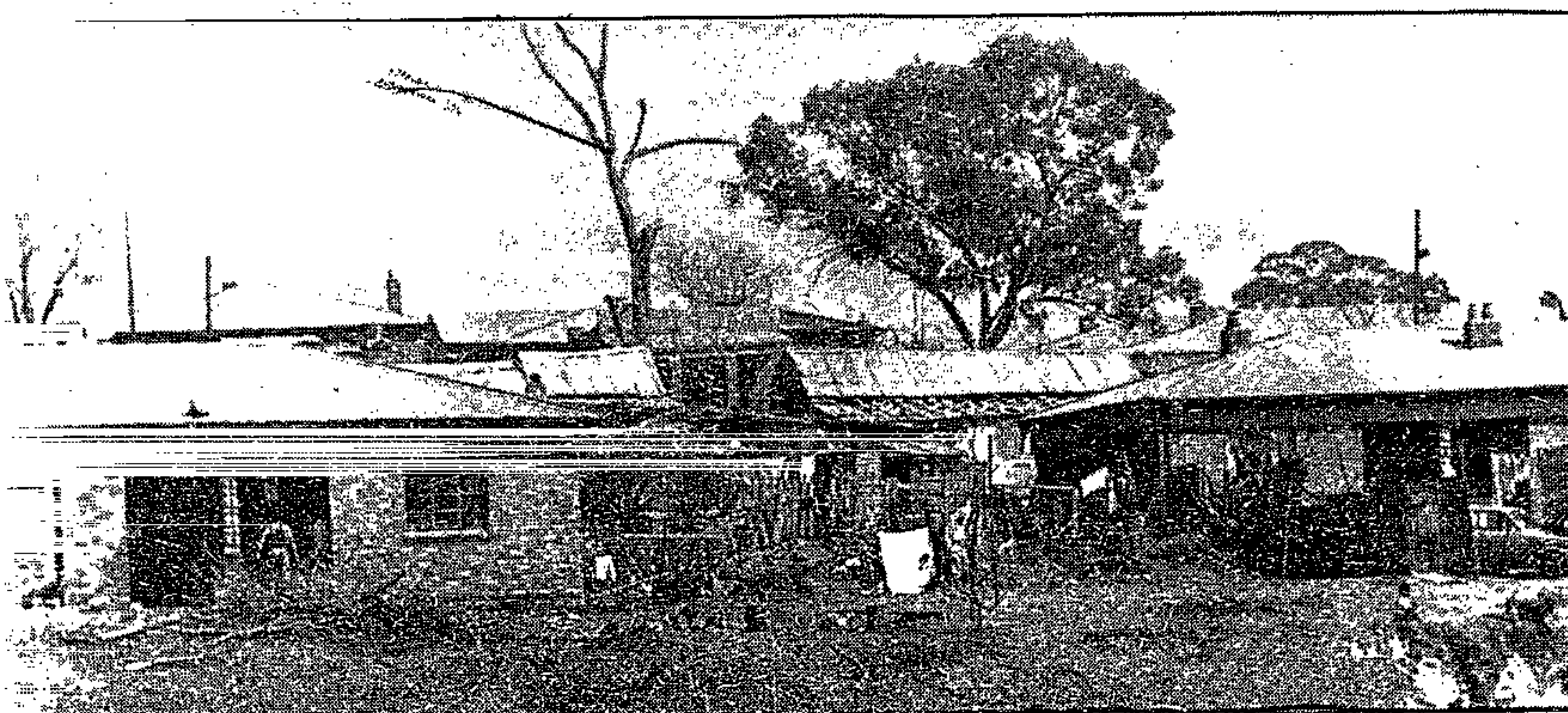
NEW HOPE OR



ing of residents
February 17. The indaba
which will be held at the
local stadium has been
organised by the Alexan-
dra Liaison Committee of
which Ds Buti is chairman.
The meeting which will
be the first to involve all
Alexandra residents since
the "azikwelwa" of the
1950's is expected to
attract a large number of
to page 3

● The fighting padre of Alex, Ds Sam Buti with a group of residents.

ALEXANDRA



The agony that was Alex . . . will these houses get a reprieve?

ALEXANDRA. — The sprawling dusty township on the doorstep of Johannesburg's most affluent suburbs — might be saved.

This emerged from a statement by Dominee Sam Buti, secretary of the NGK Synod and president of the South African Council of Churches.

Ds Buti and his ad hoc committee have been in the forefront in the battle to save Alexandra from being resettled or alternatively turned into a dormitory suburb.

The peri-urban areas board has been handling the affairs of Alex since the 'Fifties when the mass exodus of residents to Tembisa, Diepkloof and Meadowlands began.

Meanwhile plans are underway for a mass meet-

P.T.O.

from page 1

343
10/2/78

ALEX

the "Dark City's" remaining residents.

Mr Buti and his ad hoc committee which was instrumental in persuading the West Rand authorities to stop the mass removals of the residents to City Deep, had a crucial meeting with Government officials of the Department of Plural Relations in a bid to save Alexandra from being demolished.

According to Ds Buti, the officials have given "an encouraging answer" concerning our appeal to them to instead turn Alexandra into a model Black township. A detailed report will be given at the February 17, meeting.

Another important matter to be discussed at the meeting will be the question of the introduction of the Urban Community Councils in the area.

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Each direction in separate book
French III, Paper 3, E 100

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Soweto man offers his home to evicted Indian family

Voice
10/2/79

A SOWETO man, touched by the plight of an Indian family of eight which was evicted from their home in a "White area", offered them his Soweto house. He himself elected to stay in a hostel instead.

However, this offer was reluctantly turned down because of red-tape.

Distraught Mr Raghu Naidu, told the man, a Mr E S from Chiawelo, Soweto,

that he was unable to take up his offer because of a regulation which precludes him, though Black, from seeking accommodation in Soweto.

But the Good Samaritan was adamant, and when Mr Naidu explained to him the sag with officialdom, the man relented — after he had dropped a R10 note in puzzled Mr Naidu's hands.

Again when Mr Naidu tried to turn down the offer,

the man would not give up. He insisted that he wanted to show his solidarity with the Naidu family.

It was only after his last offer was accepted, that the Soweto man went away — much relieved that at least he had played his part in life.

"And my family will never forget this man's wonderful gesture, which I can't describe better," said Mr Naidu.

"Here was a fellow Black man, also with his own problems in life, offering me, a stranger, the comfort of his house in Soweto, electing to stay in a hostel himself.

"Especially what type of life there is in hostels," said Mr Naidu.

This gesture has invariably inspired the Naidu family in their protest

to page 3

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We're living in the 20th

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Naidu. "We are only asking

Government," said Mr

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Community Development

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from page 1

343

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Stannard, Tel. 61-4055.

Hansard
No 2

14/2/1979

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Trading Licences in Soweto

*3. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

How many trading licences were operative in Soweto as at 1 January 1979.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

1 562.

SOWETO

The doves take over

The "doves" have scored a victory over the "hawks" in the crisis which has bedevilled black education since the 1976 township upheavals. A number of parents in Soweto and other Reef townships point out that the continuing "back-to-school" movement by students over the last few weeks is a clear indication that the storms have abated.

As the *FM* went to press, Department of Education and Training Soweto chief Jaap Strydom was handling last-minute registrations by hundreds of students.

Soweto's Musi High School (closed down during the township upheavals) is a typical example of the "dove power" in black education. Musi is undergoing a face-lift and renovations through a R20 000 grant by the *Teach* fund. A number of Pimville parents have offered to work on Saturdays to beautify the school's garden, following a recent meeting attended by 300 parents at the school. Says one parent: "We can't afford a nation of illiterates."

Until very recently, nobody could be sure whether black students and their parents would bite at the carrot dangled before them in the form of the overhauled black education bill and the appointment of "verligte" Punt Janson as Minister of Education and Training.

At a meeting in Soweto last month, seven influential organisations — the Committee of Ten, the Soweto Action Committee (SAC), the Soweto Students' League (SSL), the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC), the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, and the Black Housewives' League — rejected the draft bill.

But despite this, many students appear to have turned a somersault shortly afterwards. The SSL called a meeting at Soweto's Regina Mundi Roman Catholic church on January 21 and urged students to go back to class when schools reopened. Students were told to "carry on with Bantu education while the struggle for its abolition continues," and while the Ten and the SAC liaised with the authorities on their behalf.

Security police

Ironically, one of the driving forces of the "back-to-school" movement is now in jail. A week after the schools reopened — with attendance figures that saw hundreds of students turned away — SSL chairman Ewan Maphana was detained by security police under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act (which provides for a maximum of 14

days' detention). This week it was announced that Maphana was now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Chris Mathabe, the SSL secretary, is in detention under Section 22, after being picked up by security police at his home on February 2.

Joubert Rousseau, Secretary for Education and Training, says several

source says this is a clear indication that although blacks despise "Bantu education," they are having to make undertakings which bind them to it.

Why then have the doves won the day? Says the TAC man: "They had to go back to school. Remember those children are approaching adulthood." It is possible, he adds, that many of these stu-



Back to their books . . . is June 1976 a thing of the past?

changes are being made to the draft bill as a result of representations by black educational groups.

Although the "doves" appear to have won, TAC nevertheless mirrors the deep divisions that still haunt black education. TAC was born amid the mass resignations by black teachers in Soweto protesting against the black education system in the wake of the 1976 disturbances. Out of 700 high school teachers, 503 resigned, but 240 have since gone back to teaching.

A source in TAC — "we are a pressure group in the affairs of black education" — tells the *FM* that the government's efforts to improve black education are doomed. He adds: "The draft bill touches the surface only. The whole controversy is participation (by blacks) in the control of their education."

"The future is bleak," he continues. "There will be a worse exposure to the system of Bantu education." Pointing to the "application for admission" forms which the students and their parents have to sign when enrolling for school, the

dents have realised that without even "Bantu education" their chances of success in life are next to nil.

Self-exiled student leader Tsietshi Mashinini has become a source of controversy in Soweto. On the eve of his marriage to a Liberian singer and former beauty queen, he gave an interview to *Pace*. The interview provoked bitter criticism.

Mashinini is receiving a better education abroad and living the high life without any care for his brethren "back home," charge the "doves." Black parents have used this as a lever to get their children back to school.

Other issues have also given rise to controversy. Some Soweto parents have been criticised for having secretly sent their children to homeland schools, or to schools in places like Lesotho and Swaziland.

Yet another source of contention has been the accusation that the very leaders in the struggle against apartheid have been speaking with forked tongues. While urging students to stay away from class

EBRUARY 1979

74

~~16/2/79~~ (2) 74
Soweto: Provision of electricity

343

*9. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

What progress has been made in the provision of electricity to Soweto.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

The following progress has been made:

- (1) At present a full scheme is available to approximately one fifth of the greater Soweto.
- (2) The Administration Board appointed a firm of consulting engineers to investigate and report on a project for the whole of the greater Soweto.
- (3) This report has been referred to the Soweto Community Council who have instructed their consultants to review the report. Their reply is now awaited.

For 12/74
3
CAPITAL MARKET - 2

Waiting for Soweto

The most unusual issue on the capital market this year may be a loan to help finance the electrification of Soweto. The *FM* learns that the Treasury has already agreed to give a government guarantee to the loan, which would total about R50m, though it may be raised in a number of tranches.

According to government officials, the Soweto Council is dragging its feet in giving the go ahead for the scheme, but if the green light is flashed within the next few weeks, the issue could hit the market by April. Government is apparently trying to persuade the council that, with interest rates falling, now is the time to raise money on the capital market.

Other market news is that Cape Town's R12m loan (R10m for public subscription) has been more than three times over subscribed. As the first major semi-gilt issue of the year, Cape Town usually attracts keen institutional buying. This year's response matches last February's when the city's R15m issue pulled in R36m. Interestingly, the rates offered on each occasion were considered particularly fine --- 11,58% all in in 1978, and 9,39% this year.

Currently in the market with a R10m debenture issue is Stewarts & Lloyds. The loan is being privately placed by Standard Merchant and has an average life of 17 years, offering an all in rate of 10,56% (10,5% basic).

Also in the market is Iscor with a big R50m issue. As usual, the loan is jointly handled by Senbank, UAL, and Volkskas. In the light of Cape Town's success, Iscor's bankers could afford to be bold in setting their rates, despite the marginal hardening in Eskom rates, from 9,28% to around 9,3%.

Indeed, the two 21 year loans offer an all in rate of 9,34% (with one at a discount) and the eight year loan is offering 8,65% all in. In other words, Iscor is pitching its rate five points finer than Cape Town.

Changing of name of Soweto
Hansard 3 (151) 22/2/79

45 Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the
Minister of Plural Relations and Develop-
ment:

(33)

Whether any representations have been
made to him in regard to changing the
name of Soweto; if so, (a) by what body
(b) what reason was given for the represen-
tations, (c) what new name was proposed,
(d) what is the significance thereof and (e)
what was his reply to the request.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELA-
TIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

No.

(a) to (e) Fall away.

Vast Soweto housing project envisaged

Staff Reporters

Soweto is poised for its largest housing development in many years. The West Rand Administration Board is to seek multi-million rand loans from the Government for this purpose.

Wrab, which is optimistic that it will get the necessary loans, is first applying for R8,5-million to develop services for 1 200 houses and 400 flats in Diepkloof extension.

This is a new township to be built on the northern side of Diepkloof, next to the Old Potchefstroom road.

PROTEA

The board is also working on a plan for up to 10 000 houses in Protea, which lies south of Soweto.

When these plans are completed — probably this year — Wrab will apply for a R12,5-million loan to supply services and an infrastructure for Protea North and South.

A spokesman for Wrab said the board had until now been unable to apply for housing loans from the R50-million set aside by the Government for Black housing because of the red tape involved in getting the Diepkloof and Protea projects off the ground.

END

PUT. EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY ON THE MANCANESE MINES:

Crisis centre for children

Johannesburg's black abandoned children are to get their first crisis centre.

It is to be opened by the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika at Meadowlands, Soweto.

The Sefikeng Centre will be used until a more permanent centre can be built at Emde-

ni, the chairman of the NGK Afrika Southern Transvaal Youth Committee, the Rev Madi-patla Hlaka said.

Mr Hlaka said the centre will serve as a refuge for homeless children for two or three days at a time until some kind of home can be found for

them.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society welcomed the centre.

At present the only shelter in the Transvaal for abandoned black children is Orlando Children's Home Soweto — and it is permanently over-

crowded.

Several agencies have taken up the cause of the abandoned child — but the Sefikeng centre is the first to be set up for children who roam the streets of Johannesburg, and sometimes end up drug addicts or criminals.

1950	791	8 042	101
1951	759	7 509	93
1952	875	9 357	86
1953	828	9 605	88
1954	701	7 956	105
1955	589	5 596	104
1956	697	6 709	93
1957	715	7 659	99
1958	847	8 577	115
1959	969	8 431	128
1960	1 194	9 318	161
1961	1 418	8 816	158
1962	1 465	9 280	167
1963	1 358	8 120	178
1964	1 468	8 229	204
1965	1 775	8 703	214
1966	1 982	9 280	273
1967	2 121	7 769	300
1968	2 428	8 091	362
1969	2 644	7 310	370
1970	3 053	8 244	419
1971	3 418	8 149	441
1972	3 373	7 643	461
1973	4 242	9 211	552
1974	4 835	8 765	594
1975	5 881	9 905	600
1976	5 503	9 176	551
1977	5 290	9 595	

343

Hansard 4 (274) 2/3/79

Alexandra Township fire-fighting services

343

On 19.10.78, D.M. 140 asked the Minister of Rural Relations and Development

31st August At mid west. For part of Pretoria and Mafekin earthworks for the p been done to it for miles west of Rusten called Magato. He must number several built church. The good chairs and tabl kraal and paid 2/- a should be so very de market for eggs so far kraal.

We got into camp crawled in at abou in two days. We

we had only 14 oxen and two of them died on the march. Major Crabbie, our mess president, tried to get two oxen from our Colonel, but he refused to give any. The Colonel has a large wagon drawn by a beautiful team of 16 oxen and I don't suppose he has 300 lbs of kit in it. This wagon is Government property and is counted as one of the twelve ox wagons for the Regiment and so the Colonel takes one-twelfth of the whole

burg to the road between

a saw rough se nothing has

eight or nine

a native chief

inhabitants

and well

lic room with

ggs at this

why everything

can be no great

m as Magato

r ox convoy

lost 50 oxen

ss wagon as

(1) Whether there is any provision for fire-fighting services for Alexandra Township; if so, (a) what provision and (b) by whom are such services provided?

(2) Whether the provision of such services is regulated by an agreement; if so, (a) what are the terms and (b) what is the duration of the agreement.

(3) Whether the agreement has expired; if so, what steps are being taken to renew the agreement.

(4) Whether there is any delay in renewing the agreement; if so, what are the reasons for the delay.

STATE POLICY REGARDING RURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) General fire-fighting services

(b) The Town Council of Sandton

(2) There is an understanding that the agreement will be renewed for another five years as the original agreement.

(3) The previous agreement expired on 30 June 1977. Extension of previous agreement for the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1982 is at present being considered.

(4) Delays are due to rearrangement of budgetary resources to cover the town council of Sandton in respect of school and personnel.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
STAATSKOERANT
 VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 165]

PRETORIA, 2 MARCH 1979
MAART

[No. 6320

GOVERNMENT NOTICES
**DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS
 AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 340 2 March 1979

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY COUNCIL
 FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREA OF
 BREYTEN**

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 Council's Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for the urban residential area defined in the Schedule hereto.

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

(File A2/14/2/B75)

SCHEDULE

<i>Urban residential area</i>	<i>Defined in Government Notice</i>
Breyten.....	1913 of 18 October 1968.

No. R. 341 2 March 1979

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COMMUNITY
 COUNCIL OF BREYTEN**

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby, on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Council's Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), make the regulations contained in the accompanying Schedule.

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

(File A2/14/2/B75)

6643—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS
**DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREK-
 KINGE EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 340 2 Maart 1979

**INSTELLING VAN 'N GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VIR
 DIE STEDELIKE WOONGEBIED VAN BREYTEN**

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 die stedelike woongebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

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

(Lêer A2/14/2/B75)

BYLAE

<i>Stedelike woongebied</i>	<i>Omskryf by Goewermentskennisgewing</i>
Breyten.....	1913 van 18 Oktober 1968.

No. R. 341 2 Maart 1979

**REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE GEMEEN-
 SKAPSRAAD VAN BREYTEN**

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, vaardig hierby, namens en in opdrag van 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 bygaande Bylae vervat is.

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

(Lêer A2/14/2/B75)

6320—1

"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 six wards.

(2) Such division shall be made within one month after the date of publication of these Regulations and thereafter at intervals of not less than five years and not more than 10 years commencing from the last delimitation of wards.

(3) Details of such division shall be made available for inspection at the office of the township manager.

CHAPTER 3 VOTERS AND VOTERS' LISTS

Qualification of voters

3. Only persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa or any territory which previously formed part of the Republic and who are registered occupiers within the area for which the Community Council has been established and whose names appear on the voters' list, shall be qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council.

Voters' lists

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

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

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

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

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

(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;

"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 ses 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 lys wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke opgestel is, tree in werking onmiddellik nadat dit aldus deur die verkiesingsbeampte opgestel is.

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

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

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

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

Kieserslys waarin kiesersnaam ingeskryf moet word

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

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

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

- (a) 'n volgnummer;
- (b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;

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;

(e) is being detained as mentally disordered or defective under the Mental Disorders Act, 1916 (Act 38 of 1916), or the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973);

(f) is an employee of the Community Council;

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

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

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

CHAPTER 5 ELECTIONS

General elections

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

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) 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.

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) 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.

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 behoeve van elke persoon wat genomineer is as kandidaat vir verkiesing tot lid van die Gemeenskapsraad die bedrag van R20 by die verkiesingsbeampte gestort.

(2) Indien 'n stemming plaasvind en die totale getal stemme wat daarby op enige verslane kandidaat uitgebring is, minder is as 'n vyfde van die getal stemme van die suksesvolle kandidaat, word die bedrag wat deur of ten behoeve van sodanige verslane kandidaat gestort is, verbeur en in die fondse van die Gemeenskapsraad gestort.

(3) Behoudens die uitdruklike bepalings van hierdie regulasie, word die gestorte bedrag aan die deposant terugbetaal.

Kandidate en agente

23. (1) Enige behoorlik genomineerde kandidaat by 'n verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad kan, in die vorm vervat in 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 stembokkies, stembusse, stembriewe, toestelle om die stembriewe met die amptelike merk te merk en ander benodigdhede verskaf word en doen sodanige ander stappe en tref sodanige reëlins ter vergemakliking van die stemming as wat hy nodig ag ten einde die verkiesing op doeltreffende wyse te kan laat geskied.

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

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

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

Circumstances under which ballot paper may be refused by presiding officer

36. (1) If any candidate or an agent of any candidate or any voter makes before the presiding officer a declaration on oath stating that a person enrolled on the voters' list is dead or is so incapacitated by sickness, absence or otherwise, that it is impossible for such person to be present at the polling station to record his vote at the election then being held, the presiding officer shall refuse to hand a ballot paper to any person who applies for the same in the name of the person who is the subject of the declaration unless the person so applying proves his identity to the satisfaction of the presiding officer or makes a declaration on oath before the presiding officer that he is the person whose name appears on the voters' list for the ward and that the statements made in the first-mentioned declaration (which shall be read over to him) are false.

(2) The presiding officer is hereby authorised and required to administer any such oath as is required by subregulation (1).

(3) Any person who makes any false statement in any declaration referred to in subregulation (1), knowing the statement to be false, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) More than one person may be referred to in any declaration on oath made under subregulation (1), provided the reason why each of the persons referred to is unable to attend at a polling station can be clearly connected with the person to whom the declaration relates.

Sealing of ballot boxes, etc.

37. (1) Every presiding officer shall, immediately after the close of the poll, in the presence of such candidates or their agents (if any) as may be in attendance, make up into separate packets, sealed with his own seal and with the seals of those candidates or agents (if any) who desire to affix their seals—

- (a) each ballot box entrusted to him, unopened;
- (b) the unused and spoiled ballot papers;
- (c) the counterfoils of all used ballot papers; and
- (d) tendered ballot papers;

and shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered the packets to the electoral officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a return made by the presiding officer, in the form contained in Annexure E hereto, showing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him and accounting for them under the heads of "Ballot papers in the ballot box", "Unused ballot papers", "Spoiled ballot papers" and "Tendered ballot papers".

(3) A label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto shall be affixed to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1) and to the return mentioned in subregulation (2).

Action to be taken by the electoral officer upon receipt of ballot papers

38. The electoral officer shall upon receipt of voters' ballot papers retain such ballot papers unopened in safe custody until the counting of votes.

Verification of ballot paper return

39. (1) The electoral officer shall, upon receipt of all the packets and ballot boxes from every presiding officer, and not before, examine whether the seals are

Omstandighede waaronder voorsittende beampte 'n stembrief kan weier

36. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat of 'n kieser voor die voorsittende beampte 'n beëdigde verklaring aflê dat 'n persoon wat in die kieserslys ingeskryf is, oorlede is of dat bedoelde persoon weens siekte, afwesigheid of om 'n ander rede onmoontlik by die stemburo teenwoordig kan wees om by die verkiesing wat dan gehou word, sy stem uit te bring, weier die voorsittende beampte om 'n stembrief uit te reik aan enigiemand wat daarom aansoek doen in naam van die persoon op wie die verklaring betrekking het, tensy die persoon wat aldus aansoek doen sy identiteit tot tevredenheid van die voorsittende beampte bewys of voor die voorsittende beampte 'n beëdigde verklaring aflê dat hy die persoon is wie se naam op die kieserslys vir die wyk voorkom en dat die bewerings in eersbedoelde verklaring (wat aan hom 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 kandidaat of hulle agente (as daar is) as wat aanwesig is, afsonderlike pakkette, verseël met sy eie seël en met die seëls van dié kandidaat of hulle agente (as daar is) wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afdruk, van—

- (a) elke stembus wat aan hom toevertrou is, onoorgemaak;
- (b) die ongebruikte en die bedorwe stembriewe;
- (c) die teenblaai van alle gebruike 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 Aanhangel E hiervan deur die voorsittende beampte verstrekk 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 Aanhangel F hiervan.

Optrede deur verkiesingsbeampte by ontvangs van stembriewe

38. Elke verkiesingsbeampte moet by ontvangs van kiesers se stembriewe sodanige stembriewe onoorgemaak 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

Result of election

44. The electoral officer shall, as soon as possible after determining which candidate has obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes in each ward, in public declare such candidates duly elected and shall make known the number of votes polled by each candidate.

Publication of names of elected members

45. (1) As soon as possible after the names of the candidates duly elected as members of the Community Council are known the electoral officer shall cause to be displayed on the notice board of each township manager's office situated in the area for which the Community Council has been established a list reflecting the full name of every member so elected together with the date on which he was duly elected, the name of the ward which such member represents and the total number of votes cast in favour of such member.

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

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

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

- (a) All unused, tendered and spoiled ballot papers used at each polling station;
- (b) all counted ballot papers in respect of each ward;
- (c) all rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward; and
- (d) all ballot paper returns duly endorsed with his findings on the verification of such returns.

(2) The electoral officer shall—

- (a) affix a label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1);
- (b) seal each such packet with his own seal and with the seals of such candidates and agents (if any) as may desire to affix their seals; and
- (c) retain such packets for a period of six months and thereafter destroy them.

Immaterial mistakes not to affect validity of election

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

Evidence of election being held

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

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

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 bevatende die volle naam van elke kandidaat aldus verkies tesame met die datum waarop hy behoorlik verkies is, die naam van die wyk wat sodanige lid verteenwoordig en die totale getal stemme wat ten gunste van sodanige lid uitgebring is, op die aanplakbord van elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor wat in sodanige gebied geleë is, vertoon.

(2) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subregulasie (1) vertoon, dui ook die name van die onsuksesvolle kandidate ten opsigte van elke wyk en die totale getal stemme aan wat ten opsigte van elke sodanige kandidaat uitgebring is, asook die getal bedorwe stembriewe ten 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 geëndosseer met sy bevindings betreffende die verifiëring van sodanige opgawes.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte—

- (a) voorsien elke pakket genoem in subregulasie (1) van 'n etiket in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel F hiervan;
- (b) verseël elke sodanige pakket met sy eie seël en met die seëls van sodanige kandidate en agente (as daar is) as wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afdruk; en
- (c) bewaar sodanige pakkette vir 'n tydperk van ses maande en vernietig hulle daarna.

Onbelangrike foute raak nie geldigheid van verkiesing nie

47. Geen verkiesing is weens 'n fout of nie-nakoming van die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies ongeldig nie indien die verkiesing gehou is ooreenkomstig die beginsels hierin voorgeskryf en sodanige fout of nie-nakoming nie die uitslag geraak het nie.

Bewys dat verkiesing gehou is

48. By 'n aanklag van 'n korrupte of onwettige bedrywigheid of van 'n ander misdryf ingevolge hierdie Regulasies, wat volgens bewering by of in verband met 'n verkiesing begaan is, is die sertifikaat van die verkiesingsbeampte dat die verkiesing daarin gemeld aan die gang was of gehou is, voldoende bewys van die feit dat sodanige verkiesing aan die gang was of gehou is.

Sondae en openbare feesdae

49. Wanneer enigiets op 'n bepaalde datum ingevolge hierdie Regulasies begin, voltooi of gedoen moet word, en daardie datum op 'n Sondag val of op 'n

(4) No person shall place upon any ballot paper any mark or writing whereby a person who casts his vote on that ballot paper may be identified.

(5) Every person in attendance at the counting of votes shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is cast in any particular ballot paper.

(6) A person who has, in carrying out his duties under these Regulations, obtained knowledge as to the candidate for whom any other person has voted shall not, except in answer to a question lawfully put to him in the course of proceedings in a competent court, disclose such knowledge.

(7) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Failure by electoral officer or other officer to perform his duties

53. If the electoral officer or any other officer or person wilfully fails to perform any of the duties which he is required to perform under the provisions of these Regulations, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Treating

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

Undue influence

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

(2) Any person who, by abduction, duress or fraudulent device or contrivance, impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by any voter, or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon any voter either to cast or to refrain from casting his vote at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

Bribery

56. (1) Any person shall be guilty of the offence of bribery if he, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person—

(a) gives, lends or procures, or agrees to give, lend or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election;

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

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

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

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

Versuim deur verkiesingsbeampte of ander beampte om sy pligte te vervul

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

Trakteerdery

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

Onbehoorlike beïnvloeding

55. (1) 'n Persoon wat, self of deur 'n ander persoon, direk of indirek teen enige persoon geweld of dwang gebruik of dreig om te gebruik, of aan enige persoon enige wêreldlike of geestelike leed, skade, kwaad of verlies berokken of dreig om dit te berokken of iets ten nadele van enige persoon doen of dreig om dit te doen, ten einde daardie persoon te beweeg of te dwing om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat hy sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

(2) 'n Persoon wat deur ontvoering, dwang of enige bedrieglike middel die vrye uitoefening van die stemreg deur 'n kieser belemmer of belet of 'n kieser daardeur dwing, beweeg of oorhaal om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

Omkopery

56. (1) 'n Persoon begaan die misdryf van omkopery indien hy, self of deur 'n ander, direk of indirek—

(a) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon ten behoeve van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee, leen of verkry of ooreenkom om dit te gee, te leen of te verkry of dit aanbied, 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;

(c) before or during an election publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at an election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate, knowing that statement to be false;

shall be guilty of an offence.

Bills, placards, etc., to bear publisher's name

59. (1) Every bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular or other printed matter having reference to an election shall clearly bear the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

(2) No person shall print, publish or post up or cause to be printed, published or posted up, any such printed matter which fails to bear clearly the name and address of the printer and publisher.

(3) The proprietor and publisher of every newspaper shall cause the word "advertisement" to be printed as a headline to each article or paragraph in his newspaper containing electoral matter, the insertion of which is or is to be paid for or for which any reward or compensation or promise of reward or compensation is or is to be made.

(4) The words "electoral matter" used in subregulation (3) include all matters which on the face of it are intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and any report of the speech of a candidate if the insertion of the report is or is to be paid for.

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

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

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

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

(6) Subject to the provisions of proviso (c) to subregulation (5), no person shall print or publish any newspaper or other printed matter in which is inserted or produced any such newspaper article, which fails

(c) voor of gedurende 'n verkiesing, met die doel om die verkiesing van 'n ander kandidaat te bevorder of te bewerkstellig, 'n valse verklaring dat 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing teruggetrek het, publiseer wetende dat die verklaring vals is;

begaan 'n misdryf.

Biljette, plakkate, ens., moet naam van uitgewer dra

59. (1) Alle biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe of ander drukwerk wat op 'n verkiesing betrekking het, moet die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer daarvan duidelik dra.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige drukwerk wat nie die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer dra nie, druk, uitgee of aanplak of laat druk, uitgee of aanplak nie.

(3) Die eienaar en uitgewer van iedere nuusblad moet die woord "advertensie" as 'n opskrif laat druk by elke artikel of paragraaf in sy nuusblad wat verkiesingstof bevat, vir die opneming waarvan betaal is of gaan word of waarvoor 'n beloning of vergoeding of 'n belofte van beloning of vergoeding gegee is of gaan word.

(4) Die woord "verkiesingstof" in subregulasie (3) gebesig, omvat alles wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, asook enige verslag van 'n toespraak van 'n kandidaat, indien vir die opneming van die verslag betaal word of gaan word.

(5) Alle verslae, briewe, artikels, biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe, spotprente of ander drukwerk (hieronder in hierdie subregulasie nuusbladartikels genoem) wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, en in 'n nuusblad opgeneem 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

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.

(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.

gevul kan word, binne ses maande nadat dit ontstaan het, gevul word deur 'n verkiesing wat ooreenkomstig die bepalinge 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) 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 bekendmaak.

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

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

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 Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such special meeting.

Meetings of Community Council open to public and press

73. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), all meetings of the Community Council shall be open to the public and the press.

(2) If the Community Council is of the opinion that any matter can more conveniently or advantageously be dealt with in the absence of members of the public and the press, it may, subject to the provisions of section 3 (6) of the Act, exclude the public and the press from such meeting while such matter is dealt with.

Chairman to preside at meetings of Community Council

74. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Community Council or if both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are unable through absence or other cause to preside at a meeting, the members present shall, with the Secretary of the Community Council, who shall not be entitled to vote, as presiding officer, nominate one of the members present to preside at such meeting: Provided that the Chairman of the Board or a member of the Board designated by him shall preside at the first general meeting of the Community Council until a Chairman is elected.

Attendance register

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

Order of business

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

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

Business to be transacted at meeting of Community Council

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

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 Kommissaris 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.

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.

Community Council he shall place it on the agenda for such meeting or otherwise he shall place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

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

Chairman may reject certain motions, questions or petitions

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

(2) If the Chairman so rejects any motion, question or petition he shall inform the Community Council of his decision and shall not call upon the member concerned to move such motion, pose such question or present such petition, as the case may be.

Motion to rescind a resolution passed during the previous three months

84. No motion to rescind a resolution passed by the Community Council during the previous three months or having the same effect as one that has been rejected by the Community Council during the previous three months shall be placed on the agenda unless the notice of such motion is signed by at least three members in addition to the member who wishes to move such motion and after the Community Council has dealt with such motion no member may move a similar motion within six months thereafter.

Procedure on moving a motion

85. (1) When motions come up for discussion, the Chairman shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 83, read out the numbers and names of the movers of all the motions appearing on the agenda and he shall ascertain which motions are unopposed and such unopposed motions shall immediately be carried.

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

die sakelys vir sodanige vergadering, of anders plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

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

Voorsitter kan sekere mosies, vrae of versoekskrifte verwerp

83. (1) Die Voorsitter kan 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif verwerp wat na sy mening tot die bespreking sou lei van 'n saak wat reeds in die sakelys vervat is of wat nie op die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is betrekking het nie of waaroor die Gemeenskapsraad nie regsbevoegdheid het nie of wat nie duidelik is nie, en hy verwerp 'n mosie of versoekskrif wat, as dit voorgestel of aangeneem word, na gelang van die geval, strydig sal wees met die wet.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif aldus verwerp, stel hy die Gemeenskapsraad in kennis van sy beslissing en hy versoek nie die betrokke lid om sodanige mosie in te dien, sodanige vraag te stel of sodanige versoekskrif in te dien nie, na gelang van die geval.

Mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit geneem binne voorafgaande drie maande

84. Geen mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit wat gedurende die voorafgaande drie maande geneem is of 'n mosie van dieselfde strekking as een wat binne die voorafgaande drie maande deur die Gemeenskapsraad verwerp is, word op die sakelys geplaas nie, tensy die kennisgewing van die mosie deur minstens drie lede, benewens die voorsteller van die mosie, onderteken is, en nadat die Gemeenskapsraad sodanige mosie afgehandel het, mag geen lid weer 'n soortgelyke mosie binne ses maande daarna indien nie.

Prosedure by die indiening van 'n mosie

85. (1) Wanneer mosies aan die orde kom, lees die Voorsitter, behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 83, die nommers en die name uit van die voorstellers van al die mosies wat op die sakelys verskyn, en hy stel vas watter mosies onbestrede is, en sodanige onbestrede mosies word dadelik aangeneem.

(2) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige onbestrede mosies aangeneem is, versoek die Voorsitter die betrokke lede, beurtelings in die volgorde waarin die oorblywende mosies op die sakelys verskyn, om sodanige mosies in te dien.

(3) 'n Lid wat deur die Voorsitter versoek word om 'n mosie in te dien, staan in sy plek op en na enige opmerkings wat hy wens te maak, dien hy die mosie in.

(4) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is nie om sy mosie in te dien wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom in te dien nie, verval die mosie.

(5) Elke mosie ingedien moet gesekondeer word, en as 'n mosie nie gesekondeer word nie, verval dit.

(6) Wanneer 'n mosie ingedien is en gesekondeer is, lees die Voorsitter dit uit, of laat dit uitlees, waarna sodanige mosie gedebatteer kan word en die debat kan, behoudens die bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies, so lank aanhou as wat enige lid wat die reg het om te praat, nog wil praat.

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.

(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).

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 waarvoor lede kan praat

96. 'n Lid kan oor die mosie voor die Gemeenskapsraad praat of oor amendemente daarop voorgestel, of oor 'n mosie of amendement wat hy self wil voorstel, of oor 'n punt van orde voortspruitende uit die debat, maar anders nie en geen bespreking of debat wat 'n saak wat op die sakelys voorkom, sal vooruitloop, word toegelaat nie.

Die praat oor onderwerpe op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

97. (1) Geen lid spreek die Gemeenskapsraad meer as een maal oor 'n mosie voor die Gemeenskapsraad toe nie, behalwe by wyse van verduideliking, welke verduideliking toegelaat word slegs ingeval 'n wesentlike deel van 'n lid se toespraak verkeerd aangehaal of misverstaan is en hy mag geen nuwe aangeleentheid behandel nie en oor sodanige verduideliking word geen debat toegelaat nie.

(2) Geen lid praat sonder die toestemming van die Gemeenskapsraad langer as 10 minute oor enige mosie nie.

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

Aanspreekvorm

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

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.

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 beampstes 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.

CHAPTER 7 GENERAL

Member to look after interests of ward he represents

119. In addition to any other duties imposed on a member of the Community Council, such member shall, on behalf of the ward he represents and within the area for which the Community Council has been established look after the interests of such ward and keep the residents of the ward concerned informed of, and advise such residents regarding, matters affecting the general interest of the persons residing in such ward or area.

Provisions as to members being interested in contracts with the Community Council

120. No member of the Community Council shall, either on his own behalf or on behalf of a partnership in which he is interested, be concerned in or interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement whatsoever made by or with the Community Council with the exception of the purchase and sale or hiring of sites, premises or buildings.

Member not to have financial interest in matter before meeting

121. A member of the Community Council shall, at any meeting of the Community Council or any committee thereof, not be present during the discussion of or the voting on any matter in which either he, his spouse, his partner, the partner of his spouse, his employer (except the State) or the employer (except the State) of his spouse has a direct or indirect financial interest.

Payment of members

122. There shall be payable to members of the Community Council such allowances as the Minister after consultation with the Community Council and the Board shall determine.

General penalty

123. Any person who is convicted of an offence in terms of these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R200 or, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Certain provisions applicable to persons referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act

124. The provisions of regulations 92 to 96 inclusive, and 98 to 106 inclusive, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any person referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act.

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.

HOOFSTUK 7 ALGEMEEN

Lid behartig belange van wyk wat hy verteenwoordig

119. Benewens enige ander pligte aan 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad opgedra, moet 'n lid namens die wyk wat hy verteenwoordig die belange van daardie wyk binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is behartig en die inwoners van die betrokke wyk ingelig hou van en adviseer oor aangeleenthede rakende die algemene belang van die persone wat in sodanige wyk of gebied woon.

Bepalings aangaande lede wat belang het by kontrakte met Gemeenskapsraad

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

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

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

Betaling van lede

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

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

AANHANGSEL A GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

Nominasie van 'n kandidaat vir verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk.....

Ons, die ondergetekendes....., wat in wyk..... as kiesers geregistreer is, nomineer hierby (naam van kandidaat)..... vir verkiesing as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad in wyk.....

Naam (in drukskrif)	Identiteits- dokument- nommer	Adres	Hand- tekening
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

FORM OF BACK OF BALLOT PAPER

Amptelike merk

Official mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
 Election of 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.

No. R. 342

2 March 1979

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY COUNCIL
FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREA OF
MORGENZON

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 Council's Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for the urban residential area defined in the Schedule hereto.

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

(File A2/14/2/M71)

SCHEDULE

Urban residential area Defined in Government
 Notice
 Morgenzon..... 1527 of 5 August 1955.

VORM VAN AGTERKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIE

Amptelike merk

Official mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad
 Election of a member of the..... Community Council
 vir die wyk
 for the ward.....
 Datum
 Date.....

AANHANGSEL E
STEMBRIEFOPGAWE

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die.....
 Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk..... gehou op.....
 Stemburo.....

Stembriewe ontvang	Getal	Verantwoorde stembriewe	Getal
Stembriewe: No.'s..... tot en met.....		Stembriewe in stem- bus..... Ongebruikte stem- briewe: No.'s..... tot en met..... Bedorwe stembriewe.. Aangebode stem- briewe.....	
Totale getal ontvang..		Totale getal verant- woord.....	

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.

No. R. 342

2 Maart 1979

INSTELLING VAN 'N GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VIR
DIE STEDELIKE WOONGEBIED VAN
MORGENZON

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 die stedelike woongebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

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

(Lêer A2/14/2/M71)

BYLAE

Stedelike woongebied Omskryf by Goewerments-
 kennisgewing
 Morgenzon..... 1527 van 5 Augustus 1955.

from a permission granted under section 10 (1) (d) of the principal Act, shall not be considered to be such 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 Council's Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);

"the principal Act" means the Black (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 six wards.

(2) Such division shall be made within one month after the date of publication of these Regulations and thereafter at intervals of not less than five years and not more than 10 years commencing from the last delimitation of wards.

(3) Details of such division shall be made available for inspection at the office of the township manager.

CHAPTER 3

VOTERS AND VOTERS' LISTS

Qualification of voters

3. Only persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa or any territory which previously formed part of the Republic and who are registered occupiers within the area for which the Community Council has been established and whose names appear on the voters' list, shall be qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council.

Voters' lists

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

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

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

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

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

(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.

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

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

"lid" 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad;

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

"Raad" die Oos-Transvaalse Administrasieraad ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 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 ses 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 lys wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke opgestel is, tree in werking onmiddellik nadat dit aldus deur die verkiesingsbeampte opgestel is.

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

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

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

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

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 voter's 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;

(e) is being detained as mentally disordered or defective under the Mental Disorders Act, 1916 (Act 38 of 1916) or the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973);

(f) is an employee of the Community Council;

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

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

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

Wanneer kieserslyste gedruk moet word

10. (1) Die kieserslyste, soos ooreenkomstig die 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) 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.

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.

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 Aangangsel 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 behoeve van elke persoon wat genomineer is as kandidaat vir verkiesing tot lid van die Gemeenskapsraad die bedrag van R20 by die verkiesingsbeampte gestort.

(2) Indien 'n stemming plaasvind en die totale getal stemme wat daarby op enige verslane kandidaat uitgebring is, minder is as 'n vyfde van die getal stemme van die suksesvolle kandidaat, word die bedrag wat deur of ten behoeve van sodanige verslane kandidaat gestort is, verbeur en in die fondse van die Gemeenskapsraad gestort.

(3) Behoudens die uitdruklike bepalings van hierdie regulasie, word die gestorte bedrag aan die deposant terugbetaal.

Kandidate en agente

23. (1) Enige behoorlik genomineerde kandidaat by 'n verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad kan, in die vorm vervat in Aangangsel B hiervan, een of meer agente aanstel om hom behulpsaam te wees, en hy moet die verkiesingsbeampte skriftelik in kennis stel van die naam (name) en adres(se) van sodanige agent(e).

(2) Die kandidate en slegs een agent per kandidaat word toegelaat om op enige bepaalde tydstip binne enige stemburo of by enige plek waar stemme getel word, teenwoordig te wees.

(3) 'n Persoon wat kragtens subregulasie (1) as agent aangestel is, moet sy aanstellingsbrief toon aan die verkiesingsbeampte, voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer na gelang van die geval, indien dit van hom verlang word.

Verskaffing van uitrusting

24. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte reël by alle verkiesings dat stembokkies, stembusse, stembriewe, toestelle om die stembriewe met die amptelike merk te merk en ander benodighede verskaf word en doen sodanige ander stappe en tref sodanige reëlins ter vergemakliking van die stemming as wat hy nodig ag ten einde die verkiesing op doeltreffende wyse te kan laat geskied.

Ballot papers

29. Every ballot paper to be used for voters who wish to vote shall be in both official languages and in the form set out in Annexure D hereto, and there shall be printed or written on every ballot paper in alphabetical order the names of all the duly nominated candidates at the election and their addresses and occupations.

No voter to vote more than once

30. A voter shall, whether or not his name appears on more than one voters' list or more than once on the same voters' list, be entitled to cast at an election one vote only and no voter shall be entitled to vote unless he has produced to the presiding officer or a polling officer his identity document.

Identification of voters

31. (1) Save as provided in regulation 36, no enquiry shall be made at an election as to the identity of any person or his right to vote, except that the presiding officer may himself, and if required by any candidate or an 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;

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.

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 oorleë.

Identifikasie van kiesers

31. (1) Behoudens soos by regulasie 36 bepaal, word by 'n verkiesing geen navraag gedoen omtrent enige persoon se identiteit of sy reg om te stem nie, behalwe dat die voorsittende beampte nadat iemand sy identiteit op die wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, bewys het, en voordat hy toegelaat word om te stem, hom een van of albei die volgende vrae, en geen ander nie, uit eie beweging kan, en op versoek van 'n kandidaat of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat moet, stel, naamlik:

(a) Is u die persoon wie se naam as A.B. op die kieserslys van hierdie wyk voorkom?

(b) Het u reeds in hierdie verkiesing of in 'n ander wyk gestem?

(2) Iemand wat versuim om sy identiteit op die wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, te bewys, of wat nie die eerste vraag duidelik en sonder voorbehoud bevestigend en die tweede duidelik en sonder voorbehoud ontkenkend beantwoord nie, word nie toegelaat om te stem nie.

(3) Iemand wat op enigeen van daardie vrae 'n valse antwoord gee, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

(4) Die voorsittende beampte kan by 'n ander voorsittende beampte by enige stemburo navraag doen ten einde die waarheid van 'n antwoord op enigeen van die vrae in subregulasie (1) bedoel te toets en kan verder beveel dat enigiemand wat hy op redelike gronde 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;

Tendered ballot papers

35. If a person representing himself to be a particular voter applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted in his name, the applicant shall, upon duly answering the questions permitted by regulation 31 to be asked of voters at the time of polling, be entitled to mark a ballot paper in the same manner as any other voter, but the ballot paper shall not be put into the ballot box but shall be given to the presiding officer, endorsed by him with the name of the voter and his serial number on the voters' list and set aside in a separate packet.

Circumstances under which ballot paper may be refused by presiding officer

36. (1) If any candidate or an agent of any candidate or any voter makes before the presiding officer a declaration on oath stating that a person enrolled on the voters' list is dead or is so incapacitated by sickness, absence or otherwise, that it is impossible for such person to be present at the polling station to record his vote at the election then being held, the presiding officer shall refuse to hand a ballot paper to any person who applies for the same in the name of the person who is the subject of the declaration unless the person so applying proves his identity to the satisfaction of the presiding officer or makes a declaration on oath before the presiding officer that he is the person whose name appears on the voters' list for the ward and that the statements made in the first-mentioned declaration (which shall be read over to him) are false.

(2) The presiding officer is hereby authorised and required to administer any such oath as is required by subregulation (1).

(3) Any person who makes any false statement in any declaration referred to in subregulation (1), knowing the statement to be false, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) More than one person may be referred to in any declaration on oath made under subregulation (1), provided the reason why each of the persons referred to is unable to attend at a polling station can be clearly connected with the person to whom the declaration relates.

Sealing of ballot boxes, etc.

37. (1) Every presiding officer shall, immediately after the close of the poll, in the presence of such candidates or their agents (if any) as may be in attendance, make up into separate packets, sealed with his own seal and with the seals of those candidates or agents (if any) who desire to affix their seals—

- (a) each ballot box entrusted to him, unopened;
- (b) the unused and spoiled ballot papers;
- (c) the counterfoils of all used ballot papers; and
- (d) tendered ballot papers;

and shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered the packets to the electoral officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a return made by the presiding officer, in the form contained in Annexure E hereto, showing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him and accounting for them under the heads of "Ballot papers in the ballot box", "Unused ballot papers", "Spoiled ballot papers" and "Tendered ballot papers".

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 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 kandidaat of hulle agente (as daar is) as wat aanwesig is, afsonderlike pakkette, verseël met sy eie seël en met die seëls van dié kandidaat of hulle agente (as daar is) wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afdruk, van—

- (a) elke stembus wat aan hom toevertrou is, on-oopgemaak;
- (b) die ongebruikte en die bedorwe stembriewe;
- (c) die teenblaai van alle gebruikte stembriewe; en
- (d) aangebode stembriewe;

en lewer die pakkette onverwylde aan die verkiesings-beampte af of laat hulle aan hom aflewer.

(2) Die pakkette gaan vergesel van 'n opgawe in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel E hiervan deur die voorsittende beampte verstrekk waarin hy die getal stembriewe aan hom toevertrou noem en waarin hy van hulle rekenskap gee onder die hoofde "Stembriewe in die stembus", "Ongebruikte stembriewe", "Bedorwe stembriewe" en "Aangebode stembriewe".

Objection against acceptance or rejection of a ballot paper

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

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

Determination of successful candidate in event of equal number of votes

43. In the event of the number of votes being found to be equal for the candidates who obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes, the electoral officer shall by lot determine the successful candidate.

Result of election

44. The electoral officer shall, as soon as possible after determining which candidate has obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes in each ward, in public declare such candidates duly elected and shall make known the number of votes polled by each candidate.

Publication of names of elected members

45. (1) As soon as possible after the names of the candidates duly elected as members of the Community Council are known the electoral officer shall cause to be displayed on the notice board of each township manager's office situated in the area for which the Community Council has been established a list reflecting the full name of every member so elected together with the date on which he was duly elected, the name of the ward which such member represents and the total number of votes cast in favour of such member.

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

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

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

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

Beswaar teen aanname of verwerping van stembrief

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

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

Bepaling van suksesvolle kandidaat in geval van staking van stemme

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

Uitslag van verkiesing

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

Bekendmaking van name van verkose lede

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

(2) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subregulasie (1) vertoon, dui ook die name van die onsuksesvolle kandidaat ten opsigte van elke wyk en die totale getal stemme aan wat ten opsigte van elke sodanige kandidaat uitgebring is, asook die getal bedorwe stembriewe ten opsigte van elke wyk.

Beskikking oor verkiesingstukke deur verkiesingsbeampte na afloop van tel van stemme

46. (1) Na afloop van die tel van die stemme maak die verkiesingsbeampte die volgende in afsonderlike pakkette op:

- (a) Alle ongebruikte, aangebode en bedorwe stembriewe wat by elke stemburo gebruik is;
- (b) alle getelde stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk;
- (c) alle verworpe stembriewe met betrekking tot elke wyk; en
- (d) alle stembriefopgawes behoorlik geëndosseer met sy bevindings betreffende die verifiëring van sodanige opgawes.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte—

- (a) voorsien elke pakket genoem in subregulasie (1) van 'n etiket in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel F hiervan;
- (b) verseël elke sodanige pakket met sy eie seël en met die seëls van sodanige kandidaat 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.

recy of the voting in that station and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, to any person any information likely to defeat the secrecy of the voting.

(2) No person, except as in these Regulations provided, shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when such voter is marking his ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted at a taking of poll under these Regulations.

(3) No person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper, after he has marked the same, in such a manner as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for whom the voter has so marked his ballot paper.

(4) No person shall place upon any ballot paper any mark or writing whereby a person who casts his vote on that ballot paper may be identified.

(5) Every person in attendance at the counting of votes shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is cast in any particular ballot paper.

(6) A person who has, in carrying out his duties under these Regulations, obtained knowledge as to the candidate for whom any other person has voted shall not, except in answer to a question lawfully put to him in the course of proceedings in a competent court, disclose such knowledge.

(7) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Failure by electoral officer or other officer to perform his duties

53. If the electoral officer or any other officer or person wilfully fails to perform any of the duties which he is required to perform under the provisions of these Regulations, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Treating

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

Undue influence

55. (1) Any person who directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person makes use or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint or inflicts or threatens 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

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.

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

(2) Nothing in this regulation contained shall be construed as applying to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any electoral expenditure bona fide and lawfully incurred.

Personation

57. Any person who—

(a) at any election applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether living, dead or fictitious; or

(b) having voted once at any election, applies again at any polling station at the same election for a ballot paper;

shall be guilty of the offence of personation.

Corrupt procurement of candidature or withdrawal thereof

58. Any person who—

(a) corruptly induces or procures any other person to become a candidate or to withdraw as a candidate at any election in consideration of any payment or promise of any nature;

(b) becomes a candidate or withdraws as a candidate at any election in pursuance of such inducement or procurement; or

(c) before or during an election publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at an election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate, knowing that statement to be false;

shall be guilty of an offence.

Bills, placards, etc., to bear publisher's name

59. (1) Every bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular or other printed matter having reference to an election shall clearly bear the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

(2) No person shall print, publish or post up or cause to be printed, published or posted up, any such printed matter which fails to bear clearly the name and address of the printer and publisher.

(3) The proprietor and publisher of every newspaper shall cause the word "advertisement" to be printed as a headline to each article or paragraph in his newspaper containing electoral matter, the insertion of which is or is to be paid for or for which any reward or compensation or promise of reward or compensation is or is to be made.

(4) The words "electoral matter" used in subregulation (3) include all matters which on the face of it are intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and any report of the speech of a candidate if the insertion of the report is or is to be paid for.

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

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

(2) Geen bepaling van hierdie regulasie mag uitgelê word nie as sou dit van toepassing wees op geld wat vir of weens bona fide- en wettig aangevane verkiesingskoste betaal is of volgens ooreenkoms betaal moet word.

Uitgee vir 'n ander

57. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) by enige verkiesing in die naam van 'n ander persoon, hetsy lewend of afgestorwe, of van 'n denkbeeldige persoon, om 'n stembrief aansoek doen; of

(b) nadat hy een maal by 'n verkiesing gestem het, weer by 'n stemburo by dieselfde verkiesing om 'n stembrief aansoek doen;

begaan die misdryf van hom vir 'n ander uit te gee.

Korrupte verkryging van kandidatuur of terugtrekking daarvan

58. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n ander persoon korruptelik beweeg of oorhaal om, as teenprestasie vir 'n betaling of belofte van watter aard ook al, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiesing te word of as sodanig terug te trek;

(b) as gevolg daarvan dat hy aldus beweeg of oorgehaal is, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiesing word of as sodanig terugtrek; of

(c) voor of gedurende 'n verkiesing, met die doel om die verkiesing van 'n ander kandidaat te bevorder of te bewerkstellig, 'n valse verklaring dat 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing teruggetrek het, publiseer wetende dat die verklaring vals is;

begaan 'n misdryf.

Biljette, plakkate, ens., moet naam van uitgewer dra

59. (1) Alle biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe of ander drukwerk wat op 'n verkiesing betrekking het, moet die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer daarvan duidelik dra.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige drukwerk wat nie die naam en adres van die drukker en uitgewer dra nie, druk, uitgee of aanplak of laat druk, uitgee of aanplak nie.

(3) Die eienaar en uitgewer van iedere nuusblad moet die woord "advertensie" as 'n opskrif laat druk by elke artikel of paragraaf in sy nuusblad wat verkiesingstof bevat, vir die opneming waarvan betaal is of gaan word of waarvoor 'n beloning of vergoeding of 'n belofte van beloning of vergoeding gegee is of gaan word.

(4) Die woord "verkiesingstof" in subregulasie (3) gebesig, omvat alles wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, asook enige verslag van 'n toespraak van 'n kandidaat, indien vir die opneming van die verslag betaal word of gaan word.

(5) Alle verslae, briewe, artikels, biljette, plakkate, aanplakbiljette, pamflette, omsendbriewe, spotprente of ander drukwerk (hieronder in hierdie subregulasie nuusbladartikels genoem) wat, na die skyn geoordeel, bedoel of daarop bereken is om die uitslag van 'n verkiesing te beïnvloed, en in 'n nuusblad opgeneem 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;

*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.

(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.

*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 bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies gehou word.

HOOFTUK 6

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

Eerste algemene vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad

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

Verkiesing van Voorsitter

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

Wyse waarop Voorsitter verkies word

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

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

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

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 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 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.

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 Kommissaris 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 Kommissaris 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.

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

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 bepalinge van subregulasie (2) en regulasie 84 plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(2) Indien sodanige vraag, mosie of versoekskrif 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 waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad nie regsbevoegdheid het nie of wat nie duidelik is nie, en hy verwerp 'n mosie of versoekskrif wat, as dit voorgestel of aangeneem word, na gelang van die geval, strydig sal wees met die wet.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif aldus verwerp, stel hy die Gemeenskapsraad in kennis van sy beslissing en hy versoek nie die betrokke lid om sodanige mosie in te dien, sodanige vraag te stel of sodanige versoekskrif in te dien nie, na gelang van die geval.

Mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit geneem binne voorafgaande drie maande

84. Geen mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit wat gedurende die voorafgaande drie maande geneem is of 'n mosie van dieselfde strekking as een wat binne die voorafgaande drie maande deur die Gemeenskapsraad verwerp is, word op die sakelys geplaas nie, tensy die kennisgewing van die mosie deur minstens drie lede, benewens die voorsteller van die mosie, onderteken is, en nadat die Gemeenskapsraad sodanige mosie afgehandel het, mag geen lid weer 'n soortgelyke mosie binne ses maande daarna indien nie.

Prosedure by die indiening van 'n mosie

85. (1) Wanneer mosies aan die orde kom, lees die Voorsitter, behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 83, die nommers en die name uit van die voorstellers van

(4) Immediately after such motion has been seconded the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

Withdrawal of motions and amendments

88. A motion or an amendment proposed to such motion may be withdrawn at the request of the mover thereof by leave of the Community Council at any time before the question has been fully put.

Moving reports at meetings of Community Council

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

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

Item to be referred back for further consideration

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

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

Chairman to maintain order

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

Members to sit down when Chairman rises

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

Members to speak standing

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

Chairman to select speaker

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

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

(4) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige voorstel gesekondeer is, stel die Voorsitter die voorstel aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

Terugtrekking van mosies en amendemente

88. 'n Mosie of 'n voorgestelde amendement van sodanige mosie kan te eniger tyd voordat die mosie ten volle gestel is, teruggetrek word op versoek van die voorsteller daarvan met die verlof van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Indiening van verslae op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

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

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

Item kan terugverwys word vir verdere oorweging

90. (1) Wanneer die verslag van 'n komitee deur die Gemeenskapsraad in ontvangs geneem is en 'n aanbeveling van sodanige verslag voor die Gemeenskapsraad dien, kan '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,

When interruption may be made

102. A member shall not interrupt the speech of any other member except—

(a) by rising to a point of order, when the member speaking shall resume his seat and the member interrupting shall merely direct attention to the point which he wishes to bring to notice and submit it to the Chairman for decision; or

(b) to put a relevant question to the speaker with the consent of the Chairman.

Insulting language out of order

103. It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the Community Council.

Imputation of improper motives out of order

104. A member shall not impute improper motives to any other member.

Personal charges out of order

105. A member shall not make a personal charge in reference to any other member.

Offensive expressions about Community Council out of order

106. A member shall not use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceedings at meetings of the Community Council.

Alleged improper conduct

107. The personal conduct or any alleged improper motives of a member shall not be referred to except on a motion moved for that purpose.

Disorderly conduct of members

108. The Chairman shall order a member whose conduct is grossly disorderly or who fails to comply with an order made under regulation 101, to withdraw forthwith from the Chamber for the remainder of the meeting and should he fail to do so the Chairman may cause him to be ejected from the Chamber and take such reasonable steps as are necessary to ensure that such member does not return to the meeting.

Chairman's powers to adjourn or suspend meeting of Community Council

109. In the case of great disorder arising during a meeting of the Community Council the Chairman may adjourn or suspend the meeting for such reasonable period as he may determine.

Appointment of committees of Community Council

110. (1) Any committee of the Community Council shall be appointed by the Council at a meeting of the Council.

(2) The Community Council shall determine the terms of reference and the powers and duties of such committee at such meeting: Provided that it may from time to time at any meeting thereof amend such terms of reference and add to or withdraw any such powers and duties.

(3) Members of a committee to which the Community Council has assigned any of its powers and duties shall remain in office until the day before the day fixed for the holding of the next ensuing general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

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.

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 Voor-sitter voorlê vir sy beslissing; of

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

Beledigende taal buite die orde

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

Toeskrywing van onbehoorlike motiewe buite die orde

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

Persoonlike aanvalle buite die orde

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

Aanstootlike uitdrukkings omtrent Gemeen-skapsraad 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 Voor-sitter 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 Voor-sitter hom uit die Raadsaal laat verwyder en sodanige rede-like stappe doen as wat nodig is om te verseker dat sodanige lid nie na die vergadering terugkeer nie.

Voor-sitter se bevoegdhede om vergadering van Gemeen-skapsraad te verdaag of op te skort

109. Ingeval groot wanordelike gedurende 'n ver-gadering van die Gemeenskapsraad ontstaan, kan die Voor-sitter 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 Gemeenskaps-raad 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 ver-gadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, voorafgaan.

Samestelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

111. 'n Komitee bestaan uit minstens drie en hoogs-tens sewe lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Minutes of meetings

118. (1) The Secretary of the Community Council shall cause the minutes of the proceedings at any meeting of the Community Council and meetings of any committee of the Community Council to be recorded and there shall be noted in such minutes the names of every member and official present.

(2) Such minutes shall be confirmed at the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council or the next ensuing meeting of such committee and the Chairman or the chairman of the committee, as the case may be, shall thereafter sign them.

(3) If a copy of such minutes has been sent to each member at least two days prior to the meetings referred to in subregulation (2), such minutes shall be taken as read with a view to confirmation.

(4) No motion, proposal or discussion shall be allowed on the minutes, except as to their accuracy.

CHAPTER 7 GENERAL

Member to look after interests of ward he represents

119. In addition to any other duties imposed on a member of the Community Council, such member shall, on behalf of the ward he represents and within the area for which the Community Council has been established look after the interests of such ward and keep the residents of the ward concerned informed of, and advise such residents regarding, matters affecting the general interest of the persons residing in such ward or area.

Provisions as to members being interested in contracts with the Community Council

120. No member of the Community Council shall, either on his own behalf or on behalf of a partnership in which he is interested, be concerned in or interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement whatsoever made by or with the Community Council with the exception of the purchase and sale or hiring of sites, premises or buildings.

Member not to have financial interest in matter before meeting

121. A member of the Community Council shall, at any meeting of the Community Council or any committee thereof, not be present during the discussion of or the voting on any matter in which either he, his spouse, his partner, the partner of his spouse, his employer (except the State) or the employer (except the State) of his spouse has a direct or indirect financial interest.

Payment of members

122. There shall be payable to members of the Community Council such allowances as the Minister after consultation with the Community Council and the Board shall determine.

General penalty

123. Any person who is convicted of an offence in terms of these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R200 or, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Certain provisions applicable to persons referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act

124. The provisions of regulations 92 to 96 inclusive, and 98 to 106 inclusive, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any persons referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act.

Notule van vergaderings

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

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

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

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

HOOFSTUK 7 ALGEMEEN

Lid behartig belange van wyk wat hy verteenwoordig

119. Benewens enige ander pligte aan 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad opgedra, moet 'n lid namens die wyk wat hy verteenwoordig die belange van daardie wyk binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is behartig en die inwoners van die betrokke wyk ingelig hou van en adviseer oor aangeleenthede rakende die algemene belang van die persone wat in sodanige wyk of gebied woon.

Bepalings aangaande lede wat belang het by kontrakte met Gemeenskapsraad

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

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

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

Betaling van lede

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

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

ANNEXURE D FORM OF FRONT OF BALLET PAPER

TEENBLAD
COUNTERFOIL

No.....

Gemeenskaps-
raadsverkiesingCommunity Coun-
cil ElectionWyk
Ward.....Datum
Date.....Volnommer van
kieser

Serial No. of voter

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

Vote for one can-
didate only.Record your vote
by placing an X
in the square
opposite the
name of the can-
didate 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 Councilvir die wyk
for the ward of.....Datum
Date.....

ANNEXURE E BALLOT PAPER RETURN

Election of a member of the..... Community
Council for ward..... held on.....
Polling station.....

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

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

Dated this..... day of..... 19.....

Place.....

Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE F LABEL

Election of a member of the..... Community
Council for ward.....

Contents.....

Date of poll.....

*Presiding Officer
*Electoral Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

AANHANGSEL D VORM VAN VOORKANT VAN STEMBRIEFIE

TEENBLAD
COUNTERFOIL

No.....

Gemeenskaps-
raadverkiesingCommunity Coun-
cil ElectionWyk
Ward.....Datum
Date.....Volnommer van
kieser

Serial No. of voter

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

Vote for one can-
didate only.Record your vote
by placing an X
in the square
opposite the
name of the can-
didate 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 Councilvir die wyk
for the ward.....Datum
Date.....

AANHANGSEL E STEMBRIEFOPGAWE

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die.....
Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk..... gehou op.....
Stemburo.....

Stembriewe ontvang	Getal	Verantwoorde stembriewe	Getal
Stembriewe: No.'s..... tot en met.....		Stembriewe in stem- bus..... Ongebruikte stem- briewe: No.'s..... tot en met..... Bedorwe stembriewe.. Aangebode stem- briewe.....	
Totale getal ontvang..		Totale getal verant- woord.....	

Ek verklaar hierby dat bostaande 'n juiste opgawe is van alle
stembriewe aan my verskaf.

Gedateer op hede die..... dag van..... 19.....

Plek.....

Voorsittende beampste

AANHANGSEL F ETIKET

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die..... Gemeenskapsraad
vir wyk.....

Inhoud.....

Datum van stemming.....

*Voorsittende beampste
*Verkiesingsbeampste

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

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Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

ANNEXURE A COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Nomination of candidate for election of a member of the Community Council for ward.....

We, the undersigned....., hereby nominate (name of candidate)..... for election as a member of the Community Council for ward.....

Name (to be printed)	Identity document number	Address	Signature
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION BY CANDIDATE

I,, Identity document No., residing at, hereby accept nomination for the election described above.

Date..... Candidate's signature.....

ANNEXURE B COMMUNITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

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

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

Address of candidate.....

Date.....

ANNEXURE C COMMUNITY COUNCIL DECLARATION OF SECRECY

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

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

Address.....

Date.....

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

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

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

AANHANGSEL A GEMEENSKAPSRAAD

Nominasie van 'n kandidaat vir verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad vir wyk.....

Ons, die ondergetekendes....., wat in wyk..... as kiesers geregistreer is, nomineer hierby (naam van kandidaat)..... vir verkiesing as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad in wyk.....

Naam (in drukskrif)	Identiteits- dokument- nommer	Adres	Hand- tekening
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

AANVAARDING VAN NOMINASIE DEUR KANDIDAAT

Ek,, Identiteitsdokumentnommer....., wat by..... woon, aanvaar hierby die nominasie vir die verkiesing hierbo beskryf.

Datum..... Kandidaat se handtekening.....

AANHANGSEL B GEMEENSKAPSRAAD AANSTELLING VAN AGENT

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

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

Adres van kandidaat.....

Datum.....

AANHANGSEL C GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VERKLARING VAN GEHEIMHOUDING

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

*Verkiesingsbeampste
*Voorsittende beampste
*Stemopnemer
*Telbeampste
*Kandidaat
*Agent
*Getuie

Adres.....

Datum.....

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

*Vrederegter
*Kommissaris van Ede
*Verkiesingsbeampste
*Voorsittende beampste

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

Chairman of committee

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

Meetings of committees of Community Council

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

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

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

Quorum

114. Any number of members exceeding half the number of the members of any committee shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

115. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any 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.

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

Kworum

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

Prosedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig nie

115. (1) Indien daar na verloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van 'n komitee moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede van die komitee dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanwesige lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing te eniger tyd na verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die voorsitter versoek om 'n verdere vergadering binne sewe dae te belê, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepaling van regulasie 114, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van 'n komitee bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnuut 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.

point of order arising out of debate, but not otherwise and no discussion or debate shall be permitted which will anticipate any matter on the agenda.

Speaking on questions at meetings of Community Council

97. (1) No member shall address the Community Council more than once on the question before the Community Council except in explanation, such explanation being allowed only in case a material part of his speech has been misquoted or misunderstood, and he shall not introduce any new matter and no debate shall be allowed on such explanation.

(2) No member may, without the approval of the Community Council, exceed 10 minutes in speaking on any question.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the member who introduced the question may reply and such member having so replied, the debate shall be closed and the question put to the vote.

Form of address

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

Conduct of members during meetings

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

- (a) enter or leave the Chamber with decorum;
- (b) in the case of a male, be bare-headed while in the Chamber and bow to the Chair when entering or leaving the Chamber or passing to or from his place;
- (c) not pass between the Chair and any member speaking;
- (d) not address the Chairman by name or any other title save as "Mr Chairman";
- (e) not cross the floor of the Chamber unnecessarily;
- (f) when crossing from one side of the Chamber to the other, pause in the centre and bow to the Chair;
- (g) not read newspapers, books, letters or other documents except such matter therein as may be directly connected with the business then under consideration;
- (h) while a member is speaking be silent and not make unseemly interruptions;
- (i) when called to order by the Chairman immediately resume his seat; and
- (j) when the Community Council adjourns keep his place until the Chairman has left the Chair.

Speeches to be relevant

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

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.

maar anders nie en geen bespreking of debat wat 'n saak wat op die sakelys voorkom, sal vooruitloop, word toegelaat nie.

Die praat oor onderwerpe op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

97. (1) Geen lid spreek die Gemeenskapsraad meer as een maal oor 'n mosie voor die Gemeenskapsraad toe nie, behalwe by wyse van verduideliking, welke verduideliking toegelaat word slegs ingeval 'n wesentlike deel van 'n lid se toespraak verkeerd aangehaal of misverstaan is en hy mag geen nuwe aangeleentheid behandel nie en oor sodanige verduideliking word geen debat toegelaat nie.

(2) Geen lid praat sonder die toestemming van die Gemeenskapsraad langer as 10 minute oor enige mosie nie.

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

Aanspreekvorm

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

Gedrag van lede tydens vergaderings

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

- (a) die Raadsaal met deorum binnekom of verlaat;
- (b) in die geval van 'n man, blootshoof wees terwyl hy in die Raadsaal is en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak wanneer hy die Raadsaal binnekom of verlaat, of wanneer hy na of van sy sitplek gaan;
- (c) nie tussen die Stoel en 'n lid wat aan die woord is, verbygaan nie;
- (d) nie die Voorsitter by sy naam of enige ander titel as "Meneer die Voorsitter" aanspreek nie;
- (e) nie onnodig oor die vloer van die Raadsaal stap nie;
- (f) wanneer hy van een deel van die Raadsaal na 'n ander gaan, in die middel stilstaan en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak;
- (g) nie nuusblaai, 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.

of all the motions appearing on the agenda and he shall ascertain which motions are unopposed and such unopposed motions shall immediately be carried.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendments to motions

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

(2) Such amendment shall require seconding.

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

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

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

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

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

(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.

al die mosies wat op die sakelys verskyn, en hy stel vas watter mosies onbestrede is, en sodanige onbestrede mosies word dadelik aangeneem.

(2) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige onbestrede mosies aangeneem is, versoek die Voorsitter die betrokke lede, beurtelings in die volgorde waarin die oorblywende mosies op die sakelys verskyn, om sodanige mosies in te dien.

(3) 'n Lid wat deur die Voorsitter versoek word om 'n mosie in te dien, staan in sy plek op en na enige opmerkings wat hy wens te maak, dien hy die mosie in.

(4) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is nie om sy mosie in te dien wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid gemagtig het om dit namens hom in te dien nie, verval die mosie.

(5) Elke mosie ingedien moet gesekondeer word, en as 'n mosie nie gesekondeer word nie, verval dit.

(6) Wanneer 'n mosie ingedien is en gesekondeer is, lees die Voorsitter dit uit, of laat dit uitlees, waarna sodanige mosie gedebatteer kan word en die debat kan, behoudens die bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies, so lank aanhou as wat enige lid wat die reg het om te praat, nog wil praat.

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

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

(9) Die volgorde waarin amendemente gestel word, is volgens die diskresie van die Voorsitter.

(10) Geen lid mag oor 'n mosie of 'n amendement praat nadat dit ten volle deur die Voorsitter gestel is nie.

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 bepalinge 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.

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 and if the Chairman complies with such request the provisions of regulation 71 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of the Council a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and 10 minutes elapse after the attention of the Chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be decided by the Chairman.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

Adjournment of meeting

80. If for any reason whatsoever, the business to be transacted at any meeting of the Community Council cannot be completed at such meeting, the Chairman may adjourn such meeting to a date and time to be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the members.

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 oorsaak;
- (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.

Verdagings 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.

(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.

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

(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 kandidaat 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 kandidaat wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die voorsittende beampte die suksesvolle kandidaat by loting.

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

(8) Indien slegs een lid as Voorsitter voorgestel en gesekeundeer 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 tot dat hul opvolgers gedurende die algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, verkies word.

Ontruiming van amp deur Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter

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

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

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

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

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

70. 'n Toevallige vakature in die amp van Voorsitter of van Ondervoorsitter moet, indien die Gemeenskapsraad in sitting is wanneer die vakature ontstaan, gevul word deur die verkiesing tydens sodanige sitting van 'n bekleër vir die betrokke amp op die wyse in

(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.

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.

(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 (ongegag 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 bewerkstelling van die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of in verband met reëlings wat deur 'n persoon of party met betrekking tot 'n verkiesing getref is, huur of gebruik nie.

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

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

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

Gevolge vir kandidaat

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

vote or refrain from voting, or on account of that person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

(2) Any person who, by abduction, duress or fraudulent device or contrivance, impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by any voter, or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon any voter either to cast or to refrain from casting his vote at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

Bribery

56. (1) Any person shall be guilty of the offence of bribery if he, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person—

(a) gives, lends or procures, or agrees to give, lend or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election;

(b) gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, for acting or joining in any procession or demonstration before, during or after any election;

(c) makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at an election;

(d) upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures, or engages, promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at any election;

(e) advances or pays, or causes to be advanced or paid, any money, to, or for the use of, any other person with the intent that such money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or knowingly pays, or causes to be paid, any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election;

(f) before or during any election, receives or contracts for any money or loan, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, at any election;

(g) after any election receives any money on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election; or

(h) conveys or transfers or is concerned with the conveyance or transfer of any property, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money, to any person for the purpose of enabling him to vote, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting.

om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat hy sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

(2) 'n Persoon wat deur ontvoering, dwang of enige bedrieglike middel die vrye uitoefening van die stemreg deur 'n kieser belemmer of belet of 'n kieser daardeur dwing, beweeg of oorhaal om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

Omkopery

56. (1) 'n Persoon begaan die misdryf van omkopery indien hy, self of deur 'n ander, direk of indirek—

(a) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon ten behoeve van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee, leen of verkry of ooreenkom om dit te gee, te leen of te verkry of dit aanbied, beloof of beloof om dit te verkry of om te probeer om te verkry, ten einde 'n kieser te beweeg om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of korruptelik een van voormelde handelinge verrig omdat die kieser sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie;

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

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

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

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

(f) voor of gedurende enige verkiesing, vir homself of 'n ander persoon, enige geld of lening ontvang of beding, omdat hy by 'n verkiesing gestem het of ooreengekom het om te stem, of omdat hy hom by 'n verkiesing van stemming onthou het of ooreengekom het om hom van stemming te onthou;

(g) na 'n verkiesing geld ontvang omdat 'n persoon sy stem uitgebring het al dan nie of 'n ander persoon beweeg het om sy stem by enige verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie; of

(h) eiendom oordra of transporteer of betrokke is by die oordrag of transport van eiendom, of enige geld betaal of betrokke is by die betaal van enige geld aan 'n persoon ten einde hom in staat te stel om te stem en daardeur sy stem by 'n toekomstige verkiesing te beïnvloed, of enige geld betaal of betrokke is by die betaling van enige geld ten behoeve van 'n kieser ten einde hom te beweeg om sy stem uit te bring al dan nie.

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 or of demonstration by persons other than for official purposes, shall be guilty of an offence.

Fraud in connection with ballot papers, etc.

51. (1) Any person who—

(a) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper;

(b) without due authority supplies a ballot paper to any person;

(c) fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in;

(d) fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper; or

(e) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purpose of the election;

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) In any indictment, summons or charge for an offence in relation to ballot boxes, ballot papers and official marking instruments at an election, the property in such boxes, papers and instruments as well as the property in the counterfoils, may be stated to be in the electoral officer.

(3) If the electoral officer is so indicted or charged such property may be stated to be in the Community Council.

Infringement of secrecy

52. (1) Every officer, candidate or his agent in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of votes, shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the sec-

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 stembusdag enige vorm van luidspreker gebruik of enige optog van, of betoging deur, persone vorm of reël, uitgesonderd vir amptelike doeleindes, begaan 'n misdryf.

Bedrog met stembriewe, ens.

51. (1) 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n stembrief of die amptelike merk op 'n stembrief vervals, namaak of met opset om te bedrieg vernietig;

(b) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n ander persoon van 'n stembrief voorsien;

(c) met opset om te bedrieg, enige ander stuk papier in 'n stembus plaas as die stembrief wat hy regtens daarin mag plaas;

(d) met opset om te bedrieg, 'n stembrief uit die stemburo wegneem; of

(e) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n stembus of pakket stembriewe wat dan vir die doel van die verkiesing in gebruik is, vernietig, neem, oopmaak of hom op 'n ander wyse daarmee bemoei;

begaan 'n misdryf.

(2) In 'n akte van beskuldiging, dagvaarding of aanklag weens 'n misdryf met betrekking tot stembusse, stembriewe en amptelike merkinstrumente by 'n verkiesing kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg op die busse, stembriewe en instrumente, asook op die teenblaai, by die verkiesingsbeampte by die verkiesing berus.

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

Skending van geheimhouding

52. (1) Iedere beampte, kandidaat of sy agent wat by 'n stemburo of by die tel van stemme aanwesig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming in daardie

(3) A label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto shall be affixed to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1) and to the return mentioned in subregulation (2).

Action to be taken by the electoral officer upon receipt of ballot papers

38. The electoral officer shall upon receipt of voters' ballot papers retain such ballot papers unopened in safe custody until the counting of votes.

Verification of ballot paper return

39. (1) The electoral officer shall, upon receipt of all the packets and ballot boxes from every presiding officer, and not before, examine whether the seals are in order and afford such candidates or their agents as may be in attendance an opportunity to do the same and after that open the sealed packets containing the ballot paper return and shall open each ballot box and verify the number of ballot papers in the ballot box according to the ballot paper return given by each presiding officer by comparing it with the number of ballot papers in each such ballot box.

(2) When the electoral officer has completed the verification of the ballot papers in the ballot boxes for each polling station, and whether or not the number of ballot papers in the ballot boxes is found to correspond with the number appearing on the return, he shall in the presence of such candidates or their agents as may be present mix together the ballot papers contained in all the ballot boxes for a particular ward so that it is impossible to determine from which ballot box any particular ballot paper was taken.

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

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.

(3) Elke 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 onooopge- maak in veilige bewaring hou totdat die stemme getel word.

Verifiëring van stembriefopgawe

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

(2) Wanneer die verkiesingsbeampte die verifiëring van die stembriewe in die stembusse vir elke stemburo uitgevoer het, maak hy, afgesien daarvan of die getal stembriewe in die stembusse klop met die getal wat op die opgawe voorkom al dan nie, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidate of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is, die stembriewe uit al die stembusse vir 'n besondere wyk op so 'n wyse deurmekaar dat dit onmoontlik is om te bepaal uit watter stembus 'n bepaalde stembrief geneem is.

(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.

(c) tear out the ballot paper and stamp the official mark on the back thereof in the space provided;

(d) fold the ballot paper so that the front thereof is on the inside and the official mark is on the outside and hand it to the applicant; and

(e) on the voters' list, draw a line through the serial number, identity document number and name of the voter as proof that a ballot paper has been issued.

(3) When the voter has received such ballot paper he shall take it to the compartment provided for that purpose and signify for whom he desires to vote by secretly placing a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. He shall then fold the ballot paper so that the official mark can be seen and having held up the ballot paper so that the presiding officer or polling officer can recognise the official mark, shall drop the ballot paper in the ballot box placed in front of the presiding officer or polling officer.

(4) If the ballot paper that is about to be dropped into the ballot box has inadvertently not been marked with the official mark, the presiding officer or polling officer may cause such ballot paper to be so marked.

(5) If the presiding officer or polling officer has any reason to doubt that a ballot paper in the possession of a voter is the ballot paper issued to him, he may, for the purpose of comparing the numbers printed on the 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.

(c) die stembrief uitskeur en dit op die keersy in die ruimte voorsien met die amptelike merk, merk;

(d) die stembrief vou sodat die voorkant daarvan aan die binnekant en die amptelike merk aan die buitekant is en dit aan die kieser oorhandig; en

(e) op die kieserslys 'n streep trek deur die volgnommer, identiteitsdokumentnommer en naam van die kieser, as bewys dat 'n stembrief uitgereik is.

(3) Wanneer die kieser sodanige stembrief ontvang, neem hy dit na die stemhokkie wat vir dié doel verskaf is en dui aan vir wie hy stem deur in die geheim 'n kruisie teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aan te bring. Hy vou dan die stembrief sodat die amptelike merk sigbaar is en nadat hy die stembrief só opgehou het dat die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer die amptelike merk kan herken, laat hy die stembrief val in die stembus wat voor die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer staan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bedorwe stembriewe

34. Indien 'n kieser onopsetlik 'n stembrief bederf, kan hy dit aan die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer teruggee, en as laasgenoemde daarvan oortuig is dat dit onopsetlik gebeur het, gee hy hom 'n ander stembrief en behou hy die bedorwe stembrief wat hy onmiddellik kanselleer en teken hy die woorde "teruggee kragtens regulasie 34" daarop aan, en die feit dat dit aldus gekanselleer is, word op die teenblad aange-teken.

(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.

(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.

Procedure 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 binnege laat 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.

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 Commissioner shall appoint, after consultation with the Board, an electoral officer and as many assistant electoral officers as he may deem necessary.

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

Presiding officer, polling officers, counting officers and witnesses

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

Polling stations

17. There shall be polling stations at such place or places as the electoral officer deems necessary.

Members to be elected

18. One member shall be elected in respect of each ward.

Fixing of nomination and polling dates

19. (1) The electoral officer shall, not later than three months after the date of publication of these Regulations, and thereafter not later than the first day of August of each year in which a general election is to be held, call, in a notice which shall be in both official languages and shall be published in at least one newspaper which generally circulates in the area for which the Community Council has been established and shall be displayed on the notice board at each township manager's office situated in such area, for the nomination of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council.

(2) The notice referred to in subregulation (1) shall specify—

(a) the place at which and the date and time before which nominations shall be received by the electoral officer, which date shall be not less than 14 days and not more than 21 days from the date of first publication of such notice; and

(b) the places at which and the date, other than a Sunday, on which polling shall take place.

HOOFTUK 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 Kommissaris na oorlegpleging met die Raad, stel 'n verkiesingsbeampte en soveel assistent verkiesingsbeamptes as wat hy nodig ag, aan.

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

Voorsittende beampte, stemopnemers, telbeamptes en getuies

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

Stemburo's

17. Daar moet stemburo's wees by sodanige plek of plekke as wat die verkiesingsbeampte nodig ag.

Lede wat verkies moet word

18. Een lid word verkies ten opsigte van elke wyk.

Bepaling van nominasie- en stemdatums

19. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte moet binne drie maande na die bekendmaking van hierdie Regulasies en daarna uiters op die eerste dag van Augustus van elke jaar waarin 'n algemene verkiesing gehou staan te word, in 'n kennisgewing, in albei amptelike tale, wat afgekondig word in ten minste een nuusblad wat gewoonlik in die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, versprei word en wat op die aanplakbord by elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor in sodanige gebied geleë vertoon word, om nominasies vra van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

(2) Die kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, vermeld—

(a) die plek waar en die datum en tyd tot en met wanneer nominasies deur die verkiesingsbeampte ontvang sal word, welke datum minstens 14 dae en hoogstens 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.

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

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

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

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

- (a) a serial number;
- (b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;
- (c) his residential address; and
- (d) his identity document number;

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

Permanent change in the place of residence of voter

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

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

List of insertions

8. On the first day of every month the electoral officer shall prepare in respect of each ward, a list of insertions, *mutatis mutandis* in the form prescribed in regulation 6 in respect of a voters' list, showing the names inserted in terms of regulations 4 (4) (a) and 7 (2) in the voters' list for the ward in question during the immediately preceding month.

Amendment of voters' list by electoral officer

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3), the electoral officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the relative facts, amend the voters' list for any ward by—

(a) correcting any mistake, supplying any omission or recording any change in the particulars of the registration of any person;

(b) after ascertaining by virtue of the provisions of regulation 7 that a person has ceased to be permanently resident in the ward in which he is registered as a voter, transferring his name to the list in respect of the ward to which he has moved, or, in the case of a person who has left the area for which the Community Council has been established, removing his name from the list;

(c) removing the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter;

(d) removing any superfluous entry where the name of the same person appears more than once in the same voters' list or in voters' lists for more than one ward.

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

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

Kieserslys waarin kiesersnaam ingeskryf moet word

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

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

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

- (a) 'n volgnummer;
- (b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voorname;
- (c) sy woonadres; en
- (d) sy identiteitsdokumentnommer;

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

Permanente verandering in verblyfplek van kieser

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

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

Lys van opnames

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

Wysiging van kieserslys deur verkiesingsbeampte

9. (1) Behoudens die 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 20ste dag van die daaropvolgende maand.

No. R. 343

2 March 1979

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF MORGENZON

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby, on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Council's Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), make the regulations contained in the accompanying Schedule.

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

(File A2/14/2/M71)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

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

“agent” means an agent appointed under regulation 23;

“Commissioner” means the person appointed Commissioner, Morgenzon, under section 2 (2) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);

“Board” means the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board established by section 2 (1) of the Blacks 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 Morgenzon 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 Black (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 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 Black 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 any person who derives his right to remain in the area concerned

No. R. 343

2 Maart 1979

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VAN MORGENZON

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, vaardig hierby, namens en in opdrag van 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 bygaande Bylae vervat is.

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

(Lêer A2/14/2/M71)

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK 1

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie Regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“agent” ’n agent aangestel kragtens regulasie 23;

“Kommissaris” die persoon aangestel as Kommissaris, Morgenzon, kragtens artikel 2 (2) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927);

“die Hoofwet” die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945);

“die Wet” die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);

“dorpsbestuurder” enige beamppte aangewys kragtens artikel 22 van die Hoofwet en gelisensieer kragtens Goewermmentskennisgewing 552 van 1958 om die stedelike woongebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, te bestuur, asook die behoorlike aangestelde en gelisensieerde adjunk en assistent van sodanige beamppte;

“Gemeenskapsraad” die Morgenzonse 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 Swart Woongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede vervat in die Bylae van Goewermmentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 1968 uitgereik is, die eggenote van ’n persoon aan wie sodanige perseel-, woon-, of loseerderspermit of sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is, indien haar naam op sodanige permit of sertifikaat verskyn, en ’n persoon aan wie die dorpsbestuurder ’n permit om ’n goedgekeurde woning op ’n kerk-, skool- of inrigtingsterrein te bewoon, uitgereik het en die eggenote van sodanige persoon, indien haar naam op sodanige permit verskyn: Met dien verstande dat ’n persoon wat sy reg om in die betrokke woongebied te bly, ontleen aan ’n vergunning kragtens artikel 10 (1) (d) van die Hoofwet verleen, nie as sodanige geregistreerde bewoner beskou word nie;

“Hoofdirekteur” die Hoofdirekteur van die Raad;

“identiteitsdokument” ’n bewysboek in die Swartes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinerings van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), bedoel en ’n paspoort, permit, identifikasiebewys of ander reisdokument in die Wet op die Reëling van die Toelating van Persone tot die Republiek, 1972 (Wet 59 van 1972), bedoel;

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

ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION BY CANDIDATE

I,
 Identity document No., residing at,
 hereby accept nomination for the election described above.

Date
 Candidate's signature

ANNEXURE B
 COMMUNITY COUNCIL
 APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

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

Candidate
 (Identity document No.)

Address of candidate

Date

ANNEXURE C
 COMMUNITY COUNCIL
 DECLARATION OF SECRECY

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

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

Address

Date

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

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

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

ANNEXURE D
 FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER

TEENBLAD
 COUNTERFOIL

No.

Gemeenskaps-
 raadsverkiesing

Community Coun-
 cil Election

Wyk
 Ward

Datum
 Date

Volnommer van
 kieser

Serial No. of voter

Stem slegs vir een
 kandidaat.

Stem deur 'n X te
 maak in die vier-
 kant teenoor die
 naam van die
 kandidaat vir
 wie u wil stem.

Vote for one can-
 didate only.

Record your vote
 by placing an X
 in the square
 opposite the
 name of the can-
 didate for whom
 you wish to
 vote.

AANVAARDING VAN NOMINASIE DEUR KANDIDAAT

Ek,
 Identiteitsdokumentnommer
 wat by woon, aanvaar hierby die
 nominasie vir die verkiesing hierbo beskryf.

Datum
 Kandidaat se handtekening

AANHANGSEL B
 GEMEENSKAPSRAAD
 AANSTELLING VAN AGENT

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

Kandidaat
 (Identiteitsdokumentnommer)

Adres van kandidaat

Datum

AANHANGSEL C
 GEMEENSKAPSRAAD
 VERKLARING VAN GEHEIMHOUDING

Ek,
 beloof hierby plegtig en verklaar dat ek by die verkiesing van
 lede van die Gemeenskaps-
 raad 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 STEM BRIEFIE

TEENBLAD
 COUNTERFOIL

No.

Gemeenskaps-
 raadsverkiesing

Community Coun-
 cil Election

Wyk
 Ward

Datum
 Date

Volnommer van
 kieser

Serial No. of voter

Stem slegs vir een
 kandidaat.

Stem deur 'n X te
 maak in die vier-
 kant teenoor die
 naam van die
 kandidaat vir
 wie u wil stem.

Vote for one can-
 didate only.

Record your vote
 by placing an X
 in the square
 opposite the
 name of the can-
 didate for whom
 you wish to
 vote.

Quorum

114. Any number of members exceeding half the number of the members of any committee shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

115. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of any committee is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members of the committee present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, request the chairman to convene a further meeting within seven days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 114, the members present shall form a quorum.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of a committee a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and 10 minutes elapse after the attention of the chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be determined by the chairman in consultation with the members thereof present.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

How question before Community Council or committee is to be decided

116. All questions before the Community Council or any committee of the Community Council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Mode of putting question for decision

117. When the Chairman or chairman of a committee, as the case may be, puts a question for decision, he shall do so by saying: "All agreed?" and if any member says "No" he shall order that a ballot be taken by show of hands and shall then total the number of votes cast for and against the question and declare the number to the Council or committee, as the case may be.

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.

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.

Conduct of members during meetings

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

- (a) enter or leave the Chamber with decorum;
- (b) in the case of a male, be bare-headed while in the Chamber and bow to the Chair when entering or leaving the Chamber or passing to or from his place;
- (c) not pass between the Chair and any member speaking;
- (d) not address the Chairman by name or any other title save as "Mr Chairman";
- (e) not cross the floor of the Chamber unnecessarily;
- (f) when crossing from one side of the Chamber to the other, pause in the centre and bow to the Chair;
- (g) not read newspapers, books, letters or other documents except such matter therein as may be directly connected with the business then under consideration;
- (h) while a member is speaking be silent and not make unseemly interruptions;
- (i) when called to order by the Chairman immediately resume his seat; and
- (j) when the Community Council adjourns keep his place until the Chairman has left the Chair.

Speeches to be relevant

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

Irrelevance or repetition

101. The Chairman after having called the attention of the Community Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition of his own or some other member's arguments in debate, may order him to discontinue his speech and resume his seat.

When interruption may be made

102. A member shall not interrupt the speech of any other member except—

- (a) by rising to a point of order, when the member speaking shall resume his seat and the member interrupting shall merely direct attention to the point which he wishes to bring to notice and submit it to the Chairman for decision; or
- (b) to put a relevant question to the speaker with the consent of the Chairman.

Insulting language out of order

103. It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the Community Council.

Imputation of improper motives out of order

104. A member shall not impute improper motives to any other member.

Personal charges out of order

105. A member shall not make a personal charge in reference to any other member.

Offensive expressions about Community Council out of order

106. A member shall not use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceedings at meetings of the Community Council.

Gedrag van lede tydens vergaderings

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

- (a) die Raadsaal met deorum binnekom of verlaat;
- (b) in die geval van 'n man, blootshoof wees terwyl hy in die Raadsaal is en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak wanneer hy die Raadsaal binnekom of verlaat, of wanneer hy na of van sy sitplek gaan;
- (c) nie tussen die Stoel en 'n lid wat aan die woord is, verbygaan nie;
- (d) nie die Voorsitter by sy naam of enige ander titel as "Meneer die Voorsitter" aanspreek nie;
- (e) nie onnodig oor die vloer van die Raadsaal stap nie;
- (f) wanneer hy van een deel van die Raadsaal na 'n ander gaan, in die middel stilstaan en 'n buiging voor die Stoel maak;
- (g) nie nuusblaai, 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 order 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 order opstaan, en dan moet die lid wat aan die woord was, gaan sit, en die lid wat opgestaan het, moet slegs die punt noem waarop hy die aandag wil vestig en dit aan die Voorsitter voorlê vir sy beslissing; of
- (b) om 'n tersaaklike vraag aan die spreker te stel met die toestemming van die Voorsitter.

Beledigende taal buite die orde

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

Toeskrywing van onbehoorlike motiewe buite die orde

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

Persoonlike aanvalle buite die orde

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

Aanstootlike uitdrukkings omtrent Gemeenskapsraad buite die orde

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

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

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

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

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

Amendments to motions

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

(2) Such amendment shall require seconding.

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

- (a) To leave out one or more words of the motion;
- (b) to insert one or more words in the motion;
- (c) to add one or more words at the end of the motion;
- (d) to substitute certain other words for certain words contained in the motion.

(4) Members may propose more than one amendment to a motion but a proposal to further amend a proposed amendment shall be out of order.

(5) Debate may take place on any amendment to a motion.

Postponement of motions

87. (1) Any member may move that a motion be postponed or referred to a committee of the Community Council for consideration.

(2) Such motion shall be seconded.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 97 (2), the mover of such motion shall speak for not more than five minutes and the seconder shall not be permitted to speak beyond formally seconding it.

(4) Immediately after such motion has been seconded the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

Withdrawal of motions and amendments

88. A motion or an amendment proposed to such motion may be withdrawn at the request of the mover thereof by leave of the Community Council at any time before the question has been fully put.

Moving reports at meetings of Community Council

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

(2) 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

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

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

(9) Die volgorde waarin amendemente gestel word, is volgens die diskresie van die Voorsitter.

(10) Geen lid mag oor 'n mosie of 'n amendement praat nadat dit ten volle deur die Voorsitter gestel is nie.

Amendemente op mosies

86. (1) 'n Lid wat opgestaan het om 'n mosie te bespreek, kan 'n amendement op die mosie voorstel.

(2) Sodanige amendement moet gesekondeer word.

(3) 'n Amendement kan een van die volgende vorme aanneem:

- (a) Om een of meer van die woorde van die mosie weg te laat;
- (b) om een of meer woorde in die mosie in te voeg;
- (c) om een of meer woorde aan die einde van die mosie by te voeg;
- (d) om sekere woorde van die mosie deur sekere ander woorde te vervang.

(4) Lede kan meer as een amendement op 'n mosie voorstel, maar 'n voorstel vir die verdere wysiging van 'n voorgestelde amendement is buite die orde.

(5) 'n Amendement op 'n mosie kan gedebateer word.

Uitstel van mosies

87. (1) 'n Lid kan voorstel dat 'n mosie uitgestel of na 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad verwys word vir oorweging.

(2) Sodanige voorstel moet gesekondeer word.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 97 (2), kan die indiener van sodanige voorstel hoogstens vyf minute lank praat en die sekondant word nie toegelaat om te praat nie buiten om dit formeel te sekondeer.

(4) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige voorstel gesekondeer is, stel die Voorsitter die voorstel aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

Terugtrekking van mosies en amendemente

88. 'n Mosie of 'n voorgestelde amendement van sodanige mosie kan te eniger tyd voordat die mosie ten volle gestel is, teruggetrek word op versoek van die voorsteller daarvan met die verlof van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Indiening van verslae op vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

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

(2) Nadat die Gemeenskapsraad besluit het om die verslag in ontvangs te neem, stel die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapsraad die aanbevelings vervat in die verskillende items *seriatim*, tensy hy goeddunk om hul volgorde te verander. Indien die meerderheid van die

Quorum

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

Procedure when quorum not present

79. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of the Council is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, request the Chairman to convene a further meeting within 10 days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the members present shall form a quorum and if the Chairman complies with such request the provisions of regulation 71 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of the Council a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and 10 minutes elapse after the attention of the Chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be decided by the Chairman.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

Adjournment of meeting

80. If for any reason whatsoever, the business to be transacted at any meeting of the Community Council cannot be completed at such meeting, the Chairman may adjourn such meeting to a date and time to be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the members.

Questions

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

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

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

Notice of question, motion or petition to be given

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

(2) If any such question, motion or petition is received by the Secretary of the Community Council at least 10 days before the next ensuing general meeting of the

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 is 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 byeengekome 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.

Verdagings 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 ooreenstemming met die lede bepaal.

Vrae

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

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

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

Wyse waarop kennisgewing van vraag, mosie of versoekskrif geskied

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

(7) A member who arrives after the names of the members have been called shall not be entitled to vote.

(8) If only one member is proposed and seconded as Chairman he shall be declared elected.

Manner of election of Deputy Chairman

67. Immediately after the Chairman has been elected, the Community Council shall proceed to the election of a Deputy Chairman and the provisions of regulation 66 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the election of a Deputy Chairman: Provided that any reference in regulation 66 to the presiding officer shall be construed as being a reference to the Chairman.

Period of office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman

68. Subject to the provisions of regulation 69, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman shall hold office until their successors be elected at the general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

Vacation of office by Chairman or Deputy Chairman

69. (1) The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman shall vacate his office—

(a) if his seat as a member of the Community Council becomes vacant or is deemed to have been vacated in terms of the provisions of these Regulations;

(b) if he resigns his office as Chairman or Deputy Chairman by notice, in writing, to the Secretary of the Community Council or makes an announcement to that effect at a meeting of the Community Council.

(2) If the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman vacates his seat otherwise than in pursuance of his resignation announced at a meeting of the Community Council, the Secretary of the Community Council shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Community Council inform it accordingly.

Filling of casual vacancies

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

Meetings of the Community Council

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

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

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

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

(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 bepalinge 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 bepalinge 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 bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies;

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

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

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

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

Vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad

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

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

(3) Ondanks die bepalinge 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 bepalinge van regulasie 64, stel die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad die lede, die Hoofdirekteur en die Kommissaris 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.

to bear upon the face thereof the full name and address of the person by whom it was written or produced.

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

(8) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Meetings on premises where sale of liquor usually takes place

60. (1) No person shall hire or use—

(a) any premises on which the sale, by wholesale or retail, of any intoxicating liquor is authorised (whether the authorisation be for consumption of liquor on or off the premises); or

(b) any premises where any intoxicating liquor is sold or is supplied to members of a club, society or association;

or any part of any such premises, as a committee room or for any meeting of voters for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at an election or in connection with arrangements made by any person or party in reference to an election.

(2) No person shall let or make available for use any such premises or part thereof, knowing that it is intended to be so used.

(3) Any agreement entered into in contravention of subregulation (1) or (2) shall be null and void.

(4) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Consequences to the candidates

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

Vacating of seats by members of the Community Council

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

(a) upon the death of such member;

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

(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

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 (ongegag 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 bewerkstelling van die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of in verband met reëlins wat deur 'n persoon of party met betrekking tot 'n verkiesing getref is, huur of gebruik nie.

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

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

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

Gevolge vir kandidaat

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

Ontruiming van setels deur lede van die Gemeenskapsraad

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

(a) by die afsterwe van sodanige lid;

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

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

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

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

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

63. Indien die setel van 'n lid ingevolge regulasie 61 of 62 vakant raak of indien die Minister kragtens artikel 3 (2) van die Wet bepaal dat 'n vakature bestaan, moet die vakature, tensy die termyn van die Gemeenskapsraad verstryk voordat sodanige vakature

(b) gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, for acting or joining in any procession or demonstration before, during or after any election;

(c) makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at an election;

(d) upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures, or engages, promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at any election;

(e) advances or pays, or causes to be advanced or paid, any money, to, or for the use of, any other person with the intent that such money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or knowingly pays, or causes to be paid, any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election;

(f) before or during any election, receives or contracts for any money or loan, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, at any election;

(g) after any election receives any money on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election; or

(h) conveys or transfers or is concerned with the conveyance or transfer of any property, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money, to any person for the purpose of enabling him to vote, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, or pays or is concerned with the payment of any money on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting.

(2) Nothing in this regulation contained shall be construed as applying to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any electoral expenditure bona fide and lawfully incurred.

Personation

57. Any person who—

(a) at any election applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether living, dead or fictitious; or

(b) having voted once at any election, applies again at any polling station at the same election for a ballot paper;

shall be guilty of the offence of personation.

Corrupt procurement of candidature or withdrawal thereof

58. Any person who—

(a) corruptly induces or procures any other person to become a candidate or to withdraw as a candidate at any election in consideration of any payment or promise of any nature;

(b) becomes a candidate or withdraws as a candidate at any election in pursuance of such inducement or procurement; or

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

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

(d) teen of ten gevolge van sodanige skenking, lening, aanbod, belofte, verkryging of ooreenkoms, die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kieser by 'n verkiesing verkry of 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 omkoperij 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 omkoperij bestee is;

(f) voor of gedurende enige verkiesing, vir homself of 'n ander persoon, enige geld of lening ontvang of beding, omdat hy by 'n verkiesing gestem het of ooreengekom het om te stem, of omdat hy hom by 'n verkiesing van stemming onthou het of ooreengekom het om hom van stemming te onthou;

(g) na 'n verkiesing geld ontvang omdat 'n persoon sy stem uitgebring het al dan nie of 'n ander persoon beweeg het om sy stem by enige verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie; of

(h) eiendom oordra of transporteer of betrokke is by die oordrag of transport van eiendom, of enige geld betaal of betrokke is by die betaal van enige geld aan 'n persoon ten einde hom in staat te stel om te stem en daardeur sy stem by 'n toekomstige verkiesing te beïnvloed, of enige geld betaal of betrokke is by die betaling van enige geld ten behoeve van 'n kieser ten einde hom te beweeg om sy stem uit te bring al dan nie.

(2) Geen bepaling van hierdie regulasie mag uitgelê word nie as sou dit van toepassing wees op geld wat vir of weens bona fide- en wettig aangegane verkiesingskoste betaal is of volgens ooreenkoms betaal moet word.

Uitgee vir 'n ander

57. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) by enige verkiesing in die naam van 'n ander persoon, hetsy lewend of afgestorwe, of van 'n denkbeeldige persoon, om 'n stembrief aansoek doen; of

(b) nadat hy een maal by 'n verkiesing gestem het, weer by 'n stemburo by dieselfde verkiesing om 'n stembrief aansoek doen;

begaan die misdryf van hom vir 'n ander uit te gee.

Korrupte verkryging van kandidatuur of terugtrekking daarvan

58. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n ander persoon korruptelik beweeg of oorhaal om, as teenprestasie vir 'n betaling of belofte van watter aard ook al, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiesing te word of as sodanig terug te trek;

(b) as gevolg daarvan dat hy aldus beweeg of oorgehaal is, 'n kandidaat by enige verkiesing word of as sodanig terugtrek; of

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 or demonstration by persons other than for official purposes, shall be guilty of an offence.

Fraud in connection with ballot papers, etc.

51. (1) Any person who—

(a) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper;

(b) without due authority supplies a ballot paper to any person;

(c) fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in;

(d) fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper; or

(e) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purpose of the election;

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) In any indictment, summons or charge for an offence in relation to ballot boxes, ballot papers and official marking instruments at an election, the property in such boxes, papers and instruments as well as the property in the counterfoils, may be stated to be in the electoral officer.

(3) If the electoral officer is so indicted or charged such property may be stated to be in the Community Council.

Infringement of secrecy

52. (1) Every officer, candidate or his agent in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of votes, shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting in that station and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, to any person any information likely to defeat the secrecy of the voting.

(2) No person, except as in these Regulations provided, shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when such voter is marking his ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted at a taking of poll under these Regulations.

(3) No person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper, after he has marked the same, in such a manner as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for whom the voter has so marked his ballot paper.

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 stembusdag enige vorm van luidspreker gebruik of enige optog van, of betoging deur, persone vorm of reël, uitgesonderd vir amptelike doeleindes, begaan 'n misdryf.

Bedrog met stembriewe, ens.

51. (1) 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n stembrief of die amptelike merk op 'n stembrief vervals, namaak of met opset om te bedrieg vernietig;

(b) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n ander persoon van 'n stembrief voorsien;

(c) met opset om te bedrieg, enige ander stuk papier in 'n stembus plaas as die stembrief wat hy regtens daarin mag plaas;

(d) met opset om te bedrieg, 'n stembrief uit die stemburo wegneem; of

(e) sonder behoorlike magtiging 'n stembus of pakket stembriewe wat dan vir die doel van die verkiesing in gebruik is, vernietig, neem, oopmaak of hom op 'n ander wyse daarmee bemoei;

begaan 'n misdryf.

(2) In 'n akte van beskuldiging, dagvaarding of aanklag weens 'n misdryf met betrekking tot stembusse, stembriewe en amptelike merkinstrumente by 'n verkiesing kan verklaar word dat die eiendomsreg op die busse, stembriewe en instrumente, asook op die teenblaai, by die verkiesingsbeampte by die verkiesing berus.

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

Skending van geheimhouding

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

in order and afford such candidates or their agents as may be in attendance an opportunity to do the same and after that open the sealed packets containing the ballot paper return and shall open each ballot box and verify the number of ballot papers in the ballot box according to the ballot paper return given by each presiding officer by comparing it with the number of ballot papers in each such ballot box.

(2) When the electoral officer has completed the verification of the ballot papers in the ballot boxes for each polling station, and whether or not the number of ballot papers in the ballot boxes is found to correspond with the number appearing on the return, he shall in the presence of such candidates or their agents as may be present mix together the ballot papers contained in all the ballot boxes for a particular ward so that it is impossible to determine from which ballot box any particular ballot paper was taken.

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

Manner of counting votes

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

Ballot papers to be rejected

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

- (a) which does not bear the official mark;
- (b) on which votes are cast for more than one candidate;
- (c) which is unmarked or invalid owing to uncertainty;
- (d) which bears any writing or mark by which a voter can be identified otherwise than in these Regulations prescribed.

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

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

Objection against acceptance or rejection of a ballot paper

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

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

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.

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 verseelde pakkette oop wat die opgawe van stembriewe bevat, en maak hy elke stembus oop en verifieer hy die getal stembriewe in die stembus ooreenkomstig die stembrief-opgawe wat deur elke voorsittende beampte ingelewer is deur dit met die getal stembriewe in elke sodanige stembus te vergelyk.

(2) Wanneer die verkiesingsbeampte die verifiëring van die stembriewe in die stembusse vir elke stemburo uitgevoer het, maak hy, afgesien daarvan of die getal stembriewe in die stembusse klop met die getal wat op die opgawe voorkom al dan nie, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidate of hulle agente as wat aanwesig is, die stembriewe uit al die stembusse vir 'n besondere wyk op so 'n wyse deurmekaar dat dit onmoontlik is om te bepaal uit watter stembus 'n bepaalde stembrief geneem is.

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

Wyse waarop stemme getel moet word

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

Stembriewe wat verwerp moet word

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

- (a) wat nie die amptelike merk daarop het nie;
- (b) waarop stemme op meer as een kandidaat uitgebring is;
- (c) wat ongemerk of weens onsekerheid ongeldig is;
- (d) wat enige skrif of merk daarop het waardeur 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as dié in hierdie Regulasies voorgeskryf, geïdentifiseer kan word.

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

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

Beswaar teen aanname of verwerping van stembrief

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

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

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.

and having held up the ballot paper so that the presiding officer or polling officer can recognise the official mark, shall drop the ballot paper in the ballot box placed in front of the presiding officer or polling officer.

(4) If the ballot paper that is about to be dropped into the ballot box has inadvertently not been marked with the official mark, the presiding officer or polling officer may cause such ballot paper to be so marked.

(5) If the presiding officer or polling officer has any reason to doubt that a ballot paper in the possession of a voter is the ballot paper issued to him, he may, for the purpose of comparing the numbers printed on the 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.

die amptelike merk sigbaar is en nadat hy die stembrief só opgehou het dat die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer die amptelike merk kan herken, laat hy die stembrief val in die stembus wat voor die voorsittende beampte of stemopnemer staan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bedorwe stembriewe

34. Indien 'n kieser onopsetlik 'n stembrief bedorf, 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 "teruggegee 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.

Polling station at which voter shall vote

25. A voter voting in the area of jurisdiction of the Community Council may vote only at a polling station situated in the ward in which he is registered as a voter.

Declaration of secrecy

26. (1) The electoral officer and every presiding officer, polling officer, candidate, agent, witness or any other person or official (except a policeman) entitled to attend at a polling station or at the counting of votes shall, before the opening of the poll, and every counting officer shall, before the commencement of the counting of votes, make, in duplicate, in the form contained in Annexure C hereto, a declaration of secrecy under oath before a justice of the peace or a commissioner of oaths, or before the electoral officer or a presiding officer who are hereby authorised to administer such oath.

(2) The original declaration of secrecy shall be handed to the electoral officer by the person who made it, before the opening of the poll or before the commencement of the counting of votes, as the case may be, and such person shall at all times during the polling or the counting of votes have the duplicate of such declaration of secrecy in his possession and shall on demand produce it to the electoral officer or the presiding officer for inspection.

Procedure at ballot

27. The presiding officer, in the presence of such candidates and agents as may be present, shall—

(a) before the commencement of the poll, seal each ballot box, leaving open an opening through which ballot papers may be inserted into the ballot box;

(b) at the closing of the poll, seal the opening referred to in paragraph (a).

Powers of the presiding officer at a polling station

28. (1) The presiding officer shall keep order at a polling station, shall regulate the number of voters to be admitted at any time and shall exclude all other persons except the electoral officer, the candidates or their agents, and policemen and other officials on duty.

(2) Save as is excepted in subregulation (1), the presiding officer may require any person (other than a person recording his vote) to leave the polling station and any person who fails to leave the polling station when so required may be arrested without a warrant on the order of the presiding officer and shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) The powers conferred by this regulation shall not be exercised so as to prevent any voter who is otherwise entitled to vote from having an opportunity of voting at the polling station.

Ballot papers

29. Every ballot paper to be used for voters who wish to vote shall be in both official languages and in the form set out in Annexure D hereto, and there shall be printed or written on every ballot paper in alphabetical order the names of all the duly nominated candidates at the election and their addresses and occupations.

No voter to vote more than once

30. A voter shall, whether or not his name appears on more than one voters' list or more than once on the same voters' list, be entitled to cast at an election one

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 kandidaat en agente as wat teenwoordig is, verseël—

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

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

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 kandidaat of hulle agente en polisiebeamptes en ander beamptes op diens, buite.

(2) Behoudens die uitsonderings wat by subregulasie (1) gemaak word, kan die voorsittende beampte enige persoon (uitgesonderd 'n persoon wat sy stem uitbring) aansê om die stemburo te verlaat en enige persoon wat versuim om dit te doen wanneer dit van hom vereis word, begaan 'n misdryf en kan op bevel van die voorsittende beampte sonder lasbrief in hegtenis geneem word.

(3) Die 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 kandidaat by die verkiesing in alfabetiese orde afgedruk of ingeskryf en hul adresse en beroepe.

Geen kieser mag meer as een maal stem nie

30. 'n Kieser is, ongeag of sy naam op meer as een kieserslys of meer as een maal op dieselfde kieserslys voorkom, geregtig om by 'n verkiesing slegs een stem

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 Commissioner shall appoint, after consultation with the Board, an electoral officer and as many assistant electoral officers as he may deem necessary.

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

Presiding officer, polling officers, counting officers and witnesses

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

Polling stations

17. There shall be polling stations at such place or places as the electoral officer deems necessary.

Members to be elected

18. One member shall be elected in respect of each ward.

Fixing of nomination and polling dates

19. (1) The electoral officer shall, not later than three months after the date of publication of these Regulations, and thereafter not later than the first day of August of each year in which a general election is to be held, call, in a notice which shall be in both official languages and shall be published in at least one newspaper which generally circulates in the area for which the Community Council has been established and shall be displayed on the notice board at each township manager's office situated in such area, for the nomination of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council.

(2) The notice referred to in subregulation (1) shall specify—

(a) the place at which and the date and time before which nominations shall be received by the electoral officer, which date shall be not less than 14 days and not more than 21 days from the date of first publication of such notice; and

(b) the places at which and the date, other than a Sunday, on which polling shall take place.

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.

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 Kommissaris na oorlegpleging met die Raad, stel 'n verkiesingsbeampte en soveel assistent verkiesingsbeamptes as wat hy nodig ag, aan.

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

Voorsittende beampte, stemopnemers, telbeamptes en getuies

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

Stemburo's

17. Daar moet stemburo's wees by sodanige plek of plekke as wat die verkiesingsbeampte nodig ag.

Lede wat verkies moet word

18. Een lid word verkies ten opsigte van elke wyk.

Bepaling van nominasie- en stemdatums

19. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte moet binne drie maande na die bekendmaking van hierdie Regulasies en daarna uiters op die eerste dag van Augustus van elke jaar waarin 'n algemene verkiesing gehou staan te word, in 'n kennisgewing, in albei amptelike tale, wat afgekondig word in ten minste een nuusblad wat gewoonlik in die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, versprei word en wat op die aanplakbord by elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor in sodanige gebied geleë vertoon word, om nominasies vra van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

(2) Die kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, vermeld—

(a) die plek waar en die datum en tyd tot en met wanneer nominasies deur die verkiesingsbeampte ontvang sal word, welke datum minstens 14 dae en hoogstens 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.

- (c) his residential address; and
- (d) his identity document number;

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

Permanent change in the place of residence of voter

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

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

List of insertions

8. On the first day of every month the electoral officer shall prepare in respect of each ward, a list of insertions, *mutatis mutandis* in the form prescribed in regulation 6 in respect of a voters' list, showing the names inserted in terms of regulations 4 (4) (a) and 7 (2) in the voters' list for the ward in question during the immediately preceding month.

Amendment of voters' list by electoral officer

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3), the electoral officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the relative facts, amend the voters' list for any ward by—

(a) correcting any mistake, supplying any omission or recording any change in the particulars of the registration of any person;

(b) after ascertaining by virtue of the provisions of regulation 7 that a person has ceased to be permanently resident in the ward in which he is registered as a voter, transferring his name to the list in respect of the ward to which he has moved, or, in the case of a person who has left the area for which the Community Council has been established, removing his name from the list;

(c) removing the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter;

(d) removing any superfluous entry where the name of the same person appears more than once in the same voters' list or in voters' lists for more than one ward.

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

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

- (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) 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

SCHEDULE
CHAPTER 1
DEFINITIONS

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

“agent” means an agent appointed under regulation 23;

“Commissioner” means the person appointed Commissioner, Breyten, under section 2 (2) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);

“Board” means the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board established by section 2 (1) of the Blacks 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 Breyten 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 Black (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 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 Black 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 any person who derives his right to remain in the area concerned from a permission granted under section 10 (1) (d) of the principal Act, shall not be considered to be such 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 Council's Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);

“the principal Act” means the Black (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;

BYLAE
HOOFTUK 1
WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie Regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“agent” ’n agent aangestel kragtens regulasie 23;

“Kommissaris” die persoon aangestel as Kommissaris, Breyten, kragtens artikel 2 (2) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927);

“die Hoofwet” die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945);

“die Wet” die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);

“dorpsbestuurder” enige beampste 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 beampste;

“Gemeenskapsraad” die Breytense 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 Swart Woongebied 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 inrigtingsterrein te bewoon, uitgereik het en die eggenote van sodanige persoon, indien haar naam op sodanige permit verskyn: Met dien verstande dat ’n persoon wat sy reg om in die betrokke woongebied te bly, ontleen aan ’n vergunning kragtens artikel 10 (1) (d) van die Hoofwet verleen, nie as sodanige geregistreerde bewoner beskou word nie;

“Hoofdirekteur” die Hoofdirekteur van die Raad;

“identiteitsdokument” ’n bewysboek in die Swartes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinerings van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), bedoel en ’n paspoort, permit, identifikasiebewys of ander reisdokument in die Wet op die Reëling van die Toelating van Persone tot die Republiek, 1972 (Wet 59 van 1972), bedoel;

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

“komitee” ’n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad aangestel kragtens artikel 5 (1) (k) van die Wet;

“korrupte bedrywigheid” enige van die misdrywe van trakterdery, onbehoorlike beïnvloeding, omkopy 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 Oos-Transvaalse Administrasieraad ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 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;

Massive backlog still in Soweto

Derelict schools in Soweto and other major black townships are a sad reminder of the havoc wreaked during the unrests. And the skeleton classrooms have only served to aggravate the acute shortage of facilities.

The frightening backlog in classroom accommodation has for years been apparent, with The Star's TEACH fund the only organisation positively involved in alleviating the situation.

The Department of Education and Training, in conjunction with the West Rand Administration Board and the Department of Community Development, have agreed to spend a whopping R2,4-million to build six new schools and to add 106 classrooms to existing schools in Soweto. The project was undertaken jointly to ease the backlog which has grown out of all proportion.

REPAIR WORK

With schools reopening on January 23, repair work on 106 schools in Soweto has been undertaken by the West Rand Board which will spend R100 000 on broken windows alone. The repair work has been going on through the festive season and is estimated to cost R410 000.

In April last year, the Government accepted tenders to the value of R3-million for new schools in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville. The contracts according to the Department of Community Development, form part of tenders worth R64-million that have already been accepted.

Financing is through an amount of R165-million promised by a consortium of banks over the next two years, although it is

not known whether all that money is already available.

It has also been announced that the Administration Board for Central Transvaal is to spend R1,5-million on new schools and extensions in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville.

Indeed, conditions have

not been conducive to clearing the backlog during these trouble-torn years. School levies have been introduced by the different boards, but the most positive step was the announcement by the Department of Education and Training that it would spend R2,4-million on schools in Soweto.

The Urban Foundation, which undertook to electrify 15 Soweto schools, should be employed to continue the good work.

With the unrest behind us, it can only be hoped that vandals and arsonists will not destroy the new classrooms and other facilities installed by the West Rand Board.

Government Printer, Gaborone

White Paper No. 2 of 1975 (Tribal Grazing Land)

Government of Botswana.

Rural Income Distribution Survey 1976

February 1973. Government

Ministry of Finance and Deve

R. Chambers and D. Feldman

Report on Rural Development

May 1977. Government Print

Ministry of Finance and Deve

National Development Plan 1976-81

Bibliography

For written reply:
Hansard 5(289) 5/3/1979.

Tarring of roads in Alexandra Township

47. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1)(a) What amount was spent during 1978 on the tarring of untarred roads in Alexandra Township and (b) what untarred roads were tarred;

(2) whether it is intended to tar any untarred roads in Alexandra Township during 1979; if so, (a) how much is to be spent and (b) which roads will be affected.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Nil.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Yes.

(a) Estimates for the financial year 1979-'80 are still being prepared for approval and the amount can thus not be disclosed.

(b) Roads in the relayout of Alexandra leading to the hostel -- now being erected.

Amounts spent by West Rand

Administration Board in Alexandra
Township

Hansford 5 (294) 6/3/79

97. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

What amounts were spent by the West Rand Administration Board in 1978 in Alexandra township on (a) tarring of roads, (b) construction of pavements, (c) construction of storm water drains, (d) sewerage reticulation, (e) electricity supply, (f) refuse removal services and (g) provision of clinics and related services.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil.

(d) Nil.

(e) R7 819.

(f) R63 367.

(g) R48 158.

Star 6/3/79

R8,5-m for upgrading of Soweto—Koornhof

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The Government was going ahead with plans for a proper development and urban renewal scheme for Soweto, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Koornhof, said in the Assembly yesterday.

He said this was being done in consultation with the black people of Soweto and he was receiving "excellent co-operation" from them.

Speaking in the committee-stage debate on the additional Appro-

priation Bill, the Minister announced that R8,5-million was to be spent as a matter of urgency to upgrade and repair essential public amenities in Soweto.

The expenditure was also aimed at helping to place the new Soweto Community Council on a sound footing.

Dr Koornhof said that in consultation with the black community councils, priorities were being determined for a proper development and urban development scheme.

He would have discus-

sions about this in Cape Town with the chairman of Soweto's Community Council, Mr David Thebehali.

Dr Koornhof said the R8,5-million would go to the West Rand Administration Board and, for the time being would be allocated as a loan to the new Soweto Community Council.

The aim was to place the community council on a sound footing and not to hand over a "bankrupt estate."

The Government was

also seeking other ways and means to provide in the main budget for the council's requirements.

The R8,5-million would be used in the first place to restore neglected assets of Soweto, such as sewage pipes, water pipes, rusted roofs and potholed roads. Three large water storage tanks would also be built.

Dr Koornhof gave this information in reply to questions from Mr R A F Swart (PFP Musgrave) during the debate.

He asked whether items relating to the R8,5-million could not have been anticipated before the main Budget was presented last year and, if not, whether they could not have waited until the main Budget was introduced later this month.

SERIOUS PLEA

Dr Koornhof said the West Rand Administration Board had experienced financial problems since 1973 when it inherited a chronic shortage of funds from the Johannesburg municipality.

Since he took over the Plural Relations portfolio he had done everything in his power to place the administration board on a sound footing and announcements about this would be made soon.

The Minister said he had personally made representations to his colleague, the Minister of Finance, to explain the position to him and to make a serious plea for assistance which was urgently necessary.

The aid was granted subject to the usual loan conditions of the Department of Finance.

8 MARCH 1979

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Amount spent by West Rand
Administration Board

343 Hansard 5 (348) 8/3/79
343
343 Mr. D. J. FALLING asked the
Minister of Plural Relations and Develop-
ment:

How much of the amount of R2 461 609
shown on page 10 of the Report of his
Department for 1977-78 under the heading
Administration Boards was spent by the
West Rand Administration Board.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELA-
TIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

R458 000.

Soweto power plan to be implemented immediately

STAR
8/3/79
343

A R135-million electrification scheme to put power in all Soweto homes — part of a five-year R705-million plan — is to get off the ground immediately.

The development plans were drawn up by a consortium of consulting engineers, Ecoplan, appointed by the Soweto Council and revealed at a meeting of the council yesterday.

Ecoplan and the council would approach Volkskas to arrange loans for electrification, said a consulting engineer, Mr G H Marais.

The cost breakdown for the five-year plan is:

- R170-million for housing.
- R135-million for electrification.
- R115-million for decentralised shopping complexes.
- R72-million for loans to householders.
- R71-million for transport and roads.
- R142-million for other improvements, water, sewerage and infrastructure costs.

Ecoplan's "Soweto Development Guidance System" covers the Greater Soweto administrative area and includes Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville.

Housing was seen as Soweto's major priority and it was proposed that homes be bought with a R100 deposit and the balance payable over 99 years.

An urgent building programme in the next five years would provide 35 000 to 50 000 houses and flats for which there was sufficient ground.

A restructuring of roads was also outlined.

R41-MILLION

The Jabulani area, where the Soweto Council building is located, has been earmarked for a R41-million development.

Troisième leçon
d'objet direct quand celui-ci est placé avant le verbe. L'accord dépend donc de la place du complément d'objet direct.
En français, le complément d'objet direct est placé le plus souvent après le verbe; dans ce cas, le participe passé reste invariable.

● Nous sommes allés à la messe.
● Nous sommes allés à la messe.
● Nous sommes allés à la messe.

Le verbe est suivi de la préposition en faisant du ski.

Les enfants ont mangé des fraises.
Jacques a ouvert la fenêtre puis il a fermé la porte.

C. Quand il est précédé par le pronom en.

Les enfants ont-ils mangé des fraises? — Oui, ils en ont mangé.
Avez-vous des nouvelles de Marc? — Oui, j'en ai reçu récemment.

D. En général quand il est suivi d'un infinitif.

avons passé
ous mangés
ez faites!
vous avez p
V. p. 55, te
ux s'accord
s de comp
nt des pon
nt inscrites au cours de prononciation
et ont manqué l'avion.
et à danser.

An "urgent crash programme" to install water mains and to stop water wastage was necessary, the council was told.

At least R41-million would have to be spent over the next five years on sewerage and storm water drainage. More water reservoirs were also necessary for Soweto, Ecoplan said.

Thirteen bus stations and 20 bus terminals would be built to ease transport problems.

Wiring in about 18 000 houses that already had electricity would have to be redone and new wiring put in the other 97 000 houses in greater Soweto.

All new houses would be wired, the high-mast lighting system extended, road lights installed and electric substations would be built in Soweto.

It was suggested that a computerised system of metering be installed. The initial monthly cost for each house for electricity would be R6,50.

Mr Lucas J Botht, one of the consultants who worked on the development plan, said there were many ways in which funds could be raised but the most feasible would be the sale of existing houses to the people.

Studies had revealed that 80 percent of families living in the townships could buy houses if allowed to pay a deposit of R100 each, he said.

Additional funds could come from charges for electricity, water and other services to be paid for by the community.

verbe).
complément d'objet direct (seulement quand celui-ci est placé avant le

La blessure qu'il s'est faite n'est pas grave.
Les vérités qu'ils se sont dites ont aggravé la situation.

Quand nous sommes (arriver) — au théâtre hier soir, la pièce était à peine (commencer) — Comme elle (avoir) — de mauvaises critiques, peu de spectateurs s'étaient (décliner) — pour la voir, ils avaient (penser) — qu'elle n'était pas bonne. Nous avons été (enchanter) — de notre soirée. C'est une œuvre de qualité qui est (interpréter) — par de bons acteurs. Nous l'avons (recommander) — à nos amis qui, à leur tour, l'ont (recommander) — à leurs amis. Tous sont

Council has R705-m plan to boost Soweto

RPM 8/3/79

343

Political Staff

THE Soweto Community Council is to present the Government with a R705-million plan designed to turn the township into a "balanced and viable city".

According to the plan, drawn up by a group of consultants and accepted by the Council yesterday, the massive R705-million expenditure would have to be made between 1979 and 1985 to provide the basic needs of Soweto and its population of about one million.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said yesterday the report would be presented to the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The six-year plan, called the Soweto Development Guidance System, delivered a damning indictment of present conditions in the township.

Among key recommendations in the plan were:

- Between 35 000 and 50 000 dwelling units of various kinds should be constructed by 1985.

- A start should be made to gradually accommodate hostel dwellers in flats to be built in various neighbourhoods.

- New houses or improvements costing over R7 500, excluding ground and services, should be built and financed by the private sector. Units under this figure should be subsidised by the local authority and a wider variety of houses should be offered to residents.

- An immediate start should be made with the construction of high density housing and home improvement schemes.

- The residential area of Soweto should be divided into "tangible, identifiable precincts consisting of communities clustered into neighbourhoods" which should be grouped around

new business and recreational centres.

- Neighbourhood health clinics should be developed in the business and recreational areas.

- An intensive revision of the education system.

- Large existing open spaces should be developed into landscaped parks as part of an extensive recreation and hiking system.

The plan also made major recommendations on transportation, water and electricity supply and sewage.

Roads would have to be tarred and storm water facilities constructed. All-weather off-street bus loading bays would have to be provided at bus stops with bus shelters.

New arterial roads would

□ To Page 2

applies to the majority who are totally urban in their outlook".

Though the report was commissioned by the Soweto Council in November last year, the Diepsloot Council had also asked that its needs be incorporated in the overall plan. The Dobsonville area was later also included.

Of the R705-million expenditure recommended in the plan, housing takes up the largest slice — R170-million.

Other major expenditures would include R115-million for the development of localised business and recreational centres; R135-million for the development of an electricity system; and R75-million for loans to house-owners for electrical appliances.

Soweto's R705-m booster plan

From Page 1

have to be built. Construction of other "collector roads" would help to remove traffic from local streets, ease bus movements and link communities.

New water reservoirs to quadruple existing supplies would have to be built by 1985 and a start should be made on a crash maintenance programme to stop leaks in existing fittings, water mains and valves.

The plan also recommended a more intensive sewer maintenance programme to clean sewers continuously.

The Soweto Council should also establish its own Electricity Department and the present "abnormally low" electricity charge should be gradually increased.

Finance for the provision of electricity to existing houses should be made available at subsidised interest rates.

The consultant's report accompanying the plan says from its establishment in 1904, Soweto's development had been "an ad hoc response, usually in a crisis situation, to the needs of housing Johannesburg's black population within the framework of Government attitudes prevalent from time to time".

The consultant's report said the existing facilities of Soweto should be rearranged with the least possible demolition and cost "so as to create visually and socially identifiable communities, neighbourhoods, urbo-activity centres and a city centre".

"Each component necessary for a balanced urban life should be accommodated within the city. The components are residential, educational, health, social, recreational, cultural, religious, commercial, industrial, service, administrative, transport and communication."

It recommended a special study of the school system.

The report said because a significant percentage of blacks living in an urban environment recently came from rural areas, it was necessary to "conceive of an environment which is not only sympathetic to their rural background, but also

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. 432

9 Maart 1979

WET OP VERVOERDIENSTE VIR SWARTES, 1957 (WET 53 VAN 1957), SOOS GEWYSIG

Kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Vervoerdienste vir Swartes, 1957 (Wet 53 van 1957), verklaar ek, Stefanus Louwrens Muller, Minister van Vervoer, na oorlegpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die gebied onder die regsmag van die stedelike plaaslike bestuur van Zeerust met ingang van 1 April 1979 tot 'n gebied waarin die bepalings van die Wet van toepassing is op volwasse Swartes in diens van 'n werkgewer in die verklaarde gebied, en kragtens artikel 3 van daardie Wet stel ek, na oorlegpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die bedrag van R1, per maand vas as die tarief wat met ingang van 1 April 1979 ten opsigte van daardie verklaarde gebied aan die betrokke Administrasieraad betaalbaar is.

S. L. MULLER, Minister van Vervoer.

7061—2

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. 432

9 March 1979

BLACK TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957 (ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

In terms of section 2 (1) of the Black Transport Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Stefanus Louwrens Muller, Minister of Transport, after consultation with the National Transport Commission, declare the area under the jurisdiction of the urban local authority of Zeerust to be an area in which the provisions of the Act shall apply, with effect from 1 April 1979, in respect of adult Blacks in the employ of an employer in the declared area and, in terms of section 3 of that Act and after consultation with the National Transport Commission, fix the sum of R1 per month to be the rate of the contribution payable to the appropriate Administration Board in respect of the said declared area, with effect from 1 April 1979.

S. L. MULLER, Minister of Transport.

6331—2

INTREKKING VAN VRYSTELLING VAN DIE
BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 9 (1) VAN DIE
SWARTE (STADSGEBIED) KONSOLIDASIE WET,
1945 (WET 25 VAN 1945), TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE
STADSGEBIED KEMPTON PARK

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, verklaar hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 9 (2) (e) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), en op versoek van die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-randgebied, dat die vrystelling van die bepalings van artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet, wat van toepassing is op die huisvesting van hoogstens een Swarte wat voltyds as bona fide-huisbediende in diens van 'n private huishouer is en wat huisvesting goedgekeur deur genoemde Administrasieraad bewoon wat deur sy werkgever verskaf is op die perseel waar hy aldus in diens is, met ingang van die datum van afkondiging hiervan nie in dié gedeelte van die stadsgebied Kempton Park wat bekend is as Rhodesfield Uitbreiding 1 soos omskryf in Administrateursproklamasie 42 van 1968 van Transvaal, geld nie.

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

(Lêer A7/3/K17)

WITHDRAWAL OF EXEMPTION FROM THE
PROVISIONS OF SECTION 9 (1) OF THE BLACKS
(URBAN AREAS) CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1945
(ACT 25 OF 1945), IN RESPECT OF THE URBAN
AREA OF KEMPTON PARK

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby declare on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 9 (2) (e) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), and at the request of the Administration Board for the East Rand Area, that the exemption from the provisions of section 9 (1) of the said Act, which applies to the accommodation of not more than one Black employed full-time as a bona fide domestic servant by a private householder and occupying accommodation approved by the said Administration Board and provided by his employer on the premises on which he is so employed shall, with effect from the date of publication hereof, not apply in that portion of the urban area of Kempton Park known as Rhodesfield Extension 1 as defined in Administrator's Proclamation 42 of 1968 of the Transvaal.

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

(File A7/3/K17)

BLACK EMPLOYERS ³¹ Their workers' views ³¹⁶

Whenever labour issues are discussed in the black townships, white employers are on the receiving end of the criticism.

But another issue is now surfacing with the emergence of a black middle class, employing black labour and enjoying other middle-class trappings. What are black employers paying their brethren in the townships? What protection do these forgotten workers enjoy?



Molefe . . . workers grossly underpaid

Agnes Molefe, secretary of the Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Workers' Association, charges that black employers in the townships "are worse than whites."

Vela Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders' Association, says conditions of employment for shop-workers in the townships depend on a trader's volume of

business. Kraai tells the *FM*: "We try to satisfy our workers." He says wages vary from R35 to R40 a month for grocery store workers to R25/R30 a week for butchery workers.

Kraai adds that labour shortages are the main problem for the township trader. "Township people are keen on industry rather than working in shops. They also prefer the normal 7 am to 5 pm routine, which is shorter than the Soweto shop-hours." As a result, adds Kraai, most township traders recruit labour from the bantustans.

What about trade unions? Molefe tells the *FM* that should a worker show interest in a union, victimisation from the employer invariably follows. She adds that employers argue they have no employer organisations to deal or bargain with unions.

A source in the Domestic Workers & Employers Project (Dwep) tells the *FM* that there is also concern about the plight of domestic servants in the townships.

Molefe argues that most domestics in the townships are now housekeepers rather than servants. "For the amount of work they are doing," she adds, "these workers are grossly underpaid."

Another unionist tells the *FM* that trade unions have not given much thought to domestics in the townships. She adds: "We want to straighten up white employers first."

Conditions for coal workers — particularly those at the Nancefield coal depot — are particularly grim. Workers tell the *FM* that their wages range from R8 to R11 per week. The hardest hit are those from the bantustans; there is no accommodation for them, so they have to sleep in the coal yards.

COUNTER-INSURGENCY Border warders

A study by the Department of Defence suggests that demobilised national servicemen could be encouraged to settle on border farms bought by the government from absentee landlords — farmers who for one or other reason have moved away.

According to Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence and of National Security, the country's borders could be secured by a chain of protected villages doubling as military bases in times of conflict. Coetsee says the national service system has created "a new generation of South African, who knows life on the border and knows how to get along with black and brown people."

Young men who have completed their military training and who have a liking for the land could be assisted by government to establish co-operative farming ventures by means of subsidised lease-

(213) (127) (109) 7/13/79

SOWETO EXPANSION

Westward ho?

Will the next suburb of Soweto be in BophuthaTswana?

The West Rand Administration Board's housing director, Nico Malan, recently startled a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce meeting by suggesting just that. With land in Soweto getting scarce, development in BophuthaTswana was a very real alternative, he said.

Soweto has an official housing waiting list of nearly 12 500 — others put it at over 20 000 — and a natural increase requiring 2 000 houses a year. But, Malan tells the *FM*, there are, at best, only 10 000 new sites available in the township.

So more space is urgently needed. One solution is high-density housing: plans are already afoot for 400 flats in Diepkloof while cluster housing and flats are planned for 3 000 families in Jabulani. Finance has yet to be approved.

The other obvious solution is to expand Soweto to the south and southwest. "But Soweto can only expand to a limited degree. After that it becomes 'uncontrollable from an administrative point of view,'" claims Malan. "The only other way out, it seems, is to do township development where land is no problem, and that is in the nearest homeland — BophuthaTswana."

Malan stresses that a decision is still to be reached by Wrab as to the viability of such a solution. "But the principle of township development in the homelands has already been established. The Vaal Triangle Board is developing in QwaQwa, and the Central Transvaal Board in Mabopane in BophuthaTswana," he tells the *FM*.

Cheaper

Adds Frans du Randt, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand: "I would be in favour of such a solution. Firstly, it is preferable for a family to live in its own milieu in a homeland. Secondly, the rural areas are usually cheaper than Johannesburg."

Both Du Randt and Malan admit that distances are a problem. Du Randt believes weekly commuting would be the answer. "Breadwinners would only have to spend four nights a week away from the family. This would not disrupt family life," he says.

Malan points out that *weekly* commuting "means two housing units — a hostel room and a home — for one family." He believes however, that *daily* commuting could involve no more than two hours' travelling time. Fuel would be a major factor, but Malan does not see this as insurmountable.

BophuthaTswana has not yet been ap-

proached. But David Mokale, Minister of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure, tells the *FM* that long-distance commuting "affects productivity, and becomes extremely expensive." He adds that "hostel life is good for no one."

Nor do commerce and industry favour the BophuthaTswana idea. "The Transvaal Chamber of Industries favours family accommodation being provided in the area where people work, except where contract workers are involved," says TCI president Jack Holloway. "Daily commuting would adversely affect a man's productivity, and weekly commuting disrupts family life."

enema, the chief of the defeated COCHOAUA, was required to provide for the return fleet was humiliating, in that it declined his sub-ordination to the Company.

Another reason for Khoi decline was the loss of their land. "The Khoi Khoi herds which lost their land crumbled quickly. ... The survival of a herd depended upon the use of large territory within which it could circulate, pasturing stock and hunting. On

small groups of and slowly ceased customs. " (1) The Khoi Khoi additional rights came that for and, perhaps in war was very much. Hodgson mentions a case where Governor Van Plettenburg withdrew a grant of land to a freeman in 1772 because it came to his notice that Wildschut, a Khoi captain, was established there (10)

percent of the power failures were due to overloads. No additional consumers can be added to this system which, Eco-plan recommends, needs urgent upgrading.

Soweto also faces the prospect of massive future traffic jams on roads that are inadequate, poorly maintained and without proper traffic control. Car ownership is projected to increase from 38 cars per 1 000 in 1975 to 180 cars per 1 000 by 2000. Peak hour traffic on Soweto's three arterial roads rose from 2 200 vehicles in 1965 to 10 000 in 1979.

Eco-plan points out that public transport patronage is dropping because of overcrowding, crime, and extremely long travel times.

up into endent, tradition made had This their. Hodgson mentions a case where Governor Van Plettenburg withdrew a grant of land to a freeman in 1772 because it came to his notice that Wildschut, a Khoi captain, was established there (10)

This year the total cost of water consumption in Soweto will be R12-million. Of that 20 percent is lost through consumer wastage and leaking pipes and appliances at a cost of R2.4-million annually.

According to Eco-plan, a crash programme of maintenance and repair as well as the installation of water metres and the construction of new reservoirs is needed.

● Soweto's sewerage system is overcharged and in some areas sewers overflow during storms and over weekends. Because this system is already at capacity only limited housing expansion can take place in Soweto up to 1985.

Eco-plan recommends a sewerage maintenance programme would cost about R2-million annually for Greater Soweto. The WRAB budgeted R564 000 for sewer maintenance this year.

TRAFFIC JAMS

● At present only 20 000 Soweto houses could provided with electricity. The entire system is overloaded and power failures could affect a large number of consumers and suburbs this winter, says Eco-plan.

During the five winter months of 1978 about 70

is traditional grazing patterns of Khoi societies. The Dutch presence tended to exacerbate rivalry between Khoi groups, and eventually led to these groups being brought

The Dutch presence tended to exacerbate rivalry between Khoi groups, and eventually led to these groups being brought

under the power of the Company and declining. We have seen how the Peninsular alienated themselves from other Khoi groups by their economic blockade, and thus found themselves without allies during the First War. ...

GORINGHAQUA, impoverished of Company and CHAINOVA Company again war, and indeed defeat of the decline, and the can be seen of Khoi society Company, the power, while Disposses of Khoi

Soweto is on the brink of collapse, as the shadow city faces a breakdown in essential services, according to a plan presented to the Soweto Council.

Eco-plan, a development plan drawn up by a consortium of consulting architects and engineers briefed by the Soweto Council and Diepsmeadow Council was revealed this week.

The Star's CARE campaign was shown a draft of the plans, which were hurriedly compiled in the last three months. Their urgency was obvious.

● On average only a 12-hour supply of water exists in Soweto's reservoirs, and consumption is increasing at 17 percent annually.

names by which they had been called in traditional society disappeared. Miscegenation caused the race itself to disappear. "They literally assimilated themselves out of existence." (11)

The inferior position occupied by Khoi in white society

Soweto on brink of collapse says report

STAR
10/3/79

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Hand over our homes, say Blacks

BY TERRY MEYER

THE Soweto and Diepmeadow community councils plan to ask the Government to hand over to the councils, free of charge, every house ever built by the West Rand Administration Board.

Once the 91 000 homes have been transferred, the Soweto and Diepmeadow councils would then sell them to residents on a R100 deposit and a 4½% interest rate.

They believe that unless this happens, very few residents will

covered the original building costs as well as interest on these homes, the councils say.

"We have a moral claim to these assets," says Mr. J C Mahuhushe, chairman of the Diepmeadow Community Council, "and we want to sell them off to our people at reasonable rates."

"Black people have not enjoyed the advantage of capital build-up that Whites have, and we know that few could afford more than R100 deposit."

"If Government is sincere in what it says about promoting home ownership among Blacks, they must go the whole hog and hand over these homes to the councils immediately."

Once the sale of homes starts, the councils reckon that they will start to earn about R17-million to R20-million a year, which they will then use as security to raise further loans.

They also plan to lend out money to residents for home improve-

ments and to buy essential electrical appliances like stoves and refrigerators, which will be in great demand once the area gets electricity.

If the Soweto and Diepmeadow community councils have their way, Blacks will have to repay about R15 to R18 a month in bond repayments as well as rates, water and electricity charges. This compares with about R5-R6 a month now paid in rent, plus about R11,50 in site rental charges.

OWN THE SWING

OWN THE SWING

SAW 12/31/79 (363)

Alexandra to fight on

The campaign by Alexandra township residents to save the township from demolition will continue in the face of the Government's decision to go ahead with "resettlement" of the community.

And two Afrikaans newspapers have strongly criticised the Government's decision. "Why, how can they do it?" said Rapport's columnist, Pollux, pointing out that the community had existed since the days of President Kruger.

"It is not fair," was Beeld's comment in a recent editorial.

The Reverend Sam Buti, chairman of the recently formed Alexandra

Liaison Committee, said municipal autonomy would be sought for the township in spite of the Government decision to turn it into a hostels-only area.

"What is said in Parliament is not always final," he said. The Government had wanted to wish away Crossroads but was still fighting with the problem.

His committee was in constant contact with the Deputy Minister for Plural Relations, Dr Vosloo. "We are going ahead with our planning, programme and elections set for next month. We will hold elections to get a constitutional mandate to help save Alexandra," Mr Buti said.

High-rise living urged to beat Soweto shortage

High-density residential areas and centres within the township itself have been recommended as a solution to the housing shortage in Soweto.

Recommendations have been considered in a town plan which has been adopted by the council. The plan suggests that high-rise areas create more rental possibilities than it solves.

People are drawn up by a multi-story building, concentration of professional services, the town plan says.

Soweto Council. The plan was drawn up by the town plan committee.

Working on a present population of 100,000 people increasing at 2.8 percent annually, the plan suggests that by 1980 housing and services will have to be provided for 120,000 people.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The housing backlog now is 30,000 units. On a basis of 100 units per acre, the average density can be 100 units per acre, although occupancy of more than 20 units per acre.

Because of the shortage of land, the plan recommends a density increase from 100 to 120 units per acre. This would be achieved by lowering flat developments of 100 to 120 units per acre.

At decentralised centres flats of flats up to 12 stories high will be built. The plan also suggests high-rise flat developments at Isakhamo which is the central business district.

She must marry to keep her home

Miss Khuki Leballo is one of 15 people living in her deceased father's house. If she did not marry at once, the authorities told her, the family would be turned out.

Her case is one of 7 936 dealt with in the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash last year — 1 044 more than in 1977.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the advice office, described some of the cases today to the Black Sash conference in Cape Town.

Reasons for the increased work at her office included:

- ① The increasingly rigid application of the pass laws.

- ② Bureaucratic arrogance.

- ③ Removal of the unemployed to the homelands.

- ④ Difficulties experienced by old people in getting their pensions.

- ⑤ The removal of citizenship from black South Africans.

- ⑥ The growing housing shortage and demolition of housing in Alexandra.

Mrs Peggy Diale, who came from the Transkei in 1968, was issued with a Transkei passport.

TOLD TO GO

The Labour Bureau in Polly Street told her: "Matanzima does not want people like you working in Johannesburg," and she was endorsed out.

Rhodesian-born Mr Moyo has been lawfully resident in Johannesburg since 1960. When he applied for a new identity document he was told he was a prohibited immigrant and ordered to return to Rhodesia.

Mr Ddlovu has worked legally for one farmer in the Transvaal for 26 years. The farmer recently gave him permission to look for work in town.

He was refused registration in the job he found and his reference book was stamped "Farm labour only."

Hansard 6 Quest. Col. 403

14/3/79

SC

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(5 C) Protea South
*6. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Rural Relations and Development

Whether (a) any of the Coloured residents of Protea South and (b) any Coloured leaders or bodies were consulted prior to the decision that Protea South would be acquired for the expansion of Sandton; not, why not; if so, (a) who was consulted, (b) when did such consultations take place, and (c) what was the advice of those consulted.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF RURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

No, not by my Department as there exists no legal requirement in regard to prior consultation. On the recommendations of the Mentz Committee in 1955 the future of Protea was referred to the Land

4 MARCH 1979

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Tenure Advisory Board which indicated that in view of the situation Protea South would be available for occupation by Blacks. During discussions on 20 October 1967 with representatives of the residents of Protea they accepted the decision regarding Protea, but desired clarity in regard to the acquisition of land owned by Coloureds and resettlement in Coloured group areas.

Hansard 6 Quest. Col. 456

15/3/79

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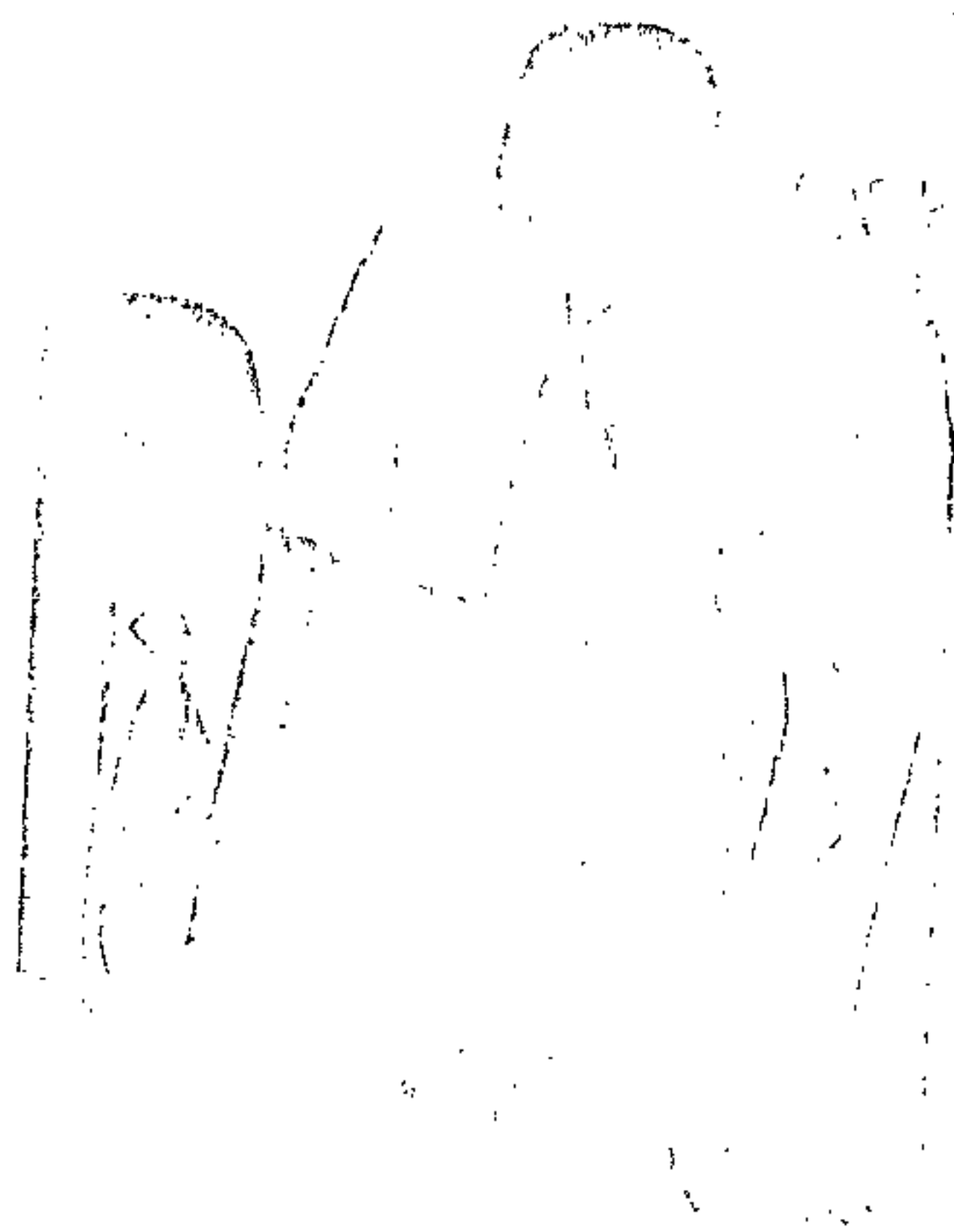
Proctor South.
*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL
RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

What is the estimated number of Col-
oured persons who will have to be moved
from Proctor South pursuant to the Gov-
ernment's decision to acquire that area for
the expansion of Soweto.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL
RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

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Businessmen Solomon Leong
(left), Patumala, and Majala
(right) . . . whites out

African Development - a joint venture of Roberts Construction (49%) and prominent black businessmen (51%) under the umbrella of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) - is to build a supermarket, shopping, and warehouse complex for Blackchain.

Blackchain MD Heilbron Majola says this is the first project of this size and type undertaken solely with black capital. Added West Rand Administration Board chief Manie Mulder "We are keen to have more of these complexes."

But traders in the townships have reacted unfavourably to the regional "turbo activity centres" proposed by the Ecoplan consortium and accepted by the Soweto and Diepsmeadow community councils last week. Each offering abundant business and commercial space, the centres - if they get off the ground - are expected to cost a total of R37,0

Some traders see their centres as a threat. They will be run by whites with the help of the councils, they say. A member of the Soweto Traders' Association tells the *FT*: "Let us run our business with out white interference." Py Luthumela, a director of African Development, adds: "Each time we blacks come up with something, some whites come out with something better."

[illegible]

and black businessmen, who until 1977 could not by law have more than one store, is absolutely no success."

The leader of the group, who would be in a position to identify the FBI's description of the man, was the FBI's only source of information on the profile at the moment of the shooting, came in due course.

At the Board dinner, the following persons were present, and the business of the evening was transacted with the usual unanimity and efficiency. The following number of votes were cast for the proposed trade by the individuals present:—

Traders, 11; Non-traders, 10; Directors of wharves, 10; and others, 10, which have participated in the wharves and ships.

Another *Adelphiella* species, *A. (A.)* *hawaiiensis* (Muller), has been reported feeding on a *Paramphistomum* in the stomachs of muscle fish (Ogino, 1960). It is not known if such a feeding

More Indians came to the fair and could not find room to stay. "The Indians and Cheyennes are very friendly," said Kenedick and he said in his speech: "I have acquired my efforts to plan in such a way that we shall be able to begin constructing a fine modern business centre in Sower before the end of this year."

A Prad deputy secretary, S. N. Natarajan, told a conference at Udaipur last week that in 1977 government would dictate that there was no reason to establish businesses in African areas if the Africans' needs could be met by white businesses in white towns.

In the last two years, however, some of the restrictions on African traders trading have been lifted, Poglier said.

"We welcome the lifting of restrictions in the African townships," says Mot. Suenyane. "But we want free access to all markets inside and outside the townships."

Urban blacks in urban space

The chairman of Johannesburg's Central Business District Association, Mr. Mandy, told the Africa conference that *Urban Africa* in urban areas "must be developed as an autonomous city, but only as a satellite of a national economy."

Mr. Harwood has a birth in Canada, which is shown in the census of 1900 and 1910. He is now in the United States.

TOWNSHIP BUSINESS

U.S. Department of Justice

Last week's *Blacks* continued in Detroit by the Black-owned Blackham supermarket group and the African Development and Construction company, but once again spotlighted the simple question of business in the Black township.

'Soweto 11' trial judgment soon

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Judgment in the trial of the "Soweto 11" will be given in the Kempton Park Circuit Court on April 30.

The 11 former Soweto students, blamed for the unrest which swept through the township after June 16, 1976, have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Van Dyk to a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

Closing his argument, Mr J Van Laere, SC, deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, said yesterday that the demonstration in Soweto on June 16, 1976, was a riot because the planner had the intention of defying authority.

The planner bore no defence by removing students from the school for the demonstration and had the intention of assailing the authority of the Department of Native Education and the police.

Van Laere stated that by organizing an illegal gathering, the planner incited confrontation and consequent violence.

It is not the intention of the mob that must be judged but the intention of the leader. The Soweto Students' Representative Council cannot be excused violence by creating the forum in which it took place, he said.

Further, the defence counsel, Mr Ernest Wentzel, SC, had said the policy of the SSB was not to seek confrontation with the police, but to organize a peaceful demonstration. Referring to the demonstration on June 16, 1976, he said the students could not have known that riotous would erupt because even the police, who organized the demonstration, were not prepared for the event.

Hansard Column 487
21/3/77

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**West Rand Administration Board:
control/ownership of houses**

*9. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether the (a) Soweto and (b) Diepmeadow community councils have made representations to his Department or to the West Rand Administration Board in regard to the control and ownership of houses built by the Board in their area; if so, what was the nature of (a) the representations and (b) the reply thereto.

**The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL
RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:**

No representations were made but in regard to—

(a) Soweto: negotiations in respect of the conferment of powers and duties on the community council in terms of the Community Councils Act, led to certain aspects of the administration of housing being granted to the community council.

(b) Diepmeadow: similar negotiations as in the case of Soweto are being conducted, but are not yet finalized.

14 000 Soweto telephones by 1981

Political Staff

OPERATION SOWETO, the code name for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications' scheme to bring telephones to the township, aims to provide 14 000 new lines in the area by 1981.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr F W de Klerk, when he presented the Post Office budget to Parliament.

Mr De Klerk also disclosed that the waiting list for telephones in Soweto is 5 000 at present. The waiting list is ex-

pected to increase, in spite of additional lines because of "an explosion in the demand for telephone services" among blacks Mr De Klerk said.

During the past financial year, six semi-electronic exchanges went into operation in the Soweto-Nancefield area, providing 5 000 waiting applicants with a telephone service.

"Our planning for the immediate future provides for two new automatic exchanges with a combined capacity of 10 000 lines in Soweto, and one of 4 000 lines in Nancefield," Mr De Klerk said.

He expected the Nancefield exchange to become operational during the 1979/80 financial year, and the department aimed at reaching their 1981 deadline for the Soweto exchange.

Discussing the telephone backlog during a press briefing, the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, said he believed the waiting list for telephones would grow "in spite of the fact that we provide record numbers of additional services every year".

The increasing waiting list was a healthy sign because it reflected economic growth and

progress. A declining waiting list would be a sign of stagnation, he said. The department aimed at reducing the time an applicant had to wait for the installation of a service.

There were very few people in urban areas who had to wait longer than three months for a telephone service, whereas a short while back people could expect to wait up to six years.

The department aimed at having a 48-hour waiting period before they installed a telephone for an applicant "but that will not be in my day", Mr Rive said.

Soweto 10

to press
for city

autonomy

The Soweto Committee of Ten, which holds its first public meeting on April 1, intends pursuing its blueprint for freehold land tenure and for turning Soweto into an autonomous city.

But, according to the Committee's chairman, Dr Nthatho Motlana, it will not ask for a meeting with the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, unless it receives a mandate for this from "the people of Soweto."

The committee was set up in 1977 by black community leaders and drew up ideas for an autonomous authority running Soweto.

● The three chairmen of the co-unity councils representing Soweto — Mr David Thebehali (Soweto), Mr Joseph Mahubushi (Diep Meadow) and Mr Steve Kgame (Dobsonville) — are to meet Dr Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations, in Cape Town next Wednesday.

STAR 23/3/77

Soweto councils' all black plan

343

All three community councils in greater Soweto have now decided to back the Ecoplan development blueprint for greater Soweto.

Meanwhile, they want development in the area frozen until the new blueprint has been fully discussed at Government level.

At its meeting yesterday the Dobsonville Council called on the West Rand Administration Board to "freeze all its plans" while negotiations were under way for Ecoplan — a body of private consultants detailed to draw up the blueprint by the Soweto Council — to take over all aspects of development in the townships.

This week the Diep-Meadow Council asked Wrab to stop all development in its area and also asked for Ecoplan's involvement in the co-ordinated development of Diepkloof and Meadowlands.

The Soweto Council has also unanimously backed the Ecoplan blueprint, which details a R705-million development plan to take place over the next five years in the townships.

In other words once gold mining employment begins to fall the labour-absorptiveness of the mining sector will depend on the big potential new employers — coal, platinum, asbestos, copper. If they perform as Plewman predicted total employment may still grow to 850 000 and beyond. If not, as in this revised version, there will be relatively little growth between now and the end of the century.

OUTLINE
February

STAR 26/3/79 (343)

Dube man is the first homeowner

The purpose
basic for

Throughout

economic

Basic Reading

Lipsey:

Gill:

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Study Gui

By Sieg Hannig

The first certificate under the 99-year leasehold scheme of home ownership for urban blacks is to be handed to a Soweto man on Friday.

The handing over ceremony in the office of the Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr. E. B du Randt, will mark the beginning of a new era of stability for urban blacks, by opening the way to loans from building societies.

ties.

The scheme offers hope of relief from the housing shortage at least to those who can afford to buy, build or enlarge homes.

The first leaseholder, as yet unidentified, will be in Soweto's Dube township who will pay R300 for land usage and R1 533 for services. This excludes payment for the actual house.

Dube is the first black area in South Africa to get clearance for leasehold purchases from the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The housing director of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), Mr Nico Malan, says Dube residents can apply for leasehold ownership of the homes they occupy.

Applicants should approach Mr P Genis, manager of the home ownership scheme at Wrab's New Canada offices.

Notice of the extension of leasehold to other townships will be given in the Press in due course.

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nd Radical Views son.

Economics as the as a relationship carce means which

Free and Economic Goods. ty obsolete? Economic most situations

1. The Meaning and Scope

Scarcity and Multipli science which studies between ends (goals, have alternative uses Wants and Resources. The basic Economic pr approach can be used v involving choice.

Gill, Samuelson, Lipse

Galbraith, F.K.: The Affluent Society

Keynes, J: Economic Possibilities for my Grandchildren (Reading No. 84)

2. Economics as a Social Science

The nature of scientific method; model building; inductive and deductive methods; problems involved in applying scientific methods to studying economic behaviour; positive and normative economic statements.

Lipsey : Part 1

Samuelson: Chap. 1.

3. Basic Economic Processes and Concepts

Utility; Wealth; Production; Consumption; Exchange; Factors of Production: Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneurship; Investment; Saving.

Real and Money Income. Saving (Investment) luxury of the rich. "Vicious circle of poverty."

Specialisation (Division of Labour) a technique for overcoming scarcity - Technical and Economic Efficiency. Advantages and disadvantages of specialisation. Comparative advantage and specialisation. Specialisation limited by the size of the market.

Speight: Economics (Specialisation) Samuelson: Chapter 3

A brave new world for a million Sowetans

R15M
26/3/79
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IT'S going to cost an additional R15 a month, or less, for the people of Soweto to call their homes their own. That's all that stands between a tenuous lease and the security of "ownership" — albeit on 99-year lease.

The R705-million scheme recently produced for the Soweto and Diepsmeadow community councils encompasses far more than housing, of course, but in the final analysis the whole exercise must stand or fall on what the people can afford.

The grand design now also includes the Dobsonville council and promises a whole new way of life for the Cinderella city with its proposals for urban activity centres, electrification, improved roads, parks, water supply and sewerage.

But the need for improved homeownership remains the most compelling and that's where much of the initial attention will be concentrated.

A professional team backed by 400 experts has produced a comprehensive report on how Soweto should be turned from a polluted, squalor-ridden suburb into a reasonably viable town with at least the basics of modern civilised living. The Government, which has already had a good look at the plan, will meet the three greater Soweto councils which commissioned the report as well as representatives of the professional consortium on Wednesday. Hopefully, action on the R705-million, five-year scheme will begin immediately. **DEREK SMITH, City Editor**, reports on the guide plan in a three-part series which begins today.

pared with the minimum building society rate today of 10%. And even if there is a problem finding the R100 deposit, the councils plan to allow buyers to pay this over a number of months.

But homeownership costs don't end with the monthly repayment on the loan. An integral part of the new system is that owners will pay for water, sewerage and administration (eg, refuse removal) according to what they actually use.

This is a new and essential part of the plan because it is currently estimated that R1-million a year liter-

in all its forms costs more like R20 per household and virtually the whole of this monthly cost would be saved.

As far as servicing costs are concerned, it is obvious that the initial charges will not cover costs.

The idea, therefore, is to push up service charges over the first few years as incomes rise and owners are better able to afford the going rate. Trends suggest that black earnings will continue to rise faster than the rate of inflation.

The net result, taking

the experts have worked out that it will form the basis for two 15-year loans worth R242-million. There could be some surprises here, including an allocation from general sales tax funds and a re-introduction of the old services levy paid by employers. The councils may also be able to raise money from insurance companies and other financial institutions as a prescribed investment.

● Tomorrow: Upgrading existing homes, selling and supplying new housing stock.

Here's what a little imagination can do. The old 159/6 box house at the back of the stand can be turned into a modern home for not much more than R2 000... and most Sowetans could afford it on the proposed basis of 6% loans and 30-year repayment periods. Architects have produced working drawings for scores of improvements along these lines.

lism can be calculated by the

presented above, showing the variation on aerial and during simulated tidal parent-sized individuals, on of budgets of daily

Can Sowetans afford to buy their own homes? That's the crunch question and the success of the guide plan could depend on the answer.

The councils themselves believe that the majority of residents will have the ability to pay, but prices and repayments will have to be deftly structured to make it possible. The Government itself is expected to chip in, and the official attitude will become clearer after the council and the professional team which drew up the plan meet the Minister of Plural Relations for brass tacks talks immediately after the Budget on Wednesday.

In the interim, however, the Rand Daily Mail City Bureau has looked in depth at the proposals with particular reference to how the financing will affect nearly a million inhabitants.

Absolutely vital to the whole plan is that the Government should forthwith vest the ownership of all rented housing in the councils. That's between R200- and R300-billion worth of real estate, so it should provide a good start, especially if the Government agrees to delay repayments on the R63-million still outstanding.

The councils will then start to sell off the present housing stock, with preference given to existing occupiers. Valuation of properties must be calculated on the average of the original cost and today's replacement value, so most rented houses will probably go for between R3 000 and R4 000.

Basing the repayment formula on the higher figure of R4 000 (monthly payments would be lower for less costly homes) buyers would have to pay R19,56 a month over a 30-year period after providing a 2,5 % deposit of R100.

The repayments are based on an ultra-low interest rate of only 4,5 %, com-

any goes down the drains because people either don't switch off taps or water escapes through defective plumbing. This will cost an average of R3,50 a month and separate sewerage charges will come to R4,25 a month. The administration fee will be R3,83 a month to bring the "extras" to R11,58 and total payments to the councils to R31,14.

The only possible hidden cost is bond insurance which has already been discussed with leading insurance companies and would work out at about R1 a month more. This insurance will allow the house to be paid off automatically on the death of the buyer who could then leave the property to his wife or family.

That brings the final monthly amount on an average small home to just over R32 a month.

How does that compare with the position at the moment? The basic rental today is R6 a month and the services charge for water, sanitation, street lighting and so on is R11,50. The total paid by most people in Soweto today, therefore, is R17,50 a month. Ownership, with insurance, will cost about R32 a month — less than R15 a month more.

Looking a little into the future, however, two very important aspects have also got to be considered. Firstly, the financial effects of the coming of electricity and secondly the need to pay for providing, maintaining and improving services like water and sewerage.

The general introduction of electricity to all Soweto houses is likely to be financially beneficial to residents, the councils' advisers have worked out. They estimate that the normal Soweto household will have to pay about R15 for the electricity it uses. But at present, according to studies completed recently, fuel

rate of only 4,5 % and a deposit of only R100, is that about 80 % of all existing householders in Soweto will be able to afford their homes. Put another way, eight out of 10 households in Soweto have the ability to borrow at least R4 000 against the security of their homes.

The new owners will be able to sell their homes, bequeath them to others and, in terms of the recent changes to the regulations, they will not be subject to eviction under any circumstances — including non-payment — unless the houses are attached and sold in execution.

The conclusion that eight out of 10 households will be able to afford the repayments is based on the general rule of thumb that monthly repayments should be no more than 25 % of income.

A study for the Urban Foundation by Bruce Boarden, of the University of the Witwatersrand, shows that 80 % of all Soweto households had incomes of R120 and more in 1978. This is the figure which the councils' consortium has tried to work to in arriving at a financially acceptable plan.

The hope is that this 80 % of existing housing stock will be sold within five years. It sounds an impossible task but the councils are confident that the easy terms will ensure that it can be done.

If they achieve their goal, a capital amount of about R280-million will be created over the five-year period — and that starts to look like money.

Not only will the councils be able to re-cycle the incoming cash for home improvements, roads, storm-water, sewerage and new development, but it will also be able to look at new housing and the develop-

es) for the 3 limpet species shown in Fig. 6, from which it is evident that metabolic energy in the mid-shore *Patella* experiences an abundant much higher than in the s. The lower-shore *P. granularis* upper-shore *P. granularis* lower metabolic energy *P. oculus*, and this is not in the larger indi-

occurs very low on the algal growth is potentially under conditions of intense competition most algae are being lithothamnium (which is calcified and have a low caloric value the main food. Feeding is by submergence and is thus difficult. Territorial spacing of juveniles on the shells is high but do not eliminate the anch, 1975b). Populations are high and longevity high: under these circumstances favour a low reproductive output

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Home

for

the Radebes

5-714R

26/3/79 0445

By Frank Jeans

Solomon Radebe has moved house. And getting out of his 51/6 which Mr Radebe called home for 10 years has been a day to remember.

He has exchanged life in a drab little row in Sebokeng for a refreshing breath of environment.

He has closed the door on that four-room house — just like the one that's drawn in a creche — and with his wife, Miriam and their two children is now in a stylish three-bedroom home with all mod cons and a garage — a home designed to blend into a little horseshoe harmony complex in another corner of Sebokeng where all the Hunt & Shermans

houses are different.

But the Radebes have done more than change their life-style. They are four of the small crowd which has begun to step out from a legacy of the past into new housing patterns which are emerging in their country.

Not that it was all luck which put the Radebes in their little horseshoe.

Mr Radebe, a R400-a-month salesman with Vaal Bottlers, a company in the Coca-Cola group, put his stake — a R800 deposit — into his home, and he will pay back about R90 on his bond.

The important fact, however, is that Solomon is in a house he can afford — a spruce place without too much extra to

stretch the Radebe budget too far.

At R8 000, the Radebe home is all that any man needs, and pound for pound, dollar for dollar, you couldn't get better value for your money.

In the case of black homeownership, of course, the cost factor is of prime importance, and even after the "hurrahs" which welcomed the move to legislation bringing land title for blacks nearer, the question is asked:

With this gradual elevation of blacks to better living levels, can they afford the cost of land as well?

Is freehold really essential to ultimate happiness, and would Solomon Radebe be the happy man he is today if he had the

cost of say, a R1 000 stand to meet within his monthly budget?

It is said that what the black man wants more than anything else when it comes to a home of his own, is not land possession, but security of tenure.

Remove the risk of eviction in home ownership, he would probably tell you, and you can keep the land.

Says Mr Alex Rabie, director of housing at the Vaal-Triangle Administration Board: "All options that are open to the white man are open to the black man. And we are more concerned with security of tenure than land title as such.

The only requirement which is laid down is that

the black man, like the white man must pay for what he gets. And by the same token, like the white man, the black man will have pride in what he owns.

But in rehousing projects, what is important in the forward planning, is the greater involvement of the black. While options are open for him, the potential black homeowner has the right to make his own choice.

It is because of this, that in the Vaal Triangle speculative housing tends to be discouraged, for in those circumstances, people might be forced to take what is available because of a housing shortage.

The private sector in the Vaal Triangle has in-

jected R25-million for the provision of better-style homes, and operations by international groups such as Overland Roof Tiles give some indication of the level of demand.

From Mitchell's Plain in the Cape to Sebokeng and Pimville, the company is laying roof tiles at a rate of 57 houses a day.

Says Mr Radebe: "It's a good thing they are doing here. We never expected to feel we could own this style of house. It's a great feeling."

Indeed, the beginning is at Sebokeng and at Finerdale — the foundations upon which projections of 25 new cities for South Africa by the end of the century are being laid.

Study Guides to Lipsey and/or Gill, Samuelson.

1. The Meaning and Scope of Economics



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Utility; Wealth; Product. Mr F Norman beside one of the new houses under construction at Ennerdale. "The quality of the homes is good."

ship;

Real and Money Income. Saving (Investment) luxury of the rich. "Vicious circle of poverty."

Specialisation (Division of Labour) a technique for overcoming scarcity - Technical and Economic Efficiency. Advantages and disadvantages of specialisation. Comparative advantage and specialisation. Specialisation limited by the size of the market.

Speight: Economics (Specialisation) Samuelson: Chapter 3

Staggering statistics

By Yussuf Nazeer

South Africa's black crime statistics are mind-boggling. Black sociologists and civic leaders believe it is the highest in the world.

Also claimed to be the highest in the world are the hangings of blacks for murder and other crimes of violence.

In 1975-76 police records logged 240 000 crimes of violence in the country's black townships.

As many as 102 500 people were assaulted with grievous bodily harm including the raping of several thousand black women. 32 850 robberies, 25 000 houses burgled and thousands more people murdered.

In Soweto alone, said to be teeming with more than a million souls. The Human Science Research Council, found in 1974-75 an estimated 32 000 unreported cases of assault

with rapings topping the list.

World Health Organisation report, last year, said some 7 000 black people die annually from violence in the townships. Assaults, maimings and rapings topped the chart.

A police report said an average of 10 black women are reported raped each weekend, but social workers and civic leaders claim that

"dozens" of women are raped at weekends when the violence escalates through increased liquor drinking.

It is known that Soweto racketeers have a booming business selling stolen guns. With the right connections, a hand gun can be bought from them for anything between R80 and R200.

Some of the recipients of these illegal guns are Zulus from hostels in the

city who use firearms to wreak vengeance on other factions for incidents which may go back generations.

Recently, two brothers at a hostel in Soweto were gunned down by a group of Zulus after a spate of faction killings. In kwaZulu. At another hostel in Benoni, five members of the Zwane clan were shot on a Sunday afternoon. Because Soweto is so

easy prey for thugs. In the past four weeks, three young couples were shot dead as they sat in their cars. They included a police detective from Orlando police station and his girl friend who were shot and then set alight in their car in open veld.

Another was a former traffic inspector and socialite who was shot dead. His car was found burnt out in a Soweto backstreet. His 20-year-old companion was found in the veld miles away, shot through the head.

Other victims were shot while opening the gates of their yards or coming home from work. Some are shot in their homes and there are those who are shot while waiting at a stop street. A well-known township soccer star and coach, Norman "Ditsebe" Rohlakazi, was shot late last year.

The police ascribe the lack of success in combating the gunslinging to a lack of co-operation on the

in detail

Total country-wide crime statistics from July 1976 to June 1977 were 1 052 696 offences.

The inter-racial breakdown for the same period was as follows (and these are recent figures):

	Blacks on blacks	Blacks on whites	Whites on whites	Whites on blacks
Murder	7 000	115	132	85
Rape	14 242	151	371	189
Homicide	3 504	132	98	29
Assault	129 208	1 436	1 623	986

In Soweto alone for this period there were 808 reported murders (with 303 brought to trial), 1 289 rapes (with 604 brought to trial), 7 324 assaults (with 3 621 for trial) and 366 homicides (158 for trial).

in Soweto by unknown assailants. He died at Baragwanath hospital in December.

Arrests have been made in relatively few instances.

Political assassinations, comparatively new among blacks, have been done with guns. In some cases foreign guns have been used. Although police will not talk of them as "political shootings," it is believed in the township that they were.

A man who gave evidence in a Pan African Congress (PAC) terrorist trial, was shot down in cold blood in his Soweto home early last year. Another, a policeman from Durban, who was a former member of the PAC, and had actually trained as a guerrilla fighter, was also gunned in front of his home.

The police ascribe the lack of success in combating the gunslinging to a lack of co-operation on the

Those in need are the ones who have to wait

It usually takes only a few weeks for a white to get his or her gun licence. But if you are a black businessman who has to contend with a rising rate of armed holdups, it could take several years.

The discrepancy, the result of red tape, is something of which even gun dealers seem unaware.

Some dealers asserted there was no difference in the procedure to be followed by blacks and whites.

"All you have to do," said one of them, Dr Lucas Potgieter, "is to select the type of firearm needed, then pay a deposit for it and fill an application form."

Another form, he added, would be filled at the police station and passed on

to the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria who decides on whether to issue the licence or not.

But investigations revealed a different procedure for blacks. They have to:

- Approach their local police station for application forms.
 - Obtain three references from individuals who can vouch for them.
 - Go to dealer to choose the type of gun and pay for it.
 - Take application forms and references to Bantu Affairs Commissioner who, in turn, will forward them to his head office in Pretoria.
 - Wait for a reply.
- Dealers said they would refund money paid for a gun if the application form was eventually turned down.
- Several Soweto traders and professional men — they did not want

their names mentioned — said they encountered enormous difficulties when they applied for licences.

(One said he had to wait for two years even though he was told when making the application that it would take three months)

Another said he applied for a licence about four years ago after his house had been burgled several times and his car broken into.

He received a reply about three years later when "I had forgotten about the application."

The Johannesburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr Alec Baynes, said: "Information regarding purchase of firearms is confidential. So I am afraid I can't tell you any more than that applications are submitted to us by the police, then we forward them to our head office in Pretoria."

Star

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Tuesday March 27 1979

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

Soweto has become Gun City. Where knives and kerries were once used to settle arguments or hold up workers, criminals have now turned to firearms. At the same time black business and professional men looking for protection from the muggers still find it extremely difficult to get licences for firearms. DERRICK THEMA reports.

"Twelve people die in a violent weekend." Big headlines, but they hardly raise an eyebrow in Soweto where life is cheap.

But what is creating fear and deep unease is the change in the pattern of killings.

More and more guns are being used in the place of the knife and the panga. Every weekend police tell of people being shot as they walk home from the bus stop, or of motorists suddenly coming under fire.

The motives of these shootings, often unknown, range from robbery to love quarrels.

In the last quarter of last year police recovered 28 illegal guns of various calibres and makes in Soweto.

Guns are recovered mainly as a result of information from the public and during arrests of suspects in cases of robbery and murder.

"Police are doing their level best to combat the shootings in Soweto and have had a lot of success in arresting suspects and

Gun city

says Colonel Piet Delpont, divisional CID officer for Soweto.

But the fact is that more offences are now committed with firearms. On one weekend last month six of the 10 people who died violently were shot.

Colonel Delpont says that most of these guns were stolen from cars and homes in white suburbs and during muggings and robberies in the city.

In December last year, 51 women were reported raped over four weekends, 171 murdered and 141 robbed. Forty-five cars were stolen in three days. One can only guess at unreported cases.

Social workers and civic leaders in black townships claim that some 95 percent of rapings go unsolved. And it was NOT uncommon for raped women to encounter the shocking experience of being raped

on more than one occasion.

Alarming, too, they said were the number of child rapings and that of schoolgirls.

A total of 44 124 blacks were jailed country-wide for crimes of violence between July 1976 and June 1977. The number of whites was 6 108, Asians 967 and coloureds 37 879.

Last year 105 blacks were hanged for murder, 26 coloureds and one white. The total of 132 was said to be the highest in the world. The previous year, the total was 90 and in 1976 it was 61.

Why was black crime so high along with consequent jailings and capital punishment?

Aside from the larger population ratio, black social workers, psychologists and leaders in the townships all put it down to four basic major causes among several other minor ones. They

- Greater unemployment among black people.

- Socio-economic and political factors.

- Lack of adequate recreational facilities.

- Inferior educational systems that do not cater for the proper mental and personality development of the average black child and teenagers including its spiritual growth.

Put the social, economic, political, educational, spiritual and environmental deficiencies right in the black community through its individual members, and the whole society will change for the better, the black social psychologists advise.

Without this change, maintain these leaders, ignorance and poverty will remain, frustrations will increase and hell on earth will continue in black townships, existing all the time.



Soweto — from dark little boxes to family homes

RDM 27/3/79,
343

This is the second in a three-part series by **DEREK SMITH, City Editor**, on the R705-million, five-year plan to turn Soweto into a better place to live in. Today he looks at suggestions for upgrading existing homes and the financial implications of buying new ones.

YESTERDAY we saw how the Soweto councils plan to sell homes to existing residents. Today we look at plans to upgrade existing housing and to supply new homes.

Upgrading will be a priority, especially in areas such as Orlando.

There are several aspects to home improvement and the councils estimate that about 30 % of home-owners

will want to better their properties.

Improvement loans will come a little dearer than the 4,5 % interest charged on loans to buy existing houses. The rate will be 6 % a year over repayment periods of 30 years. So home-owners who make use of these loans will either have to earn a little more or pay less for their properties.

The monthly repayments

on home improvement loans will obviously depend on the amount borrowed, but it would work out at about R6 a month for every R1 000 borrowed.

In the five years between 1980 and 1985, when the proposed programme should be complete, the consortium estimates that 20 000 existing houses (25 % of the total stock) could be upgraded. At a cost of R2 500 per house this would involve some R50-million which would also have to be lent by the councils from cash generated by deposits, monthly repayments, loans and other income — possi-

bly the re-instated services levy and a share of general sales tax.

The theme running through the scheme for upgrading Soweto is that private enterprise should not be excluded, so commercial building firms will be able to tender for the improvement work.

In fairness, as much work as possible should be put the way of black businesses and artisans. More black building artisans should also be trained to undertake the work.

It is interesting to see that the guide plan envisages loans for electrical ap-

pliances as well — also at 6 % but repayable over four years. This would be a far better deal than the normal hire purchase agreement.

The same kind of loan would be available to purchasers of existing homes who would like to provide or improve electrical instal-

lations, but the cost of the

tant part of any integrated housing plan. The flats ... be used for single people and form a small part of the total housing stock.

An aspect which the consortium appears to have deliberately avoided is the sale of flats or townhousing. Ideally, this should be possible under the Sectional Titles Act, but the conveyancing difficulties as the law stands will probably prove insurmountable. Flats, therefore, are likely to be for rent only. They will be used mainly to house temporary workers in the urban areas in the same way as the hostels, so the question of ownership may not even arise.

Individual homes will form the bulk of the new accommodation. Having looked at the income structure of the people of Soweto, the consortium recommends that new housing costing more than R7 000 should be built and financed by the private sector.

This won't come cheap. Developers will want a going rate of return on their investment and loans financed through building societies, for example, are likely to carry an interest rate of 10 %.

The councils do not believe that such "wealthy" home-owners should qualify for subsidised housing loans, but this introduces the extremely important aspect of employer participation.

Many companies will undoubtedly introduce housing schemes for their own employees and give them ownership on whatever conditions they lay down. But it has been suggested that companies could well afford to subsidise, say 5 % of the interest on an individual loan. Over 30-years a loan of R6 000 would be repaid at R52,66 a month. If the employer subsidises by 5 % the amount payable by the buyer would be under R30 a month.

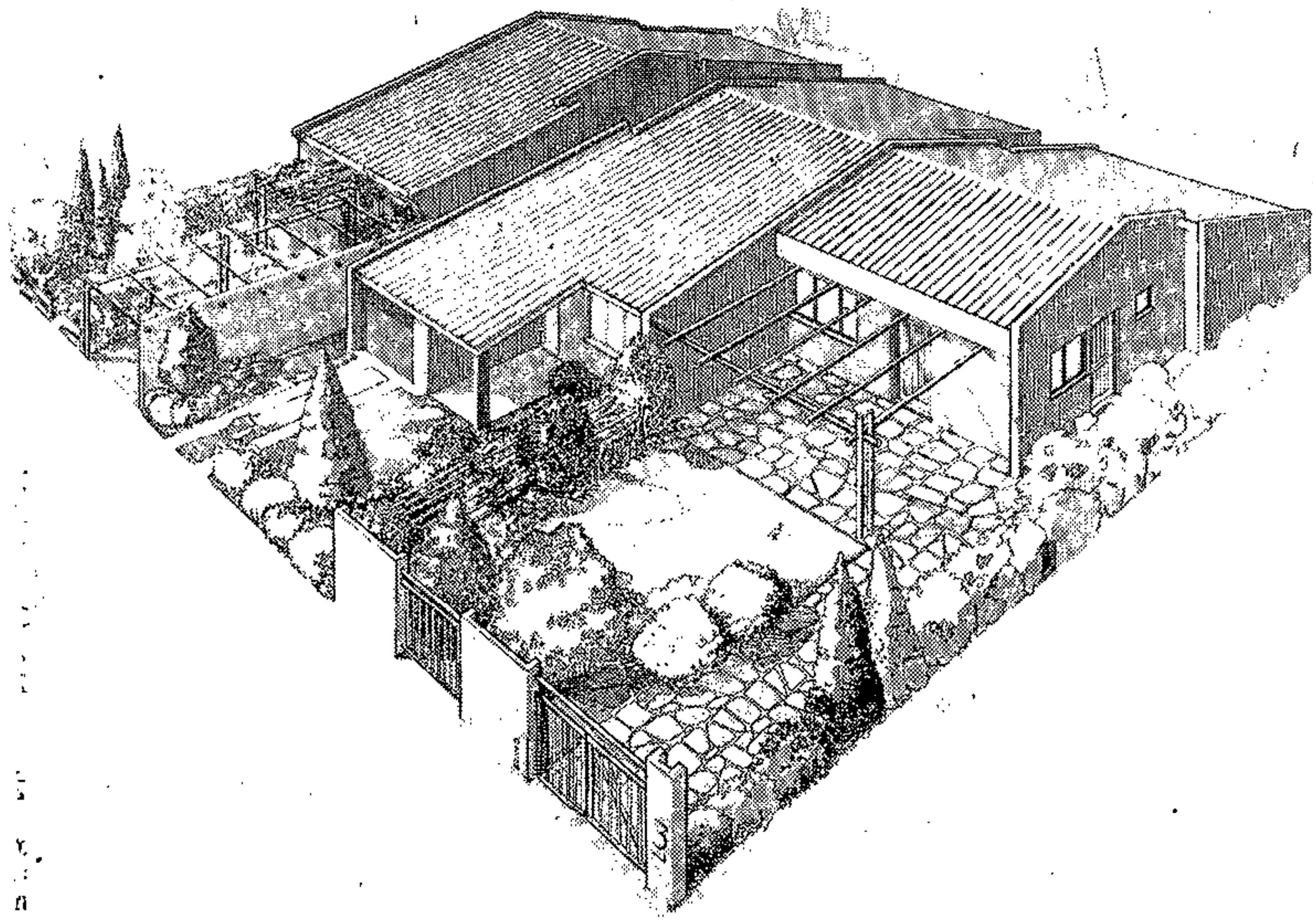
With about R12 added for service and administration costs (excluding electricity) the monthly payments would be about R42 a month which about 50 % of households could afford on the basis of 25 % of income. Building societies, on the other hand, are adamant that the state should be worked as a breadwinner's income now look like accepting family income as a guide, long as it looks reasonably permanent.

If there is no employer subsidy the monthly repayments go up to about R64 a month — and only some 10 % of Sowetans could afford that at the time the income analysis was done last year.

A full range of new housing designs has been drawn up by the Ecoplan consortium which has produced a guidance system for the future development of greater Soweto. Basic units with two bedrooms, kitchen, living room and lounge doubling as a third bedroom have been costed at R4 750, ranging up to more luxury finishes, additional bedroom or study, garage and patio to about R9 000. This is an architect's perspective of three possibilities.

pliances as well — also at 6 % but repayable over four years. This would be a far better deal than the normal hire purchase agreement.

The same kind of loan would be available to purchasers of existing homes who would like to provide or improve electrical installations, but the cost of the



capital works will be provided by the now-famous bank consortium which has the money ready to lend.

Private enterprise will also be able to tender for the supply of new houses — and there are going to be many of them. *LDM*

It is often accepted that Soweto is already overcrowded and that it would be difficult to squeeze many more people in. But the experts who have studied the problem closely — some of them have been involved for many years — disagree. They say there is room for further development *as long as it is done effectively.* *27/3/79*

The truth is, say the consortium, that Soweto was unplanned and apart from the open ground still available for development, many more housing units could be provided by better use of land resources.

The estimate is that nearly 44 000 new dwelling units are still possible in Soweto — just about enough to meet the projected need up to 1985.

Available township development land should provide room for another 23 000 units, flats in the proposed 69 neighbourhood centres making up greater Soweto (which will be discussed tomorrow) could provide 6 200 more, in-filling between existing homes would provide 4 000 more houses, 2 000 flat units could be built in the 10 planned urbo-activity centres, and high-density housing in the new city centre, at Jabulani, could weigh in with another 2 000 flats.

The councils are determined the unpopular hostels should be phased out. By using the land available another 6 500 units could be provided.

The plan is to use only half the existing ground area to provide more open space, but to build higher.

Criticism of proposed high-rise development in Soweto is not accepted by Ecoplan, the consultant consortium, which believes that flats form an impor-

This assumes a R6 000 bond. Many buyers will need more than that which means that monthly repayments would be correspondingly greater. If bigger deposits are forthcoming, obviously the monthly repayments will be less.

So much for houses of R7 500 and more. What of cheaper homes? The plan is that these new houses should be developed and offered for sale by the councils themselves who would offer loans at 6% interest. The money would come from the cash flow created by the sale of existing houses, loans, levies and government grants.

A R5 500 loan over 30 years would mean repayments of R33 a month plus the R12 for water, sewerage and administration. — a total of just over R45 which most households could also afford. If employers subsidise even the lower interest loans, the repayments, once again, would be correspondingly lower.

If up to 20 houses a day can be built in terms of the programme, there will be sufficient land to meet the need at least until 1985.

Where the council commissions new housing under R7 500, they will obviously look for the best prices and make use of the bargaining power they will hold by dealing in bulk. Homes built privately will be a matter of negotiation between the owner and the contractor.

The costs which the consortium is working on do not include the price of the land. The proposal is that the sites should be provided free of charge.

Blacks already occupying their properties under the old 30-year lease system will continue to do so, of course. But there is no reason why they should not now convert to the 99-year lease and increase their security of tenure.

● **Tomorrow:** Electrification, water, sewerage, transport, the new city centre, community and "urbo-activity" centres.

Soweto water reserves plunging

By DEREK SMITH
City Editor

WATER reserves in the vast Soweto townships are running perilously low.

An expert team, which has made a close study of the situation, has reported that existing reservoirs now hold only a 12-hour supply and, unless prompt action is taken, the strategic reserve will have dropped to just over five hours by the early 1980s.

In addition, the sewerage system is also dangerously inadequate. Some outfall sewers are creating a health hazard by overflowing during storm peaks while others are operating at limit and are not expected to cope with the expected increase in flow.

Soaring demand, rising at the rate of 17% a year, and vast wastage caused by unclosed taps and defective plumbing, are two major contributing factors.

Last year an estimated R2 400 000-worth of wasted water literally went down the drains.

The professional consortium, Ecoplan, which has produced a new guidance system for the three Soweto councils, says in its report that the water supply position has become critical.

The present reserve is already only half the minimum required by the Rand Water Board, many main conduits are 50 mm in diameter instead of the usual 75 mm or 100 mm and are old, encrusted and corroded, the Ecoplan report says.

"On average only 12 hours supply of water exists in the reservoirs, that is half of the minimum capacity required by the Rand Water Board for an

assured supply," the report says.

"Over summer weekends, when Soweto's working population is at home, and there are many visitors, open taps sometimes fail to deliver water in some areas.

"Even more alarming than the current shortage is the rate of growth of water consumption. Although population growth has stabilised at about 1% per annum, water consumption is growing at 17% per annum. If the rate of increase in consumption of the past five years continues for the next five years, Soweto would then only have 5.5 hours' supply of water in its reservoirs."

The report calls for immediate action on a number of fronts to cope with the problem. Some would have to be stop-gap measures "aimed at simply buying time", because the delay between decision to augment capacity and the commissioning of the first new reservoir would be a couple of years.

The report recommends that R41 000 000 should be spent on water supplies in the next five years as part of the R705 000 000 improvement and redevelopment plan.

Concerning sewerage, the report says future planning for sewage treatment by the Johannesburg City Council has been severely hampered by the absence of any development plans for the future of Soweto.

It recommends that R8 000 000 in capital works and R2 000 000 for yearly maintenance should be earmarked for an improved sewerage system.

● A three-part in-depth analysis of the new Soweto guidance system begins today on page 11.

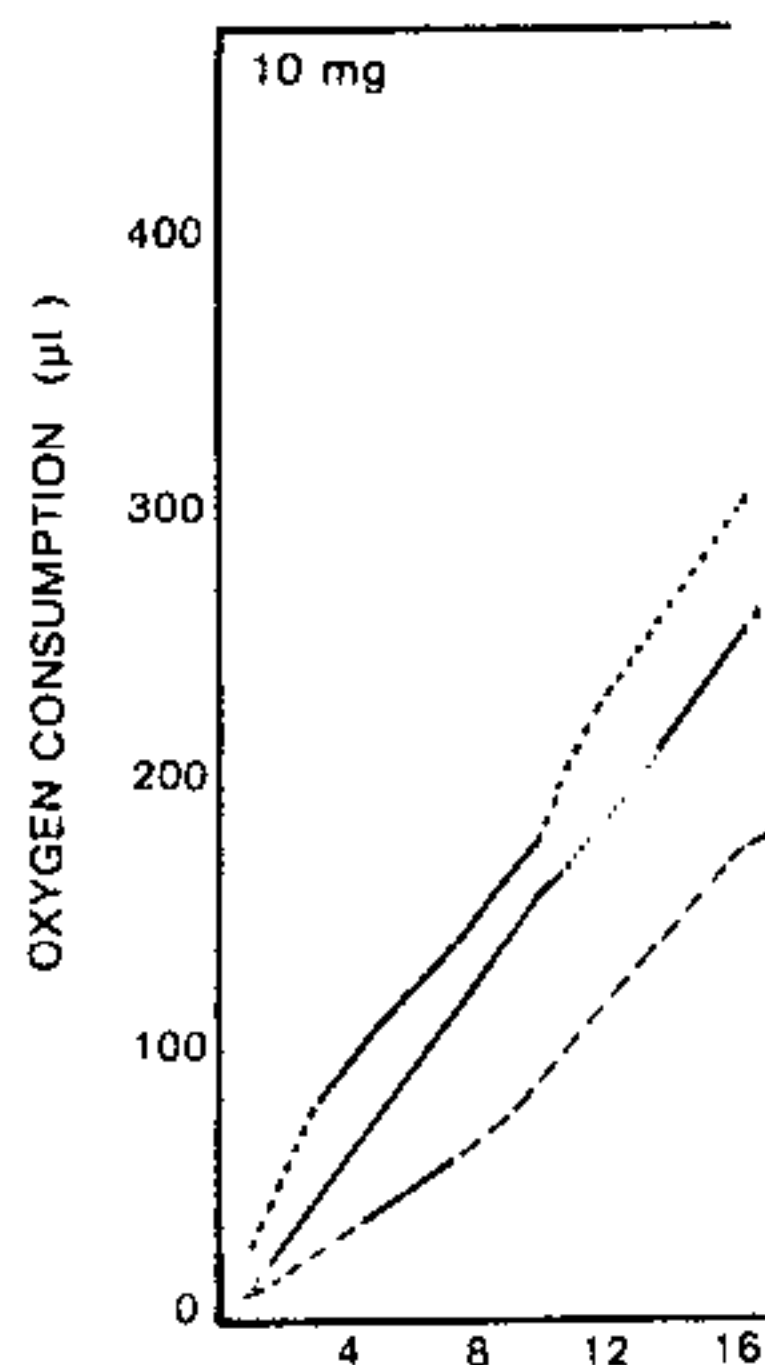


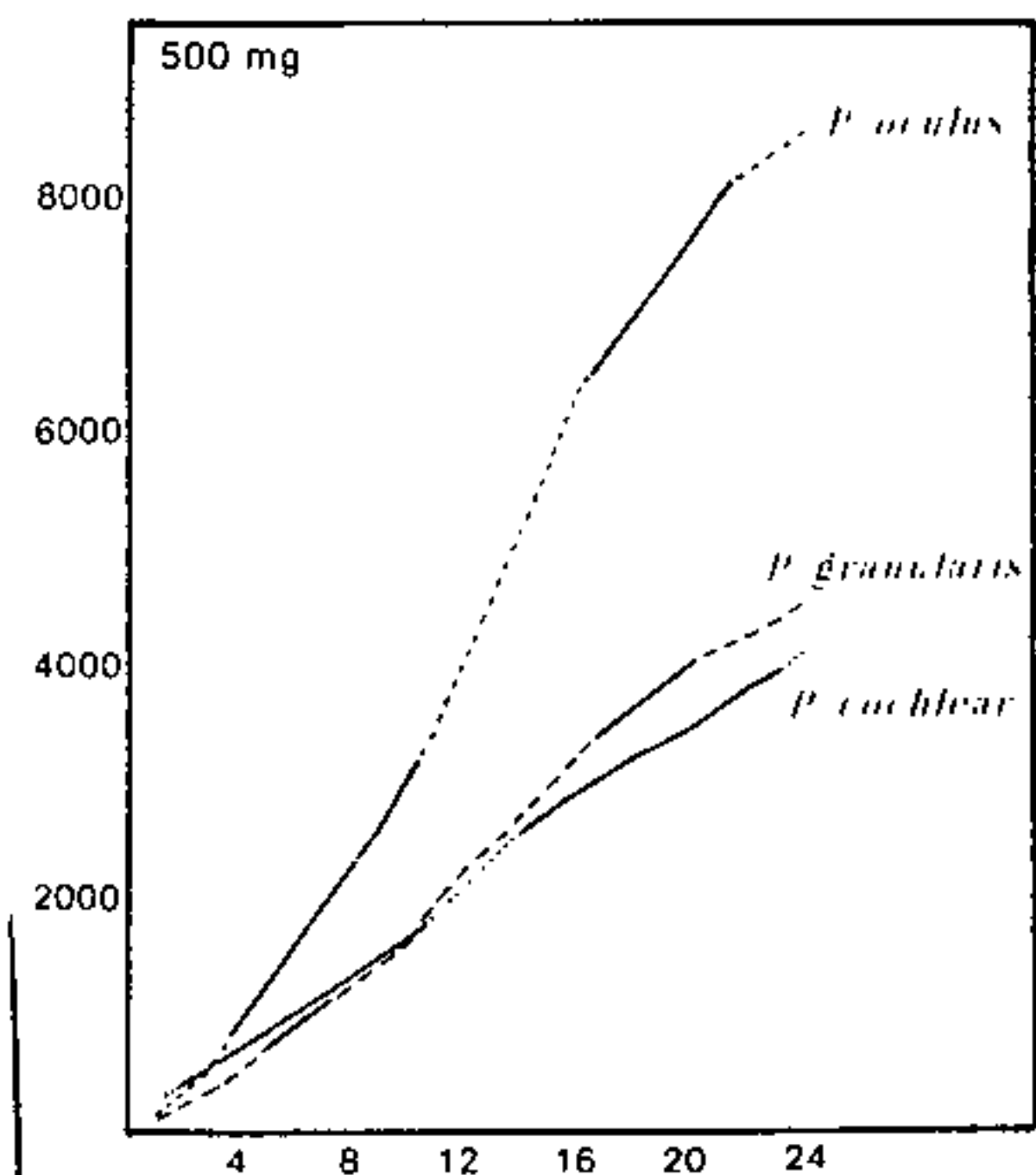
Fig. 6. *Patella* spp. tidal cycles. Dotted line represents individuals of 10, 100 & conversion 5.05 µl

of large individuals that of small individuals (Fig. 5A). This is predicted by different rates of growth and large limpets (Fig. 5B). Thus, the daily oxygen consumption of *P. cochlear* is essentially unaffected by the variation of rate during tides.

In contrast, the oxygen consumption of *P. granularis* increases its rate of growth during the day (Fig. 5B). The length of the body and body temperature (up to 32°C) on the midshore. Larger limpets are exposed more than smaller limpets and respire faster in air, increasing their rate of growth during the day.

Due to migratory behaviour, *Patella granularis* at long periods of exposure to air temperatures may rise to minimise metabolic rates during this period because rates are low in air at 17°C in water and 1.33. Conversely,

drop in respiration at night from the rate at 17°C in water to that at 15°C in air (Fig. 5C), the Q_{10} being 7.80. Thus, the low rate of aerial respiration not only keeps down day-time rates when temperatures are high at low tide, but results in a considerable saving of energy at night when air temperatures are low.



in relation to tidal and diurnal cycle. Data for standard individuals can be calculated by the

presented above, showing the rate of growth on aerial and tidal cycles and the rates of oxygen consumption during simulated tidal cycles for different-sized individuals, on the basis of budgets of daily oxygen consumption (and hence respiration) for the 3 limpet species shown in Fig. 6, from which it is evident that metabolic energy in the mid-shore *Patella granularis* experiences an abundant supply of much higher than in the lower-shore *P. granularis* and lower metabolic energy in *P. oculus*, and this is evident in the larger individuals.

occurs very low on the shore. Growth is potentially limited by conditions of intense competition most algae are inedible lithothamnia (which are inedible and have a low caloric value) the main food. Feeding occurs during submergence and is thus fairly prolonged. Territorial spacing and stacking of juveniles on the shells of adults diminish but do not eliminate competition (Branch, 1975b). Populations are very stable and longevity high: up to 30 years. These circumstances favour a low growth and low reproductive output

99-year ³⁴³
lease: ^{29/3/79}
1st deed

JOHANNESBURG — The deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W. L. Vosloo, will hand over the first deed under the 99-year leasehold scheme for urban Blacks to a Soweto man tomorrow.

The registration ceremony will take place in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Plural Relations and Development, and a mortgage will be issued by a leading building society.

The house is situated in Soweto's Dube township, the first black urban area in South Africa to get clearance under the Black Urban Areas Amendment Act. — SAPA.

2. The Brief History of the Kentucky Fried Chicken Operations

It was hardly surprising that KFC's management was dynamically growth oriented and wanted to expand on an international scale. The history of the company reflected one of the famous 'American-style' success stories. The originator of KFC, Col Harland B. Sanders, was one of the first living symbols of a food company recognized throughout the world. The internationally famous chicken recipe that he promoted was developed over 25 years ago when he operated a small restaurant in the heart of Kentucky, USA. The small restaurant was a great success and the Colonel later opened a large, ultra-modern restaurant which also prospered. In 1954 at the age of 65 and facing bankruptcy, caused by the fact that a new highway was built, bypassing his restaurant, the Colonel decided to stimulate the interest of other restaurants in his area, thus turned

In 1964, a Tennessee offered \$2 000 000 for per annum to the C formed and national 1968 there were 2 60 national undertaking Australia. Thus, in it prepared food organization at the 1960s, During the 1960s, sector of the America published in Newsweek 'The volume of it incredibly large. (industry's current 196

McDonald's claim since it opened its first food chains were the United States, a revenue was expected one-fifth of the \$30 hotels and restaurants Colonel Sanders' founded of one part You cannot separate legendary bird collection from the wall of each the Democratic and meals in one night. pensaries where you picnic under your arm.

process of veld deterioration.

Vansand 8 (593) 29 (3/79
Soweto: post offices

*6. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) Whether any post offices in Soweto were destroyed or damaged during the unrest in the area during and after June 1976; if so, how many;

- (2) whether the post offices destroyed or damaged have been rebuilt and are in use.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, eight;
- (2) no.

Note: The re-opening of two offices, namely Iketlo and Mozodo, has already been authorized but the accommodation is not yet ready for occupation. These two offices together with the existing three, viz. Tshiawelo, Kwa-Xuma and Orlando, will serve the whole of Soweto.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, will he consider putting mobile post offices into use in Soweto until the other post offices are ready?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, there are various considerations which will have to be taken into account. However, I shall look into the matter.

Not unexpectedly the US success encouraged KFC executives to explore the possibilities of expanding their operations on an international scale. They believed that practically every English-speaking country with a warm

2. The Brief History of the Kentucky Fried Chicken Operations

It was hardly surprising that KFC's management was dynamically growth oriented and wanted to expand on an international scale. The history of the company reflected one of the famous 'American-style' success stories. The originator of KFC, Col Harland B. Sanders, was one of the first living symbols of a food company recognized throughout the world. The internationally famous chicken recipe that he promoted was developed over 25 years ago when he operated a small restaurant in the heart of Kentucky, USA. The small restaurant was a great success and the Colonel later opened a large, ultra-modern restaurant which also prospered. In 1954 at the age of 65 and facing bankruptcy, caused by the fact that a new highway was built, bypassing his restaurant, the Colonel decided to stimulate the interest of other restaurateurs in his recipe. He thus turned In 1964, a Tennessee entrepreneur offered \$2 000 000 for the whole per annum to the Colonel. In 1968 there were 2 600 KFC national undertakings in Australia. Thus, in the late prepared food organizations envious position at the time During the 1960s, the pr sector of the American economy published in *Newsweek* magazine. The volume of food the incredibly large. Colonel McDonald's claims to have since it opened its first fast-food chains were opened (The 2 000th McDonald's day.

Colonel Sanders' Kentucky Fried Chicken is another recipe compounded of one part food, one part packaging and one part mythology. You cannot separate the taste of the chicken from the sight of the legendary bird colonel who peers down, all airbrushed and benign, from the wall of each of the 3 500 franchised units. The Colonel catered the Democratic and the Republican conventions, amounting to 10 000 meals in one night. His stores are not so much social centers as dispensaries where you drive up, pop in and march back out with a prefab picnic under your arm.

Not unexpectedly the US success encouraged KFC executives to explore the possibilities of expanding their operations on an international scale. They believed that practically every English-speaking country with a warm

Southern Transvaal Administration Board:
charges against officials

*9. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:
Whether the Bethal police recently investigated charges against officials or former officials of the Southern Transvaal Administration Board; if so, (a) what charges and (b) what was the outcome of the investigation.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes.

(a) Contravention of section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, No. 6 of 1958.

(b) The case is presently being heard in the magistrates court.

Handwritten: 29/3/79 (573) 8

433

West Rand Administration Board:

salaries/allowances

8 (284) 29/3/79

304. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- 1) How many officials' salaries and allowances were paid from the sum of R458 000 spent by the West Rand Administration Board during 1977-78;

Head Offices, the Board of
reached an important decision
policy on an international
feasibility of opening a chair
chicken in South Africa.
South Africa was a somewhat
expansionist move by KFC
successful and profitable operation

585

FRIDAY, 30 MARCH 1979

586

(2)(a) what were the designations of such officials' posts and (b) what salary and allowance were paid to each official.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 156.

(2) (a)

Designations

	Number of posts	Total remuneration R
Chief Recreation Officer	1	12 587
Principal Recreation Officer	2	21 851
Recreation Officer	5	43 225
Cultural Officer	2	13 853
Senior Assistant Cultural Officer	3	10 113
Assistant Cultural Officer	10	24 191
Superintendent: Swimming Pools	4	36 802
Organizer: Cinema	1	8 188
Assistant Organizer: Cinema	5	30 227
Operator: Cinema	2	4 884
Senior Librarian	1	5 006
Librarian	14	44 921
Assistant Librarian	7	17 094
Sport Organizer	5	16 434
Senior Sport Organizer	13	39 184
Assistant Sport Organizer	32	76 763
Cashier	6	7 301
Cloakroom Assistant	36	38 197
Labourer	7	7 179

(2) (b) Only the total remuneration of the various posts can be furnished. The information requested is not readily available and can only be obtained at unwarranted expense.

The Company One of the two largest prep the world.

Kentucky Fried Chicken

CASE STUDY NUMBER 34

STAR 29/3/79
Go-ahead
for Soweto
electricity

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, today announced the go-ahead for the electrification of Soweto and surrounding townships.

The chairmen of the Soweto, Dobsonville and Diep-Meadowlands Councils said that at a marathon meeting with the Minister in Cape Town yesterday, the councils were granted the authority to negotiate loans for the project.

A consortium of banks has already offered the necessary funds for the project as well as appointing consultants.

Soweto Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali said he hoped to raise funds through the sale of houses.

243 sec Urban Africans - O.F.S.

342



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 155]

PRETORIA, 30 MAART 1979
30 MARCH 1979

[No. 6381

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREK-
KINGE EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. 609

30 Maart 1979

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE ORANJE-VAAL-
GEBIED.—REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKALE
VAN LEGES EN GELDE VIR DIE SWART WOON-
GEBIED GELÊE TE ARLINGTON, BOTHA-
VILLE, CLARENS, CORNELIA, EDENVILLE,
FRANKFORT, HARRISMITH, HEILBRON, KES-
TELL, KOPPIES, KROONSTAD, LINDLEY,
MEMEL, ORANJEVILLE, PARYS, PETRUS
STEYN, REITZ, STEYNSRUS, TWEELING, VIL-
JOENSKROON, VILLIERS, VREDE, VREDE-
FORT, WARDEEN EN BETHLEHEM

Ik, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister
van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende
namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Plurale
Betrekkings en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegd-
heid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) van die Wet
op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45
van 1971), gelees met artikel 38 (3) (o) van die
Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25
van 1945), vaardig hierby, na oorlegpleging met die
Administrasieraad vir die Oranje-Vaal gebied, die
onderstaande regulasie uit met ingang 1 April 1979.

REGULASIES

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders
blyk, beteken—

(a) "Administrasieraad" die Administrasieraad vir die
Oranje-Vaal-gebied ingestel kragtens die bepalings van
artikel 2 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart
Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971);

"perseelluur" of enige afleiding daarvan, by die toe-
passing van regulasie 3, 'n bedrag bereken op kostes
en gelde met betrekking tot—

(i) administrasie;

(ii) gesondheidsdienste;

(iii) rente betaalbaar en delgingsbetalings op 'n
lening wat aangegane is vir finansiering van die

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 609

30 March 1979

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE ORANJE-
VAAL AREA.—REGULATIONS GOVERNING
THE SCALE OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE
BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT
ARLINGTON, BETHLEHEM, BOTHAVILLE,
CLARENS, CORNELIA, EDENVILLE, FRANK-
FORT, HARRISMITH, HEILBRON, KESTELL,
KOPPIES, KROONSTAD, LINDLEY, MEMEL,
ORANJEVILLE, PARYS, PETRUS STEYN, REITZ,
STEYNSRUS, TWEELING, VILJOENSKROON,
VILLIERS, VREDE, VREDEFORT AND WAR-
DEN

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of
Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf
of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development,
by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 22 (1)
(b) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971
(Act 45 of 1971), read with section 38 (3) (o) of the
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25
of 1945), do hereby, issue after consultation with the
Administration Board for the Oranje-Vaal area, the
undermentioned regulations with effect from 1 April
1979.

REGULATIONS

Definitions

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

(a) "Administration Board" means the Administra-
tion Board for the Oranje-Vaal area, established in
terms of section 2 of the Black Affairs Administration
Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);

"site rent" or any derivation thereof, with the
implementation of regulation 3, an amount calculated
on costs and moneys in respect of—

(i) administration;

(ii) health services;

(iii) interest payable and redemption payments
on loans concluded to finance the acquisition of

**DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREK-
KINGE EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 613

30 Maart 1979

**FINANSIËLE REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE
GEMEENSKAPSRAAD VAN WITBANK**

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.

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

(Lêer A1/3/2/15/1/W42)

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n uitdrukking wat in die Wet omskryf is, daardie betekenis en beteken--

"administrasieraad" die Hoëveld Administrasieraad ingestel by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971);

"afdeling" enige afdeling van die gemeenskapsraad;

"afdelingshoof", "hoof van 'n afdeling" of "hoof van die afdeling" die beampte deur die gemeenskapsraad aangewys om in daardie hoedanigheid op te tree;

"beampte" 'n persoon aangestel ingevolge die bepalinge van artikel 5 (1) (i) van die Wet en ook 'n persoon aan die gemeenskapsraad beskikbaar gestel ingevolge die bepalinge van artikel 6 (1) (b) van die Wet;

**DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND
DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 613

30 March 1979

**FINANCIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE
COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF WITBANK**

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.

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

(File A1/3/2/15/1/W42)

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, a term defined in the Act shall bear that meaning and--

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

"administration board" means the Highveld Administration Board established in terms of section 2 (1) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);

"community council" means the Witbank Community Council established by Government Notice R. 700 of 7 April 1978 and, subject to the provisions of section 5 (1) (k) of the Act, also any committee of such community council appointed in terms of the said section;

GG 6379

"die Wet" die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);

"gemeenskapsraad" die Witbankse Gemeenskapsraad ingestel by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 700 van 7/4/78 en, behoudens die bepalings van artikel 5 (1) (k) van die Wet, ook enige komitee van sodanige gemeenskapsraad aangestel ingevolge genoemde artikel;

"sekretaris" die persoon wat kragtens artikel 5 (1) (i) van die Wet as sodanig deur die gemeenskapsraad aangestel of in diens van die gemeenskapsraad is;

"tesourier" die beampte deur die gemeenskapsraad aangewys om in daardie hoedanigheid op te tree.

BOEKJAAR

2. (1) Die boekjaar van die gemeenskapsraad strek van 1 April in 'n jaar tot 31 Maart in die daaropvolgende jaar.

(2) Die gemeenskapsraad moet 'n volledige en juiste rekening laat hou van alle gelde wat deur hom ontvang of uitgegee is, en moet so gou doenlik, maar in elk geval binne vyf maande na die afsluiting van 'n boekjaar, 'n balansstaat, 'n inkomste-en-uitgawerekening en sodanige ander finansiële state as wat die Ouditeur-generaal vereis, aan hom voorlê.

(3) Die balansstaat in subregulasie (2) bedoel, moet, voordat dit aan die Ouditeur-generaal voorgelê word, deur die tesourier en die sekretaris as korrek gesertifiseer word, deur die gemeenskapsraad goedgekeur word en daarna deur die voorsitter van die gemeenskapsraad onderteken word as bewys daarvan dat dit 'n ware en juiste opgawe van die bates en laste van die gemeenskapsraad bevat.

BEGROTING

3. Die jaarlikse begroting van die gemeenskapsraad ten opsigte van die inkomste-en-uitgawerekening en die kapitaalrekening word opgestel in die vorm van tyd tot tyd deur die Minister bepaal.

4. (1) Nie later nie as 'n datum deur die sekretaris bepaal, verstrek die tesourier aan elke hoof van 'n afdeling die finansiële inligting wat hy nodig het vir die opstel van 'n konsepbegroting vir die inkomste-en-uitgawerekening en die kapitaalrekening vir die volgende boekjaar ten opsigte van die betrokke afdeling, en binne 30 dae na die ontvangs van sodanige inligting lê elke hoof van 'n afdeling aan die tesourier sodanige konsepbegroting van sy afdeling voor.

(2) Die tesourier lê die konsepbegroting van alle afdelings, tesame met 'n opsomming daarvan en sy aanbevelings daaroor, aan die sekretaris voor.

(3) Die sekretaris lê die konsepbegroting van alle afdelings aan die gemeenskapsraad voor, wat dit oorweeg, na goeëdunke kan wysig en in beginsel goedkeur.

(4) Die gemeenskapsraad lê sy begroting aan die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling voor vir goedkeuring deur die Minister, behoudens sodanige voorwaardes as wat hy goedvind.

UITGAWE

5. (1) Geen uitgawe mag aangegaan word nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die begroting van uitgawes goedgekeur ingevolge die bepalings van regulasie 4 (4): Met dier verstande dat uitgawes hoë in sodanige begroting goedgekeur, slegs met die voorafverkreë goedkeuring van die Minister aangegaan mag word.

"division" means any division of the community council;

"divisional head", "head of a division" or "head of the division" the officer designated by the community council to act in that capacity;

"officer" means a person appointed in terms of the provisions of section 5 (1) (i) of the Act and also a person placed at the disposal of the community council in terms of the provisions of section 6 (1) (b) of the Act;

"secretary" means the person appointed under section 5 (1) (i) of the Act as such by the community council or is employed as such by the community council;

"treasurer" means the officer designated by the community council to act in that capacity.

FINANCIAL YEAR

2. (1) The financial year of the community council shall extend from 1 April in a year to 31 March in the following year.

(2) The community council shall cause a full and correct account to be kept of all moneys received or expended by it, and as soon as possible, but in any case within five months of the closing of a financial year, shall submit to the Auditor-General a balance sheet, a revenue and expenditure account and such other financial statements as the Auditor-General may require.

(3) The balance sheet referred to in subregulation (2) shall, before submission to the Auditor-General, be certified as correct by the treasurer and the secretary, be approved by the community Council and thereafter be signed by the chairman of the community council as verification that it contains a true and correct return of the assets and liabilities of the community council.

ESTIMATES

3. The annual estimates of the community council on revenue and expenditure account and capital account shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by the Minister from time to time.

4. (1) Not later than the date fixed by the secretary, the treasurer shall furnish each head of a division with such financial information as he may require for the preparation of draft estimates in respect of the revenue and expenditure and capital accounts of the division concerned for the ensuing financial year and within 30 days of receiving such information each head of a division shall submit to the treasurer such draft estimates in respect of his division.

(2) The treasurer shall submit the draft estimates of all divisions, together with a summary thereof and his recommendations thereon, to the secretary.

(3) The secretary shall submit the draft estimates of all divisions to the community council for consideration, amendment at its discretion and approval in principle.

(4) The community council shall submit the estimates to the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development for approval by the Minister subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary.

EXPENDITURE

5. (1) No expenditure shall be incurred otherwise than in accordance with the estimates of expenditure which have been approved in terms of regulation 4 (4): Provided that expenditure in excess of that approved in such estimates may be incurred only with the prior approval of the Minister.

(2) Geen besparing onder enige voorsiening vir 'n spesifieke doel in die begroting ten opsigte van die inkomsterekening mag sonder die voorafverkreë goedkeuring van die Minister aangewend word ter bestryding van enige oorskrydingsuitgawes ten opsigte van 'n voorsiening vir enige ander doel nie.

INVORDERING VAN EN BEHEER OOR INKOMSTE

6. (1) Met die goedkeuring van die gemeenskapsraad open die tesourier 'n bankrekening by 'n geregisteerde handelsbank.

(2) Die tesourier is verantwoordelik vir die invordering van alle gelde wat aan die gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is en tensy hy 'n ander afdeling skriftelik daartoe magtig, word alle gelde deur sy afdeling ingevorder.

(3) Alle gelde wat ingevolge subregulasie (2) deur 'n ander afdeling ingevorder word, word by die tesourier of 'n beamppte skriftelik deur hom daartoe gemagtig, inbetaal.

7. Alle gelde wat ingevolge regulasie 6 ingevorder word, word daagliks of op die gesette tye en op die wyse wat die tesourier bepaal, gebalanseer en in die gemeenskapsraad se bankrekening gestort.

8. Behalwe met die goedkeuring van die Minister word geen bate, of enige gelde aan die gemeenskapsraad verskuldig, afgeskryf nie.

9. (1) Alle gelde wat ingevorder word, moet onverwyld in rekening gebring word deur die uitreiking van 'n genommerde amptelike kwitansie of sigwaardekuitansie.

(2) Geen verandering mag aangebring word op 'n kwitansie ingevolge subregulasie (1) uitgereik nie en indien 'n kwitansie foutiewelik uitgereik is, word sodanige kwitansie onmiddellik gekanselleer en 'n ander kwitansie in die plek daarvan uitgereik.

(3) Wanneer dit nodig is om 'n kwitansie te kanselleer, moet die woord "GEKANSELLEER" met ink op die oorspronklike en alle kopieë daarvan aangebring word oor die handtekening van die verantwoordelike beamppte, waarna sodanige kwitansie en kopieë daarvan in veilige bewaring gehou moet word.

10. (1) As die bedrag geld in 'n beamppte se hesit minder is as dié wat hy aan die gemeenskapsraad moet verantwoord, maak hy 'n aantekening van die tekort in die betrokke register en vergoed hy die tekort onverwyld, of indien die beamppte om redes wat vir die gemeenskapsraad aanvaarbaar is, nie in staat is om die tekort onmiddellik goed te maak nie, word die bedrag van die tekort verhaal op die wyse deur die gemeenskapsraad bepaal. Met dien verstande dat indien die gemeenskapsraad met inagneming van al die omstandighede van die geval van oordeel is dat die beamppte nie vir die tekort aanspreeklik gehou behoort te word nie, die gemeenskapsraad aansoek kan doen om die afskryf daarvan ingevolge regulasie 8.

(2) Die beamppte belas met die invordering van gelde moet sy boeke en registers daagliks afsluit, dit met die kontant ontvang balanseer en 'n sertifikaat van die korrektheid daarvan verstrek.

(3) Die bedrag van enige surplus in kontant moet onmiddellik deur die betrokke beamppte deur die uitreiking van 'n amptelike kwitansie as inkomste in rekening gebring word en 'n aantekening daarvan moet in die betrokke register gemaak word.

(2) No saving under any provision for a specific purpose in the estimates on revenue account may, without the prior approval of the Minister, be utilised to meet any excess expenditure in respect of a provision for any other purpose.

COLLECTION AND CONTROL OF REVENUE

6. (1) The treasurer shall, with the approval of the community council, open a bank account with a registered commercial bank.

(2) The treasurer shall be responsible for the collection of all moneys due to the community council and, unless he authorises some other division, in writing, to do so, all moneys shall be collected by his division.

(3) All moneys collected by any other division in terms of subregulation (2) shall be paid over to the treasurer or to an officer authorised in writing by him.

7. All moneys collected in terms of regulation 6 shall be balanced daily or at such regular intervals and in such a manner as the treasurer may determine, and paid into the community council's bank account.

8. Except with the approval of the Minister no asset or any moneys due to the community council shall be written off.

9. (1) All moneys collected shall forthwith be brought into account by the issue of a numbered official receipt or face-value receipt.

(2) No alteration shall be made on a receipt issued in terms of subregulation (1) and, if a receipt is issued erroneously, such receipt shall be cancelled immediately and another receipt issued in its place.

(3) When it becomes necessary to cancel a receipt the word "CANCELLED" shall be endorsed in ink on all copies thereof over the signature of the responsible officer, whereafter such receipt and copies thereof shall be kept in safe custody.

10. (1) If the amount of money in an officer's possession is less than that for which he is accountable to the community council, he shall make an entry recording the deficiency in the register concerned and shall forthwith make up the deficiency, or in the event of the officer, for reasons acceptable to the community council, not being able to make up the deficiency forthwith, the amount of the deficiency shall be recovered in the manner prescribed by the community council: Provided that if the community council, having considered all the circumstances of the case, is of the opinion that the officer should not be held responsible for the deficiency, the community council may apply for the write-off thereof in terms of regulation 8.

(2) The officer responsible for the collection of moneys shall balance his books and registers daily, reconcile them with cash received and furnish a certificate as to the correctness thereof.

(3) The amount of any surplus cash shall forthwith be brought into account as revenue by the issue of an official receipt and shall be recorded in the register concerned by the responsible officer.

INTERNE NASIENING EN BEHEER

11. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 75 (1), reël die gemeenskapsraad vir die instelling en handhawing van doeltreffende stelsels van interne nasiening van en beheer oor die gemeenskapsraad se geldsake.

TENDERS VIR DIE VERKRYGING VAN LEWERANSIES

12. Die verkryging van leweransies en dienste deur die gemeenskapsraad en die vandiehandsetting van enige voorrade en ander eiendom deur die gemeenskapsraad geskied slegs ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie regulasies: Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie regulasies nie van toepassing is nie op die verkryging van voorrade en ander eiendom van, en die vandiehandsetting daarvan aan 'n staatsdepartement, plaaslike bestuur of raad of soortgelyke liggaam.

FORMELE TENDERS

13. Voordat die gemeenskapsraad enige kontrak aangaan vir die uitvoering van enige werke vir of ten behoeve van die gemeenskapsraad of vir die verkryging of die vandiehandsetting van enige voorrade en ander eiendom deur die gemeenskapsraad vir 'n bedrag van meer as R2 000, gee hy minstens 14 dae kennis in 'n Afrikaanstalige en in 'n Engelstalige nuusblad wat in die gemeenskapsraad se gebied in omloop is, en in 'n kennisgewing op 'n kennisgewingbord by die kantoor van die gemeenskapsraad, van sy voorneme om sodanige kontrak aan te gaan en waarin die doel en volledige besonderhede daarvan vermeld word en waarin tenders vir dié doel gevra word: Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie regulasie nie van toepassing is nie waar die gemeenskapsraad, na ooreweging van 'n verslag van die sekretaris, van oordeel is—

(a) dat vanweë die dringendheid of die besondere omstandighede van die geval, daar afgesien behoort te word van die vra van tenders; of

(b) dat, in die geval van 'n kontrak vir die verkryging of die vandiehandsetting van voorrade en ander eiendom, sodanige voorrade en ander eiendom by publieke veiling verkry of van die hand gesit moet word.

INFORMELE TENDERS (PRYSOPGAWES)

14. As daar redelikerwys verwag word dat die koste van werke of geboue of enige ander dienste of die koste van 'n leweransie of 'n ander diens hoogstens R2 000 sal wees, kan die gemeenskapsraad informele tenders (prysopgawes) daarvoor vra: Met dien verstande dat minstens twee skriftelike informele tenders (prysopgawes) gevra moet word.

15. (1) As daar redelikerwys verwag word dat die koste van werke of geboue of dienste of die koste van 'n leweransie of 'n ander diens hoogstens R500 sal wees, kan die afdelingshoof informele tenders (prysopgawes) daarvoor vra.

(2) Die bevoegdheid om 'n informele tender (prysopgawe) kragtens subregulasie (1) aan te neem, berus by die afdelingshoof mits dit die laagste tender is, en enige aanname moet op 'n vergelykende staat van tenders (prysopgawes) ontvang, aangeteken word: Met dien verstande dat wanneer die enigste tender ontvang, aangeneem word, die name van die persone wat gevra is om te tender, aangedui moet word en daar gesertifiseer moet word dat die tariewe redelik en billik is en dat daar van elke sodanige transaksie ten bedrae van meer as R100 aan die gemeenskapsraad verslag gedoen word.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION AND CONTROL

11. Subject to the provisions of regulation 75 (1), the community council shall arrange for the introduction and maintenance of effective systems of internal examination and control of the financial affairs of the community council.

TENDERS FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SUPPLIES

12. The acquisition of supplies and services by the community council and the disposal of any stores and other property by the community council shall take place only in accordance with the provisions of these regulations: Provided that the provisions of these regulations shall not apply to the acquisition of stores and other property from, and the sale thereof to a Government department, local authority or board or similar body.

FORMAL TENDERS

13. Before the community council enters into any contract for the execution of any works for or on behalf of the community council or the acquisition or disposal of any stores and other property by the community council for an amount in excess of R2 000, it shall give at least 14 days' notice in an Afrikaans and an English newspaper circulating in the area of the community council, and shall affix on a notice-board at the office of the community council a notice of its intention to enter into such contract, expressing the purpose and full particulars thereof and inviting tenders for that purpose: Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply where the community council, after considering a report of the secretary, is of the opinion—

(a) that owing to the urgency or the particular circumstances of the case the calling for tenders should be dispensed with; or

(b) where the proposed contract is for the acquisition or disposal of stores and other property, that such stores and other property should be acquired or disposed of by public auction.

INFORMAL TENDERS (QUOTATIONS)

14. If it can reasonably be accepted that the cost of works or buildings or any other services or the cost of a supply or other service will not exceed R2 000, the community council may invite informal tenders (quotations) therefor: Provided that at least two written informal tenders (quotations) shall be called for.

15. (1) If it can reasonably be accepted that the cost of works or buildings or services or the cost of a supply or other service will not exceed R500, the head of the division may invite informal tenders (quotations) therefor.

(2) The authority to accept an informal tender (quotation) in terms of subregulation (1) shall be vested in the head of the division, provided it is the lowest tender, and any acceptance must be noted on a comparative schedule of all tenders (quotations) received: Provided that where the only tender received is accepted, the names of the persons invited to tender shall be stated and it shall be certified that the tariffs are fair and reasonable, and a report on each such transaction for an amount exceeding R100 shall be submitted to the community council.

VRA VAN TENDERS

16. Wanneer dit nodig word om 'n tender vir 'n leweransie of diens te vra, verskaf die afdelingshooftriflik aan die sekretaris volledige besonderhede van sodanige leweransie of diens in die form wat die sekretaris vir die vra van so 'n tender nodig ag.

TENDERKENNISGEWINGS EN BESONDERHEDE

17. Benewens enige ander besonderhede wat 'n tenderkennisgewing ingevolge hierdie regulasies moet bevat, bevat elke tenderkennisgewing ook die adres waarheen tenders gestuur moet word, die sluitingsdatum en -uur vir die ontvangs daarvan en die geldigheidsduur van tenders ingedien. Met dien verstande dat die sekretaris, na raadpleging met die voorsitter van die gemeenskapsraad of sy gemagtigde, 'n tenderaar kan nader om sy toestemming vir die verlenging van die geldigheidsduur van 'n tender.

18. Sodra 'n tenderkennisgewing gepubliseer is, mag geen wysiging aan of byvoeging tot die besonderhede daarin vervat, sonder die voorafverkreë goedkeuring van die sekretaris aangebring word nie en kennis van enige sodanige wysiging of byvoeging moet aan alle voornemende tenderaars gegee word.

INLIGTING WAT DEUR TENDERAAR VERSTREK MOET WORD

19. (1) In enige tender vir 'n leweransie moet die tenderaar aandui of die artikel of artikels waarop die tender betrekking het—

(a) plaaslik vervaardig is uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik uit grondstowwe wat in die Republiek geproduseer is;

(b) plaaslik vervaardig is uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik uit grondstowwe wat ingevoer is;

(c) plaaslik vervaardig is uit ingevoerde voorrade in die Republiek gehou; of

(d) ingevoer is.

(2) Waar enige artikel of die grondstowwe waaruit dit vervaardig is, ingevoer is of moet word, moet die land van herkoms gemeld word.

(3) Elke tenderaar wat geregtig is op voorkeur ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 33 moet in sy tender aandui op watter persentasie voorkeur hy aanspraak maak en sertifiseer dat sodanige voorkeur na sy beste wete, oortuiging en ondervinding, nadat hy die koste volledig en noukeurig ondersoek het, juis is en in ooreenstemming met die werklike plaaslike inhoud is. Met dien verstande dat die sekretaris te eniger tyd kan eis dat die aanspraak op voorkeur deur middel van 'n beëdigde verklaring of deur dokumentêre bewys gestaaf word.

INDIENING VAN TENDERS

20. (1) Elke tender moet, behoudens die bepalinge van hierdie regulasie, op die tendervorm wees deur die gemeenskapsraad goedgekeur, in 'n verseëelde omslag waarop die tendernommer en die aard van die leweransie of diens en die sluitingsdatum en -uur aangebring is, en moet by die sekretaris ingedien word voor of op die sluitingsdatum en -uur.

(2) Wanneer enige tender oop ontvang word of sonder dat die tendernommer of aard van die leweransie of diens of die sluitingsdatum en -uur op die omslag aangebring is, vergewis die sekretaris hom van die inhoud daarvan, en nadat hy sodanige tender verseël het, bring hy die datum van ontvangs, die toestand waarin dit ontvang is en, na gelang van die geval, die

CALLING FOR TENDERS

16. When it becomes necessary to call for any tender for a supply or service, the head of the division shall furnish the secretary, in writing, with full particulars of such supply or service in such form as the secretary deems necessary for the calling for such tenders.

NOTICE OF TENDER AND PARTICULARS

17. In addition to any other particulars which a notice of tender in terms of these regulations must contain, each notice of tender shall contain the address to which tenders must be sent, the closing date and hour for the receipt thereof and the period of validity of tenders submitted: Provided that the secretary may, after consultation with the chairman of the community council or his deputy, approach a tenderer to obtain his permission for the extension of the period of validity of a tender.

18. As soon as a notice of tender has been published, no amendment or addition to the particulars contained therein shall be effected without the prior approval of the secretary and notice of any such amendment or addition shall be given to all prospective tenderers.

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY TENDERER

19. (1) In any supply tender the tenderer shall indicate that the article or articles to which the tender relates—

(a) has or have been manufactured locally exclusively or mainly from raw materials produced in the Republic;

(b) has or have been manufactured locally exclusively or mainly from imported raw materials;

(c) has or have been manufactured locally from imported stocks held in the Republic; or

(d) has or have been imported.

(2) Where any article or the raw materials from which it is manufactured have been or have to be imported, the country of origin shall be mentioned.

(3) Every tenderer who is entitled to preference in terms of the provisions of regulation 33 shall indicate on his tender the percentage preference which he claims and shall certify that to the best of his knowledge, belief and experience and after the costs have been fully and carefully investigated by him, that such preference is correct and is in accordance with the actual local content: Provided that the secretary may at any time demand that the claim for preference be supported by a sworn statement or by documentary proof.

SUBMISSION OF TENDERS

20. (1) Each tender shall, subject to the provisions of this regulation, be on the tender form approved by the community council and in a sealed cover on which the tender number and nature of the supply or service and the closing date and hour are endorsed, and shall be lodged with the secretary on or before the closing date and hour.

(2) When any tender is received open or without the tender number or nature of the supply or service or closing date and hour endorsed on the cover, the secretary shall satisfy himself of the contents thereof and, after sealing such tender, shall note on the cover thereof the date of receipt, the condition in which it

tendernommer, sluitingsdatum en -uur en die aard van van die leweransie of diens waarvoor getender word op die omslag aan.

(3) Die sekretaris bring elke tender waarmee ooreenkomstig subregulasie (2) gehandel is, onder die aandag van die gemeenskapsraad, wat sodanige tender na goeëdunke kan verontagsaam.

(4) 'n Tender wat per telegram voor of op die sluitingsdatum en -uur ontvang word, word toegelaat indien die naam van die tenderaar, die tendernommer en alle pryse wat die totale tenderprys opmaak, duidelik daarin vermeld word en sodanige tender bevestig word deur 'n tender op die goedgekeurde tendervorm wat binne 24 uur na die sluitingsdatum en -uur by die sekretaris ingedien is.

(5) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (6), word 'n tender wat na die sluitingsdatum en -uur ontvang is, nie oorweeg nie en word die tenderaar skriftelik daarvan in kennis gestel.

(6) Die gemeenskapsraad kan 'n tender wat laat ontvang is, oorweeg —

(a) indien dit die enigste tender is;

(b) indien die gemeenskapsraad oortuig is dat—

(i) die tender betyds gepos maar in die pos vertraag is;

(ii) in die geval van 'n telegrafiese tender, dit voor of op die sluitingsdatum en -uur by die poskantoor ingelewer is; of

(iii) die feit dat die tender laat ontvang is, te wyte is aan omstandighede buite die beheer van die tenderaar, wat hy nie redelikerwys kon voorsien het nie.

(7) Geen tender wat ingedien is, word oorweeg nie, tensy die tenderaar skriftelik aangedui het dat hy hom ten volle op die hoogte gestel het van die bepalings van hierdie regulasies betreffende tenders en onderneem het om hom daardeur te laat bind.

OOPMAAK VAN TENDERS

21. (1) So gou doenlik na die sluitingsdatum en -uur vir die ontvangs van tenders word alle tenders in die openbaar deur die sekretaris of 'n beamppte deur die gemeenskapsraad aangewys, oopgemaak in teenwoordigheid van die tesourier of 'n beamppte deur die gemeenskapsraad aangewys en die afdelingshoof wat by die tender betrokke is.

(2) Sodra 'n tender oopgemaak is—

(a) lees die sekretaris of 'n beamppte deur die gemeenskapsraad aangewys, die naam van die tenderaar uit;

(b) word die amptelike stempel van die gemeenskapsraad en die handtekening van die sekretaris of 'n beamppte deur die gemeenskapsraad aangewys en van die ander persone in subregulasie (1) bedoel, daarop geplaas;

(c) word die naam van die tenderaar in 'n register wat vir daardie doel gehou word, aangeteken; en

(d) plaas die sekretaris of 'n beamppte deur die gemeenskapsraad aangewys, onverwyld sy voorletters teenoor elke verandering in die tenderdokumente.

(3) Wanneer 'n tender uit een enkele item bestaan, word die tenderprys uitgelees wanneer dit oopgemaak word, maar wanneer dit uit meer as een item bestaan, kan die sekretaris of 'n beamppte deur die gemeenskapsraad aangewys, na goeëdunke besluit of die pryse van alle items of slegs die totale tenderprys uitgelees moet word.

was received and where necessary the tender number, closing date and hour and the nature of the supply or service tendered for.

(3) The secretary shall bring each tender dealt with in accordance with subregulation (2) to the notice of the community council, which may in its discretion regard any such tender.

(4) A telegraphic tender received on or before the closing date and hour shall be allowed provided the name of the tenderer, the tender number and all prices which make up the total tender price are clearly stated therein and such tender is confirmed by a tender on the approved tender form which shall be lodged with the secretary within 24 hours after the closing date and hour.

(5) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (6) a tender received after the closing date and hour shall not be considered and the tenderer shall be notified in writing thereof.

(6) The community council may consider a tender which was received late—

(a) if it is the only tender;

(b) if the community council is satisfied—

(i) that the tender was posted timeously but was delayed in the post;

(ii) that, in the case of a telegraphic tender, it was handed in at the post office on or before the closing date and hour; or

(iii) that the fact that the tender was received late was due to circumstances beyond the control of the tenderer which he could not reasonably foresee.

(7) No tender lodged shall be considered unless the tenderer has indicated that he has fully acquainted himself with the provisions of these regulations in regard to tenders and has undertaken to be fully bound thereby.

OPENING OF TENDERS

21. (1) As soon as possible after the closing date and hour for the receipt of tenders, all tenders shall be opened in public by the secretary or an officer designated by the community council, in the presence of the treasurer or an officer designated by the community council and the head of the division concerned with the tender.

(2) As soon as a tender has been opened—

(a) the secretary or an officer designated by the community council shall read out the name of the tenderer;

(b) there shall be placed upon it the official stamp of the community council and the signatures of the secretary or an officer designated by the community council and of the other persons referred to in subregulation (1) in whose presence it was opened;

(c) the name of the tenderer shall be recorded in a register kept for the purpose; and

(d) the secretary or an officer designated by the community council shall immediately place his initials against every alteration in the tender documents.

(3) When a tender consists of one single item, the amount tendered shall be read out when the tender is opened, but when it consists of more than one item, the secretary or the officer designated by the community council shall in his discretion decide whether the prices of all items or only the total tender price should be read out.

(4) Nadat die tenders in die register in subregulasie (2) (c) bedoel, aangeteken is, word die tender aan die betrokke afdelingshoof oorhandig, wat die ontvangs daarvan erken deur die register te teken.

(5) Die hoof van die betrokke afdeling oorhandig onverwyld enige deposito of sekuriteit wat saam met 'n tender ontvang is aan die tesourier, wat 'n ontvangs-erkenning daarvoor moet verstrek.

OORWEGING VAN TENDERS

22. (1) Alvorens 'n tender oorweeg word, moet die hoof van die betrokke afdeling die betrokke tender ondersoek en aanbevelings daarvoor by die sekretaris doen.

(2) By die doen van 'n aanbeveling ingevolge die bepalinge van subregulasie (1) neem die betrokke afdelingshoof in oorleg met die tesourier in aanmerking—

(a) die bepalinge van regulasie 33; en

(b) die finansiële posisie van die tenderaar en sy vermoë om die goedere te vervaardig en te lewer.

(3) Nadat die afdelingshoof 'n aanbeveling ingevolge subregulasie (1) gedoen het, lê die sekretaris die tender aan die gemeenskapsraad voor, tesame met—

(a) 'n vergelykende staat van die tenders in 'n vorm deur die gemeenskapsraad goedgekeur;

(b) sy gemotiveerde aanbeveling;

(c) in die geval waar die tender wat vir aanname aanbeveel word, die enigste tender is, 'n verklaring dat die tenderprys as billik en redelik beskou word; en

(d) in dié geval waar sodanige tender nie die laagste is nie, sy redes waarom die aanname van 'n tender in belang van die gemeenskapsraad geag word.

(4) Die finansiële bepalinge van 'n kontrak wat die gemeenskapsraad van voorneme is om aan te gaan, word na die tesourier verwys vir sy aanbevelings daarvoor voordat die kontrak aangegaan word.

(5) Die tesourier hou ten opsigte van elke kontrak wat deur die gemeenskapsraad aangegaan word, 'n rekord waarin die finansiële regte en verpligtinge van die gemeenskapsraad, daarkragtens uiteengesit word en teken in daardie rekord elke betaling aan wat ingevolge die kontrak deur of aan die gemeenskapsraad gedoen is.

23. (1) Geen tender word oorweeg alvorens volledige besonderhede aan elke persoon wat daarom by die gemeenskapsraad aansoek doen, verstrek is nie.

(2) 'n Aansoek om besonderhede in subregulasie (1) bedoel, moet gedoen word binne drie dae na die kennisgewing ingevolge regulasie 13 en die verlangde besonderhede moet binne 10 dae na sodanige kennisgewing verstrek word.

24. Geen lid of beampte van die gemeenskapsraad mag aan enige ander persoon as 'n lid of beampte van die gemeenskapsraad wat in die loop van sy ampspligte by die tender betrokke is, enige inligting wat op die tender betrekking het en wat in enige verslag van 'n beampte, konsultant of ander raadgewer van die gemeenskapsraad vervat is, openbaar nie.

INSPEKSIE, MONSTERS EN TOETSING

25. (1) Die sekretaris moet reël vir die inspeksie, neem van monsters en toetsing van alle leweransies ten opsigte waarvan daar getender is, en enige leweransie wat nie voldoen aan die goedgekeurde monster nie of wat afwyk van die spesifikasies in die tender aangedui, word afgekeur.

(4) After being recorded in the register referred to in subregulation 2 (c), the tenders shall be handed over to the head of the division concerned, who shall acknowledge receipt thereof by signing the register.

(5) The head of the division concerned shall forthwith hand to the treasurer, who shall furnish a receipt therefor, any deposit or security received with the tender.

CONSIDERATION OF TENDERS

22. (1) Before a tender is considered the head of division concerned shall investigate and make recommendations to the secretary in regard to such tender.

(2) When making a recommendation in terms of the provisions of subregulation (1), the head of the division concerned, in consultation with the treasurer, shall take into consideration—

(a) the provisions of regulation 33; and

(b) the financial standing of the tenderer and his ability to manufacture and deliver the goods.

(3) After the head of the division has made a recommendation in terms of subregulation (1), the secretary shall present the tender to the community council together with—

(a) a comparative schedule of the tenders in a form approved by the community council;

(b) his motivated recommendations;

(c) in the event of the tender recommended for acceptance being the only one, a statement that the tender price is regarded as fair and reasonable; and

(d) in the event of a tender not being the lowest, his reasons why the acceptance of such tender is deemed to be in the community council's interest.

(4) The financial provisions of a contract which the community council intends to conclude shall be referred to the treasurer for his recommendations thereon before the conclusion of the contract.

(5) The treasurer shall in respect of every contract concluded by the community council keep a record in which the financial rights and obligations of the community council thereunder are set forth, and shall enter in that record every payment made by or to the community council in terms of that contract.

23. (1) No tender shall be considered until full particulars have been supplied to each person who applied therefor to the community council.

(2) An application for particulars referred to in subregulation (1) shall be made within three days after the notice in terms of regulation 13 and the particulars requested shall be furnished within 10 days of such notice.

24. No member or officer of the community council shall disclose to any person other than a member or officer of the community council who in the course of his official duties is concerned with the tender, any information relating to it contained in any report of an officer, consultant or other adviser of the community council.

INSPECTION, SAMPLES AND TESTING

25. (1) The secretary shall arrange for the inspection, sampling and testing of all supplies tendered for and any delivery which does not conform to the approved sample or which deviates from the specifications indicated in the tender or contract shall be rejected.

(2) In die geval van 'n afkeuring ingevolge subregulasie (1) is die leweransier aanspreeklik vir alle koste en uitgawes deur die gemeenskapsraad aangegaan in verband met die inspeksie, neem van monsters en toetsing van leweransies.

(3) Monsters wat deur tenderaars verskaf word, word op hulle eie koste en risiko voorsien. Met dien verstande dat sodanige monsters na goeëdunke van die afdelingshoof aan die tenderaar terugbesorg kan word.

GEBRUIK VAN HANDELSNAME

26. Die gebruik van handelsname en die vermelding van patentartikels moet sover moontlik in alle tenderforms vermy word, maar waar sodanige gebruik of vermelding noodsaaklik is om die soort, tipe of gehalte van die benodigde leweransie aan te dui, moet die woorde "of soortgelyke" of die woorde "of gelykstaande" bygevoeg word.

JURISDIKSIE

27. (1) Elke tenderaar moet 'n plek in die Republiek kies as sy *domicilium citandi et executandi*, welke plek hy in sy tender moet spesifiseer.

(2) Elke tenderaar moet in sy tender skriftelik verklaar dat hy toestem tot die jurisdiksie van die landdrofshof in enige eis of aksie wat in verband staan met sodanige tender of enige kontrak wat uit sodanige tender voortspuit.

(3) Elke buitelandse tenderaar moet in sy tender die naam vermeld van die persoon wat hy as sy agent in die Republiek aangestel het om enige kontrak wat uit sodanige tender voortspuit, aan te gaan.

SEDERING VAN KONTRAKTE

28. (1) Behalwe met die voorafverkreë skriftelike goedkeuring van die gemeenskapsraad, mag geen tenderaar of kontrakteur 'n kontrak wat hy met die gemeenskapsraad aangegaan het, oordra, afstaan of sedgeer nie.

(2) Waar 'n tenderaar of kontrakteur in stryd met die bepalings van subregulasie (1) optree, kan die gemeenskapsraad na goeëdunke, sonder benadeling van enige regte waaroor hy beskik, die kontrak opseë.

TRANSAKSIES MET BEAMPTES EN LEDE

29. (1) Behalwe met goedkeuring deur die gemeenskapsraad, mag geen beampte of werknemer van die gemeenskapsraad enige transaksie van koop, verkoop, verhuur of huur met die gemeenskapsraad aangaan nie. Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie subregulasie nie van toepassing is nie met betrekking tot—

(a) 'n transaksie aangegaan as gevolg van die aanname van 'n tender;

(b) 'n transaksie aangegaan as gevolg van 'n verkoping by openbare veiling; of

(c) 'n transaksie aangegaan teen tariewe voorgeskrif vir die algemene publiek.

(2) Die bepalings van subregulasie (1) is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing met betrekking tot 'n lid van die gemeenskapsraad. Met dien verstande dat die goedkeuring van die Minister verkry moet word vir die aangaan van enige sodanige transaksie.

SEKERHEIDSTELLING

30. (1) Sekerheid word van 'n kontrakteur vereis slegs ten opsigte van 'n kontrak waar—

(a) betaling aan die gemeenskapsraad gedoen moet word;

(2) In the event of a rejection in terms of subregulation (1) the supplier shall be liable for all costs and expenses incurred by the community council in connection with the inspection, sampling and testing of supplies.

(3) Samples submitted by tenderers shall be supplied at their own cost and risk: Provided that such samples may in the discretion of the head of the division be returned to the tenderer.

USE OF TRADE NAMES

26. The use of trade names and the mention of patent articles shall be avoided as far as possible in all tender forms but where such use or mention is essential in order to indicate the style, type or quality of a required supply the words "or similar" or the words "or equivalent" shall be added.

JURISDICTION

27. (1) Each tenderer shall choose a place in the Republic as his *domicilium citandi et executandi*, which place shall be specified in his tender.

(2) Each tenderer shall declare in writing in his tender that he assents to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court in regard to any claim or action in connection with such tender or any contract arising from such tender.

(3) Each foreign tenderer shall state in his tender the name of the person whom he has appointed to be his agent in the Republic to enter into any contract arising from such tender.

CEDING OF CONTRACTS

28. (1) Save with the prior written approval of the community council a tenderer or contractor shall not transfer, cede or assign a contract entered into with the community council.

(2) Where a tenderer or contractor acts contrary to the provisions of subregulation (1), the community council may in its discretion, without prejudice to any other rights it may have, cancel the contract.

TRANSACTIONS WITH OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

29. (1) Save with the approval of the community council, no officer or employee of the community council shall enter into any transaction of purchase, sale, lease or hire with the community council: Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply with reference to—

(a) a transaction concluded as a result of the acceptance of a tender;

(b) a transaction concluded as a result of a sale at public auction; or

(c) a transaction concluded at tariffs prescribed for the general public.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall be *mutatis mutandis* applicable to a member of the community council: Provided that the approval of the Minister shall be obtained for the conclusion of any such transaction.

FURNISHING OF SECURITY

30. (1) Security shall be demanded from a contractor only in respect of a contract where—

(a) payment is to be made to the community council;

- (b) gemeenskapsraadseïendom aan 'n kontrakteur oorhandig moet word; of
- (c) die gemeenskapsraad voor die vra van tenders vir leweransies en dienste aldus besluit:

Met dien verstande dat die sekretaris van sekerheid kan afsien in die geval van 'n leweransie of diens waarvan die waarde R500 of minder is, nadat hy hom vergewis het dat die belange van die gemeenskapsraad voldoende beskerming geniet.

(2) Tensy die gemeenskapsraad in 'n besondere geval anders besluit, word die sekerheid wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) vereis word, soos volg bepaal:

(a) In die geval van subregulasie (1) (a), die beraamde bedrag wat aan die gemeenskapsraad betaal moet word;

(b) in die geval van subregulasie (1) (b), die waarde van die gemeenskapsraadseïendom wat aan die kontrakteur oorhandig moet word; en

(c) in die geval van subregulasie (1) (c), 10 persent van die waarde van die kontrak.

(3) Die vereiste sekerheid bestaan uit—

(a) 'n garansie deur 'n bank, versekeringsmaatskappy of garansie korporasie;

(b) 'n kontantdeposito; of

(c) sodanige ander sekerheid as wat die gemeenskapsraad goedkeur.

TERUGTREKKING VAN TENDER EN VERSUIM OM KONTRAK UIT TE VOER

31. (1) As 'n tenderaar sy tender wysig of terugtrek na die sluitingsdatum en -uur maar voordat hy van die aanname daarvan in kennis gestel is, of as 'n tenderaar nadat hy in kennis gestel is dat sy tender aangeneem is—

(a) kennis gee van sy onvermoë om die kontrak ooreenkomstig sy tender uit te voer; of

(b) versuim om binne die tydperk in die tendervoorwaardes of enige verlengde tydperk deur die gemeenskapsraad bepaal, 'n kontrak te teken of die sekerheid ingevolge regulasie 30 vereis, te stel; of

(c) versuim om uitvoering aan die kontrak te gee;

moet hy alle addisionele uitgawes betaal wat die gemeenskapsraad moet aangaan vir die vra van nuwe tenders en die verskil betaal tussen sy tender en 'n minder gunstige tender wat ingevolge die bepalinge van subregulasie (2) aangeneem word asook enige verlies wat voortvloei uit die nie-nakoming van sy kontrakverplichting. Met dien verstande dat die gemeenskapsraad 'n tenderaar kan vrystel van die bepalinge van hierdie subregulasie indien hy van oordeel is dat die omstandighede dit regverdig.

(2) Wanneer dit in die omstandighede in subregulasie (1) genoem, nie dienstig geag word om nuwe tenders te vra nie, kan die sekretaris op versoek van die afdelingshoof 'n tender uit dié wat reeds ontvang is, vir aanname aanbeveel.

(3) Wanneer 'n kontrak toegeken is aan 'n tenderaar as gevolg van voorkeur wat deur hom geëis en toegestaan is ingevolge regulasie 33, en daar later tot tevredenheid van die afdelingshoof bewys word dat die voorkeur geëis te hoog was, kan alle koste, verliese of skade wat die gemeenskapsraad het of ly as gevolg van die toekenning van die kontrak aan sodanige tenderaar, op hom verhaal word.

(b) the community council's property is to be handed over to a contractor; or

(c) the community council, prior to the invitation of tenders for supplies and services, so decides:

Provided that the secretary may dispense with such security in the case of a supply or service the value of which is R500 or less, after he has satisfied himself that the interests of the community council have been adequately safeguarded.

(2) Unless the community council in a special case decides otherwise, the security required in terms of subregulation (1) shall be determined as follows:

(a) In the case of subregulation (1) (a), the estimated amount to be paid to the community council;

(b) in the case of subregulation (1) (b), the value of the community council's property to be handed over to the contractor; and

(c) in the case of subregulation (1) (c), 10 per cent of value of the contract.

(3) The required security shall consist of—

(a) a guarantee by a bank, insurance company or guarantee corporation;

(b) a cash deposit; or

(c) such other security as the community council may approve.

WITHDRAWAL OF TENDER AND FAILURE TO EXECUTE A CONTRACT

31. (1) Should a tenderer vary or withdraw his tender after the closing date and hour, but prior to his being notified of the acceptance thereof, or should a tenderer after having been notified that his tender has been accepted—

(a) give notice of his inability to execute the contract in terms of his tender; or

(b) fail to sign a contract or furnish the security required in terms of regulation 30 within the period fixed in the tender conditions or any extended period fixed by the community council; or

(c) fail to execute the contract;

he shall pay all additional expenses which the community council will have to incur in calling for fresh tenders and pay the difference between his tender and a less favourable tender accepted in terms of the provisions of subregulation (2) and any consequential loss which may arise as a result of his non-fulfilment of his contract obligations: Provided that the community council may exempt a tenderer from the provisions of this subregulation if it is of the opinion that the circumstances justify such exemption.

(2) When, in the circumstances mentioned in subregulation (1), it is not deemed expedient to invite fresh tenders, the secretary may, at the request of the head of the division, recommend some other tender for acceptance from those already received.

(3) When a contract has been awarded to a tenderer owing to preference claimed by and accorded to him in terms of regulation 33 and it is later proved to the satisfaction of the head of the division that the preference claimed was too high, all costs, losses or damage which the community council may incur or sustain as a result of the awarding of the contract to such tenderer shall be recovered from him.

AANNEEM VAN TENDERS

32. (1) Die gemeenskapsraad is nie verplig om die laagste of enigste tender aan te neem en om redes te verstrek vir die aanname of afkeuring van 'n tender nie en hy kan die hele tender of 'n gedeelte daarvan, in geval daar vir 'n aantal items getender word, sodanige tender ten opsigte van enige item of 'n gedeelte van 'n item aanneem. Met dien verstande dat indien die laagste tender wat aan die betrokke tenderspesifikasies voldoen, nie deur die gemeenskapsraad aangeneem word nie, 'n verslag met volle besonderhede en redes aan die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling voorgeleë moet word.

(2) Die gemeenskapsraad kan enige tender buite rekening laat —

- (a) wat onvolledig is;
- (b) waarop ongemagtigde veranderings aangebring is;
- (c) wat nie aan die bepalinge wat in die advertensie vervat is, voldoen nie; of
- (d) wat nie voldoen aan die bepalinge van hierdie regulasies met betrekking tot tenders nie.

(3) Tensy die Minister anders gelas, is 'n besluit van die gemeenskapsraad in verband met die aanname of afwysing van 'n tender finaal.

VERGELYKING VAN TENDERS EN VOORKEUR

33. (1) Wanneer tenders vir goedere wat in die Republiek vervaardig is, vergelyk word met tenders vir ingevoerde goedere, word enige voorkeur wat ingevolge subregulasie (5) toegestaan word, van die oorspronklike tenderprys vir eersgenoemde afgetrek, terwyl skeepsfrag, versekerings, invoerreg, landingskoste en spoorfrag by die tenderprys vir laasgenoemde bygereken word indien daar nie reeds in die tender daarvoor voorsiening gemaak is nie.

(2) Waar tenders vir ingevoerde goedere vergelyk word, word—

- (a) die doeane-regte by die tenderprys bygereken, met inagneming van enige doeane-voorkeure, asook enige verskil in die skeepsfragtariewe waar die goedere van verskillende hawens verskeep word; en
- (b) 'n voorkeur van 1 persent op die oorspronklike tenderprys toegestaan op goedere wat gelewer word uit voorrade wat reeds in die Republiek gehou word.

(3) Waar tenders vir goedere wat in die Republiek vervaardig is, vergelyk word, word—

- (a) 'n voorkeur van 2½ persent op die oorspronklike tenderprys toegestaan op goedere wat die merk van die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde dra, ho en behalwe enige voorkeur wat kragtens die bepalinge van subregulasie (5) toegestaan word; en
- (b) spoorfrag na die afleweringspunt by die tenderprys bygereken in die geval waar daar op 'n "vrye op spoor"-grondslag getender is.

(4) In enige geval waar vervoerkoste vir die doel van prysvergelykings bereken moet word, word sodanige berekenings gebaseer op die tariewe wat gewoonlik deur die publiek betaal word.

(5) By die vergelyking van tenders vir leweransies wat gedeeltelik of in geheel in die Republiek vervaardig, geproduseer of gemonteer is, word voorkeur op die volgende persentasie grondslag toegestaan op die oorspronklike tenderprys, ho en behalwe enige ander voorkeur wat reeds toegestaan is:

- (a) 1 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud in verhouding tot die tenderprys nie 5 persent oorskry nie;

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS

32. (1) The community council shall not be bound to accept the lowest or only tender and to furnish any reason for the acceptance or rejection of a tender and may accept the whole or part of a tender or, in the event of a number of items being tendered for, accept such tender in respect of any item or part of an item: Provided that if the lowest tender which conforms to the relevant tender specifications is not accepted by the community council, a report with full details and reasons shall be submitted to the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development.

(2) The community council may leave any tender out of account—

- (a) which is incomplete;
- (b) on which unauthorised alterations have been effected;
- (c) which does not conform to the provisions contained in the advertisements; or
- (d) which does not conform to the provisions of these regulations in regard to tenders.

(3) Save where the Minister determines otherwise, a decision of the community council in connection with the acceptance or rejection of a tender shall be final.

COMPARISON OF TENDERS AND PREFERENCES

33. (1) When tenders for goods manufactured in the Republic are compared with tenders for imported goods, any preference to be accorded in terms of subregulation (5) shall be deducted from the original tender price of the former, whilst freight, insurance, import duty, landing charges and railage shall be added to the tender price of the latter, if not already allowed for in the tender.

(2) Where tenders for imported goods are compared—

- (a) the customs dues shall be added to the tender price, with due regard to any customs preferences, as well as any difference in the freight tariffs where the goods are shipped from different ports; and
- (b) a preference of 1 per cent on the original tender price shall be accorded to goods delivered from stocks already held in the Republic.

(3) Where tenders for goods manufactured in the Republic are compared—

- (a) a preference of 2½ per cent on the original tender price shall be accorded to goods bearing the mark of the South African Bureau of Standards over and above any preference accorded in terms of the provisions of subregulation (5); and

- (b) railage to the place of delivery shall be added to the tender price in the event of the tender being on a "free on rail" basis.

(4) In any case where transport costs have to be calculated for the purpose of price comparisons, such calculations shall be based on the tariffs normally paid by the public.

(5) In comparing tenders for supplies manufactured, produced or assembled partly or wholly in the Republic, preference on the following percentage basis shall be accorded to the original tender price over and above any preference already accorded:

- (a) 1 per cent—if the local content in proportion to the tender price is not in excess of 5 per cent;

(b) 2 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud in verhouding tot die tenderprys meer as 5 persent is maar nie 10 persent oorskry nie;

(c) 3 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud in verhouding tot die tenderprys meer as 10 persent is maar nie 20 persent oorskry nie;

(d) 4 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud in verhouding tot die tenderprys meer as 20 persent is maar nie 30 persent oorskry nie;

(e) 5 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud in verhouding tot die tenderprys meer as 30 persent is maar nie 40 persent oorskry nie;

(f) 6 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud in verhouding tot die tenderprys meer as 40 persent is maar nie 50 persent oorskry nie;

(g) 7 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud in verhouding tot die tenderprys meer as 50 persent is maar nie 60 persent oorskry nie;

(h) 8 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud in verhouding tot die tenderprys meer as 60 persent is maar nie 70 persent oorskry nie;

(i) 9 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud in verhouding tot die tenderprys meer as 70 persent is maar nie 80 persent oorskry nie;

(j) 10 persent—indien die plaaslike inhoud meer as 80 persent van die tenderprys uitmaak;

Met dien verstande dat die gemeenskapsraad enige leweransie deur hom van tyd tot tyd bepaal, van die bepalings van hierdie subregulasie kan uitsluit.

(6) Die gemeenskapsraad kan bo en behalwe 'n voorkeur wat kragtens subregulasie (5) toegestaan is, 'n addisionele voorkeur toestaan, mits sodanige addisionele voorkeur tesame met die bestaande invoerregte op die betrokke leweransie nie 15 persent oorskry nie.

(7) In die geval van gelykheid van tenderpryse nadat die bepalings van subregulasies (1) tot en met (6) toegepas is, word voorkeur vir die aanname van 'n tender in die volgende volgorde toegestaan:

(a) 'n Tender vir leweransies wat geheel en al of hoofsaaklik in die Republiek geproduseer is;

(b) 'n tender vir leweransies wat in die Republiek vervaardig is van grondstowwe of nie-vervaardigde materiaal wat geheel en al of hoofsaaklik ingevoer is;

(c) 'n tender vir leweransies wat in die Republiek gemonteer is uit bestanddele wat geheel en al of hoofsaaklik ingevoer is;

(d) 'n tender vir leweransies uit ingevoerde voorrade wat in die Republiek gehou word;

(e) 'n tender van 'n gevolmagtigde agent vir invoer-goedere wat in staat is om deskundige advies of dienste te gee of te lewer;

(f) 'n tender van 'n buitelandse firma, met voorkeur aan so 'n firma wat 'n tak of agentskap en voorrade in die Republiek het.

(8) Indien daar, na die toepassing van die bepalings van hierdie subregulasie, nog 'n gelykheid van tenderpryse is, word voorkeur in die volgende volgorde toegestaan:

(a) 'n Tender vir goedere geproduseer in die provinsie waarin die gebied van die gemeenskapsraad geleë is;

(b) 'n tender van 'n koöperatiewe vereniging;

(c) 'n tender waarvan die versendingspunt van die leweransie die naaste is aan die afleweringspunt;

(d) in enige ander geval, die tender deur loting bepaal.

(b) 2 per cent—if the local content in proportion to the tender price is more than 5 per cent but not in excess of 10 per cent;

(c) 3 per cent—if the local content in proportion to the tender price is more than 10 per cent but not in excess of 20 per cent;

(d) 4 per cent—if the local content in proportion to the tender price is more than 20 per cent but not in excess of 30 per cent;

(e) 5 per cent—if the local content in proportion to the tender price is more than 30 per cent but not in excess of 40 per cent;

(f) 6 per cent—if the local content in proportion to the tender price is more than 40 per cent but not in excess of 50 per cent;

(g) 7 per cent—if the local content in proportion to the tender price is more than 50 per cent but not in excess of 60 per cent;

(h) 8 per cent—if the local content in proportion to the tender price is more than 60 per cent but not in excess of 70 per cent;

(i) 9 per cent—if the local content in proportion to the tender price is more than 70 per cent but not in excess of 80 per cent;

(j) 10 per cent—if the local content constitutes more than 80 per cent of the tender price;

Provided that the community council may exclude from the provisions of this subregulation any supply it may from time to time determine.

(6) The community council may, over and above a preference accorded in terms of subregulation (5), accord an additional preference, provided such additional preference together with the existing import duties on the supply concerned does not exceed 15 per cent.

(7) In the event of an equality of tender prices after the provisions of subregulations (1) to (6), inclusive, have been applied, preference for the acceptance of a tender shall be accorded in the following sequence:

(a) A tender for supplies wholly or mainly produced in the Republic;

(b) a tender for supplies manufactured in the Republic from raw or non-fabricated material wholly or mainly imported;

(c) a tender for supplies assembled in the Republic from components wholly or mainly imported;

(d) a tender for supplies from imported stocks held in the Republic;

(e) a tender from an accredited agent for import goods who is in a position to give or render expert advice or service;

(f) a tender from a foreign firm with preference to such a firm as has a branch or agency and stocks in the Republic.

(8) If, after application of the provisions of this subregulation, there is still an equality of tender prices, preference shall be accorded in the following sequence:

(a) A tender for goods produced in the province in which the area of the community council is situate;

(b) a tender from a co-operative society;

(c) a tender where the point of dispatch of the supply is nearest to the point of delivery;

(x) in any other case, the tender to be determined by lot.

SANKSIES

34. (1) Wanneer—

(a) die gemeenskapsraad daarvan oortuig is dat enige persoon, firma of maatskappy—

(i) 'n kontrak met die gemeenskapsraad onbevredigend uitvoer;

(ii) aan 'n beampte of werknemer van die gemeenskapsraad omkoopgeld of ander vergoeding aanbied, belof of gee in verband met die verkryging of uitvoering van 'n kontrak;

(iii) op 'n bedrieglike wyse of te kwader trou of op 'n ander onbehoorlike wyse opgetree het by die verkryging of uitvoering van 'n kontrak met enige staatsdepartement, provinsiale administrasie, openbare liggaam, maatskappy of persoon, of dat hy sy sake so gedryf het dat hy as gevolg daarvan aan 'n misdryf skuldig bevind is;

(iv) voor of nadat tenders gevra is, 'n beampte of werknemer van die gemeenskapsraad genader het met die doel om die toekenning van die betrokke kontrak in sy guns te beïnvloed; of

(v) nadat hy in kennis gestel is dat sy tender aangeneem is, nie in staat is nie of versuim om die kontrak uit te voer;

(b) 'n persoon, firma of maatskappy—

(i) sy tender na die sluitingsdatum en -uur terugtrek of wysig;

(ii) nadat hy in kennis gestel is dat sy tender aangeneem is, versuim om 'n kontrak te teken of die vereiste sekerheid te stel; of

(iii) 'n hoër voorkeur geëis het as dié waarop hy ingevolge regulasie 33 geregtig is;

kan die gemeenskapsraad, benewens enige eis wat hy ingevolge regulasie 31 het en enige ander regsmiddel waaroor hy beskik, 'n kontrak tussen die gemeenskapsraad en sodanige persoon, firma of maatskappy opse en geen tender van sodanige persoon, firma of maatskappy word vir 'n tydperk deur die gemeenskapsraad bepaal, oorweeg nie.

(2) Wanneer die gemeenskapsraad daarvan oortuig is dat enige persoon, firma of maatskappy 'n aandeelhouer is of was of enige persoon 'n direkteur is of was van 'n firma of maatskappy waarvan geen tender ingevolge subregulasie (1) vir 'n bepaalde tydperk oorweeg mag word nie, kan die gemeenskapsraad 'n besluit neem dat geen tender van sodanige persoon, firma of maatskappy vir 'n tydperk deur die gemeenskapsraad bepaal, oorweeg word nie.

(3) 'n Beperking ingevolge subregulasies (1) en (2) opgelê op 'n persoon, firma of maatskappy kan na goeddunke van die gemeenskapsraad ook van toepassing gemaak word op enige ander onderneming waarvan sodanige persoon, firma of maatskappy aktief verbonde is of was.

(4) By die toepassing van subregulasies (1), (2) en (3) beteken die uitdrukking "persoon, firma of maatskappy" ook 'n werknemer of agent van sodanige persoon, firma of maatskappy.

(5) Die gemeenskapsraad kan enige besluit ingevolge subregulasies (1), (2) en (3) herroep of wysig.

(6) 'n Besluit van die gemeenskapsraad ingevolge subregulasies (1), (2) en (3) en enige herroeping of wysiging van sodanige besluit word deur die sekretaris bekendgemaak.

SANCTIONS

34. (1) When—

(a) the community council is satisfied that any person, firm or company—

(i) is executing a contract with the community council unsatisfactorily;

(ii) has offered promised or given a bribe or other remuneration to any officer or employee of the community council in connection with the obtaining or execution of a contract;

(iii) has acted in a fraudulent manner or in bad faith or in any other unsatisfactory manner in obtaining or executing a contract with any Government department, provincial administration, a public body, company or person, or that he or it has managed his or its affairs in such a way that he or it has in consequence been found guilty of an offence;

(iv) has approached an officer or employee of the community council before or after tenders have been called for, for the purpose of influencing the award of the contract in his or its favour; or

(v) after being notified that his tender has been accepted, is unable to or fails to execute the contract;

(b) any person, firm or company—

(i) withdraws or varies his or its tender after the closing date and hour;

(ii) after being notified that his or its tender is accepted fails to sign the contract or to furnish the security required; or

(iii) has claimed a higher preference than that which he or it is entitled to in terms of regulation 33;

the community council may, in addition to any claim which it may have in terms of regulation 31 and in addition to any other legal recourse, cancel a contract between the community council and such person, firm or company and no tender from such person, firm or company shall be considered for a period determined by the community council.

(2) When the community council is satisfied that any person, firm or company is or was a shareholder or that any person is or was a director of a firm or company which in terms of subregulation (1), is one from which no tender shall be considered for a specified period, the community council may resolve that no tender from such person, firm or company shall be considered for a period determined by the community Council.

(3) A restriction imposed in terms of subregulations (1) and (2) on a person, firm or company may in the discretion of the community council also be applied to any other undertaking with which such person, firm or company is or was actively associated.

(4) In the application of subregulations (1), (2) and (3) the expression "person, firm or company" shall include an employee or agent of such person, firm or company.

(5) The community council may rescind or vary any resolution in terms of subregulations (1), (2) and (3).

(6) A resolution of the community council in terms of subregulations (1), (2) and (3) and any rescission or variation of such resolution shall be communicated by the secretary.

WYSIGING VAN TENDERDOKUMENTE

35. (1) Wanneer dit deur die gemeenskapsraad wenslik geag word om monsters, spesifikasies, afdrucke of voorwaardes in verband met tenders te wysig, te verander of te vervang na die sluitingsdatum en -uur en voordat daar kennis van aanneming gegee is, moet nuwe tenders gevra word.

(2) Wanneer dit deur die gemeenskapsraad wenslik geag word om die voorwaardes van 'n tender te wysig nadat die tender aangeneem is, moet sodanige wysigings deur die gemeenskapsraad in ooreenstemming met die betrokke tenderaar aangebring word.

KENNISGEWING AAN TENDERAARS EN VERSTREKKING VAN INLIGTING

36. (1) Die sekretaris stel elke suksesvolle tenderaar onverwyld in kennis dat sy tender aangeneem is en tref, waar nodig, reëlins vir die spoedige opstel en ondertekening van die nodige kontrakdokumente.

(2) Die sekretaris stuur aan elke nie-sukcesvolle tenderaar 'n kennisgewing dat sy tender nie aangeneem is nie en stel in die geval waar tenders toegelaat word om te verval, die betrokke tenderaar skriftelik daarvan in kennis.

(3) Kennisgewing aan 'n suksesvolle tenderaar ingevolge subregulasie (1) geskied per brief, telegram of deur die plasing van 'n bestelling, en die pos van sodanige brief of bestelling of die indiening van sodanige telegram by 'n poskantoor of telegraafkantoor word geag 'n kennisgewing aan die tenderaar te wees.

(4) Die sekretaris moet 'n afskrif van die vergelykende staat in regulasie 22 (3) (a) bedoel, vir 'n tydperk van 30 dae na die aanneming van 'n tender ter insae van die publiek laat lê.

VOORRAAD EN MATERIAAL

37. 'n Voorraderregister wat volledige besonderhede van aankope en uitreikings asook enige terugsendings ingevolge regulasie 47 (1) aangee en wat te eniger tyd gebalanseer kan word, word deur die tesourier bygehou.

38. (1) Behalwe waar die sekretaris die mening toegedaan is dat spesiale redes daarvoor bestaan, mag geen afdeling meer voorrade en materiaal aanhou as wat sy normale behoeftes verg nie.

(2) Wanneer die sekretaris van mening is dat die aankoop van enige voorrade en materiaal in stryd sou wees met die bepalinge van subregulasie (1), stel hy die hoof van die betrokke afdeling van daardie feit in kennis, en indien die afdelingshoof nie met die mening van die sekretaris saamstem nie, lê die sekretaris 'n skriftelike verslag aan die gemeenskapsraad voor tesame met volledige besonderhede van die feite in geskil.

39. (1) Behalwe waar goedere of materiaal aangekoop word en daarvoor betaal word uit die kasvoorskotrekening ingevolge regulasie 56, word alle goedere en materiaal deur die tesourier of 'n persoon deur hom gemagtig, aangekoop en uitgereik en geen goedere of materiaal mag aldus aangekoop of uitgereik word nie behalwe ingevolge 'n rekwisisie onderteken deur die afdelingshoof wat die goedere of materiaal benodig.

(2) Vir alle goedere en materiaal ontvang of uitgereik, word 'n ontvangs- of uitreikingsbewys, na gelang van die geval, uitgereik.

40. (1) Alle voorrade wat aan die gemeenskapsraad behoort, word op 'n plek deur die tesourier bepaal, gehou. Met dien verstande dat van sodanige voorrade

AMENDMENT OF TENDER DOCUMENTS

35. (1) When it is deemed desirable by the community council to amend, alter or replace samples, specifications, copies or conditions in connection with tenders after the closing date and hour and before notice of acceptance is given, new tenders shall be called for.

(2) When it is deemed advisable by the community council to alter the conditions of a tender after the tender has been accepted, such alterations shall be effected by the community council in consultation with the tenderer.

NOTIFICATION TO TENDERERS AND FURNISHING INFORMATION

36. (1) The secretary shall forthwith advise each successful tenderer that his tender has been accepted and, where necessary, arrange for the speedy drawing up and signing of the necessary contract documents.

(2) The secretary shall notify each unsuccessful tenderer that his tender has not been accepted and where tenders have been allowed to lapse, the tenderers concerned shall also be notified accordingly in writing.

(3) Notice to a successful tenderer in terms of subregulation (1) may be given by letter or telegram or by placing an order, and the posting of such letter or order or the handing in of such telegram at a post office or telegraph office shall be deemed to be a notification to the tenderer.

(4) The secretary shall cause a copy of the comparative schedule referred to in regulation 22 (3) (a) to be open for inspection by the public for a period of 30 days after the acceptance of a tender.

STORES AND MATERIAL

37. A stores register which reflects full particulars of purchases and issues and also any returns in terms of regulation 47 (1) and which will permit of balancing at any time, shall be maintained by the treasurer.

38. (1) Except where the secretary is of the opinion that special reasons exist for so doing, stores shall not be carried by any division in excess of its normal requirements.

(2) Whenever the secretary is of the opinion that the purchase of any material would be contrary to the provisions of subregulation (1), he shall inform the head of the division concerned of the fact and if the head of the division does not agree with the secretary's opinion, the secretary shall submit a written report to the community council setting out fully the facts of the dispute.

39. (1) Save where goods or material are or is purchased and paid for from an imprest account in terms of regulation 56, all goods and materials shall be purchased and issued by the treasurer or a person authorised by him and no goods or material shall be so purchased or issued except against a requisition signed by the head of the division by which the goods or material are or is required.

(2) For all goods and material received or issued a receipt or issue voucher, as the case may be, shall be issued.

40. (1) All stores belonging to the community council shall be kept in a place determined by the treasurer: Provided that such stores as the secretary

as wat die sekretaris goedkeur, behoudens die voorwaardes wat hy bepaal, deur 'n afdelingshoof op 'n plek onder sy beheer gehou kan word.

(2) Die tesourier maak minstens een maal elke boekjaar 'n opname van alle voorrade van die gemeenskapsraad.

(3) Waar voorrade en uitrusting gemerk kan word, moet dit duidelik gemerk word met 'n merk deur die gemeenskapsraad goedgekeur om die eiendomsreg van die gemeenskapsraad aan te dui.

41. Die tesourier dien 'n skriftelike verslag waarin die hoeveelheid en waarde aangegee word van enige surplus of tekort van goedere en materiaal wat deur 'n voorraadopname aan die lig gebring is, tesame met die redes daarvoor, by die sekretaris in en hy kan ten opsigte van enige surplus of tekort van die voorrade bedoel in die voorbehoudsbepaling van regulasie 40 (1), van die betrokke afdelingshoof vereis dat hy skriftelik sodanige redes aan hom verstrek.

42. (1) Alle drukwerk, kwitansie-, lisensie-, tjek-, sigwaarde- of ander vorms met 'n potensiële waarde word slegs deur die tesourier aangekoop en uitgereik.

(2) Die tesourier hou 'n register van alle aankope en uitreikings wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) gedoen word.

(3) Kwitansie-, lisensie-, tjek-, sigwaarde- of ander vorms met 'n potensiële waarde moet behoorlik genummer en in numerieke volgorde gebruik word en die oorspronklikes, duplikate en/of teenblaaië van gekanselleerde vorms en die duplikate en/of teenblaaië van gebruikte vorms moet vir inspeksie deur die Ouditeur-generaal gehou word.

(4) Die tesourier moet die nodige reëlins met die leweransiers van die vorms gemeld in subregulasie (3) tref om te verseker dat hulle in alle gevalle waar sodanige vorms deur hulle aan die gemeenskapsraad gelewer word, die volgende besonderhede skriftelik aan die Ouditeur-generaal verstrek:

(a) Tipe vorm, byvoorbeeld tjekboeke, kwitansieboeke, ens.;

(b) getal boeke en/of vorms;

(c) reeksnommers toegeken;

(d) datum waarop die vorms aan die gemeenskapsraad versend is; en

(e) die denominasie van vorms in gevalle waar sigwaardekwitansies of ander stukke gedruk is en waar die werklike waarde op die vorm of stuk gedruk is.

43. Geen rekwisisie word uitgevoer nie, tensy besonderhede wat die tesourier bepaal, van die begrotingspos wat gedebiteer moet word, daarop aangedui is.

44. Geen rekwisisie vir 'n uniform of ander kleding word uitgevoer nie, tensy daarin, in die geval van 'n uitreiking aan 'n spesifieke persoon, vermeld word die naam en ampshenaming van die persoon vir wie sodanige uniform of kleding aangevra word, en daarop aangedui is dat dit aan die gemeenskapsraad se vereistes voldoen.

45. Indien goedere of materiaal in opdrag van die tesourier deur die leweransier by 'n ander plek as by die magazyn van die gemeenskapsraad afgelewer word, neem die persoon wat deur die hoof van die betrokke afdeling daartoe gemagtig is, dit in ontvangs en onderteken die aflewingsbrief, wat deur die hoof van die afdeling aan die tesourier gestuur word.

46. Geen goedere, materiaal of uitrusting mag as oortollig of uitgedien beskou word nie tensy die gemeenskapsraad magtiging daartoe verleen het, in welke geval die gemeenskapsraad, behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 8, opdrag moet gee in verband met die beskikking daarvoor.

may approve may, subject to conditions to be determined by him, be kept by the head of a division in a place under his control.

(2) The treasurer shall, at least once in every financial year, carry out a stocktaking covering all property of the community council.

(3) Where stock and equipment can be marked, it shall be marked clearly with a mark approved by the community council, to indicate the community council's ownership.

41. The treasurer shall submit to the secretary a written report stating the quantity and value of any surplus or shortage of goods and material revealed by stocktaking, together with the reasons therefor, and he may in respect of any surplus or shortage of stock referred to in the proviso to regulation 40 (1) require the head of the division concerned to furnish him with such reasons in writing.

42. (1) All printed matter, receipt, licence, cheque, face-value or other forms having a potential value shall be purchased and issued by the treasurer only.

(2) The treasurer shall keep a register of all purchases and issues made in terms of subregulation (1).

(3) Receipt, licence, cheque, face-value or other forms having a potential value shall be duly numbered and used in numeric sequence and the originals, duplicated and/or counterfoils of cancelled forms and the duplicates and/or counterfoils of used forms shall be preserved for inspection by the Auditor-General.

(4) The treasurer shall make the necessary arrangements with the suppliers of the forms referred to in subregulation (3) to ensure that they, in all cases where such forms are supplied to the community council, furnish the Auditor-General, in writing, with the following particulars:

(a) Type of form, for instance cheque books, receipt books, etc.;

(b) number of books and/or forms;

(c) serial numbers allotted;

(d) date on which the forms are dispatched to the community council; and

(e) the denomination of forms where face-value receipts or other documents are printed and where the actual value of the form or document is printed thereon.

43. No requisition shall be executed unless particulars, as determined by the treasurer, of the vote to be debited are indicated thereon.

44. No requisition in respect of a uniform or other clothing shall be executed unless it states, in the case of an issue to a specific person, the name and official designation of the person for whom such uniform or clothing is required and that it complies with the requirements of the community council.

45. If by order of the treasurer delivery of goods or material is made by the supplier at a place other than a store, the person authorised by the head of the division concerned to do so shall take delivery thereof and sign the delivery note which shall be sent to the treasurer by the head of the division.

46. No goods, material or plant shall be regarded as redundant or obsolete unless the community council grants authority to do so, and in such case the community council shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 8, give directions as to the disposal thereof.

47. (1) Na die voltooiing van die werk of die bereiking van die doel waarvoor goedere en materiaal uitgereik is, word enige ongebruikte goedere en materiaal terugbesorg aan die magasyn of aan sodanige ander plek as wat die tesourier gelas.

(2) 'n Afdeling wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) ongebruikte goedere en materiaal terugbesorg, stuur aan die tesourier 'n adviesbrief waarin die goedere en materiaal wat aldus terugbesorg word, volledig gespesifiseer word.

48. Geen bestelling vir die aankoop, van goedere of materiaal of vir die lewering van 'n diens mag naniens die gemeenskapsraad geplaas word nie, tensy—

(a) sodanige bestelling op 'n bestelvorm deur die gemeenskapsraad goedgekeur, ingedien is; en

(b) sodanige bestelvorm deur die tesourier onderteken is.

49. Die hoof van 'n afdeling is verantwoordelik vir die veilige bewaring van goedere, materiaal en ander voorrade wat aan sy afdeling uitgereik is en verstrekk, indien die tesourier dit versoek, volledige besonderhede van enige goedere, materiaal en ander voorrade wat sy afdeling in besit het.

50. (1) Wanneer 'n verwisseling plaasvind van beamptes wat in die eerste plek vir voorrade, uitrusting, lewende hawe of diere verantwoordelik is, moet 'n oorhandigingsertifikaat in die vorm in Bylae A uiteengesit, behoorlik ingevul word en 'n kopie daarvan vir naslaandoeleindes bewaar word.

(2) Indien buitengewone omstandighede 'n volledige opname van voorrade, uitrusting, lewende hawe of diere by oornome onuitvoerbaar maak, kan die sekretaris vooraf magtiging verleen vir die gebruik van sodanige gewysigde oorhandigingsertifikaat as wat volgens sy oordeel voldoende is vir die vereistes van die geval, en 'n kopie van so 'n sertifikaat moet vir naslaandoeleindes bewaar word.

(3) As die beampte van wie die voorrade, uitrusting, lewende hawe of diere oorgeneem moet word, om die een of ander rede nie beskikbaar is om die oorhandigingsertifikaat in te vul nie, moet 'n onpartydige beampte benoem word om die beampte wat oorneem, by te staan met die nagaan van die voorrade, uitrusting, lewende hawe of diere en die sertifisering van enige verskille.

(4) By ontstentenis van 'n oorhandigingsertifikaat bedoel in subregulasie (1) of 'n goedgekeurde gewysigde vorm bedoel in subregulasie (2), is die beampte wat oorneem, vir enige tekort aanspreeklik, tensy daar bewys word dat sodanige tekort bestaan het voordat hy oorgeneem het.

51. (1) Wanneer enige voorrade en ander eiendom van die gemeenskapsraad van die hand gesit moet word, moet die tesourier deur die afdelingshoof voorsien word van 'n lys van sodanige voorrade en ander eiendom en van die redes waarom dit van die hand gesit moet word.

(2) Die voorrade en ander eiendom in subregulasie (1) bedoel, word ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van regulasies 12 tot en met 36 van die hand gesit.

(3) Geen voorrade of ander eiendom van die gemeenskapsraad wat van die hand gesit is, word aan die koper oorhandig voordat die volle koopprys betaal of gewaarborg is nie.

BETALINGS

52. Elke betaling, uitgesonderd 'n kleinkasbetaling, geskied deur middel van tjek getrek op die bankrekening van die gemeenskapsraad, en elke sodanige tjek

47. (1) After completion of the work or the fulfilment of the purpose for which goods or material were or was issued, all remaining unused goods and material shall be returned to the store or to such other place as the treasurer may direct.

(2) A division returning unused goods or material in terms of subregulation (1) shall send to the treasurer an advice note which specifies fully the goods or material so returned.

48. No order for the purchase of goods, material or the rendering of a service shall be placed on behalf of the community council unless—

(a) such order is submitted on an order form approved by the community council; and

(b) such order form has been signed by the treasurer.

49. The head of a division shall be responsible for the safe custody of goods, material and other stores issued to his division and shall, if requested to do so by the treasurer, furnish full details of any goods, material and other stores held by his division.

50. (1) When a change of officers primarily responsible for stores, equipment, livestock or animals takes place, a handing-over certificate, in the form set out in Schedule A, shall be duly completed and a copy thereof filed for reference.

(2) Should exceptional circumstances render impracticable a complete check of stores, equipment, livestock or animals on taking over, the secretary may grant prior authority for the use of such modified handing-over certificate as is, in his opinion, adequate to the needs of the case and a copy of such certificate shall be filed for reference.

(3) If for any reason the officer from whom the stores, equipment, livestock or animals should be taken over is not available to complete the handing-over certificate, an independent officer shall be appointed to assist the officer taking over with the checking of the stores, equipment, livestock or animals and the certification of any discrepancies.

(4) In the absence of a handing-over certificate referred to in subregulation (1) or authorised modified form referred to in subregulations (2), the officer taking over shall be liable for shortages, unless it can be proved that they existed prior to his taking over.

51. (1) Whenever any stores and other property of the community council have to be disposed of the treasurer shall be furnished by the head of the division with a list of such stores and other property and with the reasons for their disposal.

(2) The stores and other property referred to in subregulation (1) shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of regulations 12 to 36, inclusive.

(3) No stores or other property of the community council which have been disposed of shall be handed over to the purchaser before the full purchase price has been paid or guaranteed.

PAYMENTS

52. Every payment, except a petty cash disbursement, shall be made by means of a cheque drawn on the banking account of the community council and each

word deur twee beampptes wat deur die gemeenskapsraad daartoe gemagtig is, onderteken.

53. (1) Die hoof van 'n afdeling sertifiseer ten opsigte van elke rekening wat betaal moet word vir voorrade, goedere en materiaal wat verskaf is of dienste wat gelewer is aan of werk wat verrig is vir sy afdeling, dat die rekening in orde is, dat die voorrade, goedere en materiaal of dienste, na gelang van die geval, inderdaad verskaf of gelewer is of dat die werk inderdaad gedoen is, dat die prys wat gevra word redelik of ooreenkomstig die betrokke kontrak is en dat dit 'n las vorm teen 'n begrotingspos deur die gemeenskapsraad goedgekeur.

(2) Elke rekening in subregulasie (1) bedoel, word tesame met stawende bewysstukke aan die tesourier gestuur en hy, of 'n beamppte wat deur hom daartoe gemagtig is, keur sodanige bewysstukke voor die vereffening van die rekening goed.

54. Vorderingsbetalings ten opsigte van 'n kontrak word beperk tot die waarde van die werk wat verrig is en die materiaal wat verskaf is, soos gesertifiseer ingevolge regulasie 53 (1), min die bedrag van vorige betalings en enige retensiegelde wat ingevolge die kontrak agtergehou word.

55. Die tesourier mag nie ten opsigte van enige kontrak enige betaling doen wat die totale bedrag deur die gemeenskapsraad gemagtig, oorskry nie, tensy deur die gemeenskapsraad goedgekeur na ontvangs en oorweging van 'n skriftelike verslag deur die sekretaris met vermelding van die redes vir die aangaan van die oorskrydingsuitgawes.

56. 'n Kasvoorskotrekoning vir kleinkasbetalings word geopen slegs met die goedkeuring van die gemeenskapsraad, en die bedrag wat in sodanige rekening gehou mag word, die aard en omvang van die betalings wat daaruit gemaak mag word en die stawende bewysstukke wat vir sodanige betalings voltooi moet word, word deur die gemeenskapsraad bepaal.

57. Die tesourier dien maandeliks by die sekretaris 'n verslag in ten opsigte van die voorafgaande maand waarin die kontant- en banksaldo soos aan die begin van daardie maand, die totale bedrae gedurende daardie maand ontvang en betalings gedoen en die kontant- en banksaldo aan die einde van daardie maand, soos met die bankstate gerekonsilieer, uiteengesit word.

58. Nie later nie as 31 Oktober van elke boekjaar dien die tesourier by die sekretaris 'n verslag in ten opsigte van daardie gevalle waar die verskil tussen die werklike en die beraamde inkomste of tussen die werklike en die beraamde uitgawe vir minstens die eerste vyf maande van daardie boekjaar, na sy mening, van so 'n aard is dat dit onder die gemeenskapsraad se aandag gebring moet word.

KAPITAALUITGAWE

59. Geen kapitaaluitgawe, behalwe dié in regulasie 15 (1) genoem, hoe dit ook al gefinansier is en ondanks die feit dat voorsiening daarvoor op die jaarlikse begroting gemaak is, word sonder die uitdruklike goedkeuring van die gemeenskapsraad aangegaan nie.

60. Die hoof van 'n afdeling dien ten opsigte van 'n aanbeveling deur hom gedoen vir die uitvoering van werke of 'n ander onderneming wat kapitaaluitgawe meebring, tesame met sodanige aanbeveling 'n verslag by die sekretaris in waarin uiteengesit word—

(a) die totale beraamde koste met 'n volledige ontleding daarvan en enige uitgawe wat as gevolg van die werke of onderneming sal ontstaan:

such cheque shall be signed by two officers authorised to do so by the community council.

53. (1) The head of a division shall certify in respect of each account to be paid for stores, goods and material supplied or services rendered to or work performed for his division, that the account is in order, that the stores, goods and material or services, as the case may be, were in fact supplied or rendered or that the work was in fact done, that the price charged is reasonable or according to contract and that it constitutes a charge against a vote approved by the community council.

(2) Every account referred to in subregulation (1) shall be sent to the treasurer with supporting vouchers and he or an officer authorised by him to do so shall approve such vouchers before settlement of the account.

54. Progress payments in respect of a contract shall be limited to the value of the work done and the material supplied, as certified in terms of regulation 53 (1), less the amount of previous payments made and the amount of any retention money withheld in terms of the contract.

55. The treasurer shall not in respect of any contract make any payment in excess of the total amount authorised by the community council unless approved by the community council after receipt and consideration of a written report by the secretary stating the reasons why the excess expenditure should be incurred.

56. An imprest account for petty cash disbursements shall be opened only with the written approval of the community council and the amount that may be kept in such account, the nature and extent of the payments that may be made therefrom and the supporting vouchers to be completed in respect of such payments shall be determined by the community council.

57. The treasurer shall submit monthly to the secretary a report in respect of the preceding month, setting out the cash and bank balances as at the beginning of that month, the total amounts received and payments made during that month and the cash and bank balances as at the end of that month reconciled with the bank statements.

58. Not later than 31 October of each financial year, the treasurer shall submit a report to the secretary in respect of those cases in which, in his opinion, the discrepancy between the actual and the estimated revenue or between the actual and the estimated expenditure for at least the first five months of that financial year is of such a serious nature as to require it to be brought to the notice of the community council.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

59. No capital expenditure except that referred to in regulation 15 (1), however financed and notwithstanding the fact that provision has been made therefor in the annual estimates, shall be incurred without the express approval of the community council.

60. The head of a division shall, in respect of a recommendation made by him for the execution of works or any other undertaking entailing capital expenditure, submit with such recommendation a report to the secretary setting out the following information:

(a) The total estimated cost with a complete analysis thereof and any expenditure which will arise as a result of the works or undertaking:

(b) die beraamde kapitaalbedrag wat jaarliks ten opsigte van die werke of onderneming bestee moet word;

(c) die beraamde jaarlikse inkomste wat verkry sal word en die beraamde jaarlikse uitgawe van enige aard, insluitende uitgawes aan personeel, wat aangegaan sal moet word wanneer die werke of onderneming in gebruik geneem word;

(d) die beraamde lewensduur van die werke of onderneming wat geskep sal word; en

(e) enige ander inligting wat die sekretaris vereis.

61. Geen uitgawe wat deurmiddel van 'n lening beshry word, mag aangegaan word nie voordat enige goedkeuring by wet vereis, verkry is en aan alle statutêre vereistes voldoen is.

KOSTEBERUKENING EN WERK DEUR AFDELINGS

62. (1) Geen werke waarvan die koste na verwagting R500 sal oorskry, welke koste die onderhoud en herstel van sodanige werke insluit, en sodanige ander werk as wat die gemeenskapsraad bepaal, word deur 'n afdeling uitgevoer nie sonder 'n werkorder uitgereik deur die tesourier op aansoek van die betrokke afdelingshoof.

(2) Die tesourier kan die uitreiking van 'n werkorder weier indien die aansoek om die uitreiking daarvan nie gestaat word nie deur die inligting met betrekking tot materiaal, arbeid, vervoer en ander koste wat hy bepaal.

(3) 'n Aansoek om die uitreiking van 'n werkorder word gedoen in die vorm deur die tesourier bepaal en die begrotingspos waarteen die betrokke uitgawe in rekening gebring moet word, moet in die aansoek vermeld word.

63. Kosterekenings ten opsigte van alle werk of werke in regulasie 62 bedoel, word deur die tesourier gehou in die vorm deur die sekretaris goedgekeur.

64. (1) Geen werk word uitgevoer vir en geen goedere wat aan die gemeenskapsraad behoort, word gelewer aan enige persoon nie, tensy die gemeenskapsraad daarvan oortuig is dat die uitvoering van sodanige werk tot die gemeenskapsraad se voordeel strek en die gemeenskapsraad sy goedkeuring daartoe verleen het.

(2) Werk in subregulasie (1) bedoel, neem nie 'n aanvang nie en geen goedere wat aan die gemeenskapsraad behoort word gelewer nie voordat daarvoor betaal is of 'n skriftelike ooreenkoms aangegaan is en sekuriteit wat die sekretaris voldoende ag, vir betaling daarvoor aan die gemeenskapsraad gegee is.

VOLTOOIING VAN PROJEKTE

65. Wanneer werk voltooi is ten opsigte waarvan 'n werkorder uitgereik is, stel die hoof van die betrokke afdeling onverwyld die tesourier daarvan in kennis en as die verskil tussen die werklike en die beraamde koste van die werk 10 persent oorskry, lê hy onverwyld skriftelik sy redes daarvoor aan die tesourier voor.

66. Die hoof van die betrokke afdeling stel so gou doenlik nadat werk onder 'n kapitaalbegrotingspos voltooi is, die tesourier daarvan in kennis en in die geval waar die oorskrydingsuitgawe of besparing meer as 10 persent is, verstrekk hy skriftelik die redes vir die oorskrydingsuitgawe of besparing aan die tesourier, wat dit tesame met 'n verslag aan die sekretaris voorlê vir oorweging deur die gemeenskapsraad.

(b) the estimated capital amount to be expended annually in respect of the works or undertaking;

(c) the estimated annual revenue to be derived and the estimated annual expenditure of any kind, including expenditure on staff, to be incurred when the works or undertaking is taken into use;

(d) the estimated life of the works or undertaking to be created; and

(e) any other information required by the secretary.

61. No expenditure which is to be met by means of a loan shall be incurred until all approvals required by law have been obtained and all other statutory requirements have been complied with.

COSTING AND WORK PERFORMED BY DIVISIONS

62. (1) No works the cost of which is expected to exceed R500, which cost shall include the maintenance and repair of such works, and such other work as may be determined by the community council, shall be carried out by a division unless the treasurer has, on application by the head of the division concerned, issued a works order therefor.

(2) The treasurer may refuse the issue of a works order if the application therefor is not supported by such information relating to material, labour, transport and other costs as he may deem necessary.

(3) An application for the issue of a works order shall be submitted in a form determined by the treasurer and the vote to which the relevant expenditure is to be charged shall be stated therein.

63. Cost accounts in respect of all work or works referred to in regulation 62 shall be kept by the treasurer in the form approved by the secretary.

64. (1) No work shall be carried out for and no goods belonging to the community council shall be supplied to any person unless the community council is satisfied that the execution of such work is to the community council's advantage and has granted approval therefor.

(2) Work referred to in subregulation (1) shall not be begun and no goods belonging to the community council shall be supplied until they have been paid for or an agreement in writing has been entered into and such security as the secretary may consider adequate for the payment therefor has been given to the community council.

COMPLETING OF PROJECTS

65. On completion of work for which a works order has been issued, the head of the division concerned shall forthwith notify the treasurer thereof and if the difference between the actual and the estimated cost of that work exceeds 10 per cent, he shall forthwith submit to the treasurer his reasons therefor in writing.

66. The head of the division concerned shall as soon as practicable after work under a capital vote has been completed advise the treasurer accordingly and in the case where the excess expenditure or the saving exceeds 10 per cent he shall submit a written report setting forth the reasons for the excess expenditure or saving to the treasurer who shall submit it together with his report to the secretary for consideration by the community council.

BATES

67. (1) Die tesourier hou 'n register waarin besonderhede van alle bates van die gemeenskapsraad, uitgesonderd dié in regulasie 68 (1) vermeld, aangeteken word.

(2) Wanneer 'n bate onder die beheer van 'n hoof van 'n afdeling vernietig of beskadig is of die waarde daarvan wesenlik verander het, verstrek sodanige hoof onverwyld skriftelik aan die sekretaris die redes vir die vernietiging of beskadiging of die verandering van die waarde van die bate.

(3) So dikwels as wat die sekretaris dit verlang, lê die hoof van 'n afdeling 'n skriftelike verslag aan die sekretaris voor waarin die besonderhede deur hom vereis in verband met die bates onder sodanige hoof se beheer, verstrek word.

68. (1) Elke afdeling hou inventarisse, in die vorm deur die sekretaris goedgekeur, van alle uitrusting, gereedskap, meubels, lewende hawe, diere en ander eiendom van die gemeenskapsraad, ten opsigte waarvan die gemeenskapsraad nie vereis het dat besonderhede in die register in 67 (1) genoem, aangeteken word nie.

(2) Op die datum gedurende elke boekjaar deur die sekretaris bepaal, vergelyk die hoof van elke afdeling die bates onder sy beheer met die inventarisse in subregulasie (1) bedoel en doen hy skriftelik aan die tesourier verslag van sy bevinding.

(3) Die tesourier moet die verslag in subregulasie (1) bedoel, tesame met sy verslag indien by die sekretaris, wat sodanige verslae tesame met sy verslag aan die gemeenskapsraad voorlê.

VERSEKERING

69. Die hoof van 'n afdeling moet, wanneer daar-toe versoek deur die tesourier, 'n lys van bates onder sy beheer wat verseker moet word, aan die tesourier verstrek en moet die tesourier onverwyld in kennis stel van enige verandering in of aan bates wat die risiko waarteen verseker behoort te word, kan beïnvloed.

70. Die tesourier lê jaarliks of wanneer hy dit nodig ag, vir goedkeuring deur die gemeenskapsraad 'n lys aan die sekretaris voor waarin uiteengesit word die bates en belange van die gemeenskapsraad wat na sy mening verseker behoort te word en die bedrag waarvoor sodanige bates en belange verseker behoort te word.

71. Die hoof van 'n afdeling verwittig die tesourier onverwyld van enige eis teen of deur die gemeenskapsraad of teen die gemeenskapsraad se versekeraar of van enige gebeure wat aanleiding tot so 'n eis mag gee en die tesourier stel die gemeenskapsraad se versekeraar onverwyld daarvan in kennis.

72. Die tesourier hou 'n register waarin besonderhede van alle versekeringspolisse van die gemeenskapsraad aangeteken word, hou sodanige versekeringspolisse in veilige bewaring en is verantwoordelik vir die betaling deur die gemeenskapsraad van alle premies ten opsigte van sodanige versekeringspolisse.

BELEGGINGS

73. Die gemeenskapsraad bepaal die wyse waarop die tesourier sy fondse moet belê en die wyse waarop sekuriteite verkry en daarvoor beskik moet word. Met dien verstande dat, tensy die Minister anders gelas, die gemeenskapsraad sy fondse slegs by 'n geregistreerde finansiële instelling mag belê.

ASSETS

67. (1) The treasurer shall keep a register in which shall be recorded details of all assets of the community council save those referred to in regulation 68 (1).

(2) When an asset under the control of a head of a division has been destroyed or damaged or the value thereof has been materially affected, such head shall forthwith in writing furnish the secretary with the reasons for the destruction or damage or the variation in value of the asset.

(3) As frequently as the secretary may require the head of a division shall submit a written report to the secretary containing such particulars concerning assets under such head's control as the secretary may require.

68. (1) Each division shall keep inventories, in the form approved by the secretary, of all equipment, tools, furniture, livestock, animals and other property of the community council, particulars of which the Board has not required to be recorded in the register referred to in regulation 67 (2).

(2) At such date during every financial year as the secretary may decide, every head of a division shall compare the assets under his control with the inventories referred to in subregulation (1) and shall report in writing to the treasurer the result of his finding.

(3) The treasurer shall submit the report referred to in subregulation (1), together with his report, to the secretary who shall submit such reports together with his report to the community council.

INSURANCE

69. The head of division shall, when requested to do so by the treasurer, furnish the treasurer with a list of assets under his control to be insured and shall forthwith notify the treasurer of any change in such assets which may influence the risks requiring to be insured.

70. The treasurer shall, annually or whenever he considers it necessary, submit to the secretary for approval by the community council a list containing assets and interests of the community council which, in his opinion, should be insured and the amount for which such assets and interests should be insured.

71. The head of a division shall forthwith notify the treasurer of any claim against or by the community council or against the community council's insurer, or of any event which may lead to such claim and the treasurer shall forthwith notify the community council's insurer thereof.

72. The treasurer shall keep a register in which particulars of all insurance policies held by the community council shall be entered and shall keep such insurance policies in safe custody and shall be responsible for the payment by the community council of all premiums in respect of such insurance policies.

INVESTMENTS

73. The community council shall determine the manner in which the treasurer shall invest its funds and the manner in which securities are to be obtained and disposed of: Provided that, save where the Minister determines otherwise, the community council shall invest its funds only with a registered financial institution.

INTERNE OUDITERING EN BOEKHOUDING

74. (1) Die tesourier en 'n lid van 'n interne audit-personeel het toegang tot alle boeke, rekeninge en ander stukke wat betrekking het op die geldsake van 'n afdeling en kan te eniger tyd vereis dat sodanige boeke, rekeninge en ander stukke aan hom voorgelê word.

(2) 'n Hoof van 'n afdeling of enige beamppte moet, op versoek van die tesourier of 'n lid van 'n interne audit-personeel, die inligting met betrekking tot die geldsake van 'n afdeling wat van tyd tot tyd deur die tesourier of 'n lid van 'n interne audit-personeel vereis word, verskrek.

(3) Die hoof van 'n interne audit-personeel moet van alle ondersoekte wat deur lede van sy personeel uitgevoer is, 'n skriftelike verslag met vermelding van die bevindings en/of aanbevelings wat uit sodanige ondersoekte voortspruit, aan die sekretaris verskrek, wat dit tesame met sy kommentaar vir oorweging aan die gemeenskapsraad voorlê. Afskrifte van sodanige verslae moet aan die Ouditeur-generaal verskrek word.

75. (1) Enige stelsel ingevolge regulasie 11 vir die invordering van inkomste, die hou van boeke, rekeninge en ander stukke met betrekking tot die geldsake van die gemeenskapsraad (met inbegrip van kosteberekening) word ingestel in oorleg met die Ouditeur-generaal.

(2) Geen uitwissing mag in die boeke, rekeninge en ander rekords van die gemeenskapsraad aangebring word nie en indien 'n verandering aangebring moet word, moet die verkeerde inskrywing deurgehaal en die korrekte inskrywing bo dit gemaak word en moet sodanige verandering deur die beamppte wat dit aanbring, geparafeer word: Met dien verstande dat, in die geval van 'n masjienboekhoustelsel, die nodige verandering aangebring moet word deur 'n verandering eie aan daardie stelsel, maar as sodanige verandering met die hand aangebring word, moet die verandering na sodanige regstelling onverwyld geverifieer en deur die nasiener of die betrokke beamppte se toesighouer geteken word.

(3) Geen inskrywing, aantekening of ander geskrif van watter aard ook al mag in groen in die boeke, rekeninge en ander rekords van die gemeenskapsraad gemaak of aangebring word nie.

BEWARING VAN DOKUMENTE

76. Die sekretaris of 'n ander beamppte deur hom aangewys, hou 'n register van alle eiendomsbewyse van, en huur- en ander ooreenkomste deur die gemeenskapsraad aangegaan waarin aangeteken word die aard, geldigheidsduur en enige ander inligting ten opsigte daarvan wat die sekretaris nodig ag, en sodanige eiendomsbewyse en huur- en ander ooreenkomste word deur die sekretaris of 'n ander beamppte deur hom aangewys in veilige bewaring gehou.

BETALING VAN SALARISSE, LONE EN TOELAES

77. (1) Die tesourier hou 'n register waarin aangeteken word alle toepaslike besonderhede betreffende die salaris, loon, toelaes en ander verlos as verlos met volle betaling van lede van die gemeenskapsraad en van personeel aangestel ingevolge artikel 5 (1) (i) van die Wet.

(2) Betaalstate word deur die tesourier goedgekeur en alle salaris, lone en toelaes van lede van die gemeenskapsraad en van personeel in subregulasie (1) bedoel, word deur hom of 'n beamppte skriftelik deur hom daartoe gemagtig, betaal op die wyse en op die tye deur die gemeenskapsraad bepaal.

INTERNAL AUDIT AND ACCOUNTING

74. (1) The treasurer and a member of an internal audit staff shall have access to all books, accounts and other records relating to the financial matters of a division and may at any time demand production of such books, accounts or other records.

(2) A head of a division or any office shall at the request of the treasurer or a member of an internal audit staff furnish the information relating to the financial matters of a division required from time to time by the treasurer or a member of an internal audit staff.

(3) The head of an internal audit staff shall, in respect of every investigation carried out by his staff, furnish a written report containing the findings of such investigation and/or recommendations arising from such investigation to the secretary who shall submit it, together with his comments, to the community council for consideration. Copies of such reports shall be supplied to the Auditor-General.

75. (1) Any system in terms of regulation 11 for the collection of revenue, the keeping of books, accounts and other records relating to the financial matters of the community council (including costing) shall be established in consultation with the Auditor-General.

(2) No erasures shall be made in the books, accounts and other records of the community council and when an alteration becomes necessary the incorrect entry shall be ruled out and the correct entry inserted above and such alteration shall be initialled by the officer making it. Provided that under systems of mechanised accounting the necessary adjustments appropriate to the system shall be made but if errors are corrected manually the correction shall be verified immediately and be signed by the checking officer or supervisor of the officer concerned.

(3) No entry, note or other writing of any nature shall be made or effected in green in the books, accounts and other records of the community council.

CUSTODY OF DOCUMENTS

76. The secretary or other officer authorised by him to do so shall keep a register of all title deeds of, and lease and other agreements concluded by, the community council, in which shall be noted the nature, term of validity and any other information in connection therewith that the secretary considers necessary and such title deeds and lease and other agreements shall be kept in safe custody by the secretary or other officer authorised by him to do so.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES

77. (1) The treasurer shall keep a record in which all relevant particulars relating to salary, wages, allowances and leave other than leave with full pay of members of the community council and of staff appointed in terms of section 5 (1) (i) of the Act are recorded.

(2) Pay sheets shall be approved by the treasurer and all salaries, wages and allowances of members of the community council and of staff referred to in subregulation (1) shall be paid by him or an officer authorised by him in writing, in the manner and at the times determined by the community council.

78. 'n Hoof van 'n afdeling stel die tesourier onverwyld in kennis van enige verandering in die personeel van sy afdeling, enige verandering in die salaris, loon of toelae van sodanige personeel en van enige ander verlof as verlof met volle betaling toegestaan aan, of enige afwesigheid van diens sonder verlof van sodanige personeel.

VERLIESE VAN GELDE EN ANDER EIENDOM VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSRaad MOET GERAPPORTEER EN GOEDGEMAAK WORD

79. (1) Enige verlies wat ontstaan uit enige onbehoorlike betaling, vrugtelose uitgawe of versuim om gelde wat aan die gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is, in te vorder, of enige tekort in, verlies, vernietiging of beskadiging van geld, seëls, sigwaardestukke en vorms met 'n potensiële waarde, sekuriteite, voorrade of ander bates van die gemeenskapsraad, moet onverwyld deur die afdelingshoof aan die sekretaris en die Ouditeur-generaal gerapporteer word met verstrekking van die beskikbare besonderhede. Met dien verstande dat die sekretaris in oorleg met die Ouditeur-generaal kan afsien van sodanige verslag of andersins kan gelas dat sekere verliese deur middel van state op gesette tye gerapporteer word.

(2) Die sekretaris moet toesien dat alle verliese goedgemaak word deur die beampte wat vir die verlies verantwoordelik is of die persoon wat voordeel daaruit trek.

(3) Indien 'n verlies nie ten volle goedgemaak word nie, kan sodanige verlies, behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 8, afgeskryf word.

(4) In gevalle van verlies, beskadiging of vernietiging van ongebruikte, gebruikte en gekanselleerde sigwaardestukke en ander vorms met 'n potensiële waarde kan die gemeenskapsraad, indien hy tevrede is met 'n verklaring van die betrokke afdelingshoof dat daar geen verlies van gemeenskapsraadsgelede was nie, en in die geval van gebruikte vorms, die gelde wat deur sodanige vorms verteenwoordig word, behoorlik verantwoord is, bepaal dat sulke vorms nie vir ouditdoeleindes voorgelê hoef te word nie.

BRANDKASTE EN BRANDKAMERS

80. (1) Aansoeke om en korrespondensie in verband met brandkaste of brandkamers moet gerig word aan die tesourier, wat verantwoordelik is vir die verskaffing van, beskikking oor, verwydering, herstel en onderhoud van brandkaste en brandkamers en alle ander sake in verband daarmee, en alle instruksies deur hom in verband met brandkaste of brandkamers uitgereik, moet noukeuring nagekom word.

(2) Die tesourier hou 'n register van brandkaste en brandkamers en moet aan elke brandkas en brandkamer 'n onderskeidings- en 'n kodenommer toeken en 'n metaalplaatjie met die kodenommer van die brandkas of brandkamer daarop aan elkeen van die oorspronklike sleutels en duplikaatsleutels daaraan heg.

(3) Tensy ander reëlins met die goedkeuring van die tesourier getref word, moet die duplikaatsleutels van alle brandkaste en brandkamers in bewaring gehou word deur die tesourier, wat 'n register daarvan moet hou en 'n ontvangsbewys moet gee vir elke sleutel wat in bewaring gegee word en sodanige ontvangsbewys moet deur die beampte in beheer van die betrokke brandkas of brandkamer op 'n ander veilige plek as die brandkas of brandkamer waaraan die betrokke sleutel behoort, gehou word.

78. A head of a division shall forthwith notify the treasurer of any alteration in the staff of his division, any alteration in salary, wages or allowances of such staff and of any leave other than leave with full pay granted to, or any absence without leave of such staff.

LOSSES OF MONEYS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL TO BE REPORTED AND MADE GOOD

79. (1) Any loss arising from any improper payment, fruitless expenditure or failure to collect any moneys due to the community council, or any deficiency in, loss or destruction of or damage to money, stamps, face-value instruments and forms having a potential value, securities, stores or other assets of the community council shall be reported immediately by the head of the division to the secretary and the Auditor-General, furnishing such particulars as are available: Provided that the secretary in consultation with the Auditor-General may dispense with such report or else determine that certain losses be reported by means of statements at set intervals.

(2) The secretary shall ensure that all losses are made good by the officer responsible therefor or the person who benefited thereby.

(3) Should a loss not be made good in full, such loss may, subject to the provisions of regulation 8, be written off.

(4) In the event of the loss or destruction of or damage to unused, used and cancelled face-value and other forms with a potential value, the community council may, if it is satisfied with the declaration of the divisional head concerned that no loss of community council moneys has occurred and, in the case of used forms, the moneys represented by such forms have been properly accounted for, determine that such forms need not be submitted for audit purposes.

SAFES AND STRONGROOMS

80. (1) Applications for and correspondence relating to safes and strongrooms shall be addressed to the treasurer who shall be responsible for the supply, disposal, removal, repair and maintenance of safes and strongrooms and all other matters relating thereto, and all instructions issued by him relating to safes and strongrooms shall be carefully observed.

(2) The treasurer shall keep a register of safes and strongrooms and shall allocate to each safe and strongroom a distinctive number and a code number and attach a metal tablet bearing the code number of the safe or strongroom to each of the original keys and duplicate keys.

(3) Unless other arrangements are made with the sanction of the treasurer the duplicate keys of all safes and strongrooms shall be lodged with the treasurer who shall keep a register thereof and shall issue a receipt for each key so lodged, and such receipt shall be kept by the officer in control of the safe or strongroom concerned in a safe place other than the safe or strongroom to which the key belongs.

(4) Indien 'n brandkas oortollig word, moet die beampte in beheer van sodanige brandkas die tesourier onmiddellik daarvan in kennis stel en die instruksies van die tesourier betreffende die verwydering daarvan afwag, en geen brandkas mag sonder die voorafverkreë goedkeuring van die tesourier van een afdeling of standplaas na 'n ander verwyder word nie.

(5) Wanneer 'n brandkas ingevolge subregulasie (4) verwyder word of 'n verandering van die beampte in beheer van 'n brandkas of brandkamer plaasvind, moet 'n oorhandigingsertifikaat in die vorm in Bylae B uiteengesit, behoorlik ingevul word deur die beampte in beheer van sodanige brandkas of brandkamer en deur die beampte wat sodanige beheer oorneem, en die oorspronklike van die sodanige sertifikaat moet deur die beampte wat oorneem, gehou word en 'n afskrif daarvan deur hom aan die tesourier gestuur word en indien die beampte wat sodanige beheer oorneem, versuim om sodanige sertifikaat van die beampte van wie hy sodanige beheer oorneem, te verkry, is hy aanspreeklik vir enige verlies as gevolg van sodanige versuim. Met dien verstande dat in die geval van 'n tydelike verandering van sodanige beheer omdat die beampte in beheer van sodanige brandkas of brandkamer met verlof gaan, sodanige sertifikaat nie ingevul hoef te word nie, maar sodanige beampte in beheer die tesourier skriftelik in kennis moet stel van sodanige verandering. Met dien verstande voorts dat sodanige beampte in beheer wat met verlof gaan, moet toesien dat alle sleutels wat hy oorhandig het, intak aan hom terugbesorg word en indien sodanige sleutels nie in sodanige toestand aan hom terugbesorg word nie, moet sodanige beampte in beheer die aangeleentheid onmiddellik aan die tesourier rapporteer, by versuim waarvan sodanige beampte in beheer aanspreeklik is vir enige verlies of skade gedurende sy afwesigheid gely.

(6) (a) Geen beampte mag poog om 'n brandkas of brandkamer oop te forseer of om enige slotte daarvan te forseer of om op enige wyse met die meganisme van 'n brandkas of brandkamer te peuter nie.

(b) Geen werk in verband met die herstel of verandering van brandkaste of brandkamers of die sleutels of kombinasies van slotte daarvan of die vervaardiging van duplikaatsleutels mag uitgevoer of gelas word nie, behalwe met die skriftelike magtiging van die tesourier, en geen afdruk mag te eniger tyd van sleutels van brandkaste of brandkamers of geldkissies gemaak word nie.

(7) Die hoof van 'n afdeling wys geskikte beamptes skriftelik aan as beamptes in beheer van brandkaste en brandkamers en die name van sodanige beamptes moet aan die tesourier verstrekk word.

(8) Brandkas- of brandkamersleutels moet te alle tye in die persoonlike besit van die beampte in beheer van die brandkas of brandkamer wees en mag nie in kaste of in laaie of in enige ander meubels of in enige ander plek gelaat of toegesluit word nie.

(9) Die metaalplaatjie wat ingevolge subregulasie (2) aan die oorspronklike sleutels en duplikaatsleutels van 'n brandkas of brandkamer geheg is, mag nie van die sleutels afgehaal word nie en uitgesonderd dié plaatjie, mag niks aan 'n stel sleutels geheg word nie wat dit as die sleutels van die brandkas of brandkamer waaraan dit behoort, sal identifiseer nie, en geen ander sleutel, hetsy amptelik of privaat, mag aan sodanige sleutels geheg word nie.

(10) Waar die deur van 'n brandkas of brandkamer van meer as een slot voorsien is, moet die sleutels van

(4) If any safe becomes redundant the officer in control of such safe shall immediately report the fact to the treasurer and await the instructions of the treasurer regarding removal, and no safe shall be transferred from one division or station to another without the prior consent of the treasurer.

(5) Whenever a safe is transferred in terms of subregulation (4) or there is a change of officer in control of a safe or strongroom, a handing-over certificate in the form of Schedule B shall be duly completed by the officer in control of such safe or strongroom and by the officer taking control, and the original of such certificate shall be kept by the officer taking control and he shall send a copy thereof to the treasurer, and if the officer taking control should neglect to obtain such certificate from the officer from whom he takes such control, he shall be liable for any loss resulting from such neglect: Provided that, in the event of a temporary change of such control as a result of the officer in control of such safe or strongroom going on leave, such certificate need not be completed, but such officer in control of the safe or strongroom shall notify the treasurer in writing of such change: Provided further that such officer in control proceeding on leave shall ensure that all keys handed over are returned to him intact and if such keys are not returned to him in such condition such officer in control shall forthwith report the matter to the treasurer, in default of which such officer in control shall be liable for any loss or damage suffered during his absence.

(6) (a) No officer shall attempt to open a safe or strongroom forcibly or to force any locks or to tamper in any way with the mechanism of such safe or strongroom.

(b) No work in connection with the repair or alteration of safes or strongrooms or keys or combinations of locks thereof or the manufacture of duplicate keys shall be carried out or ordered except with the authority in writing of the treasurer, and no impression of safe or strongroom or cash-box keys may be made at any time.

(7) The head of a division shall, in writing, assign suitable officers as officers in control of safes and strongrooms and the names of such officers shall be supplied to the treasurer.

(8) Safe and strongroom keys shall at all times be in the personal possession of the officer in control of the safe or strongroom and shall not be left or locked in cupboards or in drawers or in any other furniture or in any other place.

(9) The tablet which in terms of subregulation (2) is attached to the original or duplicate keys of a safe or strongroom shall not be separated from those keys and, apart from such tablet, nothing shall be attached to a set of keys which will identify the keys with the safe or strongroom to which the keys belong and no other key, official or private, shall be attached to such keys.

(10) Where the door of a safe or strongroom is fitted with more than one lock, the keys of the different locks

die verskillende slotte aan afsonderlike beamptes toevertrou word en 'n beampte wat tydelik of permanent in beheer van een van die sleutels van 'n brandkas of brandkamer is of was, mag nie toegelaat word om die bewaarder van die ander sleutel of sleutels van dieselfde brandkas of brandkamer te wees nie.

(11) (a) Enige verlies van brandkas- of brandkamer-sleutels moet onmiddellik aan die tesourier gerapporteer word en geen beampte mag sodanige verlies op enige wyse adverteer nie en, tensy die gemeenskapsraad anders bepaal, is die beampte wat vir die verlies verantwoordelik is, aanspreeklik vir enige koste wat as gevolg van sodanige verlies ontstaan.

(b) Wanneer brandkas- of brandkamersleutels wat verlore geraak het, deur 'n beampte gevind word en die bewaarder daarvan nie aan hom bekend is nie, moet sodanige sleutels onmiddellik aan die tesourier oorhandig word.

(12) 'n Aansoek om die uitreiking van duplikaat-brandkas- of brandkamersleutels moet, tesame met die redes vir sodanige aansoek en die ontvangsbewys in subregulasie (3) bedoel, by die tesourier ingedien word.

(13) Die omvang van skade deur 'n brand veroorsaak, hoe gering ook al, en die uitwerking daarvan op 'n brandkas of brandkamer moet onmiddellik en breedvoerig aan die tesourier gerapporteer word en na 'n brand mag sodanige brandkas nie verskuif word nie en mag daar nie met die slot of slotte van sodanige brandkas of brandkamer gepeuter word nie alvorens dit met die sleutel of sleutels getoets is.

(14) Enige inbraak of poging tot inbraak moet onmiddellik aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en die sekretaris gerapporteer word en 'n volledige verslag van die uitwerking van sodanige inbraak of poging daartoe op die brandkas of brandkamer moet aan die tesourier verstrek word.

(15) Beamptes aan wie die hoof van 'n afdeling geldkissies en brandtrommels en die sleutels daarvan toevertrou het, is verantwoordelik vir die veilige bewaring daarvan en sodanige geldkissies en brandtrommels en die sleutels daarvan moet, wanneer nie in gebruik nie, waar moontlik, in 'n brandkas of brandkamer bewaar word.

(16) Die tesourier hou alle duplikaatsleutels van geldkissies en brandtrommels in veilige bewaring in 'n brandkas of brandkamer en moet sodanige sleutels van 'n gepaste etiket voorsien.

(17) (a) Die verlies van 'n sleutel van 'n geldkissie of brandtrommel moet onmiddellik aan die hoof van die afdeling gerapporteer word en sodanige kassie of trommel moet aan gebruik onttrek word totdat die slot daarvan verander is en 'n nuwe sleutel deur die tesourier verskaf is.

(b) Die beskadiging van enige sleutel van 'n geldkissie of brandtrommel moet onmiddellik aan die tesourier gerapporteer word wat, indien nodig, 'n nuwe sleutel moet verskaf, en tensy die gemeenskapsraad anders bepaal, is die beampte wat vir die beskadiging verantwoordelik is, aanspreeklik vir die koste van die verandering van enige slot of die verskaffing van 'n nuwe sleutel.

(18) 'n Ontvangsbewys vir enige sleutel van 'n geldkissie of brandtrommel wat verskaf word, moet verkry word van die beampte aan wie sodanige sleutel verskaf word.

(19) 'n Afskrif van hierdie regulasie moet aan die binnekant van elke brandkas- of brandkamerdeur geplak word.

shall be entrusted to separate officers, and an officer who is or has been temporarily or permanently in control of one of the keys of a safe or strongroom shall not be permitted to be the custodian of the other key or keys of the same safe or strongroom.

(11) (a) Any loss of safe or strongroom keys shall be reported immediately to the treasurer and no officer shall advertise such loss in any manner and, save where the community council determines otherwise, the officer responsible for the loss shall be liable for any cost resulting from such loss.

(b) Whenever safe or strongroom keys which were lost are found by an officer and the custodian thereof is unknown to him such keys shall immediately be handed to the treasurer.

(12) An application for the issue of duplicate safe or strongroom keys accompanied by the reasons for such application and the receipt referred to in subregulation (3) shall be made to the treasurer.

(13) The extent of damage caused by fire, however trivial, and the effect thereof on a safe or strongroom shall immediately be reported in detail to the treasurer and after a fire such safe shall not be moved or the lock or locks of such safe or strongroom tampered with until after the key or keys have been tried.

(14) Any burglary or attempted burglary shall immediately be reported to the South African Police and the secretary, and a detailed report of the effect of such burglary or attempted burglary on the safe or strongroom submitted to the treasurer.

(15) Officers entrusted by the head of a division with cash-boxes and strong-boxes and the keys thereof shall be responsible for the safe custody thereof and such cash-boxes and strong-boxes and the keys thereof shall, when not in use, where possible, be lodged in a safe or strongroom.

(16) The treasurer shall keep all duplicate keys of cash-boxes and strong-boxes in safe custody in a safe or strongroom and shall label such keys appropriately.

(17) (a) The loss of any key of a cash-box or strong-box shall be reported immediately to the head of the division and the use of the box shall be discontinued until the lock has been altered and a new key issued by the treasurer.

(b) Damage to any key of a cash-box or strong-box shall immediately be reported to the treasurer who shall, if necessary, issue a new key and, save where the community council directs otherwise, the officer responsible for the damage shall be liable for the cost of alteration to any lock or the issue of a new key.

(18) A receipt for any key of a cash-box or strong-box issued shall be obtained from the officer to whom the key is issued.

(19) A copy of this regulation shall be pasted to the inside of every safe or strongroom door.

GENERAL

81. Met die goedkeuring van die Minister van die voorwaardes waarop daar tussen die gemeenskapsraad en die administrasieraad ooreengekom word, en behoudens die ander voorwaardes wat die Minister opleë, kan die administrasieraad enige werksaamheid of funksie ingevolge hierdie regulasie namens die gemeenskapsraad verrig.

81. With the approval of the Minister of the terms of the agreement reached between the community council and the administration board, and subject to such other conditions as the Minister may prescribe, the administration board may carry out any work or function in terms of these regulations on behalf of the community council.

BY LAE A

OORHANDIGINGSERTIFIKAAT

Afdeling ...
Plek ...
Datum van oorhandiging ... 19...

Ons sertifiseer hierby dat ons die oorhandiging van alle gemeenskapsraadeiendom in regulasie 50 (1) van die Finansiële Regulasies bedoel, onder die beheer van die beaampte belas met die toesig oor
voltooi het en dat, behoudens die verskille op hierdie bladsy en die volgende bladsye genoem, genommener
die bruikbare eiendom voorhande in ooreenstemming is met die balanse van die
boeke of ander rekords. Voorts sertifiseer ons dat die volgende lys van verskille alle artikels insluit wat tot dusver nie vir magtiging tot
verrekening voorgelê is nie.

Handtekening en ampstitel van beambte wat
voorhandig

Handtekening en ampstittel van beamppte wat
oorneem

Artikel	Eenheid	Hoeveelhede				Waarde, met uitsluiting van verslete of gebreekte artikels	Verduideliking
		Volgens boeke ander rekords	Werklik voor- hande	Surplus	Tekort		

BY LAE B

Die Tesourier

Brandkas/Brandkamer.

Brandkas/Brandkamer.....

A. Ingevolge regulasie 80 (5) van die Finansiële Regulasies word u hierby in kennis gestel dat ek,..... in 'n goeie toestand
brandkas/brandkamer..... op.....
oorhandig het aan.....
tesame met die volgende artikels---

(antw):

- met die volgende artikels
- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) buitedeursleutels | (getal); |
| (b) laaisleutels | (getal); |
| (c) binneursleutels | (getal); |
| (d) geldkissiesleutels | (getal); |
| (e) 'n ketting en ring met 'n plaatjie No. | |

...almaal ook in 'n goeie toestand, behalwe

Handtekening van beampte wat oorhandig

Ampstitel

Kantooraadres

Datum

B. Ek, _____, sertifiseer hierby dat ek brandkas/brandkamer.....
van _____ oorgeneem het tesame met bogenoemde artikels, dat die sleutels op die slotte
_____ in behalwe _____ die binnepant van die brandkas-/brandkamer deur

pas en dat alles in 'n goeie toestand is, behalwe

pas en dan
Ik sertifis
geplak is.

Handtekening van beaampte wat oorneem

Handwerker
Amtstitel

Kantooradres

Datum

HANDING-OVER CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that we have completed the handing over of all community council property referred to in regulation 50 (1) of the Financial Regulations, under the control of the officer in charge of _____ and that, subject to the discrepancies enumerated on this and the following pages, numbered (_____), the serviceable property on hand is in accordance with the balances of the ledgers or other records. We further certify that the following list of discrepancies includes all items which have not hitherto been submitted for authority to adjust.

Signature and official title of officer taking over

Article	Unit	Quantities				Value exclusive of worn out or broken articles	Explanation
		As per main ledger or other record	Actually on hand	Surplus	Deficiency		

Safe/Strongroom 11

(a) Outer door keys..... (number);
 (b) drawer keys..... (number);
 (c) inner door keys..... (number);
 (d) cash-box keys..... (number);
 (e) chain and ring with registered tablet No. all in perfect condition except

B. I, _____, do hereby certify that I have taken over safe/strongroom _____
from _____ together with the above-mentioned articles and that the keys fit the locks and
that all are in perfect condition except _____

I also certify that a copy of regulation 80 of the Financial Regulations has been pasted to the inside of the safe/strongroom door.

Signature of officer taking over.....
 Official title.....
 Office address.....
 Date.....

Committee of 10 to seek mandate

STAR 30/3/78 (343)

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the Transvaal Post, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of churches, will be among the main speakers at an important public meeting called by the Committee of Ten at the Orlando DOCC on Sunday afternoon.

The other speakers will

be Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten and Father Lebamang Sibidi, president of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group.

The secretary of Ten, Mr George Wauchope, said today they decided at a meeting last night to seek a mandate from the people of Soweto as to whether they should con-

tinue as a representative body of the people or not.

"If we are given a mandate to continue, we will ask the people to approve or disapprove of the blueprint for an autonomous city of Soweto.

"We will, in fact, ask the people to give us direction if they say we must continue," said Mr Wauchope.

Among the issues to be discussed, is whether the committee should proceed in meeting the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof.

This will be the Committee's first public meeting since most of its members were detained in the October 1977 crackdown on black consciousness organisations.

0

female taste seemed not much physical sense. Mary troubled when she retired into the cloister. Even there one finds little of the most metaphysical subtlety that find much amusement here in any distinct expression at all of the mind by Mary. One cannot take the doors, the three portals, and the three portals, and the three portals, because, in the first place, the three portals might have what portals and Bourges have five; the three portals to the three members of the Trinity, the three members of the Trinity are not of equal importance and dependencies, so that ignorant public into accepting the three portals, and would have only one aisle, and in the three or seven chapels, and, as far as the three portals whatever. Occult discover in some sculpture or painting, but this discovery itself is absent as a controlling idea, it have been at least as blind as the Trinity, too, is anywhere else an attempt to explain its Trinity, a mystic triangle.

to the Mother and the Son. Holy Ghost still more rarely. made on an ordinary visitor; and it must have been the worshipper who came here to the Trinity of Mary. Chartres is the identity of the Mother and

101

Son. The Son represents the Trinity, which is thus absorbed in the Mother. The idea is not orthodox, but this is no affair of ours. The Church watches over its own.

The Virgin's wants and tastes, positive and negative, ought now to be clear enough to enable you to feel the artist's sincerity in trying to satisfy them; but first you have still to convince yourselves of the people's sincerity in employing the artists. This point is the easiest of all, for the evidence is express. In the year 1145 when the old *fleche* was begun — the year before Saint Bernard preached the second crusade at Vézelay — Abbot Haimon, of Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives in Normandy, wrote to the monks of Tuitbury Abbey in England a famous letter to tell of the great work which the Virgin was doing in France and which began at the Church of Chartres. 'Hujus sacrae institutionis ritus apud Carnotensem ecclesiam est inchoatus.' From Chartres it had spread through Normandy, where it produced among other things the beautiful spire which we saw at Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives. 'Postremo per totam fere Normanniam longe lateque convaluit ac loca per singula Matrismisericordiae dicata praecipue occupavit.' The movement affected especially the places devoted to Mary, but ran through all Normandy, far and wide. Of all Mary's miracles, the best attested, next to the preservation of her church, is the building of it; not so much because it surprises us as because it surprised even more the people of the time and the men who were its instruments. Such deep popular movements are always surprising, and at Chartres the miracle seems to have occurred three times, coinciding more or less with the dates of the crusades, and taking the organization of a crusade, as Archbishop Hugo of Rouen described it in a letter to Bishop Thierry of Amiens. The most interesting part of this letter is the evident astonishment of the writer, who might be talking to us today, so modern is he:

The inhabitants of Chartres have combined to aid in the construction of their church by transporting the materials; our Lord has rewarded their humble zeal by miracles which have roused the Normans to imitate the piety of their neighbours.... Since then

R7 monthly
for lights 30/3/79

Soweto families will be charged R7 a month for electricity, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, said yesterday at the council's monthly meeting.

Mr Thebehali's announcement follows approval from the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, for the go-ahead for the electrification of Soweto.

Dio Ixix, 12, 1 - 14, 3. At Jerusalem he founded a city in place of the one which had been razed to the ground, naming it Aelia Capitolina, and on the site of the temple of the god he raised a new temple to Jupiter. This brought on a war of no slight importance nor of brief duration, for the Jews deemed it intolerable that foreign races should be settled in their city and foreign religious rites planted there. So long, indeed, as Hadrian was close by in Egypt and again in Syria, they remained quiet, save in so far as they purposely made of poor quality such weapons as they were called upon to furnish, in order that the Romans might reject them and they themselves might thus have the use of them; but when he went far-ther away, they openly revolted. To be sure, they did not dare try conclusions with the Romans in the open field, but they occupied the advantageous positions in the country and strengthened them with mines and walls, in order that they might have places of refuge whenever they should be hard pressed, and might meet together unobserved under ground; and they pierced these subterranean passages from above at intervals to let in air and light.

At first the Romans took no account of them. Soon, however, all signs of disturbance, were gathering together, and giving evidence of great hostility to the Romans, partly by secret and partly by overt acts; many outside nations, too, were joining them through eagerness for gain, and the whole earth, one might almost say, was being stirred up over the matter. Then, indeed, Hadrian sent against them his best generals. First of these was Julius Severus, who was dispatched from Britain, where he was governor, against the Jews. Severus did not venture to attack his opponents in the open at any one point, in view of their numbers and their desperation, but by intercepting small groups, thanks to the number of his soldiers and his under-officers, and by depriving them of food and shutting them up, he was able, rather slowly to be sure, but with comparatively little danger, to crush, exhaust and exterminate them. Very few of them in fact survived. Fifty of their most important outposts and nine hundred and eighty-five of their most famous villages were razed to the ground. Five hundred and eighty thousand men were slain in the various raids and battles, and the number of those that perished by famine, disease and fire was past finding out. Thus nearly the whole of Judaea was made desolate, a result of which the people had had forewarning before the war. For the tomb of Solomon, which the Jews regard as an object of veneration, fell to pieces of itself and collapsed, and many wolves and hyenas rushed howling into their cities. Many Romans, moreover, perished in this war. There-fore Hadrian in writing to commonly affected by the health, it is well; I and

Vita Hadr. 14, 2. Moverunt ea tempestate et Iudaei bellum quod vetabantur mutilare gentalia.

① 206

② 343

WHO NEED PASSES TO KEEP THEIR FREEDOM AND

cases to hear



● Police go into action — a pass raid at Johannesburg Station in 1974.

denier, was told by the magistrate that it was easy for gardeners to get registered "but you are too stupid to do it".

These cases were only some of 162 heard on Friday. They took from 40 seconds to three minutes each to be heard.

The prosecutor, Mr Roddy Famanda, explained to the Sunday Express that some days he managed to get through only 90 cases in three hours while on others he dealt with up to 120 — 40 an hour or one every 90 seconds.

It all depended on the magistrate, he explained, adding that "some take longer than others".

The magistrate on Friday, Mr H Wendelborn, made a point in most cases of asking for mitigating circumstances.

According to the Centre For Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, which observed the pass court procedure for three months from December last year until the end of February, this is a detail other magistrates often omit.

Attitude, the traditional customs, position for chiefs, district, and the people to the Government, in addition to contract with the 'fords' houses and system of chieftain-association was none there. In 1930 a the alliance between

at fifteen years of British rule were difficult years for the after covering on... The people deeply... life, causing... particularly... ed to the sur... Mr George Sait... that the Kgoni... hut tax, deci... assistance' and... Kgoni chiefs... litigation to pa... y, the Kgoni... estate and po... when the local... ended carrier corps (tanga-banga) for service in the East African

SUNDAY EXPRESS April 1, 1979

THEIR MONEY

which had throughout its history... bly, was dealt a savage blow... Nzinga attempted to raise men... for service in the East African... The tensions within Kgoni... when, at a meeting with the... ion filled the air. It had been... ing 'their people to evade... in he applied to them for informa-... to their subsidies. On their... lack of markets in the district... stricken area. 87

Nyasaland, 91 and a startling feature in 1924, with which the colonial regime failed to deal effectively. 92 Colonialism coincided with — and indeed caused — a general decline in the living standards of the Kgoni and their subject peoples, and it is by no means surprising that the Livingstonia-educated people of the area began to protest against the realities of colonial rule.

In 1919 a group of Livingstonia-educated clerks, clergy and teachers established the Ngoni Native Association, modelled on the North Nyasa Association which had been established in 1912. This association was destined to be dominated over the years by the Kgoni analogue of Edward Monda, the Livingstonia-educated Reverend Charles Chinula, a leading exponent of the Tumbuka language, in spite of being associated with the Kgoni elite. 93 As with the North Nyasa Association, the Ngoni Association was forward-looking and progressive. As the Reverend Yesaya Chibwe, a leading figure among the Kgoni elite said in 1920:

The country is now in a new era with a new life, new knowledge, new resolutions, new laws, new customs which can be learned through education: it would be foolish and ridiculous if people of this country dislike the civilisation. The old life differs greatly from the present life, and it would be wise for the people of this country to aspire to have education, which alone leads to civilisation. 94

**Vote to
scrap**

pass

laws

2/4/79
D.D.
D-206
2343
JOHANNESBURG — The Soweto Committee of 10 unanimously resolved yesterday not to start a dialogue with the South African Government until the pass laws and the community councils were scrapped.

The call was made at the committee's first public meeting since its inception in June 1977. The meeting was attended by about 2 000 people.

In his opening remarks, committee chairman Nthato Motlana said the committee wanted to know from the people of Soweto whether they should continue as a body and whether they should open dialogue with the government on the needs of the people.

The committee was overwhelmingly urged to continue "articulating the aspirations" of the people of Soweto but not to open dialogue with the government.

"If we speak to the government, it must be on our own terms," Dr Motlana said.

A spokesman for the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, Father Lebamang Sebidi, said it was futile to talk to people who would only "give you a hearing but do nothing about what you want them to do for you".

He said for over 300 years blacks had been talking to whites but nothing fruitful had come out of the talks.

The secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the system was "immoral" and was bound to fail. — SAPA.

Needless nights in
cells for thousands



● Bishop Tutu
... stop the raids

PASS

LAW

HORROR

BLACKS arrested in intensified pass swoops are being processed, conveyer-belt style, through the Johannesburg Bantu Commissioners's Courts at the rate of one every two minutes.

On Friday 162 people were tried on pass offences, making a total of 2 660 for March. This is the figure for central Johannesburg only, where more than 7 200 pass cases have been handled so far this year — an increase of 2 000 over the same period last year.

Considered in the light of figures given in Parliament recently showing that pass law arrests increased in 1978 by 100 000 over 1977, the latest figures indicate that arrests this year will soar even higher.

The General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, this week sent telegrams to the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Justice and Plural Relations, as well as the Commissioner of Police, appealing to them "for the sake of God" and as a matter of "critical urgency" to halt intensified pass raids.

The Sunday Express spent an eye-opening morning on Friday at Court C on the third floor of the Bantu Commissioners' Building in Market Street. We discovered that, contrary to repeated assurances given at ministerial level, Blacks arrested in pass raids are NOT being given the opportunity to fetch their documents.

Nor is the Aid Bureau achieving what it

**By JENNIFER HYMAN
and CHARLES MOGALE**

was established to do — preventing technical offenders from spending harrowing nights in cells and humiliating court appearances.

Of the 162 people who appeared in court on Friday, most, if not all, had spent at least one night in the cells. They had all been interviewed at the Aid Bureau, including the many whose documents were found by the bureau to be in order and who were subsequently discharged by the court.

The following aspects of pass court procedures were observed:

● In one hour the court heard 30 cases, 10 of which involved men against whom charges were withdrawn because their documents were in order.

● The prosecutor, Mr Roddy Famanda, "doubled up" as interpreter, a procedure he told us was "usual" and which other observers who made a recent survey confirmed. This has been strongly criticised by legal authorities as irregular.

● In many instances, the interpreter did not fully convey explanations offered by the accused to the magistrate, who made remarks to some accused such as: "Are

To Page 7

7 "house of speech, who said about Rabe: "He was the greatest

[illegible]

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Arrested people aren't able to fetch documents

you so stupid" and "Is there something wrong with your brain".

● In not a single case was an accused asked whether he wished to testify under oath, call witnesses in his defence, or whether he had a legal representative he wished to be present. Nor were the accused asked if they understood the charges against them.

● In some cases the accused seemed bewildered throughout the proceedings.

● Apart from a brief announcement by the prosecutor to relatives and friends who crammed the gallery before proceedings to the effect that bail would not be allowed for accused who were not South African-born, no accused was informed that he could apply for bail.

● The two White spectators, a Sunday Express woman reporter and a man whose employees had been arrested, were informed that they would normally be asked to leave, but that the court would "compromise" in this instance.

The reason given by the prosecutor was that the woman reporter did not have her head covered and the employer was wearing a safari suit, not a jacket. (The practice of requiring headdress for women fell away many years ago, even in Supreme Courts.)

Of the 30 cases heard between 11 am and noon, nearly all the accused, who were men, were fined, with the alternative of imprisonment. The fines ranged from R15 (or 30 days) to R30 (or 60 days).

A particularly extraordinary aspect of the morning's proceedings involved three men, employees of the Pick'n Pay Hypermarket in Norwood, who had been arrested the previous night.

One, Mr Sam Makwa, appeared in court for exactly



● Mr Kruger ... allow more time

45 seconds and was remanded in custody for a week — despite being registered and qualified to work in Johannesburg.

He was recalled half-an-hour later when his employer arrived with proof of his registration and reference book number, a factor which also led to the charges against the other two Hypermarket employees being dropped.

The Hypermarket's warehouse manager, Mr P Uys, told the Sunday Express

that the three men and two women employees had been arrested as they left work on Thursday night because they did not have their reference books on them.

Mr Uys was telephoned by the Norwood police on Friday morning and rushed to the pass court. He had with him his employees' "F" forms — proof of registration — as well as R120 in cash in case he had to pay admission of guilt fines.

"This happens to us all the time," he said.

He found out later on Friday that the two women arrested had been released at 2 am when their husbands paid R10 admission of guilt fines for them.

"The only crime these women committed was not having their reference books on them when they left work on Thursday," said Mr Uys.

The fact that police are not giving people the opportunity to fetch their passes before arresting them was highlighted this week by Bishop Tutu, who described how one of the council's

woman employees, arrested in a daylight raid in Braamfontein, was not allowed to fetch her reference book which was at the council's offices in Diakonia House.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said her organisation's office was being inundated with queries from employers whose workers had been arrested and jailed pending court appearances — despite having valid documents.

"It is quite clear that the police are taking no notice of the Minister's instruction that people arrested should be given a reasonable time to fetch their passes," she said.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand Law School, said a recent survey of the pass courts conducted by the university's Centre for Applied Legal Studies showed the "conveyor-belt justice" employed in the Commissioner's Courts was "contrary to many basic principles of procedural justice employed in ordinary magistrates' courts".

said it had no money to assist exclaiming,

with its Kimberley acres of land. The year tomorrow by a tax and a diamond tax want to do that because of the colony. We the capital letters to make the rich dis-

from the country and the men who have built the railways and the harbours who dig in the mines and till the fields.

'Am I right,' shouted a man from the crowd, 'in coming to the fact that this demonstration is a miserable farce and a failure.' Jameson doesn't give us a practical explanation on Monday, 'How him, 'ie will be a failure. It will rest with you as to what with the Government.' At which point a one-eyed man on the crowd, later identified as a young German, Otto Meyer, shouted 'Bring arms, and plenty of ammunition and a black flag.' Then up and told the unemployed that their position was worse than the slaves were at least looked after by their masters. 'Would th Monday with a determination to do something,' 'And bring arms voice from the crowd — but the interjection was drowned in law cheers. No. Certainly the crowd had been exposed to 'much strong but many of those present, so the Cape Times reporter noted, a 'regard the whole thing as rather in the nature of a joke.' however did not take the matter so lightly. The total police Peninsula was 420 officers and men, 230 of whom were stationed itself. So 'elaborate,' the South African News recorded, had 'police precautions' that 'outlying parts of the city' had been police protection for several hours.'

- 7 -

Monday, August 6 (36)

The weekend passed off without incident, though the usual Sunday morning gathering to hear the speakers at Van Rie Levinson was among those who spoke. 'We'll proceed to the Pr

he was reported/...

SUN. EXPRESS 1/4/79

'Clients' must wait in cells for clearance

① 206
② 343

THE Johannesburg Aid Bureau — established to protect technical pass law offenders from conviction and jail — is in fact pushing all people arrested in pass raids through to court.

Every one of the 162 Blacks who appeared in the Johannesburg pass court on Friday had been to the aid bureau, including those who were found by the court to have their documents in order.

When aid bureaux were established throughout the country six years ago, their purpose was said to be to assist "technical offenders", particularly those who had problems in getting their documents in order.

But in Johannesburg these offenders automatically appear in court and are almost always remanded in custody until the documents are sorted out.

The manager of the Johannesburg Aid Bureau, Mr J G Bender, confirmed that he refers all cases to court, including those where the arrested person can acquire proof of his legal right to be in the area.

"We cannot dispense with these cases ourselves, as we will then open ourselves to accusations of bribery and corruption," he explained.

Some people told the courts their documents were in order but could not, for some reason, produce them on demand. When Mr Bender was asked why these people were remanded in custody, he said:

"We have to investigate these cases, for example by



● Helen Suzman
...disgraceful

taking thumb prints and checking them out at the pass office in Albert Street. When we are satisfied that the man does have a legal right to be here he appears in court again and is discharged."

Asked why the accused had to be kept in jail while investigations took place, he repeated that he had to "use the official machinery of the courts" or risk being accused of "bribery and corruption".

Mr Bender pointed out that figures for November and December last year and January this year showed that of all those arrested in pass raids, only about a third were actually sentenced.

These figures, however, ignore the fact that a large number of accused spend time in jail while their cases are being investigated, only to be discharged when proof of their "legality" is found.

Mrs Helen Suzman, official opposition spokesman

on justice, said the fact that the Johannesburg Aid Bureau referred all cases to court undermines the whole point of the aid centres.

"When I visited the centre in Johannesburg I was assured that it prevented people from going to court and the Minister of Racial Relations, Dr Koozmo, recently assured me that he was doing everything in his power to get the co-operation of the police to ensure that only real offenders were charged in court."

Mrs Suzman described the pass laws as a disgraceful system causing more anguish and seething hatred than any other law on the statute book.

Figures given in Parliament recently by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, showed that pass law arrests rose sharply last year, increasing by nearly 100 000 — or 57% — from 173 571 in 1977 to 272 887 in 1978.

Administration of the pass laws cost South Africa more than R112-million a year, according to a survey by Cape Town University sociologist Dr Michael Savage.

Black Sash president Mrs Joyce Harris described the pass laws as "a tangled web of controls and restraints around our Black brethren that have effectively reduced their lives to permits, passes, little bits of paper they require simply to prove their very existence — while their human needs and aspirations are crushed by a juggernaut over which they have no control whatsoever".

STAR 2/4/79
Soweto 10
supported 343
by 2 000

A meeting of 2 000 Soweto residents yesterday urged the controversial Soweto Committee of 10 to continue in existence but not to open any dialogue with the Government "until pass laws and the community councils have been scrapped."

The call was made at the first public meeting to be held by the committee since its inception in June 1977. The first two meetings organised by the Committee were banned. Yesterday's meeting was held at the YMCA Hall in Orlando East, Soweto.

Although there was unanimity over the Committee of 10's "mandate" to speak for the Soweto people, the crowd split on the question of dialogue with the Government.

Older people felt dialogue with members of the South African Government was "necessary if only not to allow stooges to have a field day."

But younger speakers insisted dialogue was futile.

In contrast to the large crowd that turned up for the 10s meeting, a community council meeting at the Eythu Cinema was attended by about 100 residents.

all inappropriate haunts for the gentle, courteous, pitying Mary, a field of battle seems to be the worst, if not distinctly blasphemous; yet the greatest French warriors insisted on her leading them into battle, and in the actual mêlée when men were killing each other, on every battle-field in Europe, for at least five hundred years, Mary was present, leading both sides. The battle-cry of the famous Constable du Guesclin was 'Notre-Dame-Guesclin'; 'Notre-Dame-Coucy' was the cry of the great Sires de Coucy; 'Notre-Dame-Auxerre'; 'Notre-Dame-Sancerre'; 'Notre-Dame-Hainault'; 'Notre-Dame-Gueldres'; 'Notre-Dame-Bourbon'; 'Notre-Dame-Bearn'; — all well-known battle-cries. The King's own battle at one time cried, 'Notre-Dame-Saint-Denis-Monjoie'; the Dukes of Burgundy cried, 'Notre-Dame-Bourgogne'; and even the soldiers of the Pope were said to cry, 'Notre-Dame-Saint-Pierre.'

The measure of this devotion, which proves to any religious American mind, beyond possible cavil, its serious and practical reality, is the money it cost. According to statistics, in the

perhaps never even paralleled by any single economic effort except in war. Nearly every great church of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries belonged to Mary, until in France one asks for the church of Notre Dame as though it meant cathedral; but, not satisfied with this, she contracted the habit of requiring in all churches a chapel of her own, called in English the 'Lady Chapel,' which was apt to be as large as the church but was always meant to be handsomer; and there, behind the high altar, in her own private apartment, Mary sat, receiving her innumerable suppliants, and ready at any moment to step up upon the high altar itself to support the tottering authority of the local saint.

Expenditure like this rests invariably on an economic idea. Just as the French of the nineteenth century invested their surplus capital in a railway system in the belief that they would make money by it in this life, in the thirteenth they trusted their money to the Queen of Heaven because of their belief in her power to repay it with interest in the life to come. The investment was based on the power of Mary as Queen rather than any orthodox Church conception of the Virgin's station. Papal Rome never greatly loved Byzantine or French queens. The Virgin of Chartres was never sympathetic to the Roman Curia. To this day the writers — like the Abbé Bulteau or M. Rohault de — are singularly shy of the true Virgin of majesty, at Chartres or at Byzantium or wherever she is seen. Had the Church controlled her, the Virgin would have remained prostrate at the foot of the Cross. Dragged by Byzantine Court, backed by popular insistence and imbued by overpowering self-interest, the Church accepted the throned and crowned; but even this did not wholly satisfy the French of the thirteenth century who seemed bent on absorbing Christ in His Mother, and making the Mother the Church, and Christ the Symbol.

The Church had crowned and enthroned her almost from

Virgin cannot be Mary, any more than the total sum given to religious objects between 1000 and 1300; but in a spiritual and artistic sense, it was almost the whole, and expressed an intensity of conviction never again reached by any passion, whether of religion, of loyalty, of patriotism, or of wealth;

No talks— Soweto 10

THE Soweto Committee of Ten yesterday decided not to start dialogue with the Government "until such time that pass laws and community councils have been totally scrapped".

The call was made at the committee's first public meeting since its inception in June, 1977. The meeting in Orlando was attended by about 2 000 people.

Dr Nthato Motlana, the chairman, said the committee wanted to know from Soweto people whether they should continue as a body, and whether to start dialogue with the Government

on the needs of Soweto blacks.

The committee was overwhelmingly urged to continue "articulating the aspirations" of Soweto blacks but not to start dialogue, reports Sapa.

"If we speak to the Government, it must be on our own terms."

Earlier, the editor of Post (Transvaal), Mr Percy Qoboza, had urged the committee not only to speak to Dr Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations, but to seek a meeting with the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kruger.

12. Leave of Absence.

Miss Sarah Cullinan be granted leave of absence for the 1979 academic year for personal reasons.

13. Part-time Honours Candidates.

Having, in terms of Regulation 7 of the Degree of B.A. (Honours) established Mr. A.B.C. Habelgaarn and Mr. S.M. Mb. the necessary certification from the of Religious Studies and African Languages that these students be permitted to s course over two years.

At the meeting of the Board of the Faculty 17 October 1978, no quorum was present wh the Agenda (Items 13 to 16) were left for members present proposed that in each cas the Dean's Advisory Committee be submitte in the Dean's Circular. These now follow

14. Eight period Lecture Timetable (Agenda

The D A C recommends that

- (1) the present timetable be retained departments (a) with 12 in the afternoon, or duplicated afternoon, wherever possible (11) that the problem of importance of the B.A., LL.B. an inter-faculty (Arts and resolved

15. Arts Foundation Co

16. Acceptance of Phys subject (Agenda 1

The D A C recommends academic school s appearing in Regu B.A. (Arts Prospe

Three rapes a day in Soweto, Kruger reports

Political Reporter

THE ASSEMBLY — Soweto had an average of one murder a day, more than one reported rape every eight hours and one assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm every seventy minutes, in the year up to June 30, 1978.

About half of these cases were not brought to trial.

This emerges from information supplied by the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, to questions tabled in Parliament by Mrs. Helen Suzman (P.F.P. Houghton).

During the year ending on June 30 there was a total of 368 cases of murder, of which 170 were brought to trial; 1188 cases of rape of which 596 were brought to trial; 458 culpable homicides of which 208 were brought to trial; 7462 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm of which 3547 cases were brought to trial; and 3802 robberies of which 1369 cases were brought to trial.

"So much for the Prime Minister's assertion that we are a peaceful country," said Mrs Suzman in an interview today.

She described the statistics as "horrific."

"If the police devoted more time to dealing with these kinds of crime than pass raids, then I think we have a chance of becoming a more peaceful country in the future," she said.

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at's Circular)

STAR 3/4/79

38

2343

Black home ownership: many could be excluded

Cost-cutting the vital factor

STAR
3/4/79
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(2) 343

If R1 000 were to be knocked off the cost of black homes under the 99-year leasehold scheme the number of potential buyers could double, according to a study in the Transvaal.

Black incomes are so low that even a few hundred rands, charged by surveyors or conveyancers, can put thousands of people out of the home-owning bracket.

This is why people who favour black home-ownership are still fighting for price and cost cuts under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

They believe that administration boards might well be decreasing their income from home purchases if they were to price too many potential buyers out of the market.

The crucial importance of price levels and lending practices has been shown up by a study which Dr B G Boaden, a business economist of the University of the Witwatersrand, has carried out for the Urban Foundation.

The study was based on income levels of blacks in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging (PWV) area.

Thus the average of the breadwinner's income and of the income of the total household was estimated to calculate how many households in rented homes could afford building society loans at 10.5 percent interest.

The study showed that only 14 out of every 100 households earned enough to bor-

Soweto residents will be lucky if they pay less than R1 000 for existing homes under current plans and provisions for 99-year leasehold ownership.

Add another R2 000 for the kind of extension which most Sowetans would want to make, and the majority of them would be priced out of the leasehold scheme. But there's hope for some cost reductions as the scheme gets under way, reports SIEGFRIED HANNIG.

row R5 000 or more (R232 or more income a month).

But almost three out of 10 earned enough (R196 a month or more) to borrow R4 000.

And six out of 10 qualified for loans of at least R3 000 (with monthly incomes of R156 or more).

Huge backlog

To put this into perspective, it may be noted that Dr Boaden estimated the existing number of black rented homes in the PWV area at 192 000 and the housing backlog at 70 600.

Inevitably this huge backlog creates a strong demand, bearing in mind that building societies will not provide loans for extensions to existing homes unless these homes are owned under a 99-year leasehold title.

But the study shows that the cost of home ownership will make a big difference to the number of potential owners.

What are the cost factors?

The West Rand Administration Board is charging R1 533 for the services (water, sewerage, etc) plus R300

for land usage irrespective of the age or location of the property sold under a 99-year leasehold title.

Some observers were shocked by the R1 533, saying that nothing prevented the authorities from selling existing serviced sites at much lower prices, while charging the more affluent buyers of new homes the going rates of R2 000 or more.

According to the regulations, the price for services is the average of the actual cost of installation (many years ago) and the replacement (present) cost.

The Star has been reliably informed that efforts are afoot to arrive at one common price for services under 99-year leasehold sales by different administration boards.

Conveyancing

The selling price of a 51/6 (the cheapest) house in Soweto is to be R1 750 plus R80 for the installation of a water meter, according to Mr P Genis, the manager of the West Rand Board's home ownership scheme.

And the selling price of a better-class 51/9 house could be any-

thing from R2 235 to R5 660 (plus an R80 water meter), depending on its age and refinements.

Thus the total selling price — home, services and land usage — of an existing Soweto home would amount to at least R3 663.

And that does not include any of the other costs attached to the transaction, notably the costs of conveyancing and surveying.

Mr Genis says that, according to the regulations, a conveyancer (attorney) would charge a total of R169 for the transaction, including the registration of the leasehold, the bond, stamp duties on both of these, administration costs and the R1 a year rental required for the first year.

But, he adds, R142 of this are the direct charges levied by the conveyancer. And these can be saved if the buyer completes the transaction without conveyancer.

Surveying

The trouble is that most buyers would want building society loans to enlarge or improve their homes — and building societies insist on conveyancers.

What is more, other informed sources say the conveyancer's charges might add up to more than R200 — money which the buyer would have to fork out in cash.

The same applies to the cost of surveyors.

At the very least, a buyer would have to pay for a surveyor to identify the property — an estimated R50.

More likely, however, the property would have to be sur-

veyed because to a large extent only the corners of blocks in black townships were surveyed in the past.

The surveying costs, according to an administration board spokesman, could be as high as R150 to R200 per peg.

And the annual property would require four pegs at a cost of R600 to R800 unless one or more of the adjacent properties were surveyed earlier.

However, Mr Nico Malan, the West Rand Board's housing director, says the 17 existing Soweto townships currently awaiting approval under the 99-year leasehold scheme have been fully surveyed and their sites require identification only at a cost of about R50.

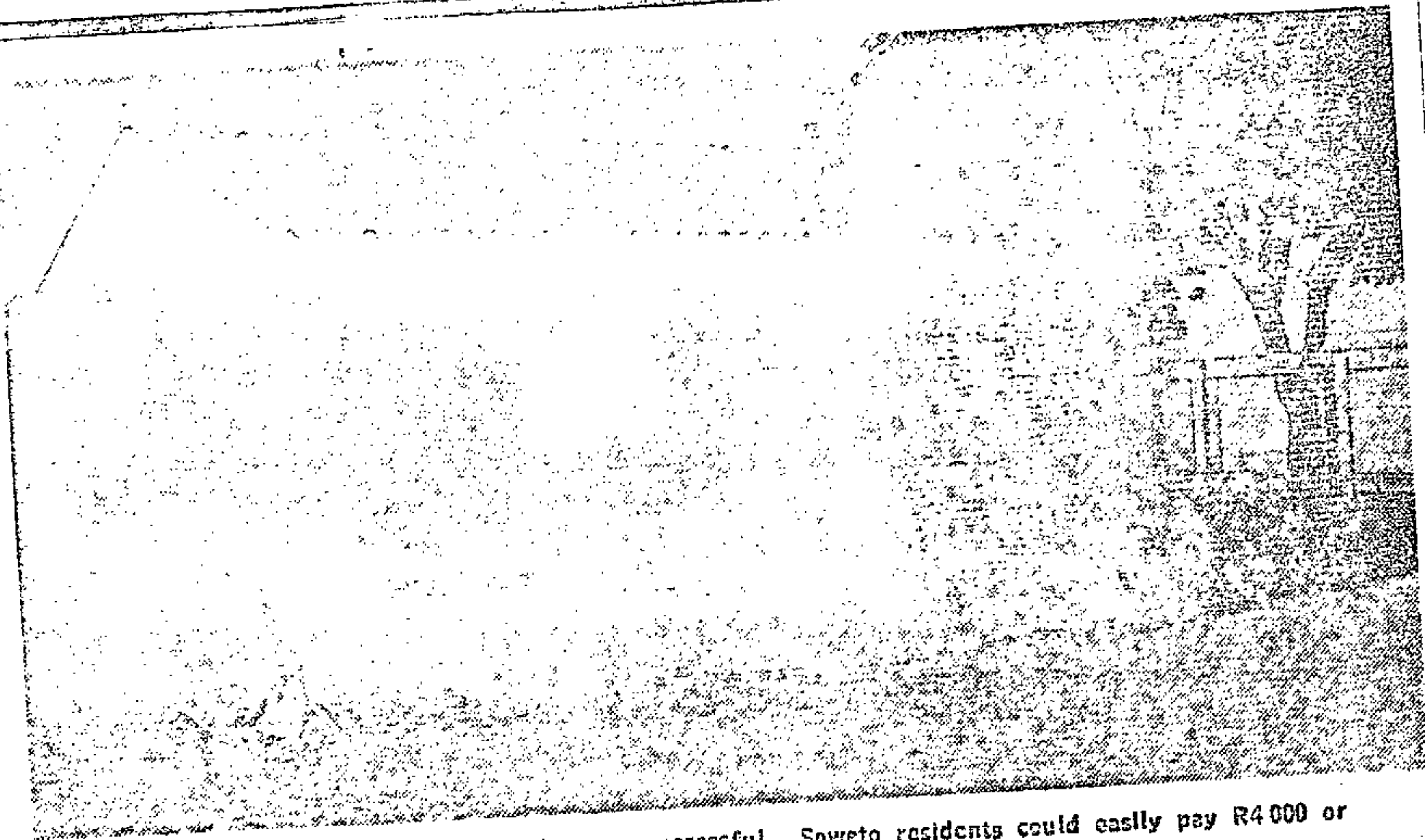
New townships were being surveyed at an expected cost of about R100 a site, Mr Malan said.

Adding it all up, a Soweto resident who does not already own a home under an inferior kind of ownership is lucky if he pays less than R4 000 for an existing home available under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

And then he still has to get a home improvement loan — because who wants to buy such a home if it's not for the sake of improving it?

With one additional room costing R2 000 or more to build, the R4 000 becomes R6 000 or more.

Against this back-



Unless efforts to cut costs and prices are successful, Soweto residents could easily pay R4 000 or more to own such a house under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

ground moves are a-foot to cut costs at all levels in order to permit a large-scale and rapid emergence of home ownership in black townships.

Hopes are high that surveying costs in particular will be eliminated.

There is no need for surveyors to identify properties which are

readily identifiable in any event, the argument goes.

Besides, surveyors will be needed to lay out new areas if the

housing backlog is to be reduced.

Perhaps similar commonsense can help to cut the other costs as well.

After his recovery, he was posted to Wynberg Military Hospital, and remained there for the rest of the war, which ended on 31st May 1902. The Officers' Mess, the sturdy wooden building on Wynberg Hill, still stands and is fully functional today for officers of the South African army.

After peace had been declared, Alick returned to Britain, where he was re-united with his family. He continued his service with the British Army by spells in Malta and Egypt, and finally was kept on

over-age w... Influx control/identity documents: fines. 4/4/79
 1914-1918 w... *4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- In 1918, wh...
 Edinburgh, ...
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 had enough ...
 but round the British garrisons in overseas places.
- (1) What amount was derived by the West Rand Administration Board, in the latest year for which statistics are available, from fines paid for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;
 - (2) in respect of what year is the figure given.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) and (2) 1978-79 R659.903 as at 31 January 1979.

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700 families to be moved from Alexandra

STAR 4/4/79

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The 700 coloured families in Alexandra Township have been told they are to be moved to Klipspruit West near Soweto within the next few months.

This indicates the Government's attempt to change the hostel into a single-sex hostel zone is going ahead.

The resettlement, which will take place in July or August this year, is another step in resettling families in Alexandra to make way for the hostels.

A spokesman for Johannesburg City Council said that the move to rehouse the coloured families at Klipspruit had been approved by the Coloured Management Committee after a decision was taken at Government level.

The families have been issued with forms to assess their income and the number of dependants in every family for allocation purposes.

POLICY

The forms are being given to the families when they pay rent at the offices of the West Rand Board in Wynberg.

West Rand Board official said that black families in Alexandra would be resettled in Tembisa and Soweto.

The board will find alternative accommodation for those black families residing legally in Alexandra. Those families who still hold title deeds will be reimbursed by the board, the spokesman said.

Mr John Grant, a coloured father of five, criticised the move. "We are staying in good houses so why must they rehouse us? Can't they allocate the Klipspruit houses to those families which are without accommodation?" he asked.

ASB ^{STAR 4/4/79} ⁽²⁴⁾ ⁽³⁴³⁾ report advocates Soweto 'homeland'

The needs and aspirations of urban blacks dare not be ignored, says a report by members of the African Students' Solid Ground (ASSG).

The report, which must be discussed and ratified by the ASB's next conference, at its meeting in May before becoming official policy, was drawn up by two students at Rand Afrikaans University, Jo-

han Wessels and Griet-je Pienaar.

The report says the problem of the urban black must be solved without delay.

"The question that must be answered is where and how the urban black man is to exercise his rightful political power."

In the report's introduction the writers say this

should be done within the framework of separate development as whites "cannot allow themselves to be induced by naive Utopian speculations for a peaceful multiracial society for the whole of South Africa."

"Because of the deep and radical cultural differences between South African peoples it is not possible to accommodate

everyone in one integrated political community."

The report then advocates that urban black areas be more closely linked to homelands.

Homelands should be given effective control over black townships. One approach to this would be to link individual townships to the homeland, representing its ethnic majority, the report says.

A city such as Soweto, however, could be turned into a mini-homeland. This would be the only alternative when linkage to a homeland was not feasible.

"There is no question of linkage to the white political structure, the report says.

Motlana defends ousting of white journalists

RDM 4/4/79
① 243
② 343

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

DR NTHATO Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, yesterday defended the decision to exclude white South African newspaper reporters from the mass rally held by his committee in Soweto at the weekend.

But two of the guest speakers who shared the platform with him, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, yesterday dissociated themselves from the decision.

"It was not a decision of the Committee of 10, but a viewpoint adopted by the meeting," Dr Motlana said.

"It was put to the meeting that South African newspapers should not send white reporters to meetings in black townships where they have black reporters to cover the meeting.

"As black reporters would never be used to cover a meeting in white townships, there is no reason why white reporters should be used for reporting meetings in black townships."

The same reasoning held for overseas newspapers: if there were black correspondents they should be used to cover black township meetings.

He strongly denied that his stand was racist, saying: "I would never exclude reporters

simply on the grounds of skin colour."

Mr Qoboza said of the decision to expel white reporters: "I was not aware that it was going to happen."

Asked what he felt about the decision, he said: "In my speech to the meeting I said: 'As a journalist I would not prescribe policy to you. But if you exclude certain journalists from the meeting, you are interfering with the freedom of the Press'."

Bishop Tutu said: "I was told that black journalists were refused Press cards and not allowed to cover white political party congresses, but I protested in private that we should still do the right thing."

Motlana STAR 5/4/79 spells out 10's aims

343

Soweto's Committee of Ten was formed to solve the problems of residents and articulate their feelings, and not to negotiate with the Government, its chairman Dr Nthato Motlana said today.

"Our role is also to politicise residents about issues that affect them and it does not mean that if we do not hold dialogue with the Government that we will sink into oblivion," he added.

Dr Motlana was commenting on the resolution by the majority of the 2 000 people who attended the Committee's first public meeting at the weekend that the Ten should not negotiate with the Government until the pass laws and community councils had been abolished.

Dr Motlana emphasised that the Committee wanted the authorities to show their goodwill first by easing the problems faced by blacks before any basis could be laid for fruitful dialogue.

He sees the Committee as a pressure group.

31st August At midday we marched through Rustenburg to the west. For part of the way we were on the coach road between Pretoria and Mafeking. For a couple of miles we saw rough earthworks for the proposed railway, but of course nothing has been done to it for three or four years. Some eight or nine miles west of Rustenburg we passed the kraal of a native chief called Magato. He has a very big kraal and its inhabitants must number several thousand. They have a large and well built church. The chief has a carpet in his public room with good chairs and tables. Our mess got 20 dozen eggs at this kraal and paid 2/- a dozen. I cannot understand why everything

should be so
market for
kraal.

We got into
crawled in
in two days.

11/8/55 (1635) 614/79
Soweto: tenants evicted
592. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the minister
of Plural Relations and Development:
How many tenants in Soweto were
evicted for failure to pay rent in each of
the past three years.
The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:
312 tenants were evicted over the past
three years. The information for each year
is not readily available.
We had great

There can be no great
ay or town as Magato
ark but our ox convoy
g. They lost 50 oxen
th our mess wagon as

we had only 14 oxen and two of them died on the march. Major Crabbie, our mess president, tried to get two oxen from our Colonel, but he refused to give any. The Colonel has a large wagon drawn by a beautiful team of 16 oxen and I don't suppose he has 300 lbs of kit in it. This wagon is Government property and is counted as one of the twelve ox wagons for the Regiment and so the Colonel takes one-twelfth of the whole

6. CALCULATION OF STAFFING UNITS

Established posts from JL upwards to count as one unit.

Auxiliary posts to be converted into monies and calculated as fraction of top of JL salary i.e. Est. Posts: 6 DS counted as

Aux. Posts: $\frac{R1\ 068}{R5\ 100} = ,21$
Total: 6,21

7. CALCULATION OF WEIGHTED STUDENT NUMBERS

Course	Student nos.	x Weighting	= Adjusted Numbers
Phil. I	140		
Phil. II	11		
Phil. IIR	5		
H.P.S.	18		
Phil. III	12		
Hons.	1		
M.A.	3		
Total			59,22

Total(7) = 59,22 + 6,21 = 9,53
Total(6)

SOWETO ELECTRIFICATION Out of the Dark Ages?

Is Soweto to be electrified at last? Community Council chairman David Thebehali claims the project will be off the ground within three months, following discussions with Plural Relations Minister Piet Koornhof last week.

Thebehali claims Koornhof gave his council authority to negotiate a loan for the R133m plan envisaged in the report

to the so-called Ecoplan consortium.

Of the R133m, R40m will be provided by a consortium of banks - Barclays, Volkskas, Standard and Nedbank. The rest will be raised on the local capital market by way of two or more loan stock issues, to be handled by Volkskas Merchant and Barclays Merchant.

Rob Allworth, MD of Barclays National, tells the *FM* that the cost of the R40m will depend on the rate prevailing when the money is drawn - probably not in 1979. The borrowing rate on the loan is likely to be around 9,5%, some 10 to 15 points above Escant, provided it carries a government guarantee. Although the interest charges will now be substantially lower than in 1977 (approximately 11,5%), the cost escalation since then more than negates this benefit.

Thebehali tells the *FM* that Soweto residents will bear the full cost of capital redemption, with no subsidies from government. He claims that a fixed payment of R2 per household each month will cover repayments.

When consumption charges are added, the average electricity bill of each householder will be about R8, he claims.

This will clearly not be sufficient, however. The balance will probably have to be recouped in other ways - either through assessment rates levied under the new home ownership scheme, or through an installation fee.

Of Soweto's 100 000 houses, about 20% are already electrified. Even in these, according to Ecoplan, installations are inadequate and will cost R20m to upgrade.

Costs of reticulation and power distribution for 128 000 consumers in Soweto, Diepkloof and Meadowlands will be a further R100m, excluding future price rises. The electricity account from the Johannesburg City Council for bulk purchase of power in 1985 is estimated at R12m.

The West Rand Board will not comment.

R659 903 taken in pass fines

R.D. 6/4/79
0.206
2343

By HELEN ZILLE
Political correspondent

THE West Rand Administration Board collected R659 903 in fines for pass offences during 1978/9.

This was revealed in Parliament by Dr Willie Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, in reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs.

Mrs Suzman had asked what amount had been derived by WRAB from fines paid for offences relating to influx control and identity documents.

Dr Vosloo said that for the year 1978/9 up to January 31, 1979, an amount of R659 903 had been collected.

Commenting on the matter, Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) called on the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, to intervene "to stop the persecution of people who want nothing more than to be allowed to work to support their families".

Speaking during the debate in the Assembly, Mrs Suzman said that while the white Parliament argued about the Information scandal, black South Africa "looks on bemused — amused perhaps — at the

antics of their masters.

"Black South Africa shrugs its shoulders and says 'none of this really matters to us'.

"No doubt, among the more sophisticated black circles, there is a cynical enjoyment at the thought that the former Minister of Plural Relations, who promised that ultimately there would not be one black South African citizen, is now in disgrace," she said.

While white South Africans were mainly concerned with the rising cost of living, blacks were constantly aware of a far wider range of problems, such as the fear of unemployment, the housing shortage and the "ever constant anxiety of falling foul of officialdom, especially the police."

Mrs Suzman called on the Government to halt all "provocative actions such as group areas evictions, mass removal of blacks and pass raids".

Unless such actions were stopped, South Africa would be threatened by potential unrest, she warned.

Nothing could convince foreign investors to have confidence in South Africa as long as an explosive situation existed, Mrs Suzman said.

4. Central Problems

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Samuelson :
Films - March

Makgotla meeting

A joint makgotla-Inkhatha meeting held at the Emdeni Secondary School yesterday resolved to invite the Ministers of Justice and Plural Relations to meet their leaders for talks

This is one of the measures taken by the makgotla members who have been embittered by claims that the movement was threatening to turn to a type of gangsterism in their vigilante activities in the township.

The meeting was chaired by Mr J. Mkhwanazi, a committee member of Inkhatha in Emdeni. He told the 500 people present that his branch had aligned with makgotla in fighting crime.

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- (ii) Overall

Maximum utilisation of all resources (full employment).
Economic efficiency.
Equitable distribution of output.
Stability of rates of production, consumption,
price levels.
Growth.

- (iii) A brief look at alternative economic systems.
Tradition economy; market (private enterprise);
economy; mixed economies; planned collectivist
economies.

Samuelson: Chapter 43.

5. Circularity of Economic Processes

Circular flow of income and output. At this point, the course branches out into Microeconomics (the determination of relative prices and outputs; study of markets, supply, demand) and Macroeconomics (study of aggregative economic behaviour - national income, employment theory, money & banking)

12 01 4 1070

Net 760

12 April 1979

11. Wilhelm Lant (ex-Vredes, Admink-minister van Pluile, Betrekkings en Ontwik.) nu, handelende namens de Minister van Pluile, Betrekkings en Ontwik., leest ons die bevoegdheid hant verleen by gepub. wet 66 van hoofdstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir 'n Admink-prosedee die toer van ooppe in Swarteland. (Hier volg die Prolamasie R. 29 van 1962--)

60. Deel beschrijft de doop bekend als Mabapane-
uitbreiding, 61. bepaald en afgezonderd bij Gewernments-
Lemissie van 1893 van 1893, Mabapane-uitbreiding

STAATSKOERANT, 12 APRIL 1979

No. 6404 5

K, bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennissgewing 766 van 1972, en Mabopane-Oos (Uitbreiding F), Mabopane-Oos (Uitbreiding G) en Mabopane-Oos (Uitbreiding L), bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennissgewing 720 van 1976; en

Sold under the name of Soshon, on the spot of land described in the Schedule as a township for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of blacks.

(b) bepaal en sonder hierby af, onder die naam Soshanguve, die grondgebied beskryf in die Bylae hiervan as 'n dorp vir die okkupasie, bewoning en ander redelike behoeftes van Swartes.

W. L. VOSE, Deputy Minister, of Mutual Relations and Development

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

CT60/4-1547/3)

(T60/4/1547/3)

REFERENCES

Portion 14 (a portion of Portion 13) of the farm Beckenhofenteln 164, Registration Division 118, Town of Guelph, County of Middlesex, features as indicated on the plan to Annexure.

BY LAE

Gedeelte 14 (n gedeelte van Gedeelte 13) van de
plaats Boekenhoutfontein 261. Registratieafdeling JR.
Transaal groot 2 231,695 2 hektaar, aangeduid op
Kaart LG A1673/77.

1. *Agave* 1000

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66-6402

4 April 1979

DECLASSIFICATION IN JANUARY 2000 PERIODICALLY

The State President has, in virtue of section 151 of the 1967 Republic Act, 1972, that law has passed for purposes of a transfer of ownership of provincial land approximately 2,150,000 hectares, mostly in the form of a grant of title. The fact of landowner's failure to register the land in the Provincial Office of the Land Office is a matter of fact. The fact of the landowner's failure to register the land in the Provincial Office of the Land Office is a matter of fact. The fact of the landowner's failure to register the land in the Provincial Office of the Land Office is a matter of fact.

0107-3779

DE HOF VAN GROND VIR DIT DOEL
MAG OORP.

De Staat president heeft instel geproclameerde grondwet van 1979 dat 1979 het jaar groot geluk op die plaats bekendpost 1979 dit betrek Botswana myndstrik bekendstrik provincie Transvaal pers streer op naam van F. Henningsen, Generalized Jave troent Co Ltd en een man kom op in Nederland waarvan afdrake onder 1979 tot 1981 tot in die Mafikeng kant van Henningsen, en in de Kantoor van die Myklopolis, van Henningsen, bewas word knaptes artikel 184 van de Wet op Monopole, 1967 (Wet 10 van 1967), vir die deel van beschip mighon.

(10/5/1/772)

FM 13/4/79 (343)

TOWNSHIP POLITICS

No room at the church

Soweto's Regina Mundi Roman Catholic church (scene of many memorial and prayer meetings by black consciousness groups) has been closed to non-Catholic organisations. This could mean the end of organised mass protest meetings in the township.

The closure comes after a week of tension in Soweto, largely unnoticed by whites. Trouble began last weekend when the Soweto Students' League organised a prayer meeting for Solomon Mahlangu, who was hanged last week for his part in the 1977 Goch Street shootings. Regina Mundi, at the last minute, was not available to the students, who then held the meeting elsewhere.

Five members of the League were clapped into detention last week.

A spokesman for the Catholic diocese of Johannesburg tells the *FM* that its decision to restrict access to Regina Mundi to Catholics "has nothing to do with politics."

Since the 1976 upheavals, the church has been a meeting and rallying point for black consciousness and other Soweto groups — especially since outdoor gatherings were banned by the authorities. Comments one student: "It was our badge of courage."

Arrests made at Mahlangu home

PRETORIA — Police had made a number of arrests following incidents at Atteridgeville cemetery and at the home of Mrs Martha Mahlangu, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Northern Transvaal, Brigadier Nothnagel, said yesterday.

He also confirmed a newspaper report that police had used teargas to disperse "an illegal gathering" in the township.

According to the Sunday Post, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of terrorist Solomon Mahlangu hanged in Pretoria recently, was at the graveside praying with relatives and a group of students prior to laying a wreath. Police in vans drew up at the graveside.

"Without asking any questions, one of them believed to be an officer, ordered them to get out of the graveyard within 10 minutes," Sunday Post said.

"Mrs Mahlangu said they had hardly reached the gate when police started firing teargas.

"A few hours later, police in vans, commanded by what appeared to be a colonel, approached a group of 50 students at Mrs Mahlangu's home. The police ordered everybody except seven members of the family to get out in 10 minutes.

"All hell broke loose as the students and other visitors burst out of the yard with police armed with truncheons in hot pursuit," Sunday Post said. — SAPA.

STILL IN THE DARK AFTER 3 YEARS . . .

Start on Soweto lights now only ^{22/4/79} ⁽³⁴³⁾ 'a month away'

Tribune Reporter

THE start to the massive installation of electricity in greater Soweto is only about a month away, according to an executive official of the Ecoplan consortium.

He also stressed that everything possible is being done to clear the way so that no further delays are encountered.

Dr Lucas Botha said they were taking into account the fact that Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof had given the "go ahead sign" and money for the project was already there.

It was in this favourable

climate that work plans were being accelerated.

Speaking at a meeting of the Dobsonville Community Council this week, attended by the head and officials of the technical section of the West Rand Administration Board, Dr Botha said they were now only awaiting reports of work already done by WRAB on electricity in the township.

"There will not be any dismantling of work already done, but after studying all reports and plans Ecoplan would know where to start," Dr Botha said.

A study of present lighting systems and wiring was also being made with a view of up-grading

the system by inclusion of high mast lighting and street lighting.

They also heard that although Dobsonville itself had been lit when it was built, about 60 percent of the houses needed to be re-wired.

Present street lighting was inadequate and a general overhaul of the system was desirable.

By agreement between Ecoplan and head of the WRAB technical services, a meeting is to be held between the next Tuesday where WRAB will produce all records and reports for the study of Ecoplan experts.

A strong case for highmast lighting is the report from the authorities of WRAB who quoted South African Police authorities that where there was highmast lighting, there was less crime and quality of life was much better.

"The high masts eliminate dark spots in the area, are highly recommended and will be installed as a major part of the system. Besides these are cheaper to maintain," an official said.

Hostel raids net 297

343

ABOUT 300 people, including 94 women, were arrested in two Soweto hostels at the weekend, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Those arrested included 114 men and 84 women in the Mzimphope hostel, and 89 men and 10 women in Dube hostel.

The spokesman said the raids were crime prevention exercises following complaints by

hostel residents and families housed near the hostels who continually bore the brunt of robbery and rape by hooligans in the area.

Three of the women arrested at the weekend had babies with them, the spokesman said.

They were released after a charge was brought against them at the Meadowlands police station. — Sapa.

Soweto 10 to sort out talks row

343
DOM
26/4/79

Political Reporter

THE SOWETO Committee of Ten meets tonight to sort out differences between members over the question of talks with the Government.

Both the chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, and Mr Douglas Lolwane, the central figure in the row over the talks issue, emphasised yesterday that there was no split over policy within the committee, although they conceded there was a difference on emphasis.

The differences emerged after the committee's public meeting at Orlando on April 1. It was decided then that the committee should not have talks with the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koorn-

hof, until pass laws and community councils were abolished.

After the meeting, Mr Lolwane said the decision against talks had not been taken by the committee and he felt that the community should rescind it.

Dr Motlana said tonight's meeting had been called to discuss the April 1 meeting. "It's merely a follow-up and has no direct bearing on Mr Lolwane's comments. However, Mr Lolwane's remarks will obviously be discussed in that context," he said.

Mr Lolwane said yesterday he felt the community's April 1 decision expressed "a negative attitude". But he made it clear that he would not consider resigning from the Committee of Ten should his views be rejected.

"We are ultimately guided by the people," he said. "But I also feel that the Committee of Ten should lay down certain guidelines for the people. I am looking forward to our next meeting when my statement can be discussed. Obviously, I still stand by my views."

The Committee of Ten came under a blistering attack at the weekend from the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, who claimed it was not representative of the people of Soweto.

Dr Motlana refused to react, saying he had repeatedly made it clear he had no intention of entering into mud-slinging with Mr Thebehali, nor would he react to "every silly little statement" the community council chairman made.

The Thebehali attack won't be raised at tonight's Committee of Ten meeting. "It doesn't even rate a mention," said Dr Motlana.

Shun Soweto Ten, urges council chief

343
pom
07/4/79

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, yesterday appealed to Government authorities not to communicate with members of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Mr Thebehali told a Johannesburg Press conference that some Committee of Ten members were trying to negotiate with authorities for recognition.

He said the Government should not talk to the Committee of Ten because the council was the only elected group representative of the Soweto people.

The committee consisted of individuals and had erred at an earlier meeting when it resolved not to talk to the Government until pass laws and the community councils were scrapped — a move of no help to residents.

His council had Soweto's support and was the only insti-

tution that could provide the socio-economic needs of its people, he said.

Mr Thebehali challenged committee members and said elections were the only proof of which group held real support. He was sure he would win any election for leadership in Soweto.

Replying to a question, Mr Thebehali said although he condemned detention without trial, he could not be held responsible for the holding of some Committee of Ten members detained during the 1977 Government crackdown on black organisations.

He also hit out at a survey by a Sunday newspaper which was made to find out how many people were for or against the Community Council and the Committee of Ten.

It was a disappointing step by a newspaper, he added.

The council had approved a

R705-million development plan which would transform Soweto into a balanced and viable city providing an acceptable environment for residents.

The Government had granted the council executive powers which entitled it to make decisions on the allocation of houses, the provision of more employment and the building of schools and recreational areas.

Mr Thebehali said he was looking forward to the time when the council would have absolute autonomous power enabling it to fully represent the people of Soweto.

He urged South Africans to play a meaningful role in making their country economically sound and lashed out at elements who were discouraging foreign investment.

Blacks would be the first to be affected if foreign countries decided to disinvest in South Africa, he said. — Sapa.

The crush, the discomfort and the crime at Johannesburg's Park Station could be reduced by the construction of a modern transport interchange. The railway tracks could be decked over east of Park Station.

On that platform there could be erected, at relatively modest cost, bus and taxi platforms, waiting rooms, toilets, convenience shops and other amenities under cover and having proper surveillance. The scheme is being officially investigated.

We must cater

We must seize every opportunity to cater for the needs of South Africa's black population, which is growing in numbers and sophistication. We must encourage development in black homelands and in border areas. We must upgrade housing and improve urban black townships.

But we must also



Increasing numbers of blacks are flooding into Johannesburg's city centre, but only a person wearing ideological blinkers could see it as a problem because these people hold an increasing proportion of the jobs, are better educated and more affluent.

30/4/79 STAR
realise that we cannot black, by trying to maintain an untenable social situation in the commercial and industrial areas. Those are not white, everyone. white they are multiracial.

The Star

Monday April 30 1979

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

For many years the Government and the white electorate thought that blacks were only temporarily in the cities to make their labour available, and that in due course they would return to their homelands.

However, the temporary townships of Soweto have grown into a sprawling conurbation containing one million people.

Our ability to deal with this situation has been hampered by a perception of this migration as being a movement of black people to white cities. In fact, the realisation has now dawned that it is part of a world-wide phenomenon, namely the mass migration of poor and ill-educated people from the rural areas to the cities.

Because the people in the black townships were seen as being temporary and as a disturbance to the established social structure, the housing has always been rudimentary (although quite good by slum-clearance standards elsewhere); ownership has not been permitted; and the infrastructural services have been inadequate.

The South African Government has now recognised the permanence of the population of Soweto and the other black cities. It has agreed to grant 99-year leasehold rights. It is rapidly developing the urban councils into fully fledged local authorities with proper sources of finance. For these constructive actions it deserves great credit.

A boost

At the same time we should note that even the new more relaxed situation for trading rights in the townships would be regarded by any white businessman as being a heavy restriction on his freedom of economic decision and action.

The policy relaxations, 99-year leasehold and the forthcoming electrification of Soweto should



Mr Nigel Mandy — city centres are multiracial places.

give an enormous boost to the black people living there in particular, and to the economy in general.

There will be entrepreneurial opportunities, with low capital requirements, for black electrical contractors, plumbers, builders, carpenters, estate and insurance agents and for service industries generally.

There will also be stimulation of wholesale and retail trade, better eating and entertainment facilities and professional services.

At present, I doubt whether one percent of the working people of Soweto have jobs within its boundaries. They have been drawn into employment in the commerce and industry of the whole Witwatersrand and particularly of the inner core. That is where the great majority of them must inevitably continue to work.

The concept of the black as a temporary and dispensable labourer has been shown to be fallacious. It so happens that the whites have most of the good jobs,

although no longer as exclusively as previously.

But there is no conceivable way by which the black workers could be removed without destroying the "white" commercial areas, white jobs and businesses and the tax-paying ability to support South Africa's economy and to develop the homelands.

So what is Soweto? Although it has a million people it is not independently viable. Even when all the positive developments have taken place it will still not be truly a separate entity.

It is, in fact, one of the satellite dormitory cities of the inner Witwatersrand. Its people commute daily in their hundreds of thousands to jobs in the core city of Johannesburg and in the industrial area. Similarly other people commute daily from other dormitory cities such as Randburg or Sandton.

Our central cities are in reality multiracial places to which everyone comes for work, for services and shopping. The transportation network of Soweto con-

A scheme to turn Soweto from a township into a fully electrified, modern city with its own central business district, university, shopping centres, pedestrian streets, and a general upgrading of public transport, and water and sewerage works has been

proposed. Against this background NIGEL MANDY, chairman of the CBD Association, examines the rural migration to the cities, the urgent need to improve black townships, and the desirability of a multiracial Johannesburg downtown.

City scene: facing the realities in black and white

verges on the central business district of Johannesburg which will continue to exercise a strong pull even after business and administrative nodes have been established in Soweto.

Road to ruin

We hear the complaint that Johannesburg's CBD is getting blacker. Do people not realise the implications of the fact that more than 70 percent of the population of the Witwatersrand is black and that by the year 2000 it will be nearer 75 percent?

It is a delusion to think that all these industries, shops and offices have been built for use exclusively by whites who now make up only 16 percent of the population.

Furthermore, an unthinking continuance of white suburban residential and shopping sprawl plus an insistence that all central city facilities should nevertheless continue to be reserved for whites only is a sure recipe for economic and social disaster.

Of course there are more blacks in the city

centre. They hold an increasing proportion of the jobs, are better educated and more affluent. Only a person wearing ideological blinkers could see that as a problem rather than an opportunity for peace, prosperity and advancement in our country.

Urban blacks now constitute 33 percent of the black population but they have 62 percent of that population's spending power. Increasingly they are moving into sales, clerical, administrative and service jobs.

Now normal

On the inner Witwatersrand the ratio in employment is about one Indian to five coloured people to 18 whites to 34 blacks. Johannesburg's CBD has a higher proportion of whites but even there the ratio has changed dramatically: in 1960 there were about six whites employed in the CBD for every black. Now the ratio is two whites to every black, even though the number of whites has increased in absolute terms.

Racial job reservation

has been withdrawn almost entirely, at least as far as central-city-type work opportunities are concerned. A decade ago there was some fuss when blacks, coloured people and Indians started getting jobs as supermarket cashiers, and clerks. But all that subsided within a short time and the situation is now accepted as normal, even traditional.

People of all races today share offices and work places in complete harmony. They are evaluated as individuals and on their work performances.

Public toilet provision for blacks and whites in the "white" commercial areas is woefully inadequate. Toilets are generally still divided into white and black facilities.

Absurdity seen

The trend in offices is increasingly towards an informal kind of local option regarding toilets. If all the tenants on a floor of a certain city office tower so agree then the segregation notices may be removed.

A sensible precaution in such a place is to take particular care of the toilet-cleaning thereafter. Another justifiable arrangement is to separate toilets according to work function and status, instead of according to race.

"White" commercial areas are white by legal definition only. The reality is that people of all races are continuously present there, but that discrimination is practised (legally and to some extent socially) against blacks, coloured people and Indians.

In the application of legal and social discrimination we enter the field of so called "petty apartheid." Its absurdity is being recognised. The process of adjustment is proceeding apace.

Another highly volatile area concerns mass transit for blacks. The railways do a remarkably efficient job of transporting masses of black commuters to "white" commercial areas like central Johannesburg. The SAR is aware of inadequacies in its services which it is working to improve.

Students guilty of sedition

JOHANNESBURG — Eleven former Soweto students were found guilty of sedition yesterday.

Mr Justice Van Dyk found that a demonstration of 20 000 on June 16, 1976, was seditious and set in motion a train of events that led to confrontation with the police with tragic results for the whole country.

Pleas in mitigation will be made today for the 10 men and one woman who have been standing trial in the Kempton Park Circuit court for seven months.

The court found the state had proved the existence of the South African Students' Move-

ment which on June 13, 1976 — three days before the student-police clash — formed an "action committee" later known as the Soweto Students' Representative Council.

It was proved also that the accused were executives or office-bearers of the SSRC and participated in the policy-making of the organisation which organised:

- Demonstrations intended to confront the authorities and defy the state.

- Stay-aways to cripple the economy and intimidate people from going to work.

- Burning of police houses which was in line with SSRC policy that black policemen were "sell-outs."

The accused had conspired with each other and/or with SASM/the action committee/SSRC to coerce people to comply with their demands and compel members of the Urban Bantu Council, the community councils and the school boards to resign.

Referring to the gathering on June 16, 1977, he said it was organised under the guise of commemoration services which were seditious. — DDC.

Six face pass charges

Staff Reporter

SIX journalists were bailed in the Protea Magistrates Court yesterday on charges of entering a black area without valid permits.

Before Mr I W Viljoen were Mr Mohamed Ameen Akhalwaya, 33, of Lenasia; Miss Shirley Theresa Lue, 29, of Johannesburg; Mr Samuel Pop, 48, of Eldorado Park; Mr Mike David Norton, 40; Miss Alice Diana Jacobus, 42, and Mr Stephen Young, 51, all of Bosmont.

They were arrested at a Security Police roadblock in Orlando East, Soweto, on Sunday.

Detained with them was International Federation of Journalists member Mr Ole Johan Eriksen, visiting South Africa on a fact-finding tour.

All seven were returning from a meeting of the Writers' Association of South Africa in Orlando, where Mr Eriksen was guest speaker.

They were taken to the Orlando Police Station and then to Protea. Mr Eriksen, a Norwegian, was interrogated for several hours before being allowed to go.

The six accused were not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to May 30.

① 343

② 243

③ 327

The summarised balance sheet of Somme Limited at 30 November 1978, was as follows:

Share capital - 200 000 ordinary shares

Unappropriated profits

Loans secured by mortgage

Represented by

Fixed Assets
Furniture and fittings
Motor vehicles

Investment in wholly owned

Current Assets
Township land at cost

Debtors
Investments in quoted companies
Bank

Less: Trade creditors

NOTES:

1. The shares in the subsidiary acquired in January 1978 in connection with the company liquidation and, because formal liquidation, subsidiary necessary. The balance liquidation was a follow

Share Capital
300 000 ordinary shares
Deficit

(a) In August 1976, Marne shareholders as a capital revenue profits and R80 shown in the balance sheet that date, of which R30

Mercy plea for students

KEMPTON PARK -- A mercy plea was made yesterday for the "Soweto 11" to get suspended sentences.

Earlier the accused -- convicted of sedition -- filed into the dock of the Kempton Park circuit court singing: "Azania, my home, the home I love. I will fight for my country until it goes free."

On Monday there were found guilty of inciting the riots which swept the country from June 16, 1976.

Arguing in mitigation of sentence Mr Ernest Wentzel, SC, for the defence, said the accused had already been in jail for periods of up to 28 months.

"I earnestly make a plea that it is enough," he said.

Mr Wentzel urged the court to take into account that the events which led to their conviction took place nearly three years ago when some of the accused were only 15-year-olds.

"Besides their youth, I believe they could make a great contribution to the country if they are restored to their families and complete their education," he said.

The state will argue today.

The accused are: Wilson Twala, Dan Montsisi, Seth Mazibuko, Mafison Morobe, Jefferson Lengane, Susan Mthembu, Ernest Ndabeni, Kennedy Mogami, Reginald Mngomezulu, Michael Khiba and George Twala. -- DDC.

R1 ordinary shares to 0 000 coming out of profits. The losses suffered after assessed loss. township land/...

nt Assets
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10 000
R260 000

est
as in Delville Ltd
150 000

ips Ltd., had been several disputes in decided to place it into a by the court, was immediately prior to

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60 000
425 000
R840 000

5 000
10 000
15 000
400 000

R400 000
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600 000
240 000
R840 000

One dead in ANC attack on police

343 8 Nov 4/5/79
By Jan van Ree, Crime Reporter

A black police constable has died after three African National Congress men attacked the Moroka police station in Soweto last night with AK-47 assault rifles and hand grenades. Five other people, three of them civilians, were wounded.

Grenades and gunfire blast charge office

After shooting their way into the station the three men triggered hand-grenades which started a fire that extensively damaged the building and destroyed hundreds of police dossiers.

The police announced this afternoon that Constable Brian Temba died from his wounds in the intensive care unit of the Baragwanath Hospital earlier today. Constable Temba was on guard at the main gate of the police station when he was shot.

Constable Edward Moreni is still being treated in hospital and his condition is described as "serious."

Constable Ernst Nkosi, Mrs Daphne Magagula, Mr Sam Sangweni and Mr Godfrey Tshabalala have

been discharged after treatment.

All the wounded and other witnesses are being intensively questioned by the police, who have also launched a major man-hunt.

The attackers took the Moroka police station completely by surprise.

A senior police officer said today the three attackers, wearing brown overalls, walked along a street up to the station

entrance just after 9 pm yesterday.

Constable Temba was on guard at the station gate and Mr Tshabalala and Mrs Anna Sithole were with him. The other guard, Constable Moreni, was walking back to the gate from a toilet.

Just before entering the gate the terrorists produced their assault rifles and opened fire. Constable Temba and Mr

To Page 3, Col 4



ne archives building at the Moroka police station which was gutted when three terrorists threw a hand grenade into the corrugated iron building.

Picture: Mark Peters

6 shot as ANC attack police

►► From page 1

Tshabalala fell in the first burst. Mrs Sithole was not hit but dropped to the ground and stayed there. The terrorists then walked up to the door of the charge office. On the way they saw Constable Moreni and shot him down.

Firing all the time, they walked into the charge office and wounded Mrs Magagula and Mr Sangweni. The constables on duty there ran out of a back door towards the police cells.

The terrorists followed and Constable Nkosi was wounded.

The attackers threw one of the small grenades they carried into the station inquiry office and another into the archives. The latter started the fire which caused the damage to the building and destroyed files.

The three then walked out of the station entrance and the gate, throwing one more grenade which shattered the windows of a car parked nearby. They apparently tried to trigger one more but the ring on the firing-pin snapped off and police later found it unexploded near the gate.

PAMPHLETS

On their way out they dropped a handful of pamphlets from the banned ANC. They were last seen walking across the road

towards houses on the far side where they disappeared.

Police at the scene today said the attack had caught the station so totally by surprise that it appeared the policemen there had not been able to fire a single shot in defence.

It lasted only a few minutes, and at about 9.20 pm the nearby Protea police headquarters was informed and rushed policemen to Moroka station.

A warrant officer who was one of the first on the scene said that it seemed that there were "wounded people all over the place."

"The building was burning fiercely and for the first few minutes things were a bit chaotic."

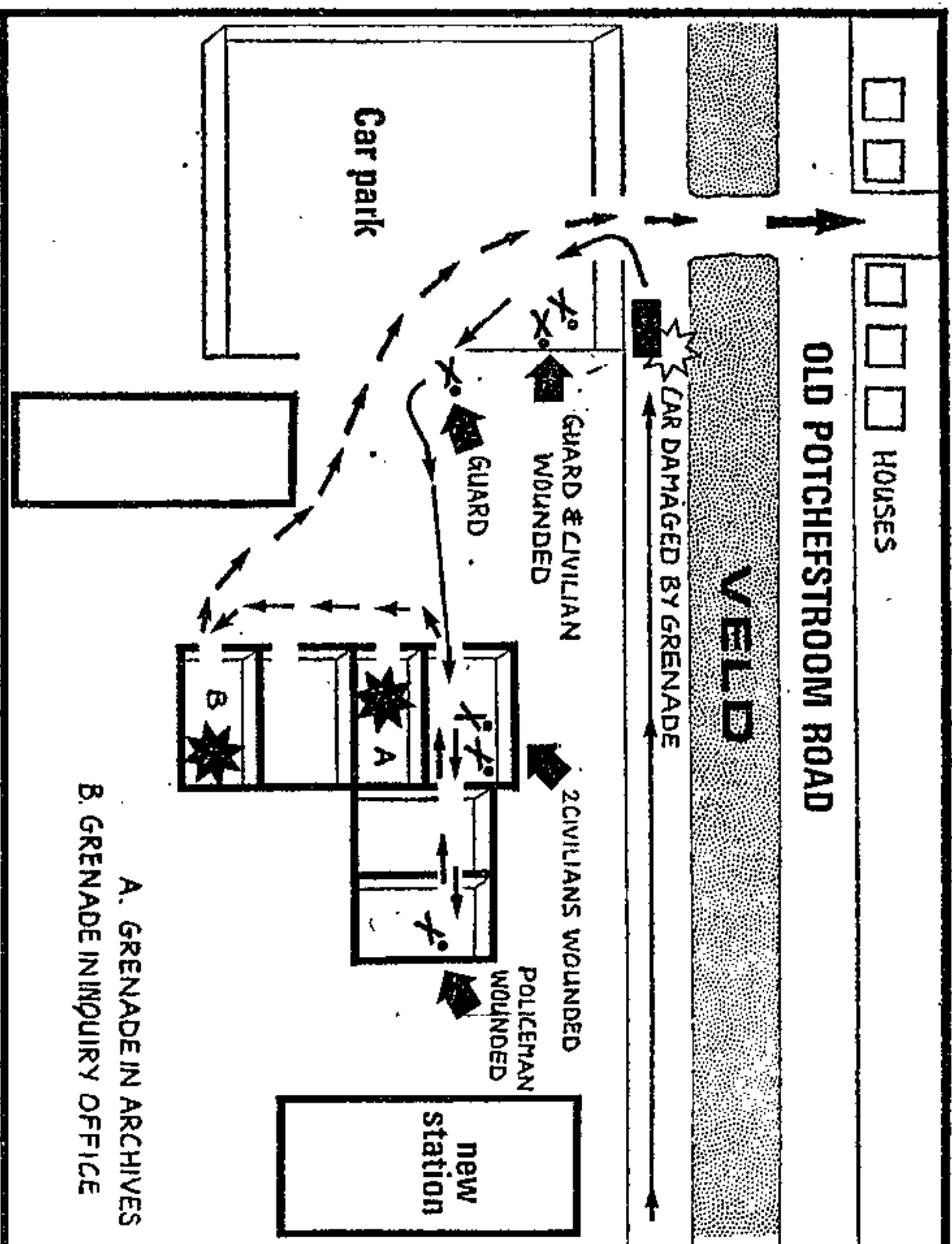
REINFORCEMENTS

Police reinforcements were called in from all over Johannesburg and found "a tremendous number of empty cart-ridge cases" in the area.

Life went on as usual today for the people living around the Moroka police station after the attack.

The only signs of the terror attack are a mark in the middle of the road and the shattered windows of a car parked nearby.

Through the gate the picture changes however, and bullet-marked cars and the damaged police station attract attention.



The route the terrorists took.

Soweto policemen living in fear after Moroka attack

Some Soweto policemen are living in fear after the attack last night on the Moroka police station.

Star reporters visited Orlando, Jabulani and Meadowland police stations in Soweto today.

Many policemen, who did not want to be identified, said they feared they might be attacked both while on duty and at home.

One policeman at Orlando said:

"I didn't realise that the terrorists were here. I think we've got to be extra careful."

A policeman at the Orlando court said he feared for his family but not for himself.

"The terrorists are very bold to attack a police station," he said. The general feeling among the policemen was one of amazement and shock.

PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES..

Most people are not aware of their personality characteristics and attitudes which are relevant to

..... how soon can I start polishing it?

Terror attack on

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whole, were with him. The other guard, Constable Moreni was walking back to the gate from a toilet.

OPENED FIRE

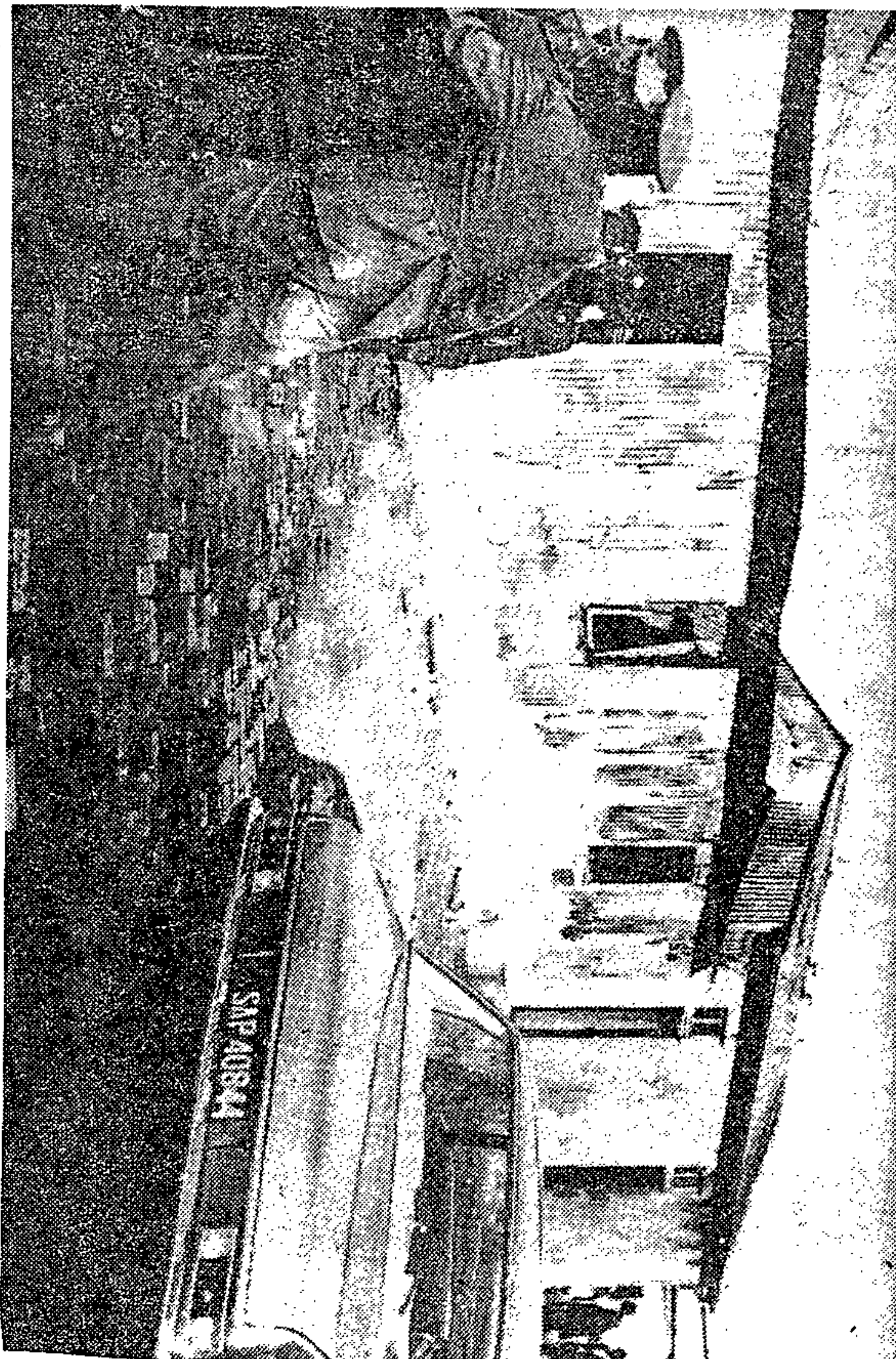
The terrorists then produced AK-4 assault rifles and opened fire.

Constable Temba and Mr. Tshabalala fell in the first burst. Mrs. Sithole was not hit but dropped to the ground.

The terrorists then walked to the charge office and on the way shot Constable Moreni.

In the charge office they shot Mrs. Magagula and Mr. Sangweni. The constables on duty ran out of the back door to the police cells.

POLICE stand outside the gutted and bullet-riddled Moroko police station in Soweto which was attacked by three armed terrorists last night. Six people were wounded in the assault. (Report Page 1.)



GRENADE

The terrorists followed and Constable Nkosi was shot. The attackers threw grenades into the station inquiry office and another into the archives.

Police said today that the attack had taken the police by surprise and it appeared they had not been able to fire a single shot in defence.

● Picture.—Page 3. ●

Terror attack on Soweto police station

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Three African National Congress terrorists wounded six people when they attacked the Moroka police station in Soweto last night with AK-47 assault rifles and hand grenades.

After shooting their way into the building they triggered grenades which started a fire which extensively damaged the building and destroyed hundreds of dossiers.

Three of the wounded are policemen and the other three civilians.

Constable Brian Temba and Constable Edward Moreni are in the intensive care unit at Baragwanath Hospital.

DISCHARGED

Constable Ernst Nkosi, Mrs Daphne Magagula, Mr Sam Sangweni and Mr Godfrey Tshabalala were discharged after treatment.

The wounded and other witnesses are being questioned by the police who have launched a major manhunt.

A senior police officer said today that the men wearing brown overalls, approached the station at about 9 pm yesterday.

Constable Temba was on guard at the gate and Mr Tshabalala, with Mrs Anna Sithole, were with him. The other guard, Constable Moreni was walking back to the gate from a toilet.

OPENED FIRE

The terrorists then produced AK-4 assault rifles and opened fire.

Constable Temba and Mr Tshabalala fell in the first burst. Mrs Sithole was not hit but dropped to the ground.

The terrorists then walked to the charge office and on the way shot Constable Moreni.

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GRENADE

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Police said today that the attack had taken the police by surprise and it appeared they had not been able to fire a single shot in defence.

● Picture.—Page 3. ●

Sea Fisheries officials over the past few months. The head of the team said the special investigations were being carried out at the request of the International Whaling Commission — the controlling body of whale hunting throughout the world.

KOJAK the watchdog parrot, who gave the burglar who broke into his master's service station the fright of his life.

Terror attack in Soweto

C. Tunde 4/5/79
343

PRETORIA. — Three terrorists attacked Moroka police station in Soweto last night, wounding three policemen and two civilians, police announced early this morning.

The attackers used AK-47 Russian-made rifles, Brigadier Fourie of the liaison division at police headquarters here said. A wood-and-iron structure comprising three rooms was set alight and destroyed. No arrests have been made.

The wounded were three policemen and two civilians. No names were released. — Sapa

- ADVERTISING CLAIMS
- Following are some of the claims made for various cars now-a-days. Try to identify which makes the claim, and then rate them 1, 2, or 3 whether 1 — you don't like the idea, 2 — it's okay, or 3 — it's pretty good.
1. "The one fine car designed for modern living . . . completely powered for modern driving."
 2. "The new standard of the American road." (make) (rating)
 3. "The new classic for '53." "We've gone your dreams one better."
 5. "The new American car with the European look."
 6. "In a class by itself; dollar for dollar you can't beat a"
 7. "Beautiful. A new inspiration for the automotive world."
 8. "The action car for active Americans."
 9. "Ruggedness combined with superb styling."
 10. "The first truly balanced car in the low-priced field."
- (Used in Third Interview Guide. Another list of advertising claims was used in Second Interview Guide.)

**DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 936

4 May 1979

**ADMINISTRATION BOARD OF THE EAST RAND
AREA.—ABOLITION OF THE LOCATION
SITUATE AT DEVON**

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 Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), that the location situate at Devon within the administration area of the Administration Board for the East Rand Area and set apart in terms of Government Notice 1828 dated 11 October 1929, has been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act.

Government Notice 1828, dated 11 October 1929, is hereby withdrawn.

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

(File A6/5/2/D22)

**DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREK-
KINGE EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. 936

4 Mei 1979

**ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-RANDGE-
BIED.—AFSKAFFING VAN LOKASIE GELEË TE
DEVON**

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 Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), hierby bekend dat die lokasie geleë te Devon binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Randgebied en afgesonder ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing 1828 van 11 Oktober 1929, kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.

Goewermentskennisgewing 1828 van 11 Oktober 1929 word hierby ingetrek.

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

(Lêer A6/5/2/D22)

CG 6423

Peter Davidson ... plan for pressure group



Bid to galvanise 'cottage' trade

Sund Times 6/5/79

343

Could be fillip for black jobless

SOWETO businessmen are, through their trade association, attempting to galvanise the hundreds of "cottage" manufacturers and home tradesmen in the township into more efficient economic units that will create a growing number of jobs for a chronic number of unemployed.

They plan to organise what has become a relatively substantial "twilight" economy into an organised pressure group to which specialised advice on such matters as finance and marketing will be provided by experts.

Black businessman Peter Davidson, secretary of the sub committee of the Soweto Traders' Association, the body taking this initiative, describes it as an important move towards black self-sufficiency.

He believes the magnitude of the unemployment problem is enormous. Of Soweto's 300 000 work force, he estimates that about 70 000 are out of work — which represents a 23 per cent unemployment rate against official estimates of (he says) a 10 per cent one.

The black businessmen's first task, he says, is to locate the many people who are making goods in their own homes or providing services from them.

Already 149 welders have been found, about 60

garment workers, whose numbers are being swelled by the day, and about 20 panelbeaters as well as numerous mechanics. But Mr Davidson believes there are many more still to be found.

This "twilight" economy has come about, he believes, in no small measure because of the imposition of the labour restrictive clauses of the Environment and Planning Act, which stipulate that in certain urban areas the number of blacks employed has to be relative to the number of white jobs in various factories.

The effect of these ratios is that during a business slowdown, more blacks lose their jobs than whites.

The garment industry is one on which these effects have been magnified, because it has been particularly hard hit by the recession and because many garment factories are in the cities.

Another reason for this unemployment, Mr Davidson says, is that some factories have been encouraged to move from the cities to the homelands.

The traders' association will be working with the Wits Business School and the Norton Company Small Businessman's Advisory Service to assist the small traders it finds.

Among the projects it has in mind for them is a trade fair or exhibition to help them market their goods.

By NIGEL BRUCE

Soweto police security tighter

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

STRINGENT security measures have been introduced at all police stations in Soweto after the attack on the Moroka police station by three African National Congress terrorists.

Many files in the archives — including records on criminals and fingerprints — were destroyed by fire when one of the terrorists tossed a grenade into the corrugated-iron building.

Brigadier J J Gerber, Divisional Inspector of Police for Soweto, said yesterday security at all Soweto stations had been upgraded "considerably" to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

The attack happened about 9 pm on Thursday when three gunmen, dressed in brown overalls, approached the police station on foot.

When they entered the main gate, they pulled out Russian AK-47 rifles and opened fire.

Const Brian Temba was hit in the chest and abdomen. He died in Baragwanath Hospital's intensive-care unit 14 hours later.

Another policeman, Const Edward Moreni, shot shortly afterwards, was still in the intensive-care unit at the same hospital yesterday where his condition was described as "serious".

Const Ernst Nkosi, slightly injured and three black civilians, Mrs Daphne Magagula, Mr Sam Sangweni and Mr Godfrey Tshabalala, who had light wounds, were treated at Baragwanath.

They were discharged early on Friday morning.

Govt to improve township

CAPE TOWN — In a major reversal of policy the government has announced that Alexandra, the black township in Sandton, is to be developed for family housing.

The announcement, during the Co-Operation and Development vote, has ended years of uncertainty about the future of nearly 50 000 people who live in the township.

It also means the scrapping of recent plans to demolish the township and build in its place

single quarter hostels — a move which has been vehemently attacked by the opposition on the grounds that no other township in the Witwatersrand area could accommodate families forcibly removed from Alexandra and for humanitarian reasons.

The Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Willie Vosloo, who made the announcement yesterday, said the government would launch a township renewal programme with the accent on high density family housing.

Opposition MPs, including Mr Dave Dalling, (PFP, Sandton), who has fought a five-year campaign to save Alexandra, were last night jubilant at the government decision.
— PS.

It's joy
for the

people
from
a 'sullen
city'

84.8/179
343

Alex set to rise from the ashes

By Tony Davis

Alexandra township was always known as the 'Dark City' largely because of the threatening cloud of resettlement which hung over its inhabitants.

But now, with the Government's announcement that the township would become an urban area for families, this cloud seems to have been lifted.

Last year 70 families

were moved from Alexandra by the West Rand Administration Board to Soweto. A further 1 320 single people were resettled in Soweto hostels.

The Government's policy was one of removing all families from the township and resettling them in Soweto and Tembisa.

Homes were bulldozed and in their place were to arise a number of hostel complexes for single men and women who would

provide a labour pool for surrounding industrial townships.

Today the Reverend Sam Buti of the NG Kerk in Afrika, who both lives and preaches in the township, described the reversal in policy as a "victory" for those who had been campaigning against resettlement.

He organised the "Save Alex Campaign" last year as a result of a rash of removals and held talks with the West Rand

Board and the Government.

Opposition politicians as well as bodies such as the Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash had also criticised the Alexandra removals.

Since 1974 demolitions have cost more than R100 000.

The West Rand Board has also paid out more than R315 000 to families who own property in Alexandra.

● Alexandra township

had its origins at the turn of the century and unlike urban blacks in other areas, Alexandra residents were able to buy their own homes.

A community spirit developed and blacks, coloured and Indian children grew up together.

As one old-time Alexandra businessman and resident, Mr S J Mathebula, said: "Alex is our home and we know no other. If we are moved it will destroy us."

Alexandra, the once sullen city, was filled with joy today after the announcement in Parliament yesterday that the people of the township won't be moved out.

The streets were littered with empty tins and drums which people used last night in making merry.

"This is unbelievable," said Mr David Jafa, a house inspector in the township. "There has always been an axe hanging over our heads — the threat that we will be moved elsewhere."

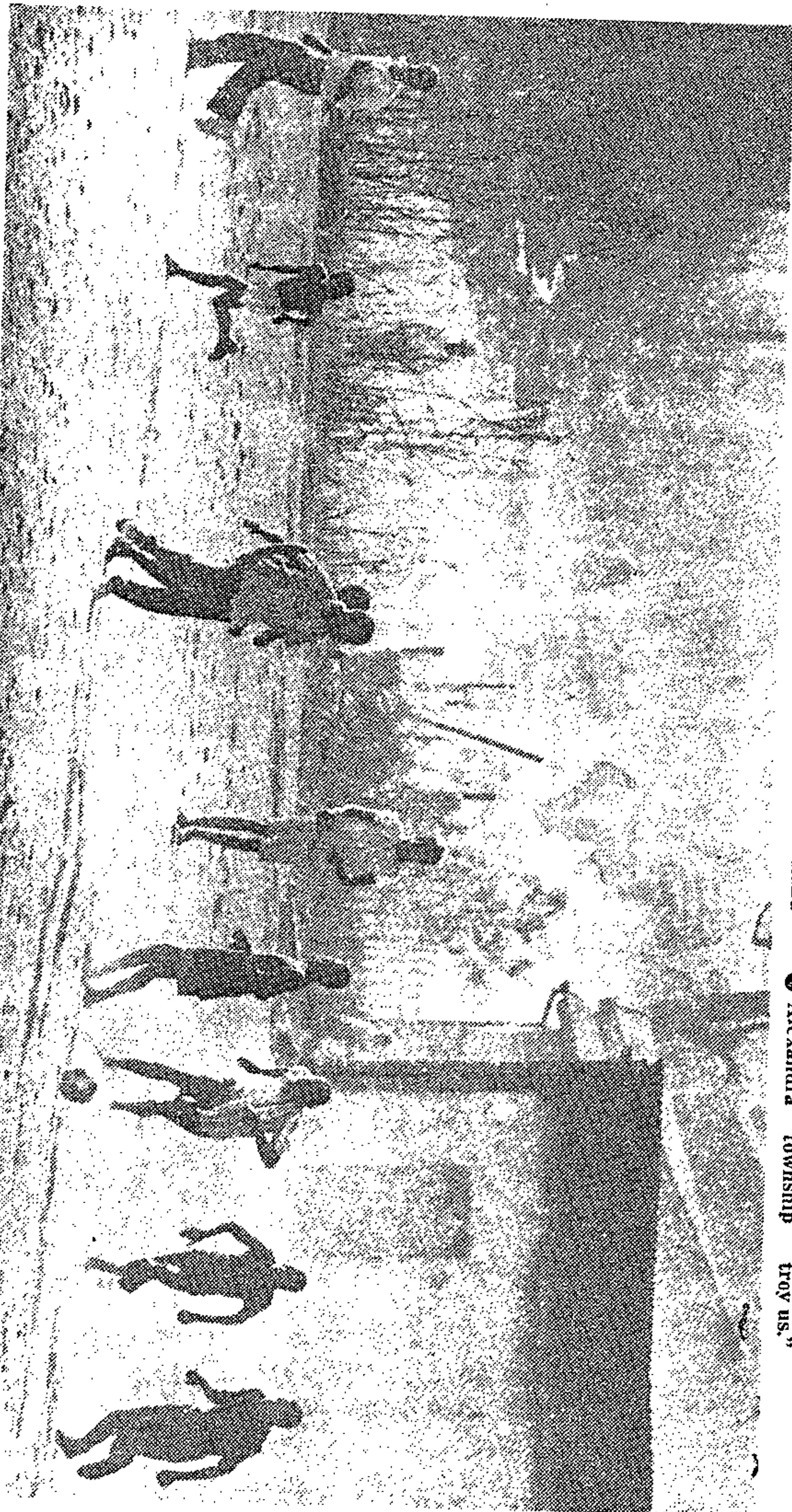
"People generally neglected to beautify the township because they were despondent."

The Reverend Sam Buti, chairman of the Save Alexandra Committee, was overjoyed when the Star visited him today. Many people filled his house as they congratulated him.

He said that when he heard the news yesterday he was so overjoyed that he and his committee had decided to hold a braai-leis. "People are still dancing with joy this morning."

Mr Darkie Rametsi, a member of the committee, said today his voice was hoarse with singing.

"We never slept last night."



A haze of smoke hangs over boys playing on a street in Alexandra. Smoke and dust have been features of life in this black suburb for many decades. Now the Government's change in policy on Alexandra will lift the dark cloud that has been hanging over the more than 5 000 families in this 2.5 sq km township. They all faced removal but can now look forward to permanent homes in the area.

Why we did not publish in full

9/5/79 DD
348

Elements of the report submitted by Daily Dispatch reporter Charles Nqakula about Monday's debate in the CLA were omitted.

This was done because publication by this newspaper of some of the remarks made by Members would have rendered the Daily Dispatch liable to criminal prosecution.

This would have been possible in terms of The Riotous Assemblies Act, The Terrorism Act, the second General Law Amendment Act of 1974, The Bantu Administration Act of 1927 and under the common law offence of incitement to public violence. Publication would also

have offended against the Code of Conduct of the South African Press Council.

The Riotous Assemblies Act, for example, provides specifically that care must be taken by newspapers not to publish anything that could engender "feelings of hostility between the European and other races of the Republic".

For this reason alone remarks accredited to certain Members had to be omitted.

In the interests of public information, however, a fuller report of the CLA debate than appeared in our Tuesday issue is published on page 2 of today's issue. This was

confirmed by our attorneys.

The Daily Dispatch wishes it to be known that Mr Nqakula submitted a full, detailed and accurate report of the CLA debate. The decision to excise parts of the report was ours and not Mr Nqakula's.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei and the Ministers of the CLA know that the Daily Dispatch has always upheld the rights of all men and women in South Africa, irrespective of colour, to express their opinions. We shall continue to champion this right within the limits of the law.

— The Editor

Dispatch man expelled

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Daily Dispatch has been banned from the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and Ciskeians have been urged not to buy the newspaper which was yesterday accused by members from both sides of the House of not reporting accurately on the proceedings of the Assembly.

But, an amendment to the motion calling for the ban and the ejection from the House of Mr Charles Ngakula, Daily Dispatch reporter, introduced a clause that the ban on the Dispatch be temporary, pending the assignment to the House of another reporter.

The banning of the paper and the ejection of its representative were discussed yesterday morning at the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party parliamentary caucus meeting.

When he announced the caucus decision in the CLA, Chief Minister L.L. Sebe said the matter had been dealt with exhaustively at the caucus meeting "and the people eventually asked that the Dispatch be ordered to quit the Assembly forthwith."

In comparison with the attitude displayed against the Dispatch, the Xhosa service of the SABC was showered with praise at the caucus meeting and a motion was adopted that the medium be thanked "for its excellent service characterised by a high standard of balanced

reporting," Chief Sebe said.

He added Ciskeians in urban areas had contacted him to register their satisfaction with Radio Xhosa's service.

Members of the caucus further suggested, Chief Sebe said, that an arrangement be made with Imvo Zabantsundu to publish, on a weekly basis, a record of the proceedings of the CLA, which would be incorporated as a supplement in that newspaper.

Mr Thomas Twala, a former senior reporter with Imvo was asked to liaise with Imvo's manager, Mr Ferdie Hand, in putting out the supplement.

"We shall also solicit the assistance of the Commissioner-General in this matter," Chief Sebe said, without revealing what kind of assistance was envisaged.

"Because we are serving the interests of the people and because they have asked us to act as we do, the Dispatch must quit immediately and our people are asked not to buy that paper," Chief Sebe said.

The government Chief Whip, Mr B. D. Myataza, said several appeals had been made to the Dispatch "that it should report the mood and the spirit of this House factually."

The Dispatch had ignored the appeals and had gone on rather to dwell on irrelevant matters "like the story where they had gone to town on the slamming of Mabandla by Neamashe, where

reference was made to Xhosas, Fingoes and all that nonsense and the story extended over four or five columns."

The Dispatch was specially asked to report the mood of the Assembly on Monday when the South African Government was slammed on the land consolidation issue and when members, while in that mood, were given a report of evicted black families who were thrown out to face Monday's bitter cold at the roadside near Colchester.

"The mood of this House was therefore not communicated to the central government and our electorate and all they said was that Myataza had demanded one-man one-vote without reporting the circumstances under which he had made the call."

The Dispatch did not report the incident where all members on the government benches had all stood up to take the cue "we demand our forefathers' land" from Chief Sebe, who had made the call at the end of his policy speech.

"And when I resume my seat, the representative of the Daily Dispatch here must quit immediately," Mr Myataza said.

The ejection was, however, delayed to allow Chief L. Maqoma, Minister of Interior, to say dissatisfaction with the Dispatch's coverage of the

CLA session had also been aired by the older members of the government caucus.

"Yesterday we discussed matters of national importance where everybody was involved and we touched on issues which were in the public interest and yet such were not reported in the Dispatch."

The motion to ban the Dispatch and eject its representative was supported by the opposition after they had moved an amendment.

Chief J. T. Mabandla, former Leader of the Opposition said: "While I fully support the motion, I however, wish to move an amendment that the Dispatch stands banned pending the assignment to this House of another reporter."

"It could be that our problem does not lie with the Dispatch itself but with the personal attitude of their reporter here and if we resign ourselves to a situation where we have to depend on the weekly services of Imvo, we may find ourselves in a calabash."

At the end of the arguments on the motion, Mr Ngakula was ordered out of the House by the Chairman, Dr J. T. Hermanus who was told by CLA members the decision on the Dispatch and its representative was unanimous. — DDR

Persons resident in Soweto
13 (869) 11/5/79

659. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
Plural Relations and Development:

343 How many (a) adult males and females,
respectively, and (b) children under the age
of 18 years were resident in Soweto at the
end of 1978.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELA-
TIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)	Males	Females
(b)	203 702	199 564
	276 542	

Sedition: Soweto eleven sentenced

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Eleven former Soweto students were sentenced in the Kempton Park Circuit Court to imprisonment for sedition today — but most of the sentences were suspended.

The longest sentence was eight years, imposed on Sechaba Dan Montsisi, 23.

YOUTH

The court took into account the youth of the students when they became involved in the activities of the SSRC. The court also

considered the fact that the students had been in detention for periods ranging from 21 months to 28 months.

The trial before Mr Justice van Dyk was a sequel to the 1976 and 1977 demonstrations in Soweto. The court found the 11, one a young woman, were members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) — the 'action committee' of the South African Students Movement (SASM) whose aim was to organise demonstrations and strikes.

SUSPENDED

Wilson Willie Twala, 18, Khotso Wansi Lengane, 21, Thabo Ndabeni, 21, Kenneth Mqami, 19, Mi-

chael Khiba, 20, George Nkosinati Twala, 23, and Reginald Teboho Mngomezulu, 21, were sentenced to five years' imprisonment conditionally suspended.

Seth Sandile Mazibuko, 19, Matison Morobe, 22, and Susan Sibongile Mthembu, 22, received heavier sentences.

Morobe received a seven-year sentence, and Mazibuko and Mthembu six years each. Four years of all sentences were suspended.

After sentences, the students embraced each other emotionally and waved and smiled to friends and relatives in the public galleries.



There was jubilation outside the Kempton Park Circuit Court yesterday after seven of the 11 convicted Soweto students were released after receiving five-year suspended sentences.

Sedition: 4 students jailed

KEMPTON PARK — Eleven former Soweto students were sentenced in the Circuit Court here yesterday to a total of 62 years' imprisonment for sedition. Most of the sentences were conditionally suspended.

The court took into account the youth of the students when they became involved in the activities of the Soweto SRC. The court also considered the fact that the students had been in detention for periods ranging from 21 months to 28 months.

The trial before Mr Justice Van Dyk was a sequel to the 1976 and 1977 demonstrations in Soweto. The court found that the 11, one a woman, were members of the SSRC — the "action committee" of the South African Students' Movement whose aim was to organise demonstrations and strikes.

Mr Wilson Willie Twala, 18, Mr Khotso Wansi Lengane, 21, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, 21, Mr Kenneth Mogami, 19, Mr Michael Khiba, 20, Mr George

Nkosinati Twala, 23, and Mr Reginald Teboho Mngomezulu, 21, were jailed for five years but the sentences were conditionally suspended.

Mr Dan Montsisi, 23, Mr Seth Sandile Mazibuko, 19, Mr Matison Morobe, 22, and Ms Susan Sibongile Mthembu, 22, all received heavier sentences.

Mr Montsisi was jailed for eight years, Mr Morobe received a seven-year sentence, Mr Mazibuko six years and Ms Mthembu six years. Four years of all sentences

were suspended.

All four are to appeal against the sentences.

After sentences were imposed the students embraced each other emotionally and waved and smiled to friends and relatives in the public galleries.

Mr Justice Van Dyk said it was in the interests of society to restore many of the former students back to their families, so that they could continue with the education and make a constructive contribution to South Africa. — SAPA.

331
343
12/5/79

Govt to hear Motlana stand

JOHANNESBURG — The Soweto Committee of Ten yesterday decided whether its chairman, Dr. Athato Motlana, should serve on a regional committee appointed by the government to advise it on the position of blacks outside the homelands.

But the decision will not be made public until the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Koornhof, has been told.

This was revealed last night by Dr. Motlana.

"We reached a unanimous decision on whether or not I should serve. But I will first contact Dr. Koornhof tomorrow or on Tuesday to inform him," he said.

Dr. Motlana declined to say what the decision was.

Dr. Koornhof last week announced the setting up of six regional committees which would advise the government on a wide range of matters affecting blacks.

There is speculation in black political circles that Dr. Motlana will not accept the invitation by Dr. Koornhof.

A public meeting in Soweto last month decided that Dr. Motlana's Committee of Ten should have no talks with the government until the pass laws were scrapped.

At a weekend meeting at the Dube YWCA,

Soweto, Dr. Motlana said when the Nationalists came to power 31 years ago, one of their objectives was to stunt the mind of the black child in order to stay in power forever.

Dr. Motlana was a guest speaker at a meeting to mark the international year of the child.

He said this would ensure that the black child

could not compete with the white child.

Ten years before the Nationalists came to power, some good doctors instituted a school feeding scheme.

"This scheme ensured the children, who could not get the necessary vitamins for brain development, got them at school.

"The first thing that Verwoerd and his men said was: 'No more school feeding.'

"This is one thing I cannot forgive the National Party for. The ridiculous reason given then was that school feeding removed pride of ownership, the pride of the mother and father feeding their own child." — DDC.

Nat accuses papers of journalistic terrorism

From BARRY STREEK
THE ASSEMBLY — A section of the leftist South African press was engaged in "journalistic terrorism", the Nationalist MP for Bloemfontein North, Mr Gert Terblanche, said yesterday.

In these circumstances it would be unfortunate but understandable if the Prime Minister had to take steps against the press, he said.

Speaking during the Interior vote, Mr Terblanche, who is the head of the National Party's information liaison section, said the delicate subject of the press had to be kept in perspective.

"There are many more honourable people in the newspapers than dishonourable people. Most of the journalists are loyal South Africans," he said.

The newspaper industry operated in a difficult climate and "we have reason to be proud of this good industry", Mr Terblanche said.

It was, therefore, important not to label the activities of some newspapers on to others, linking innocent with guilty.

Investigative journalism had been popularised after the

Watergate scandal. This was the right and duty of the press. But the leftist section of the press (which was hiding behind the shield of press freedom) was crossing the thin red line of customary practice so often that all the press was being tarred with the same brush.

He said leaders were being attacked and smeared so frequently that it would discourage people from entering public life if it continued.

The government had shown great patience with this "anarchistic" section of the press, but the situation had gone far enough and disciplinary measures

were necessary.

Mr Terblanche said this section of the press was not busy with pure journalism and it had become a pressure group trying to force South Africa in a dangerous direction.

"They have almost become the official opposition in our country," he said.

This type of political journalism had gone too far and these people should realise it because the government had given them enough warnings.

"It would not be unrealistic if the Prime Minister has to take certain steps," Mr Terblanche said.

D---

JOHANNESBURG — The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday rejected an official invitation to serve on a regional committee appointed by the government to advise it on matters affecting blacks outside the homelands.

Dr Motlana, a former Internal Security Act detainee, said serving on such a committee would mean acceptance of the apartheid policy.

He said last night he would be prepared to serve on a committee only if it was to decide on the dismantling of apartheid.

The decision is a major blow to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, in his first attempt at official contact with black leaders working outside government-created institutions.

Dr Motlana earlier sent a telegram to Dr Koornhof, who had telephoned the invitation to him last week, inform-

Motlana won't serve on new committee

15/5/79 DD
343

ing him of the decision.

The telegram said: "Thank you for asking me to serve on the regional advisory committee. I have no doubt it is a sincere attempt to get to grips with a national problem. I regret, however, I must decline to serve on such a body because to do so would mean acceptance of apartheid, a policy my committee and I reject totally."

Dr Koornhof could not be reached for comment.

In Parliament last week, Dr Koornhof announced the setting up of six regional committees, which would include whites, to advise a special

Cabinet committee on blacks outside the homeland.

Among other leading black figures he invited were the Secretary-General of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the Rev Sam Buti, General-Secretary of the NGK in Afrika.

Mr Qoboza said he had written to Dr Koornhof, but could not make his decision public until the Minister had received his reply.

Mr Qoboza was also detained for five months under the Internal Security Act after the crackdown



DR MOTLANA . . . rejects offer

of 1977 when two newspapers he edited, World and Weekend World, were banned.

Bishop Tutu is abroad, while Mr Buti said he could not comment as he had not received an official invitation. — DDC.



~~342~~ ⁵² The Star's Topic Today is popular reading in the library at the Lamula School.

New school starts in a 'spirit of peace'

Star 17/5/79 (343)

A new secondary school for blacks, part-funded by The Star, has sprung up from what a year ago was a wilderness, and its Zulu name, Lamula, augurs well for the future. It opens on Saturday, ELIZABETH WILSON reports.

In Zulu the word "lamula" refers to "one who makes peace," and there are some who see this spirit in the establishment of the new Lamula School in Meadowlands, Zone 5.

"When we came here a year ago we didn't even have a spade. It was a wilderness," says the school's principal, Mr Bethuel Sema.

"Yet look at it now..." he proudly points to the

10 new classrooms and carefully-laid gardens. "It's a fine school and parents are delighted."

The Lamula School has been funded through a R58 000 gift from the Citrus Exchange, R32 000 from The Star Teach Fund and R10 000 from the Tsonga School Board.

A library has been donated by Anglo American Corporation, and there is a laboratory and housecraft centre.

But the school is more than just a centre of learning for the young. In

addition to its daily school attendance of 560 secondary pupils, the school is used for adult classes both in the afternoons and evenings.

Between 2.30 and 5.30 pm the school is used for "teacher upgrading." In the evenings 300 men and women attend literacy classes there.

The Lamula School will be officially opened on Saturday by Mr L A D Danckwerts, chairman of the Citrus Exchange. The ceremony will take place at the school at 10.30 am.



Both gas and electric stoves in the new housecraft centre at Lamula School allow for pupils to do practical cookery. Mrs. Ida Mokale (second from right) teaches the subject to 109 pupils in Form 2 and 97 in Form 1.

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 (10) Another official of the West Rand
 Police Force, Mr. J. B. and have on a regu-
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- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL
EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (2) No.

Section

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THE SPEAKER: Mr. Speaker, I

Mr. D. L. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, will he go back to the West Rand Administration Board to obtain the correct information as regards to the incorrect information . . . [Interjections.]

Mr. SPENCER: Order. A supplementary question can only be asked to obtain information.

Realists 101

press

freedom

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C. Times 17/5/77

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The first shots in what is likely to be a protracted parliamentary fight over the issue of press freedom were fired yesterday with the introduction of the Advocate-General Bill.

The two main opposition parties voted against a measure they had not yet seen because they believed it would muzzle press reports of government corruption or maladministration.

Opposition at first reading is one of the strongest forms of parliamentary rejection. The bill will be published today, when opposition suspicions about its provisions can be tested.

Opposition members appear convinced that, despite firm indications that the bill has been revised since its first draft, it will still impose con-

trol, through the Advocate-General and a parliamentary select committee, on present free reporting.

Renewed government criticism of the "undermining" of state structures and organs did nothing to lessen their suspicions.

The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic

THE DEBATE: Full reports, page 7

Party voted against the first reading. The South African Party supported the first reading, saying it would reserve its comments until the bill had been published.

Government speakers yesterday denied strenuously that there was any intention of tampering with press freedom, while conceding that the legislation was aimed at ensuring "responsible" reporting of corruption allegations.

government and administration.

- Would deprive South Africans of their right to know.

- Could restrict the right of MPs to criticize government administration or put questions about alleged corruption.

- Would harm the country at a time when it faced a total onslaught.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, received no answer when he offered to withdraw opposition at first reading if any senior government member would give the assurance that the bill would not restrict the press or affect the public right to know or the functioning of parliamentary government.

Government members instead attacked the opposition for "trying, convicting and sentencing" a measure they had not yet seen and for seeking to engender a lack of confidence in the Advocate-General as they had done in the case of the Erasmus Commission.

The strongest indication of what the bill will contain came from the only Cabinet minister to take part in the one-hour debate, Mr F W de Klerk. He said the measure was part of Mr P W Botha's commitment to a clean admin-

B

From page 1

istration and had three objectives:

- The proper investigation of alleged government maladministration.

- To afford anybody the right to have such allegations investigated by the Advocate-General, and

- The speedy, responsible and balanced publication of the

results of these investigations.

"There are no grounds whatsoever for the claim that the government, through this bill or in any other way, is acting against press freedom."

Mr De Klerk said press freedom was an important cornerstone of democracy, but a more important one was orderly government. It was orderly government and state

Warnings

There were suggestions that the opposition might be shame-faced today when the bill was published.

Opposition speakers, on the other hand, maintained they were entitled to assume press freedom would be curtailed because of repeated warnings to the press by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the fact that there had been no attempt to deny Nationalist press reports of what the bill would enforce.

They claimed that the measure:

- Would restrict the role of the press in ensuring clean

♦♦♦♦

To page 2

B

Judgment in Dispatch case reserved

A.D. 1975/76 (343) (281)

GRAHAMSTOWN—Judgment was reserved in the Supreme Court here yesterday in the case in which the Daily Dispatch sought to have an allegation in a civil case struck out.

The case arises from a series of articles published in the Daily Dispatch between December, 1975 and December, 1976.

Mr G.A. Hattingh, a security policeman in King William's Town at the time, is claiming R10 000 damages for alleged defamation arising out of the articles.

Mr Justice Addeleson, with him Mr Acting Justice Solomon, was on the Bench.

Appearing for the Daily Dispatch, Mr T.M. Mullins SC, said the application sought to strike out specific and distinct allegations forming part of the entire claim.

The specific allegation Mr Mullins submitted should be struck out was that the Editor of the Daily Dispatch at the time, Mr D.J. Woods, said he had "complained privately to the authorities about Hattingh's bullying propensities in connection with another matter."

That allegation was linked with further allegations made in Mr Hattingh's particulars of claim.

An analysis of the claim revealed three allegations:

1. That the Daily Dispatch gave extensive publicity to certain court

proceedings involving Mr Woods;

2. That during the course of these proceedings Mr Woods read out a statement linking Mr Hattingh with certain specified criminal offences; and

3. That the extensive publicity was given in five specified articles in the Daily Dispatch.

These allegations, Mr Mullins said, did not allege that Mr Woods' statement made during the court proceedings was published by the Daily Dispatch in its coverage of that any of the articles contained any publication of the statement made by Mr Woods.

"Mr Hattingh is asking the court to draw the inference that the reference to 'another matter' not only is a reference to a 'breaking in' incident (at the BPC offices in King William's Town in September, 1975), but was meant and was understood to mean that he had committed criminal offences—namely breaking in, damage and theft.

"It is submitted that such an inference could only be drawn by a very tortuous process of reasoning where the words used ('another matter') have no apparent defamatory meaning.

"There is no connection with 'bullying propensities' and committing criminal offences.

"The words 'other matter' are so general in their terms that it would require a very astute

legalistic approach to connect them with the 'breaking in' incident. In fact, they do not take the matter any further than if the words 'in connection with another matter' had been left out entirely.

"The 'other matter' could just as easily have been a matter totally unconnected with Mr Hattingh during the course of which Mr Woods complained of Mr Hattingh's 'bullying propensities'.

"Save insofar as the allegation of 'bullying propensities' is concerned, which for present purposes can be accepted as *prima facie* defamatory, Mr Hattingh must allege and prove circumstances from which the words used, which are innocent of any meaning that Mr Hattingh had committed criminal offences, in fact bore that meaning.

"This is a classic case of alleging an innuendo, namely non-defamatory words bearing a defamatory meaning by reason of the alleged circumstances under which they were published.

"At this stage of the proceedings a defendant must establish that in the circumstances alleged in the declaration, the words used are not reasonably capable of bearing the meaning attributed to them in the innuendo.

"Where the words are so obviously capable of an innocent meaning, it would be unreasonable to hold that one possible bad interpretation should be seized on to give a defamatory sense to the

article.

"It is submitted that the published words are incapable of a defamatory meaning and that that portion relating to the commission by Mr Hattingh of criminal offences should be struck out."

Mr Mullins also applied for costs.

Mr J. Wilshire Jones, for Mr Hattingh, said the application did not relate to the defamatory references to "bullying propensities" or "the Paton incident" (an incident in which Mr Hattingh is alleged to have smashed the windscreen of Mr Alan Paton's car at the Hogsback in September, 1964).

The objection was that those words were not capable of being understood to mean Mr Hattingh was guilty of certain criminal conduct in King William's Town in September, 1975.

He said all Mr Hattingh's allegations had to be read together.

They alleged extensive publicity was given in five issues of the Daily Dispatch to two particular statements made by Mr Woods—that he (Mr Hattingh) had damaged Mr Paton's car; and that he was guilty of criminal conduct in King William's Town in September, 1975.

Publication of an article in which the Paton incident was fully described and repeated.

A reference in the same article to a complaint to the authorities about Mr Hattingh's bullying

propensities in connection with another matter.

Mr Jones said: "It is submitted that on these pleadings there is no other matter to which the statement about the complaint to the authorities could refer.

"The statements about the Paton incident and the criminal conduct in King William's Town were linked in five previous issues of the newspaper. It is reasonable for a newspaper reader to link them together in the subsequent newspaper article, especially where the other matter is of sufficient gravity to warrant a complaint to the authorities.

"It is incumbent on a plaintiff who relies on words which are not per se defamatory to plead and prove the secondary meaning to be attributed to those words in the context in which they are used, and the special circumstances which show that the words were, in fact, reasonably understood in a defamatory sense, or were probably so understood by reasonable readers.

"The special circumstances alleged by Mr Hattingh are the previous publication of two per se highly defamatory allegations about him, made under the cloak of judicial proceedings ranging publicly over a period of about a year in five separate issues of the

Daily Dispatch.

"It is submitted that the ordinary reasonable reader on reading a sixth issue of the newspaper in which one of the allegations is repeated in minute detail might reasonably read the reference to another matter of sufficient seriousness to warrant a complaint to the authorities as being a reference to the second highly defamatory allegation referred to in the previous five issues.

"It is accordingly submitted that the court should exercise its discretion against striking out to ensure that the real dispute and grievance is capable of being fully canvassed in the evidence.

"It is further submitted the application to strike out should be refused because the pleading as presently formulated does not prejudice the Daily Dispatch; evidence could be led at the hearing in respect of all the allegations to which objection is made; and the Daily Dispatch will derive no benefit from an order striking out the passages in question."

Mr Mullins, with Mr E. Leach, instructed by Mr D. Kirk of the Bax Partnership, appeared for the Daily Dispatch.

Mr Jones, instructed by Whiteside, Smit and Almond, appeared for Mr Hattingh. —DDR

Tax chaos in townships

JOHANNESBURG — The General Sales Tax system in Johannesburg black townships is in a state of chaos and officials can do nothing about it.

"We have very little idea of what is going on," Mr J. A. Loots, assistant Receiver of Revenue in Johannesburg, said yesterday.

He said inspections had not been made in the black areas since GST was introduced more than six months ago.

He added that businesses that did submit sales tax revenue did so of their own accord.

"We don't know if we are receiving the correct amount as we haven't inspected any books."

Among the reasons he gave for the chaos was the language barrier between his department and thousands of unregistered traders in the township.

He said they did not want to antagonise the

traders by sending in white inspectors.

"If we antagonise the people we will be in all sorts of trouble. We don't want to cause riots, we are only trying to do our job," he said.

Although it was the policy of the department to employ black inspectors they had not yet begun to train them, he said.

Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders' Association, said: "I dispute the statement that our members are not sending through their money."

Mr Kraai said the problem lay with illegal traders whom he estimated at 500 in Soweto alone.

The situation was "grossly unfair," he said. "Why should we pay tax when the illegal trader undercuts our prices and gets off scot free?" — DDC.



These children now have a future in the "dark city" of Alexandra township, thanks to reversal of the Government's 20-year-old policy to evict families who have been living there for generations.

STAR 23/5/79

Alex. In the 1940s the Thota Ranch Gang terrorised the township, followed by the appearance of the "Spoilers" in the 1950s.

Outside the polling station at Ithute School on Wednesday Mr Harry Makubire, candidate for the Save Alexandra Party, recalled what it was like:

"They made things so bad for the people that Shadrack Matthews and others formed a vigilante group which succeeded in getting rid of the Spoilers."

Spirit

But the victors soon turned to gangsterism, naming themselves the Msomi Gang.

The spirit of Alex survived, prompting

Alexandra-born poet Wally Serote to write:

Were it possible to say, "Mother, I have seen more beautiful mothers,

"A most loving mother. "And tell her there I will go,

"Alexandra, I would have long gone from you.

On Wednesday elation filled the township. Surrounded by young canvassers wearing "Help Save Alexandra" T-shirts, Mr Harry Makubire counselled a stream of voters on election procedure, permit and housing problems.

The spirit of Alex emerged during a tour of the township with Mr Linda Twala.

Under the grime and dust, behind the strings of

brightly coloured washing backlit by the sun, the brick was sound, he pointed out. The varied houses had been neglected by generations

living under the constant threat of eviction.

Now Alex was there to stay the houses would be brightened up.

Biggest

Ikathe Lower Primary is the oldest and with 1 000 still the biggest of the 14 schools in Alexandra.

Mrs Money Makubire is an ex-pupil and has taught there for more than 20 years.

"You can never go thirsty in this place," she says. "The spirit of the people is friendly.

"The people of Alex still see me as a schoolgirl. I was born here, went to school here, work in Alex and hope to die here."

The principal, Mrs Lynette Maluleke, has taught at the school for 30 years. She attributes the spirit of Alex to the presence of the "old type of people" and their concept of the "extended family."

Secure

The Government's decision to spare family life has filled residents with visions of beautiful homes, electricity, good roads and proper sanitation, she says.

Mr Makubire outlined his committee's plan for development of Alex- Flats and

duplexes clustered around facilities, extensive parklands, a sports stadium, sports grounds, an Olympic-size swimming pool and smaller pools, community and business centres and a technical college whose graduates could serve neighbouring industry.

The cost of the plan is conservatively estimated at R200 million, hopefully to come from the Government, residents who can afford their own houses and, most important, the help of well-wishers.

Earlier, the principal of the M C Weiler Lower Primary, Mrs H O Phahle, said the saving of Alex had made the community feel secure and proud of their country.

"Now we know we belong to South Africa."

The Star

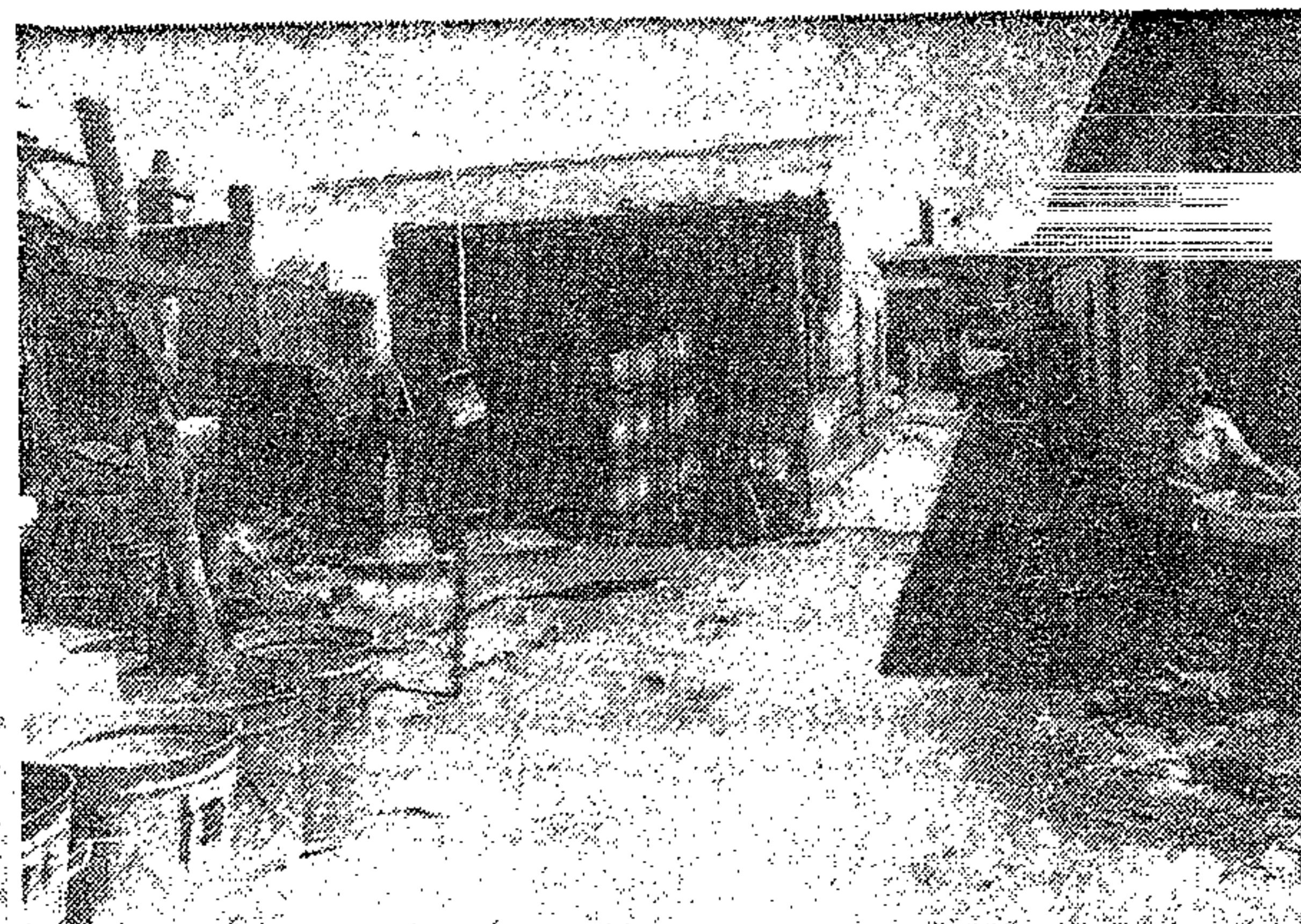
The Star Wednesday May 23 1979

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

At first sight there is not much to commend Alexandra Township on the old Pretoria road out of Johannesburg . . . but thousands of residents are relieved that the threat of eviction no longer hangs over their heads.



Alexandra has been saved, and relief was written on the faces — and clothing — of many voters as they streamed to the polls last week.



The constant threat of eviction has caused residents to neglect their homes. But this will change now that Alexandra has been saved, they say.

Not much to look at — but it's still home

By Rob Meintjes
The dusty little township of Alexandra fits easily into the hip pocket of its big white neighbour, the sprawling town of Sandton.

Only 2,5 km by 2 km, Alexandra houses almost the same population as its wealthy neighbour. An estimated 66 000 residents are crammed into the township, as against 73 000 whites and black servants spread over Sandton's 142 sq km.

Motorists on the old Pretoria road catch a glimpse of the township as it emerges from behind Wynberg's industrial strip.

At this spot Mr A H Mbanjwa built his house, three strides off the highway, on the same site

as the old "donga" home his father erected 50 years ago. In those days old man Mbanjwa used to make the trip along the old gravel road to Pretoria by donkey.

Today he lies buried in the graveyard overlooking Alexandra from the north. "Born 1870, died 1944," says the Zulu inscription on his tombstone. "Rest in peace dear father — remembered by grandchildren and great grandchildren."

Inscription

One of the grandchildren, Mr Linda Twala, translated the words for me on Wednesday.

He led me to the grave on the first day of the township elections that gave the Reverend Sam

Buti and his "Save Alexandra Party" a resounding and predictable victory. This followed their successful campaign against the 20-year-old Government policy to convert Alexandra into a dormitory for single hostel dwellers.

At his grandfather's grave Mr Twala, canvasser for Mr Buti, wore a T-shirt bearing the inscription "Thank God Alexandra is saved."

A few years ago in the same graveyard Mr Twala buried his father, who died from the combined effects of illness and the shock of being told that he was to be evicted from the township.

Mr Twala hopes to be buried next to his forefathers, a wish shared by others. Many of

those forced out of Alex — when the late Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's eviction policy got under way in the sixties — were buried in the township graveyard at their own request.

Status

At first viewing there is not much to commend Alex as a place in which to live or die. Rusted sheets of corrugated iron around neglected houses, chickens scratching methodically among piles of litter, dust from dirt roads covering the town in uniform brown. . . .

And Alexandra's history of exploitation, gangsterism and evictions do not give it "choice neighbourhood" status.

Pure profit motivated the sale of plots at R400 a

piece to black, coloured and Asian people soon after the turn of the century, says Mr Will Carr, former director of the Non-European Affairs Department in Johannesburg.

The prospect of freehold attracted people into buying plots, but payment of instalments proved to be beyond the means of many. Eviction followed on eviction and the same plots were sold time and again.

Power

In the late 1940s Mr Carr served on a committee which recommended that the township be bought by the city council and re-designed for family housing. The going rate was about R5,5-million, but the proposal was rejected.

Various schemes were mooted over the years, while costs mounted steadily.

Then, in 1948, the Nationalist Government came to power.

Later Dr Verwoerd ordered the disappearance of Alex as a family township. Thousands were moved out of the township and hostels were built to accommodate single people.

The Government's decision this month to allow family housing in Alexandra turned the wheel full circle, Mr Carr said, with a trace of bitterness that it had taken all these years to achieve something his committee had proposed in the 1940s.

Gangsterism has been a familiar facet of life in

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE HIGHVELD AREA.—ABOLITION OF THE LOCATION AND HOSTEL SITUATE AT EVANDER

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 Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), that the location and hostel situate at Evander within the administration area of the Administration Board for the Highveld Area and set apart in terms of Government Notices 717 dated 15 May 1964 and 629 dated 7 May 1965, have been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act.

Government Notices 717 dated 15 May 1964 and 629, dated 7 May 1965 are hereby withdrawn.

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

(File A6/5/2/E21)

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE HOËVELD-GEBIED.—AFSKAFFING VAN LOKASIE EN TEHUIS GELEË TE EVANDER

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 Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), hierby bekend dat die lokasie en tehuis geleë te Evander binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad vir die Hoëveldgebied en afgesonder ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewings 717 van 15 Mei 1964 en 629 van 7 Mei 1965, kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.

Goewermentskennisgewings 717 van 15 Mei 1964 en 629 van 7 Mei 1965 word hierby ingetrek.

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

(Lêer A6/5/2/E21)

GG 6459

We got to Standerton at 3 a.m. and were made to detrain at once. This took a couple of hours. At daybreak a coffee stall on the platform opened, and we all got a cup of hot coffee which warmed us well. We marched to our camp which is about a mile from the station and crossed the Vaal by a large bridge. I am very glad I have seen Natal. All along the railway the country looked so civilized with green fields and good fences. One could hardly believe that a war could be going on. We enjoyed our stay there very much in spite of clouds of flies and at times gales of wind.

Block-houses are creeping slowly all over the country and I fancy they will be the means of ending the war. A line of block-houses stretches between Volksrust, on the railway, and the Swaziland border. This will prevent the Boers getting into Zululand and down to the Pongola River. It is very strange that the Boers don't use guns against block-houses. They buried two guns and gun ammunition which they captured from Gough, and the next column dug it all up. Perhaps they have very few gunners or horses. Another reason may be that

Coloureds

25/3/70 84

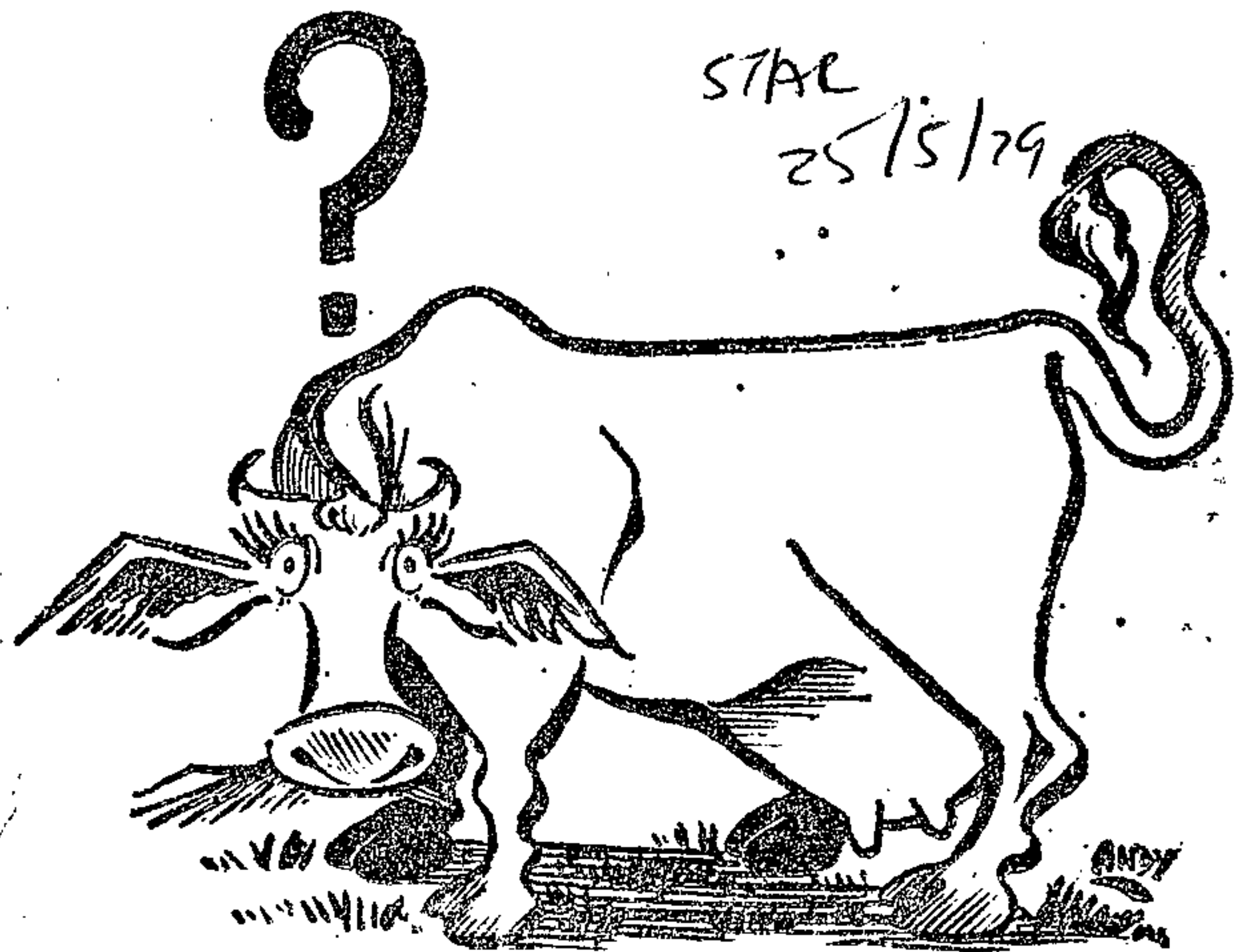
will stay 343

"We have lived happily in Alexandria with our African brothers for years and we don't want to be separated from them," Mr. Denis Williams, the leader of the coloured community in the area, said today.

Mr. Williams said an interim committee, with him as chairman, had been elected by residents at a meeting in the township yesterday to fight against the proposed removal of coloureds.

Rev. S. M. Dlamini, chairman of the Alexandria Bursco committee, which successfully negotiated with the Government for the township to be saved from destruction, said he sympathised with the coloureds.

**Don't
forget
the old
cow!**



In the controversy raging around margarine and butter, we've forgotten one central figure. It's not the Minister of Agriculture, the margarine manufacturer or the dairy farmer, but the cow — an animal known as the most efficient converter of feed energy to food energy. A dairy cow returns 90 percent of what she eats as nutrition in milk, she derives 60 to 65 percent of her food from forage inedible for humans and she can manufacture and put into food more edible protein than she receives in feed. According to one recent definition, she is a completely automated milk manufacturing machine, encased in untanned leather and mounted on four verticle movable supports, one at each corner. The front end of the machine contains the cutting and grinding mechanism, as well as headlights, dog catcher, air inlet and exhaust, a bumper and a foghorn. At the rear end the machine carries the milk dispensing apparatus, and, in addition, an automatic flyswatter and insect repeller. The central portion houses a hydrochemical conversion plant. Briefly, this consists of four fermentation and storage tanks, connected in a series by an intricate network of flexible plumbing. This part also contains the central heating plant. The waste disposal apparatus is located in the rear of this central section. In short the main externally visible features of the cow are: Two lookers, two bookers, four standuppers, four hangdowners, and a swishy-wishy.

the Department of operation and Development announced that the township should no longer be plagued by mass evictions and removals.

And the reason no one has publicised the part played in this by Kontak is because in Mrs van Rooyen's words, "our aim is always to work behind the scenes, to maintain a low profile."

But I have kept a close watch over the years on Kontak's activities and when I asked my Alex-based maid whether Afrikaans women had perhaps not played a part in the reprieve, she answered with shining eyes, "My goodness they have helped us."

Freda van Rooyen said: "Our organisation started with a talk by a social worker to a group of concerned Afrikaans women on the appalling living conditions of the doomed township of Alexandra.

"We followed this with a personal visit to Alex and were horrified by the filth, dirt, the sense of decay."

As far as the Government was concerned Alexandra was a resettlement area and the people there lived in constant uncertainty about when they would be removed.

Said Mrs van Rooyen: "A black woman summed up the situation when she said to me, 'they've removed the soul of the place.'"

Kontak swung into action. Nine months after their formation (in early 1976) they met the Rev Sam Buti (now chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee) and began research which would

A group of Afrikaans women played a considerable part in the reprieve of Alexandra, the black township near Sandton which had been under sentence of demolition for nearly nine years.
SUE GARBETT reports.



FREDA VAN ROOYEN — president of Kontak . . . and the township of Alexandra which she and her Afrikaans organisation have helped to save from demolition.

The women who saved Alex

STAR

25/5 779

343
25/5/79 SGA

The night the people of Alexandra township split the air with the peal of joyful church bells and danced in the streets because "Alex was saved," a chubby Afrikaans woman cried quietly with happiness.

She is Freda van Rooyen, president of the Afrikaans women's group Kontak which is dedicated to building bridges between the different race groups.

Kontak has played a considerable part in the reprieve of the "Dark City," as it has been called. Earlier this month

show the Government that people living there had a right to remain.

"We produced a memo and presented it to the Department of what was then Plural Relations.

"Then in November 1977 they started moving people out of Alex. We were most concerned and met various Government people for talks."

A week later the removals were slowed down. Kontak erected tents for the homeless and ran soup kitchens.

"We collected further information about people who were born and married in Alex. Yes, the

people trusted us because we were working with their leaders."

Mrs van Rooyen recalled with sadness that on the day she received The Star's Woman of the Year award for her organisation's bridge-building work (in December 1977) there were 400 people on the dusty streets of Alex with their possessions piled around them.

"Our next step was to ask a town planner, Toni Lamont, to draw up a preliminary plan for a new 'face' for Alex. We asked him to give us some indication of what it could look like as a well-

balanced community."

One of these plans was submitted to the Government.

In February this year Mr Buti saw the Deputy Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development and things began to look brighter.

"We worked with the Alex Liaison Committee helping them when we could with advice but always remaining in the background. We lobbied MPs and met with sympathy."

The gentle pressure and constant information supplied by the Liaison Com-

mittee and Kontak paid off.

"I was sorry there wasn't a television crew there the night the news was announced, so the people of South Africa could share in the joy of Alexandra. It is one of the most exciting experiences I have ever had in my life," said Mrs van Rooyen with tears in her eyes.

Their work is not yet over. A scientific survey on Alexandra is presently being conducted by the University of South Africa and the Urban Foundation.

Increased creche fees will hit mothers

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of working mothers with children in creches in Kwa Thema, Springs, are to face a R2-a-month increase in creche fees if the East Rand Administration Board's application is approved by the Minister for Co-operation and Development.

Erab will also apply for increases in site and hostel fees to offset a R741 310 loss on its present budget for Kwa Thema. The increases, to be effected in stages over the next six months, are expected to result in demands from blacks for wage increases.

A spokesman for Erab said yesterday: "Even with the contemplated increases, we will still suffer a loss of R487 960 in income. Rising costs over a wide front, resulting in huge losses for the board, have made the increases imperative."

Erab, in consultation with the Kwa Thema Community Council, has decided to apply for creche fees to be increased from R1 a month to R3, from September 1.

The spokesman said the community council wanted creche fees to be put up to R8 — a R7 increase — but the board will only ask for a R2 increase.

Women working as domestics with low incomes will, nevertheless, be hard hit by the increase.

Site fees will go up from R9.50 a month to R13.50, to be effected in two stages — the first R2 in September and the second R2 in January next year.

Hostel fees will be increased from R6.50 a bed a month, from September 1, to R8, if the Minister approves.

Township councils oppose R9,30 rent rise

Pretoria Bureau

TWO prominent members of the Mamelodi and Atteridgeville/Saulsville councils have voiced their opposition to possible rent increases in their townships by the Central Transvaal Administration Board.

The proposed rent increase was confirmed yesterday by the spokesman of the administration board, Mr J G van Niekerk, who stressed that only the rent concerning services would increase by R9,30.

He said the administration board had not as yet decided on the date for the increase since it had still to ask the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for approval.

"The city council is asking for money from us," he said, "and we have no alternative

but to increase rent for the services."

Employees involved in the services of water and rubbish removal should get a wage increase, he added.

This will be the second time in two years that rents have been increased in the two townships. The first rent increase was last year.

However, the community councils of the two townships feel that the R9 rent hike will be too much for the residents.

Mr H M Pitje, senior Mamelodi councillor and businessman, said the councillors, with the administration board, planned to see the Minister about the matter.

Mr W M Khoza, chairman of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville community council, has also objected to the rental increase.

He appealed to Soweto residents not to scratch around garbage bins and dumps.

Dr B R Richard, Johannesburg's medical officer of health, said serious health hazards at Soweto's dumps had not been reported to him.

There were no major problems at the dumps, he said. "To my knowledge the removal or rubbish is under control and illegal dumping on pavements is minimal."

Cover it up

In Krugersdorp the town clerk, Mr J J L Nieuwoudt, dismissed as "absolutely untrue" overseas suggestions that blacks were foraging on dumps for food.

"The area is securely fenced. Of course, many people of all races visit the dump to see if they can find anything — and their requirements range from bits of furniture to spare parts."

the muck, now and then lighting on some especially prized item.

The bottles are taken to shops for the deposits recoverable on them, the tins and wood are resold in the various black townships, and the iron is usually collected and sold to scrapmetal dealers.

The town councils have fenced off their dumps but not specifically to keep scavengers out — the fences are necessary as any dump, by its very nature carries with it health risks and should therefore be made inaccessible, say council spokesmen.

The town clerk of Vereeniging, Mr John Roodt, says that Vereeniging's new dump is held up as "a model" and is visited by other municipalities to see how it works.

"Rubbish brought in is covered with a layer of earth the same day by mechanical means," he says.

(343) 28/5/79 Star



The people of the wasteland in Soweto pick their way through the garbage in search of mineral and wine bottles, cooldrink tins, bits of glass and pieces of wood discarded as worthless. Both WRAB and health authorities state that serious health hazards at the dumps have not been reported to them.

(Pictures by Moroe Mosimane.)



Even watching garbage foraging can be fun. With a fruit juice cardboard box round his waist and an ice-cream lolly to savour, a schoolboy watches the hunt with his two friends.



A pregnant mongrel bitch sniffs around a Soweto dump in search of food. Her fellow garbage scavengers are filthy old women and children, their faces covered with ash.

Dirty work down in the dumps

By Staff Reporters
Filthy women and children with ash-covered faces pick their way in and out of the rubbish at dumps along the Reef.

They are the people of the wasteland who forage through the garbage in search of mineral and wine bottles, cooldrink cans, bits of wood and broken glass, coal and perhaps in some instances — food.

Spokesmen from municipalities in the Vaal Triangle, Krugersdorp and the West Rand Administration Board, which controls the vast Soweto complex, have denied overseas reports that unemployed black people searched the dumps for food.

A reporter and photographer of The Star inspected

the dump at Diepkloof and found filthy old women, with blankets wrapped around their waists, hunting for waste that has little value.

Pieces of coal

Children helped to scavenge while a boy from a school nearby jokingly wore a cardboard cooldrink box round his waist and sucked an ice-cream lolly.

"We are looking for cooldrink tins that we can sell and wine bottles that have a deposit and pieces of coal," said the women. They made no mention of looking for food.

A spokesman for WRAB said rubbish scavenging could be a dangerous public health hazard, particularly if the dumps hid industrial wastes and poisonous medicines.

"In order to put a stop to this practice we have begun to compact our refuse and cover it as soon as it is dumped every day."

Mr Nieuwoudt admitted most of the people who visited the dump were black — as it is near the black residential area of Kagiso.

The town clerk said any newsman wishing to see how operations at the site were carried out would be welcome.

The Star's Vereeniging correspondent reports that it isn't for the love of good company or scenery that the rubbish dumps of the Vaal Triangle are visited by patient people.

Wood sold

It's for bottles and tins and wood and bits of iron that they pick



typical scene in Alexandra Township, which it is hoped will soon be a thing of the past.

Planning well under way for Marlboro, Alexandra townships

By Sheryl Raine

The chairman of the Sandton Town Council's management committee, Mr Louis Conway, has told a meeting of the council that expropriation of properties for the new Indian township of Marlboro and the replanning of Alexandra Township are well under way.

The announcement followed a meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, and a visit to two new town projects in the Cape — Mitchell's Plain and Strandfontein.

Mr Conway reported that Mr Steyn had said that residential development at Marlboro would be along the lines of the two model towns visited, and facilities would include tarred roads, storm-water drainage, street lights, community halls, clinics, parks, schools, shopping facilities and tiled roof houses.

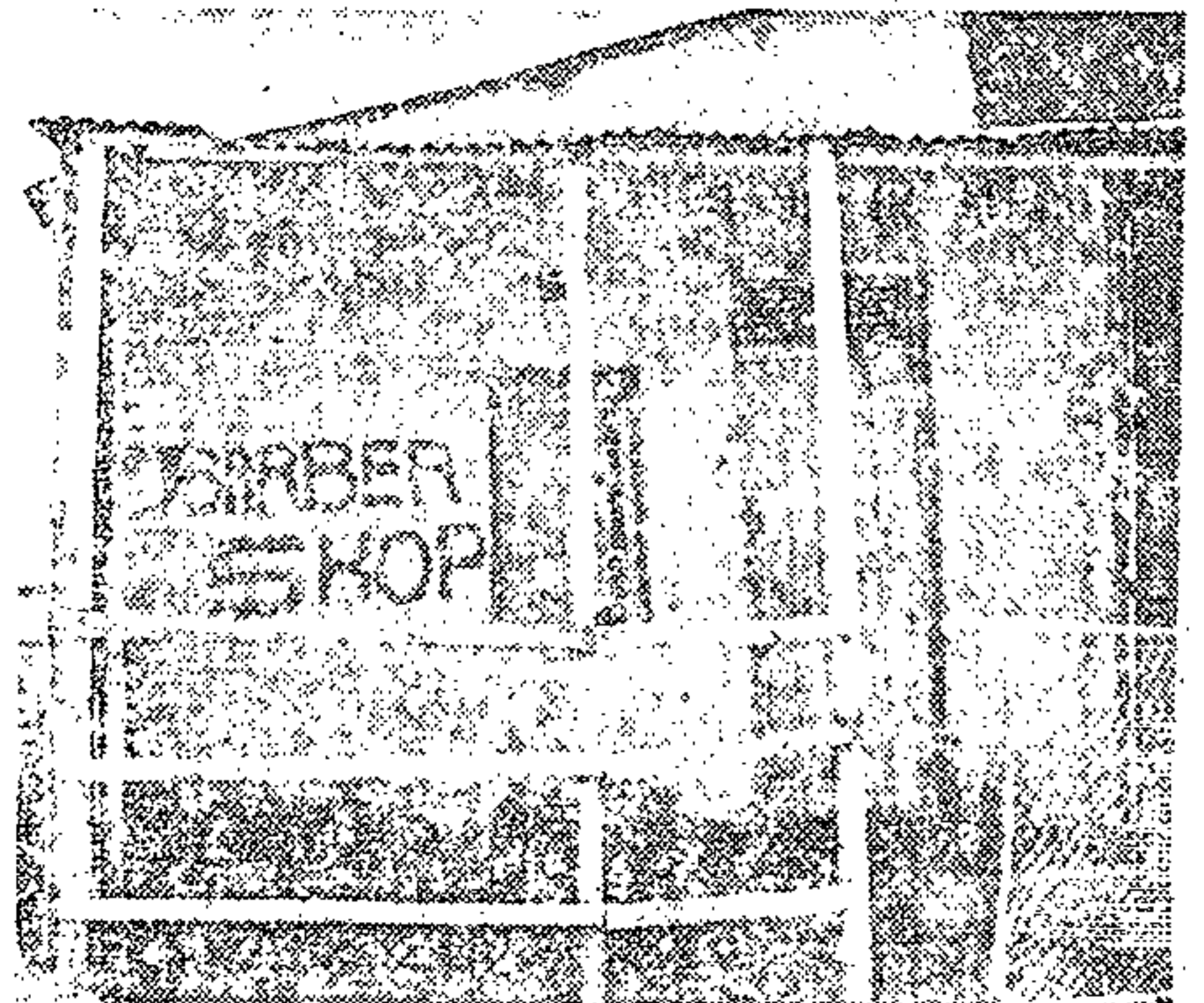
Under

By Sheryl Raine

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These eyesores will disappear in a replanned Alexandra.

Later during an interview Mr Steyn was reported as saying that these development standards represented standards for all housing development undertaken and planned by his department and applied equally to coloured, white, black and Indian townships.

Mr Steyn envisaged that

the Government would build on about 20 percent of the erven in Marlboro and the other erven would be sold privately and the buyers would be able to build on them.

The Sandton Town Council welcomed the news that Alexandra would now be open for family settlement and that

family units for those families legally entitled to be in the township would be built.

It was noted that in making the announcement concerning Alexandra the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Vosloo, had made no reference to the proposed residential densi-

ties in Alexandra, nor was there any elaboration on the nature of the family units to be built.

It is believed that the high environmental housing and township standards intended for Marlboro will also apply to the renewal of Alexandra.

Govt may tone down 'gag' Bill

343
29/5/79
flov

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government looks set to water down mildly the tough Press "gag" provisions of the Advocate-General Bill.

A ban on reports about alleged corruption will stay, but the way it is applied is expected to be limited slightly.

The Cabinet was deciding today on a proposal by the leader of The Assembly, Mr S L Muller, to refer the Bill to a select committee. It was regarded as a foregone conclusion that this would be approved.

Some Nationalist MPs believe the Bill can be worded to allow publication of allegations until the advocate-general's investigations start — then a sub-judice rule would apply.

This would enable newspapers to expose allegations of corruption and maladministration and publish them until the start of the investigation.

After the advocate-general had reported, they could publish what he had found — provided

a ban was not applied in the interests of national security.

Mr Harry Schwarz, of the Progressive Federal Party, said his party would serve on a select committee if it were appointed. Though opposed to the Bill, it believed it should try to make it as reasonable as possible.

Mr John Malcomess, of the New Republic Party, said his party had not yet decided whether or not to serve on a select committee.

The Opposition today listed 69 detailed amendments to the Bill which it will propose in the committee stage debate of the measure.

If the Bill is referred to a select committee later today, the amendments will be discussed there. It is expected some of them will be acceptable to the Government.

The Assembly will conduct a shortened committee stage debate on the measures once the select committee has recommended changes.

Opposition amendments, set down on the order paper today, include:

● A proposal by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, to scrap the whole clause placing a restriction on Press reporting of the allegations before the Advocate-General and his inquiries into them.

● A proposal by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeville) to exclude newspapers belonging to the Newspaper Press Union from the prohibitions on publication.

● A proposal by Dr Zac de Beer (PFP Parktown) to make it possible without doubt that newspapers can report speeches in Parliament about alleged corruption.

● A proposal by Mr Japie Basson (PFP Be-zuidenhout) that the Chief Justice nominate the Advocate-General instead of his being appointed by the State President. His amendment also says the Advocate-General should hold office for five-year terms subject to reappointment by the Chief Justice.

● A proposal by Mr Schwarz that the Advocate-General's salary be determined by Parliament and not by the State President.

● A proposal by Mr Brian Bamford (PFP Groote Schuur) to replace the expression "misapplication" of State money wherever it occurs with "misappropriation" which in the Opposition's view more aptly conveys that an element of dishonesty must be involved.

● A proposal by Mr Schwarz that no permission should be required by newspapers to publish allegations unless the Prime Minister has signed an order that the matter in question is a national security matter.

URBAN AFRICANS

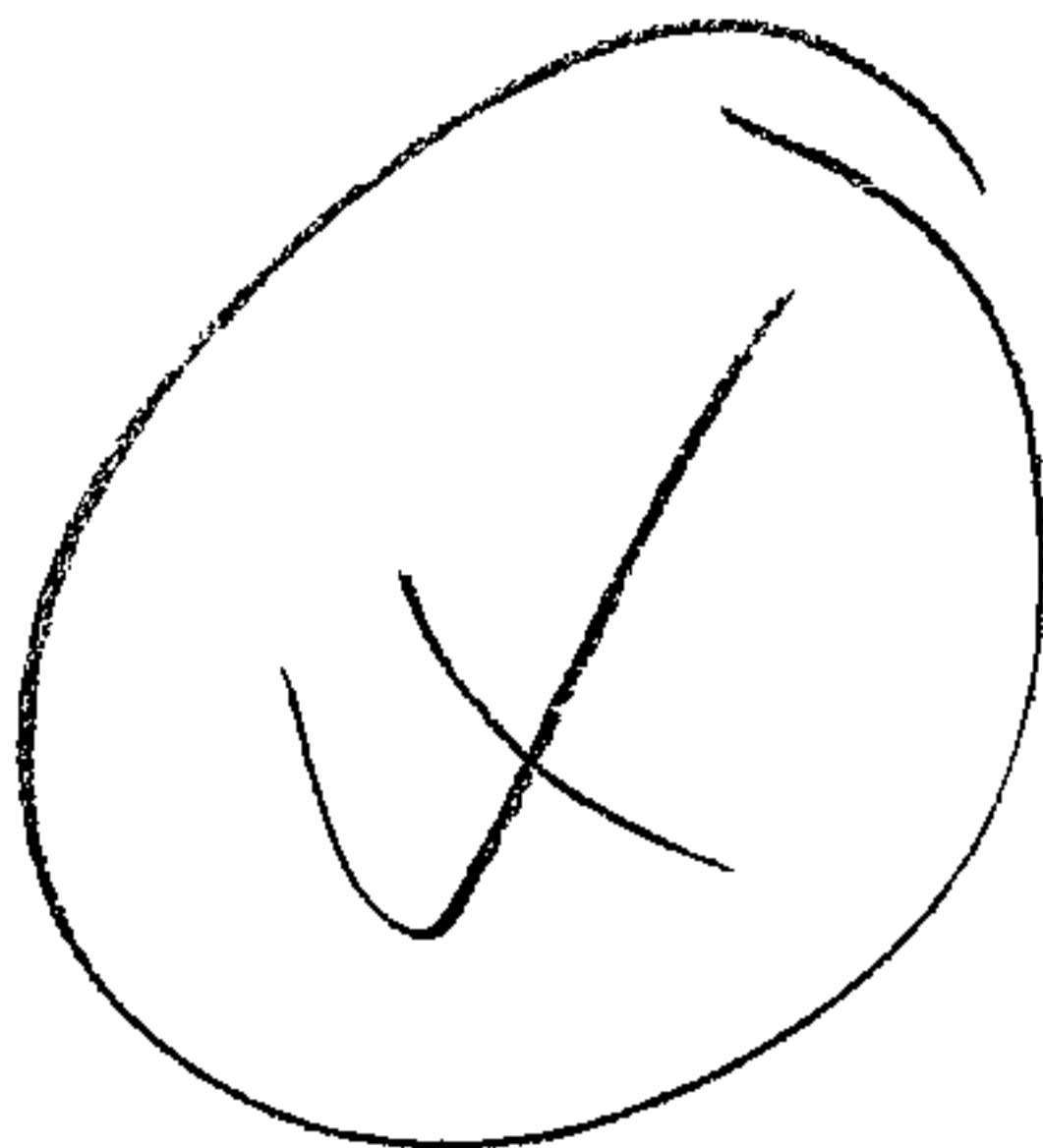
3x3

TRANSVAAL

1-5-79

From : ~~1-6-79~~

To : 31-8-79



magination of men and calling out their utmost devotion. re de Béranger, in his touching poem *Les Souvenirs du Peuple*, ht exactly the accent:

On parlera de sa gloire
Sous le chaume bien longtemps.
L'humble toit, dans cinquante ans,
Ne connaîtra plus d'autre histoire.

in that a great deal in Jesus Christ will always remain mysterious is equally certain that the figure which stands behind the movement is greater than either Hitler or Napoleon. That is in which history happens; and it can happen in no other way.

IV

f the men who recognized the first great weakness in the work s and set himself, not to put the clock back, but to work over rial in a far more critical fashion, and to reconsider Strauss's the light of the results of this documentary criticism, was d Christian Baur (1792-1860).

who had earlier been one of Strauss's teachers, was called o be professor at Tübingen, and there remained till the end of The type of interpretation which he called into being is ly called that of the Tübingen school. Baur was a heroic representative of German scholarship at its best, in its tireless , in the range of its operations, and in its fearless eagerness to to the knowledge of the truth without regard for what the ances may be in relation to convictions and traditions dearly cherished. He was at his desk by four o'clock every morning, rks published during his life-time amount to ten thousand hose published after his death from his notes or those of his to another six thousand—the equivalent of a book of four unnumbered pages every year for forty years.

Baur's strength was in his capacity for seeing things as wholes. There is always a tendency in theology, as elsewhere, towards speciali- zation. We think of the New Testament as a separate world, neatly

¹ Professor W. G. Kümmel refers to the influence of Niebuhr's *History of Rome* on the development of the thought and outlook of Baur, in the period before his election to the professorship at Tübingen during which Strauss had been his pupil. *Das neue Testament* (1958), p. 156.

Transcribed 12 (761)
Daveyton Township: shacks demolished
115/77
623. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) Whether any shacks in or adjacent to Daveyton Township were recently demolished by officials of the East Rand Administration Board; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many persons were rendered homeless as a result;
- (2) how many new houses were built in this township during each of the past ten years.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 33.
 - (b) Nil. The shacks were in various stages of erection and only six

(2) Nil.

were completed and occupied for less than 12 hours.

To this there what lies at the origins of a great world movement? To this there can be only one answer. As Strauss understands it, Jesus lived on in the faith of his disciples, and this faith was strong enough to create the belief in his resurrection. But the kind of Jesus who is indicated in Strauss's pages was not the kind of person to create that kind of faith. The causes, as suggested by Strauss, do not measure up to the consequences; something in the evidence that is of the greatest significance must somehow have been overlooked.

We have learned a good deal in recent years of the relationship between personalities and movements. Historians have tended of late to think and speak in terms of movements almost as though they came into being automatically and of themselves; Carlyle's view of history in terms of 'Heroes' has been out of fashion. But it is impossible completely to discount the role of personalities in the fashioning of history. If every word written and spoken by Adolf Hitler had completely disappeared, it would still be possible to reconstruct a fairly complete picture of Hitler from the movement of which he was the directing mind and spirit. Napoleon became a legend in France; much of the legend is unhistorical,² but it would never have come into existence at all if Napoleon had not had the gift of imposing himself

¹ It is to be noted that in his first *Life of Jesus* Strauss made no attempt to bring together in a single picture the dismembered fragments into which he had reduced the Gospel.

² F. A. Simpson, in *The Rise of Louis Napoleon* (1909), p. 15, has written of the Frenchmen of 1848, who 'turned from the realities of a not very glorious present to the glories of a not very real past'.

18 THE INTERPRETATION

to confusion. Strauss h cism of this kind did n kind of approach has is to have any chance

Secondly, Strauss existence of the Chris history, which starte spread rapidly throu of which have not d to be accounted for? What kind of a stor human existence, c ing until the utmo When Strauss has understands him t

NO.	ALL	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1		0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4		0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24		0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44		1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64		9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65		42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL		4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.		9752	7926	1135	804	2114	2146	2280	1921

NO.	ALL	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1		0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4		0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24		0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44		0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64		0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+		0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL		0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.		30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

Court is told of 'permit' bribes

By MIKE LOUW

BETHAL. — Blacks who did not qualify to live at Mzinoni township in Bethal, Eastern Transvaal, were allowed to stay in the area after giving cash and cattle to a Government official, a magistrate was told yesterday.

Appearing before Mr J S P Kuehn in the Bethal Regional Court were three former employees of the Southern Transvaal Administration Board, now known as the Highveld Administration Board.

They are Mr Richard H Lubbe, 23, former assistant manager at Mzinoni township, Mr Jeremiah Phadima, 40, former cashier, and Mr James Dlamini, 31, a former clerk.

They were charged with 30 counts of corruption involving R6 640 and theft.

The state alleged they issued permits to blacks who did not qualify to stay at Mzinoni township after they were paid various amounts of money.

According to the charge sheet, families paid between R500 and R80, including one head of cattle, for permits. The offences were alleged to have been committed between June and August last year.

A separation of trials was ordered after Mr Lubbe and Mr Dlamini had pleaded not guilty to all the charges. The hearing will continue on September 24. Mr Lubbe had his R100 bail extended and Mr Dlamini was remanded in custody.

Mr Phadima pleaded guilty to four charges. His plea was accepted and he was fined R100 or 200 days on each of the four counts. He was allowed to pay R250 yesterday and told he should pay the balance on or before September 4. He was also sentenced to nine months' jail, suspended for three years.

Mr Phadima said he was approached by a Mr Molefe who told him he was living on a farm and wished to stay at Mzinoni township. Mr Phadima said Mr Molefe was given a residential permit to live at Mzinoni township after he had paid R160 to Mr Lubbe.

He said he had collected the money from Mr Molefe on behalf of Mr Lubbe.

He said he had also collected money from three other families in a similar manner. He said he had used part of the money paid by one of the three families for his own purposes.

Before passing sentence, the magistrate said Mr Phadima had committed a serious offence, even if he claimed he was acting on behalf of somebody else when collecting the money.

NO.	ALL	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1		2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4		0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24		0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44		0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64		1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+		11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL		1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.		2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

NO.	ALL	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1		0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4		0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24		0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44		0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64		0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+		0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL		0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.		128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1137

363

1 June 1979

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE HIGH-
VELD AREA.—ABOLITION OF THE LOCATION
SITUATE AT CHARLESTOWN.

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
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act
25 of 1945), that the location situate at Charlestown
within the administration area of the Administration
Board for the Highveld Area and set apart in terms
of Government Notice 792, dated 20 May 1966, has
been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said
Act.

Government Notice 792, dated 20 May 1966, is
hereby withdrawn.

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

(File A6/5/2/C22)

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREK-
KINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1137

1 Junie 1979

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE HOËVELD-
GEBIED.—AFSKAFFING VAN LOKASIE GELEË
TE CHARLESTOWN

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van
Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende
namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ont-
wikkeling, maak kragtens artikel 3 (4) van die Swartes
(Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van
1945), hierby bekend dat die lokasie geleë te Charles-
town binne die administrasiegebied van die Adminis-
trasieraad vir die Hoëveldgebied en afgesonder inge-
volg Goewermenskennisgewing 792 van 20 Mei 1966,
kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.
Goewermenskennisgewing 792 van 20 Mei 1966
word hierby ingetrek.

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

(Lêer A6/5/2/C22)

then offered to buy all these things which of course was absurd.
We did give him 100 bandages, some surgical needles and a few
other instruments, some pounds of antiseptic wool and a few
pounds of soap. He wanted towels but we had none to spare.
When going away he shook hands with me and said, 'I thank
you in the name of the Boer wounded'. I said I hoped he
would use his influence to treat our wounded well. Our
German conductor, i.e. a man who superintends the transport
and drivers under the transport Officer, was our interpreter.
He made the German doctor look uncomfortable by asking him
whether he knew of the Emperor's proclamation forbidding
Officers of the German reserve joining the Boers in any
capacity."

The Boers had hoped for intervention and help from
Germany, but apart from the arms which they bought
and which were shipped out in piano cases, they
received no help, except for a few doctors as
mentioned.

Flansod 17

4/6/79

col 957-958

957

MONDAY, 4 JUNE 1979

958

MONDAY, 4 JUNE 1979

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

**West Rand Administration Board area:
secondary schools for Blacks**

687. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) How many secondary schools for Blacks (a) were there in the West Rand Administration Board area as at 31 January 1979 and (b) will be provided in this area during 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively;
- (2)(a) what is the medium of instruction at each of the secondary schools for Blacks, and (b)(i) how many children and (ii) how many teachers are there at each of the secondary schools for Blacks in this area;
- (3)(a) what is the current cost of construction of a secondary school for Blacks in this area and (b) for what number of pupils are such schools planned.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Statistics are not kept according to administration board areas, but according to regions. The requested information for the Johannesburg Region is as follows:

- (1) (a) 49.
- (b) 1979: 7 schools and 172 classrooms at existing schools.
1980: 10 schools.
1981: 10 schools.

- (2) (a) English.
- (b) (i) (ii)

JOHANNESBURG-SOUTH

Alexandra	1 124	30
Dobsonville	660	28

Dobsonville		
Xhosa	552	21
Ibhongo	421	19
Klipspruit	304	20
Lamula	568	17
Mikgome	663	23
Musi	760	19
Namedi	587	23
Total	5 639	200

JOHANNESBURG-EAST

Diepkloof	877	24
Diepkloof Tsonga	319	17
Hlengiwe	681	21
Kwa-Mahlobo ...	586	18
Meadowlands	1 022	29
Mncube	885	25
Morris Isaacson ..	1 118	29
Phefeni	534	18
Sekano-Ntoane ...	1 050	28
Senaoane	621	17
Thulare	182	20
Tladi	631	18
Total	8 506	223

JOHANNESBURG-WEST

Jabulani	720	24
Seana-Marena ...	914	21
Thomas Mofolo ..	781	19
Selelekela	647	25
Thesele	590	21
Molapo	674	21
Emdeni	748	19
Naledi	850	23
Dr. B. W.		
Vilakazi	600	18
Daliwonga	678	19
Orlando-North ...	596	21
Nghunghunyani ..	582	19
Total	8 380	250

JOHANNESBURG-NORTH

Bhukulani	537	20
George Khoza ...	353	16
Jabulani	568	29
Kelokitso	733	21
Lebone	654	16
Lofentse	565	15
Madibane	727	22

Meadowlands		
Venda	323	18
Mapetla Tswana .	491	18
Moletsane	866	28
Orlando	969	20
Orlando-West	907	31
Thabo	881	19
Thutlore	695	21
Vuwani	500	15
Total	9 769	309

- (3) (a) Approximately R750 000 for a school with 30 classrooms and R300 000 for a school with 16 classrooms.
- (b) Between 600 and 1 000 pupils per school, depending on the number of classrooms.

Statistics as on 30 April 1979.

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Star 4/6/79
Soweto's
'bloody' (343)
weekend'

At least nine people were knifed to death in Soweto at the weekend; and four others shot, one fatally.

There were also 27 robberies, 10 rapes and 20 motorcar thefts reported.

Colonel P. W. Delport, acting head of the Soweto CID, said today that Mr. Thomas Monyai (30), was shot dead in Dobsonville on Friday.

At the time of the shooting, he was in the company of two women, Miss Ruth Thole and Miss Johanna Mofokeng. No arrests have been made.

Mr. Thamie Khumalo and his brother Kelly, were shot on Saturday night. A group of men stopped the car the brothers were driving shortly before midnight and opened fire.

A 19-year-old youth was shot in the head at Naledi township after being involved in a fight. When he tried to run away a man shot at him.

He is in a serious condition in hospital. No arrests have been made.

Soweto:

the good news...and

then the bad

By Sally Go Annescoff

Shopping in Soweto has never been the same, but here's a guide for those who shop.

A few factors have reduced the price of food prices in Soweto. The first is the depreciation of the Rand against the South African Rand. A second factor is the increase in the price of food in South Africa.

There is a reason for the increase in the price of food in Soweto. The first is the depreciation of the Rand against the South African Rand. A second factor is the increase in the price of food in South Africa.

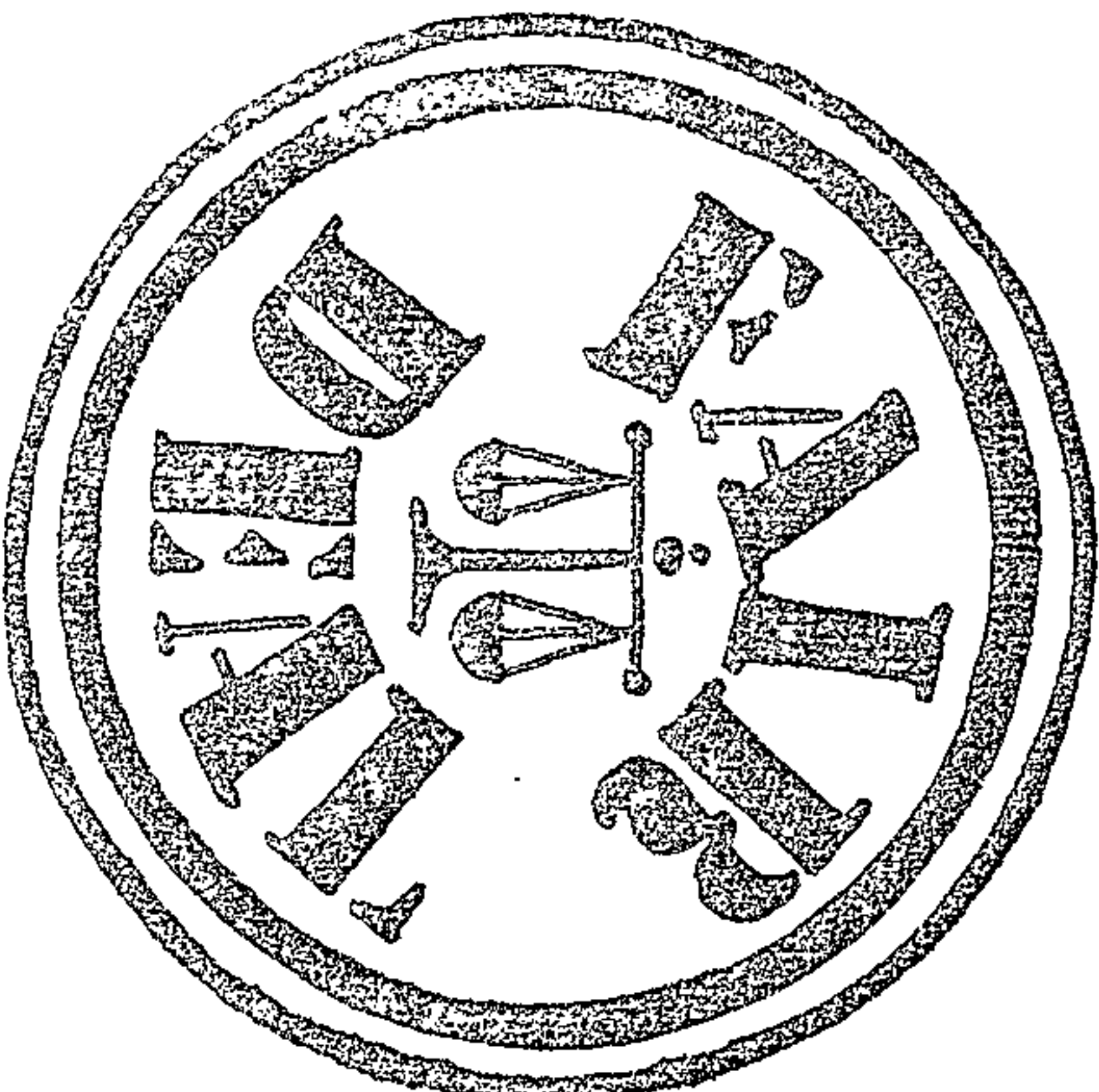
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Increase was on a pack of 100 Lifebuoy soap last year. It cost 30c. Whereas this year it cost 40c.

There were three decreases in price and two increases at Modern Trading Store. The biggest percentage drop — 14 percent — was on a packet of Lion matches which cost 31c last year and now cost 27c. Also a 200 g packet of Lifebuoy soap had gone up from 25c to 30c.

At Mphahlele's Trading Store, Mofolo, two prices remained the same, there were two decreases in price and two increases. A 100 g tin of Ball Brand corned meat had dropped in price by 20 percent, but a 200 g packet of Lifebuoy soap had increased from 25c to 30c.

We spoke to some of the shopkeepers about their findings. They have to keep their prices low to keep their business. Mr. Richard Mphahlele, owner of Mphahlele's, said:

"Trading Store, 'I can see the hardship Soweto residents are facing."

Mr. M. Mphahlele of Modern Trading Store said the reason he had increased his prices was because his business had dropped. "We are therefore trying to cover ourselves back in Soweto."

In Soweto there are no major supermarkets, but there are a number of small shops which are used to build communities. The shops there at present are mainly small businesses which have to buy their stock in limited quantities. As a result they are unable to get the discounts and cheaper prices for bulk quantities which the supermarkets obtain from their suppliers.

In the past it has been virtually impossible for residents to buy goods as cheaply as they can. If they have to travel to a supermarket, they have to incur the transport costs. (See chart on facing page)

	Strategic Store, Zone 1, Diepkloof		Sengweni Supermarket, Orlando East		Mphahlele's Supply Store, Pretoria		Modern Trading Store, Dube		Khezanile's Trading Store, Mofolo	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Jobe Tea, 125 g	74	70	—	5%	73	73	—	68	68	—
Lion Matches, Packet of 10	22	19	—	-13%	22	31	40%	21	21	—
Price's Candies, 450 g	37	36	—	-4%	44	44	—	35	47	34%
Lifebuoy Soap, 200 g	25	24	—	-8%	26	29	11%	26	26	—
Hydrex White Super, 1 kg	42	43	—	3%	—	43	—	36	43	8%
Ball Brand Corned Meat, 190 g	49	47	—	-4%	—	52	—	—	49	—
Taste Food, 500 g	49	47	—	-4%	51	61	—	49	49	—
Baker's Toppings, 250 g	46	44	—	-5%	42	46	9%	39	—	—
Koo Baked Beans, 225 g	25	21	—	-16%	29	26	-11%	22	27	22%
Cashew's Bonniville Cocoa 125 g	—	—	—	—	71	146	105%	130	135	3%

Although some prices have dropped in Soweto, they still remain higher than Johannesburg supermarkets. The first prices were taken in September 1978. The others were taken recently. The third column under the name of each store indicates the percentage by which the store's prices have dropped where there is a minus sign before the percent sign. Where there is just a percentage it shows the price has increased. All prices include General Sales Tax.

Consumer Gap Potatoes expensive

The decline in the producer's share of the consumer rand spent on food, calls for efforts to bridge the gap between consumer and producer, says Prof. Leon Meyers, chairman of the Consumer Council.

"Instead of cheese, the consumer is buying processed cheese, instead of maize meal he tends to prefer cornflakes," he told Hannes Fersman. "The road between the farm and the consumer's table is lengthening. "Farmer and consumer should not only try to understand each other's point of view, but should also take some kind of financial interest in the other," Prof. Meyers said.

"This should help to make the co-ops more marketing conscious. "Another approach would be any arrangement whereby a farmer, or group of farmers could acquire an interest in the marketing of his product through other channels. "The spread of consumer co-ops to cities is also a commendable idea," Prof. Meyers said.

Beans are going up

The latest price increase to be announced is for brown haricot beans — a rise of R18 a ton. The Dry Bean Board has announced the following selling prices for the period July 1 to November 30 this year: Grade 2 — R376; Grade 3 — R356; Grade 4 — R336; Grade 5 — R316; and Grade 6 — R296. The manager of the board, Mr. C. F. Muzendhout, says the increase is due to higher producer costs.

Not such hard cheese?

Hardly

Last week's sharp rise in the price of dairy products hit consumers hard — but they are still better off than housewives overseas.

In England, a litre of milk costs about 47c, 1 kg butter R2.72 and 1 kg of hard yellow cheese, R2.94. French housewives pay 47.5c for milk, R3.80 for butter and the same for hard cheese.

Milk costs only 22c a litre in Russia, where butter sells at between R2.32 and R2.94, and cheese from R2.62 to R2.78.

To help local consumers keep an eye on prices, Fair Deal surveyed the cost of 26 basic foodstuffs. The cheapest price — regardless of brand — was obtained from Checkers Multi-branch (East, 19c). OK Hypermarket, Edenvale, and Pick n Pay Hypermarket, Norwood.

An average price — including General Sales Tax — was then calculated.

(Only one store, the Hyperama, carried butter on its shelves when surveyed on June 4 — and Multimar-ket had no Cheddar cheese that day.)

This chart will be printed each week, with a special guide at the end of the month to show how prices have changed.

Are you paying more than you should for basic foods? This chart shows the average cheapest prices for 20 essential items in your shopping basket.

	Average price
White bread	25
Brown Bread	16
Milk, 1 litre	38
Butter, 500 g	1,10
Yellow Margarine, 500 g tub	75
Yellow Margarine, 500 g brick	65
Cake Flour, 2.5 kg	89
White Sugar, 2.5 kg	96
Chicken, per kg	1,12
Cheddar Cheese, 1 kg	2,34
Pork Sausages, 500 g	87
Instant Coffee, 750 g	2,27
Tobacco (Kings) 100	1,03
Chicken, 1 kg	1,77
Rump Steak, 1 kg	4,02
Skim Milk, Powder, 1 kg	2,26
Oil, 750 ml	82
Frozen Mince 1 kg	1,70
Eggs, large 1 dozen	61
Rice, 1 kg	68
TOTAL	R24,59

Slan 627 7/6/79

Alex owners will lose freehold

343

More than 400 Alexandra township property owners will lose their freehold rights when the West Rand Administration Board buys their land to start an urban renewal scheme.

Freehold property rights in the township have existed since the turn of the century.

The decision to go ahead with the purchase of the remaining 432 properties was announced at the weekend by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Willie Vosloo.

"Expropriation is inevitable as homes will have to be demolished to make it possible for rebuilding in the area," a Wrab spokesman said this week.

The urban renewal scheme was promised by

the Minister, Dr Koornhof, as part of the "relieve" for Alexandra, but it in fact means that the remaining property owners will lose their freehold rights.

Members of the newly elected Alexandra Liaison Committee have been holding meetings with Government officials in Pretoria to discuss these development plans.

The 432 sites are the only freehold properties left of the original 2 500 sites.

Wrab and other authorities have been buying sites from owners over the last few years.

"To carry out the urban renewal programme for the area, negotiations to purchase the remaining 432 freehold properties will continue," Dr Vosloo said.

Kruger 'wrongs black leaders'

Star
8/6/79
(343)

A member of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mr Douglas Lolwane, has questioned Mr Jimmy Kruger's statement on black organisations, made in Parliament on May 14.

Mr Lolwane told The Star he wished to correct the false impression which Mr Kruger's inaccurate statement must have made on the minds of white South Africans — who knew nothing about the black people involved. It seemed that any black politician who showed reluctance to serve on government-created bodies was immediately identified by the authorities as a member of the black consciousness movement.

According to Mr Kruger, the Committee of 10 and other black organisations operating outside government-created councils belonged to this movement, which the Minister of Police claimed was based on the marxist revolutionary ideal.

Mr Lolwane said it was unfair to describe people as revolutionary agents simply because they, or fellow-members of their particular black organisations, said things which corresponded to the Black Consciousness philosophy.

The safety of innocent people was endangered by the way in which Mr Kruger lumped all black dissidents together as part

The Black Consciousness movement cannot be identified as an organisation. It is therefore unfair to hold black organisations responsible for things said by so-called members of the movement, says Mr Douglas Lolwane, member of the Soweto Committee of Ten. **ROB MEINTJES** reports.

of the Black Consciousness movement. The minister did so on the basis of information on the affiliations of black leaders which was "riddled with inaccuracies."

"This is how we landed at Modderbee," Mr Lolwane said, referring to his detention together with fellow-community leaders during the wave of banings and detentions in October 1977.

He expressed the fear that Mr Kruger's attack in Parliament on May 14 might herald fresh banings and detentions without trial of black community leaders.

Mr Lolwane pointed out that the Black Consciousness movement was not an identifiable organisation. It had no president, no secretary and no registered members. It was therefore doubly unfair to hold black community leaders responsible for something which might have been said by a so-called member of the movement.

He said Black Consciousness should rather be seen as a philosophy shared by many black people, who had widely differing interpretations as to how the philosophy should be put into practice.

He said it was coincidental that members of

the Committee of 10 had professed support for the Black Consciousness movement. They had not been recruited into the Ten, nor had they infiltrated the committee.

The Ten were bound by one common objective — the establishment of a true city council for Soweto. Mr Lolwane said this aim had not been inherited from any political organisation.

"We are merely asking the Government to co-operate with us in exercising our democratic right to administer the affairs of Soweto with no strings attached."

"Promises from Government quarters take too long to be fulfilled and it is this inexplicable delay that causes suspicion and frustration in the black community."

"I think the Ten will serve on any government-created institution provided such involvement will truly represent the aspirations and needs of the community."

Mr Lolwane added that a "pleasant surprise" might be in store for blacks thanks to moves towards meaningful dialogue by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

"Let it be seen to be true in word and deed," Mr Lolwane said.

Soweto shopping complex will soon be in place. The R21m complex, built on 21 ha of white-owned land on Soweto's very doorstep, will have direct access to a huge



Cohen . . . black hostility overstated

market hitherto starved of big shopping centres.

The announcement has provoked fierce criticism from black business leaders, especially the black chamber of commerce, Nafcoc. They see the complex as an encroachment, arguing that black businessmen are only just emerging from the stranglehold of years of government restrictions.

"White businessmen have always been allowed to develop without government restrictions," says Vela Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders' Association. "We are in no position to compete with them openly."

Adding fuel to the fire is the fact that Nafcoc claims to have been assured by former Plural Relations Minister Connie

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maintains that Nafcoc will support the Western venture if the land is declared part of Soweto. Says Kraai: "Why is a 'white spot' so conveniently situated near a black area? I have yet to see a 'black spot' near the Carlton Centre or in Rosebank."

Basic to the problem, Kraai concludes, is the "lack of real black municipal representation. The consortium is taking advantage of people who have no voice."

tinuous expansion with a sequential occupational models will be described, one ecological spread with sequential al modelling of both mechanisms will expansion, and by comparing these with radiocarbon chronology it will be shown ices more realistic rates of expansion

DISPERSAL MECHANISMS

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Mulder that the plan would be suspended. "We thought nothing would come of the plan," Kraai tells the PM

But the developers claim that black hostility has been overstated. "We have already had 247 written applications by black businessmen for premises," says Western director Aaron Cohen. "The complex will provide employment for at least 4 000 blacks and is urgently needed by Soweto shoppers."

Although black businessmen will be given priority in the allocation of premises, it is unlikely that they will predominate. Cohen says that the big (white) department stores will be represented, while whites will be allowed in fields — like pharmacy and optometry — where there are no black businessmen.

Nafcoc is particularly worried about the effect of the new centre on its own infant supermarket venture, Blackchain. The first Blackchain complex is under construction opposite Baragwanath Hospital. Costing R1.5m, it will house a large supermarket, 17 speciality stores, and six consulting rooms. An even bigger complex is planned for Jabulani, inside Soweto.

Counters Cohen: "There is room in Soweto for at least three large shopping centres." He adds that his company will go public, with half the shares reserved for blacks.

Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane

BLACK BUSINESS White rights

The furore over white business in black townships is reaching a new pitch. Western Regional Centre has now announced that the first bricks of its long delayed

ulation is not universally has been considered as the main Chitty, 1960; Lack, 1954). .In the case of ss associated with movement from in fission. The problem of the l be returned to later. population growth, carrying ised area (Fig.2) forms the basis nted here,

Discontinuous Spread. If the assumption in the continuous spread model of short distance moves is relaxed then the whole culture, can be treated in a similar way to a community. In the discontinuous spread model settlement proliferation and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

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Report on Soweto riots still not ready

343

Own Correspondent

THE SOWETO riots, which led to widespread unrest throughout South Africa, broke out three years ago this month — yet there is still no indication when the report of the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the cause of the trouble will be ready for tabling in Parliament.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that a decision on when to release the report could only be taken when it was complete.

And a spokesman for the commission in Pretoria said he could give no indication at this stage when the report would be ready. Parts of it were still being translated.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice P M Cillie, Judge-President of the Transvaal, was appointed soon after the outbreak of the Soweto riots in June 1976.

Originally it was hoped its report would be ready for tabling at the 1977 session of Parliament. But with further outbreaks of unrest in other parts of the Republic, the commission's work was extended and it visited all the riot areas to take evidence on what had happened.

It also held a second sitting in Cape Town in 1977 to probe the causes of the Boxing Day riots at Nyanga.

Final bid to stop centre near Soweto

9/6/79 RDM
343

By DEREK SMITH
City Editor

ANGRY black traders are trying to organise a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in a last-ditch effort to stop the building of a R21-million, white-sponsored regional shopping centre on the borders of Soweto.

They claim former Minister of Information Dr Connie Mulder promised the plan would be suspended.

The main complaints are that the trading rights in the area are discriminatory ("we don't have black spots to trade in Rosebank") black businessmen in Soweto will be severely hit and the new black co-operative retailing group, Blackchain, will be strangled.

The first Blackchain centre is now rising near Baragwanath Hospital.

But the owning company, which has the necessary development rights for the proposed

white-owned project, is pushing on with the scheme which has been planned for 17 years.

Tenants in old shops which are to be demolished have been given until the end of July to move and the builders are expected on site in August.

The efforts to stop the building, therefore, have become urgent for the protestors, and a deputation could be on the way to see the Minister within days.

A spokesman for the developers, Mr Aaron Cohen, yesterday strongly defended the scheme saying it would benefit thousands. It would:

- Provide immediate work for black building workers;
- create at least 4 000 jobs for blacks in the centre;
- benefit black shoppers by providing goods at more competitive prices;
- offer an unprecedented investment opportunity to blacks, who would be able to buy 50% of the shares in the project;
- establish a training ground for black businessmen.

The reaction from black traders had shown already there was a great need for the centre, Mr Cohen said. Nearly 250 applications for premises had been received and many of the shops would be taken by black traders.

But the Soweto Traders' Association and the black chamber of commerce, Nafcoc, are adamant the project should not be built.

"We will fight it all the way," the chairman of the traders' association, Mr Vela Kraai, said yesterday. "It will severely hit Soweto traders many of whom are only now learning to stand on their own feet. Steps had already been taken to organise an interview with Dr Koornhof and it was hoped to approach his office shortly, he said.

"We were promised by the former Minister that this project would be suspended. We want that undertaking honoured," he said.

MEANWHILE, IN DIRTY BLANKET AND SPOOKTOWN . . .



Johannes Mandawe at work on one of the 12 houses under construction
Picture: HERMANN PAINCZYK



Esther Molobetsi with a brick she's just made

Dream homes on the shanty horizon

FOR many, home is a tin shack in the shanty towns of Vuilkombers (Dirty blanket) and Spooktown, near Carletonville.

But a new and exciting housing project by the Urban Foundation aims to change all that.

The word is now Ikhaya Lethu — meaning "Our home". It's a self-help project.

And Esther Molobetsi, a R40-a-month domestic with six children, is one of those building her dream house — literally brick by brick.

She is one of 1 100 taking part in the project at Khutsong.

The scheme is the brainchild of the Urban Foundation, which was conceived in the wake of the 1976 riots.

In its relatively short life span, the foundation has directed projects ranging from unblocking drains to promoting health services and building schools and promoting the adoption by the Government of the 99-year lease scheme for blacks.

The Carletonville shanty towns sprang up as a result of resettlement from squatter camps around Carletonville in the late 1950s.

But now, at Khutsong, near Carletonville in the Western Transvaal, the foundation is working hand in hand with the

By COLLEEN HENDRIKS

township's community council, the Western Transvaal Administration Board and the Zakhele ("Self help") local residents' committee.

The Ikhaya Lethu scheme is a classic model for cooperation between private enterprise — providing financial and technical assistance — the authorities — providing serviced land — and needy urban blacks, who provide the labour.

It is specifically geared to people in the lower-income groups.

The official opening of the ambitious project took place this week.

Before work can start on the individually designed houses in Ikhaya Lethu, a R200 deposit must be put down.

Those unable to meet the minimum requirements, can get a job on the site making soil-cement building blocks.

Known as "sweat equity", this form of employment allows even the poorest to take part in the scheme.

Esther Molobetsi, for instance, has been working in the brickyard for three months,

Soon she will have saved enough to pay her deposit.

Then she must move on to make way for others who are also having difficulty in putting aside enough for a deposit.

At the brickyard, Esther, a widow with six children, earns R21 a week.

It's enough, she says, to keep body and soul together and save for a deposit.

"My employer was very enthusiastic about the project and agreed to take in a temporary domestic to enable me to do a stint at the brickyard."

Hers won't be one of the first houses to be completed.

"But I can see it in my dreams," she says.

Douglas Duba's house is expected to be finished first.

Although he got a local black contractor to do most of the building, he was there himself to add the finishing touches this week.

Unlike Douglas, Edward Baile is building his own house. With the help of the scheme's technical officer, Jacob Scheepers, he is progressing well.

S. TINKS

10/6/79

Politics sends costs soaring

THE cost of electrifying Soweto has escalated from R60-million to about R150-million — largely as a result of political infighting.

The cost escalation is in part due to delays caused when the West Rand Administration Board and its Nationalist allies launched a campaign to wrest the project from "English" companies — Barclays, Roberts Construction and Siemens — which had taken the lead in divising the electrification scheme.

Now Barclays has been displaced by Volkskas Merchant Bank as the leader of the consortium of banks financing the scheme, and the go-ahead for the project is expected soon.

Electrification is the first phase of a detailed master plan to turn Soweto into a model black city at an estimated cost of R725-million.

The original plan for the electrification was drawn up by Roberts Construction in association with the Siemens group and the Anglo American-controlled LTA construction company.

A senior executive of Roberts was in Australia during the 1976 riots and watched them on Australian television.

He was struck by the shock expressed by Australians that any city of about a million people should be largely without electricity.

On his return he started an investigation in association with the other companies, on whether anything could be done to provide electricity for Soweto.

As a result of that investigation, the parties concluded electrification would cost about R60-million and they approached Barclays National Bank to ask if fi-

By KEVIN STOCKS

nance could be arranged.

Barclays agreed to try to put together a consortium of banks to finance the scheme.

In March 1977, the companies were able to give the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board (now the West Rand Administration Board) a detailed technical plan for the project at a cost of R59,3-million.

Consortium

They also gave a promise from a consortium of banks organised by Barclays and consisting of Barclays, as consortium leader, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Nedbank and Volkskas, that they would make the necessary loans to finance the scheme.

The plan was not well received.

The West Rand Administration Board, it appeared to those involved, went out of its way to raise objections.

However, when the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, agreed that the Government would guarantee the bank loans, it seemed that nothing could stop the project and the engineering

consortium put together a project team to supervise the actual work.

Then, in a bombshell announcement, the West Rand Administration Board rejected the scheme.

It said the interest rate on the loans — prime rate of 12,5 per cent — was too high and the period (nine years) was too short.

It added, however, that it would carry out its own investigation.

Estimated costs were still escalating due to inflation and were soon to reach R70-million.

The banks, however, did not give up and, in January 1978, Barclays approached the West Rand Administration Board with a new idea.

Instead of financing the scheme from bank loans, the board could float a stock issue which would enjoy status as prescribed investments, which meant financial institutions could buy the stock as part of their compulsory liquid assets.

If this were done, the banks would take up R40-million of the stock itself and would undertake to place the rest with other

institutions and pension funds.

This would mean the board would have obtained relatively long-term money, as some of the stock would be for a 15-year period and the balance for a 20-year period.

By this time, the Department of Plural Relations was heavily involved in Soweto.

So the plan for the stock issue was not rejected, but it had to be made to comply with the Government determination that the lead in planning improvements in black areas should be taken by Government or Government-related institutions.

Volkskas was therefore brought in as consultants to the West Rand Administration Board and, shortly thereafter, at the board's insistence, replaced Barclays as leader of the consortium of banks.

Barclays, however, remained a member of the consortium.

Delay

Then, in March 1978, the engineering consortium that had started the whole thing was officially told that its services would not be required.

Over the almost three years of delay, the cost of the electrification escalated from R59,3-million to R70-million to R94-million.

The present estimated cost is R150-million, but this is not entirely due to inflation as the Pretoria planning group extended the plan to include the electrification of Diepkloof and other surrounding areas.

The overall master plan now consists of the following elements:

- Electrification: Total cost R150-million, of which R40-million will be supplied by the banks and the remaining R110-million by the stock issue.

- Remainder of the plan including roads, water-borne sewerage, beautification and town planning. Cost R575-million.

Soweto power

every one of the industry's major functional areas is at marketing. Why? Either it is believed that electricity is revolutionary potential for petroleum marketing (possibly wrong), or the editors forgot to discuss marketing likely, and illustrates its stepchild status).

Motlana hits out on crime

By Montshiwa Moroke

Influx control was one of the biggest causes of township crime, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said at the funeral of soccer personality Peter Moloi in Soweto on Saturday.

Mr Moloi, the 29-year-old manager of Moroka Swallows Limited, was mysteriously gunned down while sitting in his car with a woman companion in Soweto in the early hours of May 31.

More than 1 000 people from all over the Reef, as well as Natal and the Free State, attended the funeral of the popular soccer official who was known as 'Crying Time'.

Dr Motlana said the increasing murder rate in Soweto was partly caused by the socio-economic situation in South Africa. He also criticised the police for not doing more to protect the people and accused them of being part of an oppressive political system.

He said that oppressed people tended to vent their anger by preying on each other instead of facing their rulers. These thugs who went about preying on others were victims of the socio-economic situation.

Influx control is one of the biggest causes of such needless deaths. People who seek employment are frustrated each time they report at the Bantu Affairs Department, he said.

Messages of condolence were received from many NPSL clubs, players and top soccer officials.

Service to mark June 16

Staff Reporter

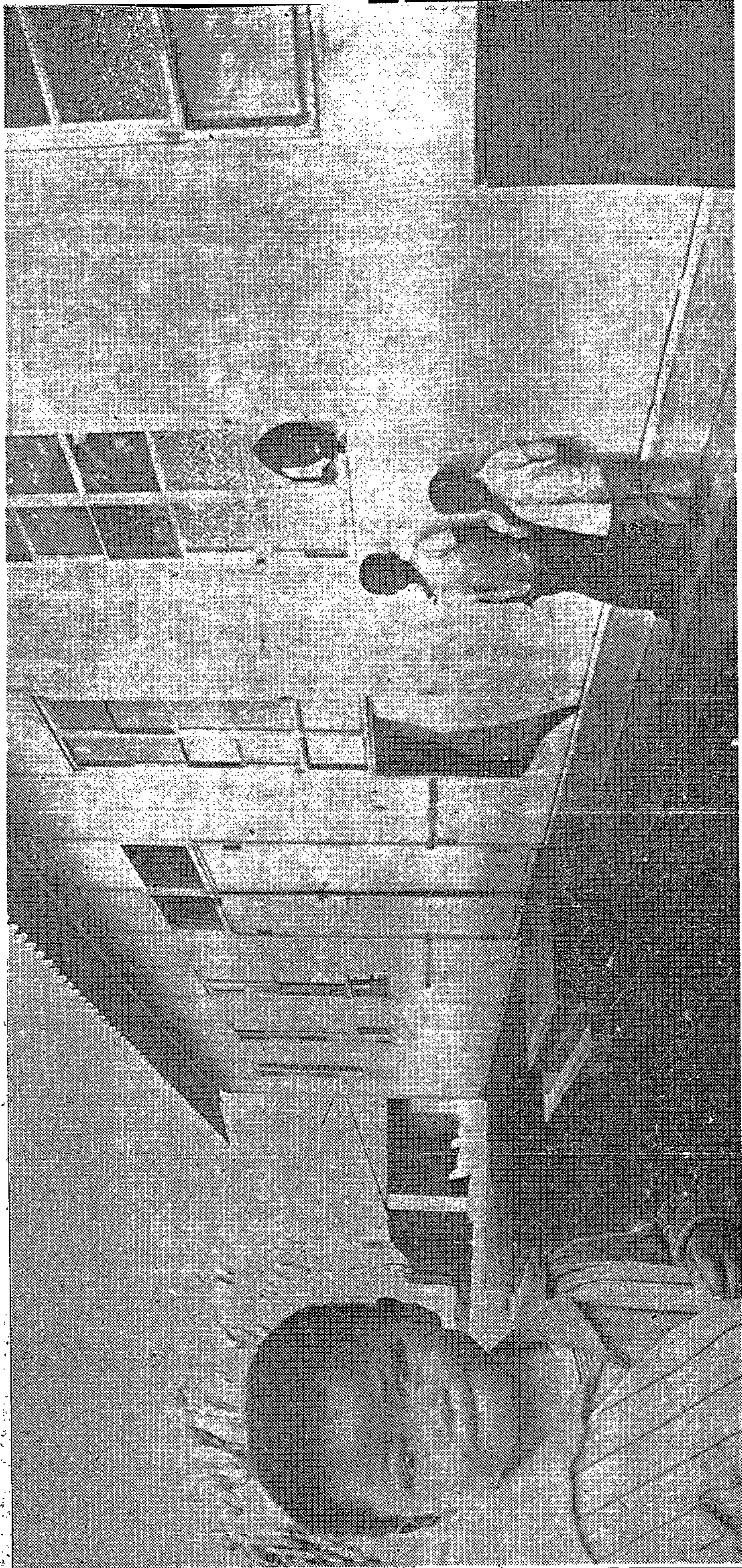
THE Soweto Committee of Ten and other black organisations will hold a commemoration service to mark the anniversary of June 16 — the day the township disturbances began three years ago.

The service will be held at Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church, Soweto, on Saturday at 2 pm.

The committee said journalists employed by Pace magazine, which it regarded as part of the Information scandal, would be barred from the service and appealed to white-owned newspapers to send only black journalists because it was felt that only blacks could interpret the situation properly.

The committee appealed to the black community to observe a period of mourning from June 15 to the end of the month. Sporting, social and cultural organisations were asked to suspend activities between June 15 and 17 as a token of respect.

584 12/16/79 (343)



The recreation hall at the Emdeni Home has been damaged by vandals but will soon be repaired. Meanwhile children from nearby homes play in the grounds waiting for the first arrivals at the home.



The Rev L J Kekana, house-father of the Emdeni Home in Soweto, with his four-year-old daughter, Ivy, outside their new home.

norm response is elicited from an individual engaged in social interplay with others who harbour the same response mechanism, physical assaults, altercations and violent domestic quarrels that result in homicide are likely to be common.

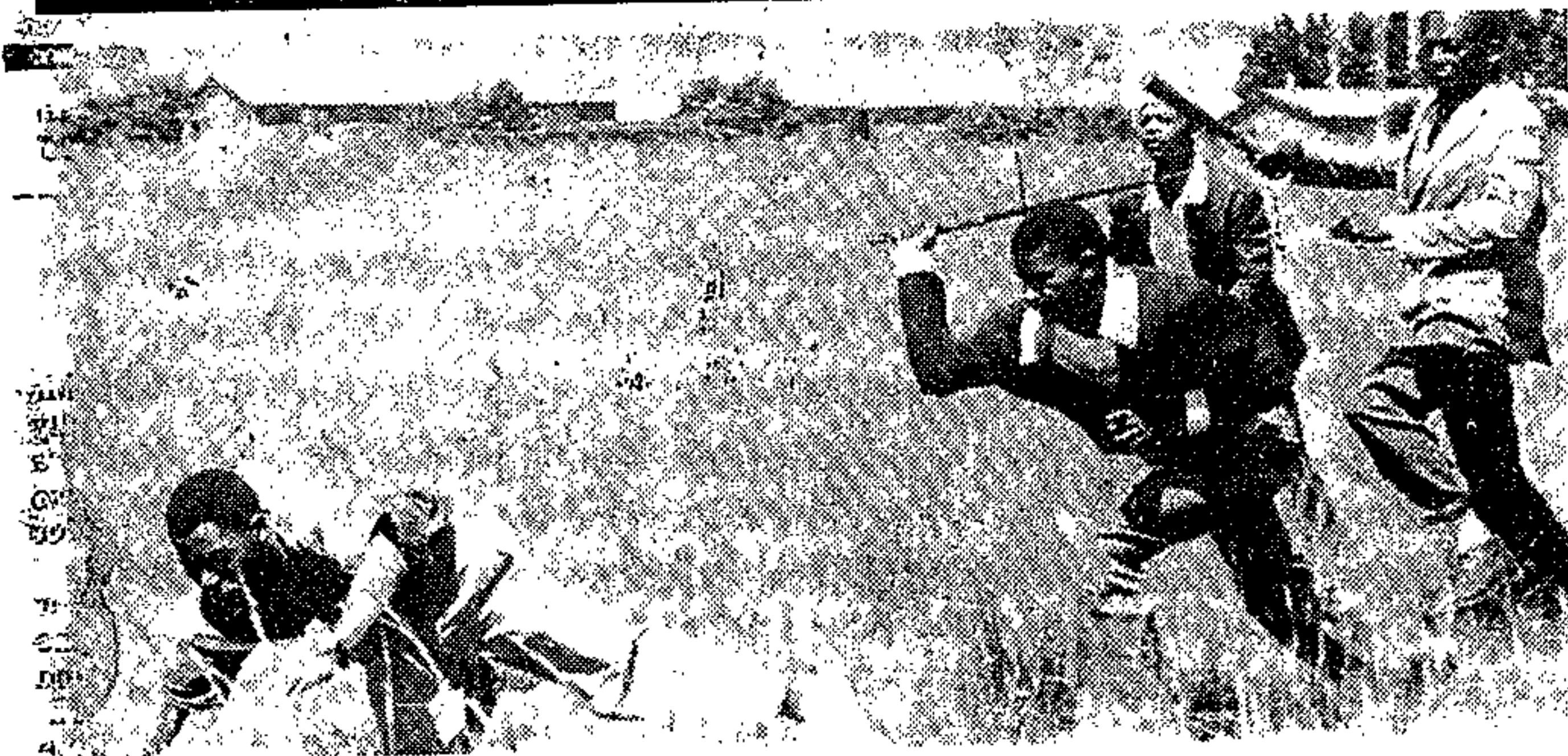
The upper-middle and upper class value system considers many of the social and personal stimuli that evoke a combative reaction in the lower classes as 'trivial'. 12/6/79

Dr Wolfgang concludes that communities which see violence as a legitimate way of resolving minor as well as major conflicts are by definition out of touch with the middle class legal norms under which they live. 12/6/79

Because violence is an expected response it becomes a habit. And it is not regarded as a crime by the community for the simple reason that it is often seen as the only available means of settling a dispute.

Obviously there are numerous cases of over-reaction that cause unforgivable injury. No one would advocate society's acceptance of violence as a cultural norm for some of its citizens. But there are good grounds for recognising its inevitability when people who see violence as a legitimate expression are living in areas of acute unemployment and poverty, with little or no access to State or institutional assistance.

After all, if you're black and broke and a man refuses to repay a debt, you can hardly — as the legal system recommends — engage a lawyer to write a threatening letter. You can't ask the police to retrieve the money or send a commercial debt collecting agency after it. But you can assault him.



When violence becomes a way of life . . .

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said recently that influx control was one of the major causes of Soweto's alarming crime rate. He said oppressed people tended to vent their anger by preying on each other, instead of facing their rulers. Many social scientists believe the causes are more complex than that. **HEIDI HOLLAND** talked to criminologists about Soweto's soaring murder rate and the escalation of violence in all sectors of South African society.

HE was 24 years old when he was hanged for the murder of a man in Soweto. On the eve of his trial he told the advocate who was defending him pro deo that violence was just a means to an end.

"What end?" the lawyer asked.

"The end of a quarrel," he replied. Throughout his imprisonment, the lawyer says, Isaac appeared unmoved by the crime and its looming punishment. A fellow prisoner said he cried once when his mother visited him, but no-one ever discovered if it was true. Isaac denied it.

"He had killed as a result of a family feud that dated back to a time before he was born. I can't pretend that I ever understood what it was all about but I'm sure it never occurred to him that he was wrong to kill his enemy."

The lawyer was commenting on the most recent indication of an increase in violent crime in Soweto: 75 murders in May.

"Whites who hear the details of black fights that end in murder often conclude that blacks are an alien species and totally amoral. But it has more to do with peasant philosophy and socio-economic status than the colour of their skin. What we consider an over-reaction is often a matter of honour, as in Isaac's case. You realise with a man like that how little influence the law has."

Most crimes of violence in Soweto arise less from honour than financial need, greed or drink, however.

Colonel Piet Delpont, head of the Soweto CID, says that most murders in the township are committed "on the spur of the moment."

"It may be in connection with robberies, often at the end of the month when people come home on the trains with their money, as they walk in the dark alleys or in the open veld at night."

Many murders take place when they are a bit tipsy in the shebeens. They get into an argument and one stabs the other. But you get that in white areas, too.

A lot of deaths are caused on the spur of the moment when somebody just goes overboard.

"Then there are faction fights that escalate from the homelands and spill over into the towns."

"But most murders in Soweto are without premeditated motive," he says.

Although Col Delpont says the Press has exaggerated the extent of increased violence in Soweto, statistics show a steady rise in the murder rate and the township has compared unfavourably for some years with high crime areas of the United States, for example.

While the murder rate has increased dramatically in Soweto, from 557 in 1975-76 to 808 the following year, cases of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm have decreased over the same period — from 8 239 in 1975-76 to 7 325 in 1976-77.

The rising murder rate, says one criminologist, is partly explained by the number of firearms that have found their way into Soweto over the last few years. Guns kill rather more surely than the knives of the past.

Soweto, however, shares its violent reputation with other areas of South Africa. The Cape Province, with a predominantly coloured and white population, shows an alarming increase in crime, particularly rape. And South Africa's overall crime graph is among the most violently escalating in the world.

In 1976-77 a comparison between the annual report of crime by the South African Commissioner of Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics in America showed that although the US has eight times as many people it recorded only 2½ times as many murders and 3¼ times as many rapes as South Africa.

In both countries most of the criminals and the victims were black or coloured. During 1976-77 members of the black race groups in South Africa accounted for 96 % of the rapes, 95 % of the murders and 91 % of the assaults, although they totalled only 84 % of the population.

The white community doesn't fare well against Western crime statistics either. There were nearly twice as many murders committed by white South Africans during 1976-77 as there were in Britain, with a population 13 times greater than the number of whites in South Africa.

More than 75 % of the white murders were committed with guns in 1976-77 when 1,3-million firearms were registered to

white owners — approximately one for every family. Since then thousands of additional weapons have been sold to whites.

The rationalisation for their need of firearms is protection against blacks, yet statistics for 1976-77 show that only 3 % of murders in the white community and 3,5 % of assaults involved assailants and victims of different races.

So the increasing rate of violent crimes in South Africa cannot be explained through racial conflict and confrontation, although tension caused by political uncertainty undoubtedly creates stress and encourages the climate for crime.

The fact is that more whites are killing whites, and more blacks and coloureds are killing blacks and coloureds.

"Crime is a very complex phenomenon," said a spokesman for the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro). "In general, a combination of social, economic and political factors are responsible for our high crime rate. The criminal and the victim (black and white) are generally found in the poorest and most deteriorated, backward and socially degenerate living conditions."

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the coloured and black townships generate so much crime. They are generally characterised by poverty, overcrowding, insufficient and sub-standard housing, a shortage — and sometimes a complete absence — of basic amenities and facilities, lack of street lighting and inadequate policing."

He said blacks and coloureds often did not identify emotionally with some of the laws of the country. "This means the social controls which cause people to refrain from criminal behaviour in normal communities do not operate in the African townships. In the eyes of most Africans it is not a disgrace to have been in prison."

Mr Isaac Meletse, chairman of a Nicro committee, says unemployment is obviously the major cause of crime in Soweto and other black townships. "Affluence and poverty exist side by side in places like Johannesburg and Soweto. Those who can afford are increasingly affording, while the poor get poorer."

"If the unemployment rate continues to rise, so will the crime rate," he says.

Mr John Sibeko, a social worker employed in industry, says the entire environment of Soweto promotes crime. "It is a disorganised community and social institutions are not able to provide for the peoples' needs."

Repressive laws, he says, reinforce the lack of employment opportunities in the economy and increase frustration and alienation.

"It's one thing to be unable to get work but then you are

● In two years, the number of murders annually in Soweto increased from 557 to 808.

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● Only 3 % of murders in the white community involve assailants and victims of different races

● In a single year, there were 32 000 unreported crimes in Soweto

● Although one in four householders in Soweto reported a victim of rape, assault, robbery or theft to researchers, only 27 % reported the crimes to the police

● 75 % of crimes in Soweto are committed by two or more people working together

told you can only work in Johannesburg and if you can't find a job there you are not allowed to look anywhere else. Those who are not working have to make a living and they often turn to crime.

"In Soweto so many people have no money so there is always a lot of stress and tension," Mr Sibeko says. "At times you can overplay stress as a factor but it is true that there is a great deal of frustration when people have no work and no money and they often become violent in these conditions."

"And there comes a time when people have no respect for the law. It does not help them to respect the law."

This lack of faith in the law's ability or willingness to protect their interests is common not only among criminals in Soweto but among many of their victims as well.

Mr Bernard Raskin, a Ph. D student researching rape at the Institute of Criminology in Cape Town, says recorded crime rates throughout the world reflect only a proportion of the crimes actually committed.

In a recently published study of 13 of the 27 townships of Soweto, the Human Sciences Research Council estimated that there were 32 000 unreported cases of robbery, assault, rape and theft between February 1974 and January 1975.

One in four of the householders surveyed had at least one victim of robbery, assault, rape or theft. But only 27 % reported the crimes to the police.

The reasons for their failure to notify the police are similar to those recorded throughout the world, says a prominent South African criminologist.

Suspicion of the police is an important factor. "Lower class people in most societies see the police as an alien force, representing middle class interests," the criminologist says. "In many cases, especially in a violent community, victims do not consider assaults, theft and rape to be sufficiently serious to report to the police, even though those same crimes might cause tremendous indignation and newspaper headlines in another sector of the society."

Often the victim fears reprisals, and increasingly so in Soweto with the rising incidence of organised crime involving armed gangs. The Human Sciences study showed that 75 % of crimes reported to the researchers were committed by two or more people working together.

Frequently the offender and the victim have a relationship that inhibits reporting to the police, particularly in cases of rape, a crime that occurs most often among relatives, friends and associates.

An important insight into serious crimes of violence in socially and economically deprived areas might lie in the community's attitude to the use of violence, says Mr Raskin. "There is a major body of theorists in the United States who believe that violence is part of certain cultures. They believe there are situations in which violence is used and is not regarded as a crime."

Such a cultural acceptance of violence would partly explain both its frequency and the extent to which crimes are not reported to the police.

Eminent among observers of this phenomenon, known to social scientists as the subculture of violence, is American sociologist Dr Marvin E Wolfgang.

In a study of social values in high crime areas, Dr Wolfgang quotes from a report of violence in Philadelphia: "... the significance of a jostle, a slightly derogatory remark, or the appearance of a weapon in the hands of an adversary are stimuli differently perceived and interpreted by Negroes and whites, males and females."

"Social expectation of response in particular types of social interaction result in different definitions of the situation. A male is usually expected to defend the name of his mother, the virtue of womanhood and to accept no derogation about his race (even from a member of his own race), his age or his masculinity."

"Quick resort to physical combat as a measure of daring, courage or defence of status appears to be a cultural expression especially for lower socio-economic class males of both races. When such a culture

New hope for the lost ones

By Dee Rissik

Hundreds of children either from broken homes or who have been left destitute by the death of their parents are spawned by the black townships.

The urchins who roam Johannesburg's streets begging a crust or a few cents and sniffing glue bear witness to the lack of care society provides for these children.

At present there is only one proper home — the Orlando Children's Home — as a haven for the abandoned children from dozens of black communities in the Transvaal.

But the dreaming and planning of years by a group of Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika ministers has finally led to the opening in Emdeni, Soweto, of a centre that will be exclusively for abandoned children.

The Rev L J Kekana, formerly minister for the NGKA in Boipatong near Vanderbijlpark, was chosen as the housefather for Emdeni Home because of his concern for and love of children.

Any needy

"Even in my congregation I felt children should be given top priority," he said. "I am very pleased to have been given the opportunity to run the home, even though it will be far more demanding than anything I have done in the past."

On the edge of Soweto overlooking some open country, Emdeni Home is ideally situated for children to "clear their heads of city problems."

Mr Kekana said his biggest problem at the

moment was that people from denominations other than his own might not feel free to make use of the home.

"I really want to emphasise to the community at large that Emdeni Home is open to absolutely any child who is in need of our help."

The first children who come to the home will live in a big dormitory adjoining Mr Kekana's house. "We will live together like a big family — the children will all help with household chores just as if they were my own," said Mr Kekana, who has a young daughter.

The necessary steps have been taken to have the home registered with welfare authorities and once this is concluded a further four dormitories on the property will be opened.

"The aim of our home is to create a place of care for neglected and needy children who have become estranged from their families and the community," explained Mr Kekana.

"Children who have been neglected for a few years have to be stimulated before they will have anything to offer society. Through our rehabilitation — *cum* recreation programme we hope to be able to restore the children to the community."

Mr Kekana feels that although he may need help with cooking and other household chores at a later date, he is determined always to take the full responsibility for rehabilitating the children.

"I cannot expect anyone else to fulfil my aim for me," he said.

Tutu turns down ^{Star} Koornhof's approach

Bishop Desmond Tutu has refused an invitation to serve on Dr Piet Koornhof's regional committee amid increasing signs that most blacks want their leaders to serve on the committee.

Bishop Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said at a Press Conference in Johannesburg that his main reason for deciding not to serve was that "this new institution has divided the black community very seriously."

Other prominent black figures who have refused to serve on the committee include Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten and Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post.

But other black community figures have agreed to serve on the committee — including the Rev Sam Buti, who has wide support in Alexandra as chairman of the liaison committee for the township.

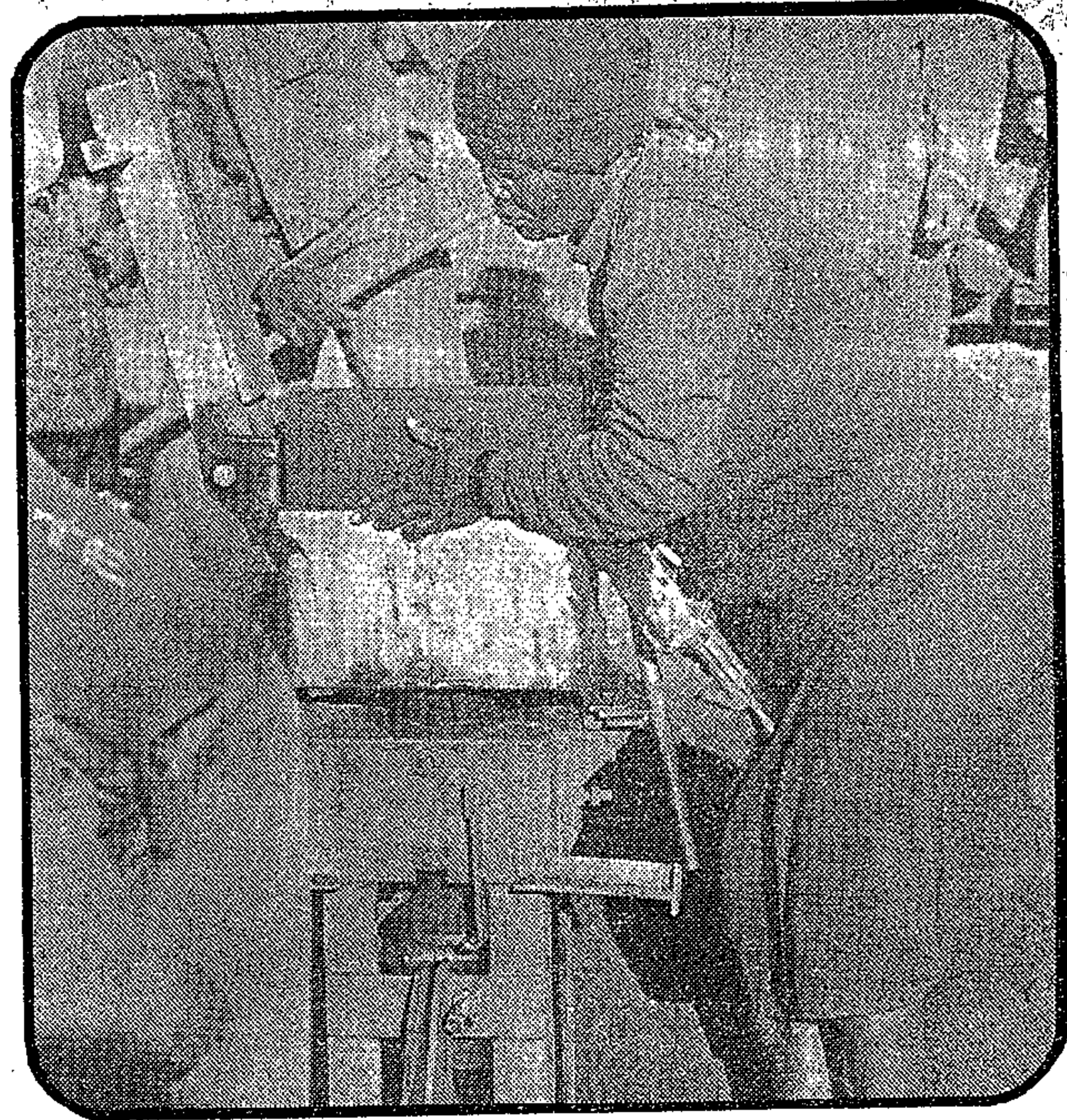
A survey commissioned by the black paper, Sunday Post, has shown that a majority of blacks in the Johannesburg area believe their leaders should serve on regional committees.

About 500 people were questioned — males and females aged 16 and over, living and working in the Johannesburg area. Slightly more than 54 percent believe their leaders should agree to serve on the committees, and 45.8 percent that they should refuse.

Six full-time interviewers, all black, conducted their interviews in the city centre and Soweto.

Building a dream on a 'brick run'

Women are the backbone of a self-help housing scheme near Carletonville. DEE RISSIK watched them making bricks to raise a deposit on their homes.



HOME BUILDER — Mrs Elva Mia working at the brickyard in Khutsong, Carletonville, to earn the R200 deposit she needs before she can start building her own home.

The only home their children had ever known: a wood and iron shack where icy winds whistle though every tiny crack and summer thunder storms drip-drip on an upturned tin bath tub. The women of Khutsong, near Carletonville in the Western Transvaal, had almost accepted this as their lot in life.

But then a self-help housing scheme was launched in the area. Initiated by the Urban Foundation, it is run by the whole community, and especially by the women.

"In fact the women are the backbone of the whole scheme," said Mr Matthew Nell, project controller at Khutsong.

The women's league, aptly named Ikhyala Lethu-Our Home — is supported by at least 100 members and is chaired by Mrs Eileen Tshungulwane. "We meet twice a week — Thursdays and Sundays — for the women to deposit their savings. Each woman has her own savings book, but collectively we have saved nearly R2 000," said Mrs Tshungulwane.

The League has also made itself responsible for running the location. The scheme works as follows:

Each prospective homeowner-builder can raise a loan with Ikhyala Lethu Housing Team worth R2 000 with which to buy material to build. But a deposit of R200 must first be paid. "This is where the women come into their own," said Mr Nell.

"Women can earn the deposit by joining the 'sweat equity' scheme. At the moment they are making bricks on site, and with very little help from the men."

The women earn about R21 a week and when they have saved their deposit they must make way for another prospective home builder to join the "brick run."

The work is strenuous and they start early but, said a cheerful brick-maker, "we work till the shadows of the brick piles are long because we are eager to start building our own homes."

There is even a widowed pensioner on the "Brick run" who is slowly collecting her deposit. Her tasks are not quite as strenuous.

As soon as the deposit has been paid the prospec-

tive home-owner chooses her site then sets about designing her home with the help of a scale model.

Once she has decided on the house of her dreams she is ready to start building. The shanty towns, Spooktown and Vuikombers, sprang up as a result of the resettlement of the squatter camps in Carletonville area in the early fifties.

"Some women have struggled along in the shanty town for as long as 16 years and now nothing

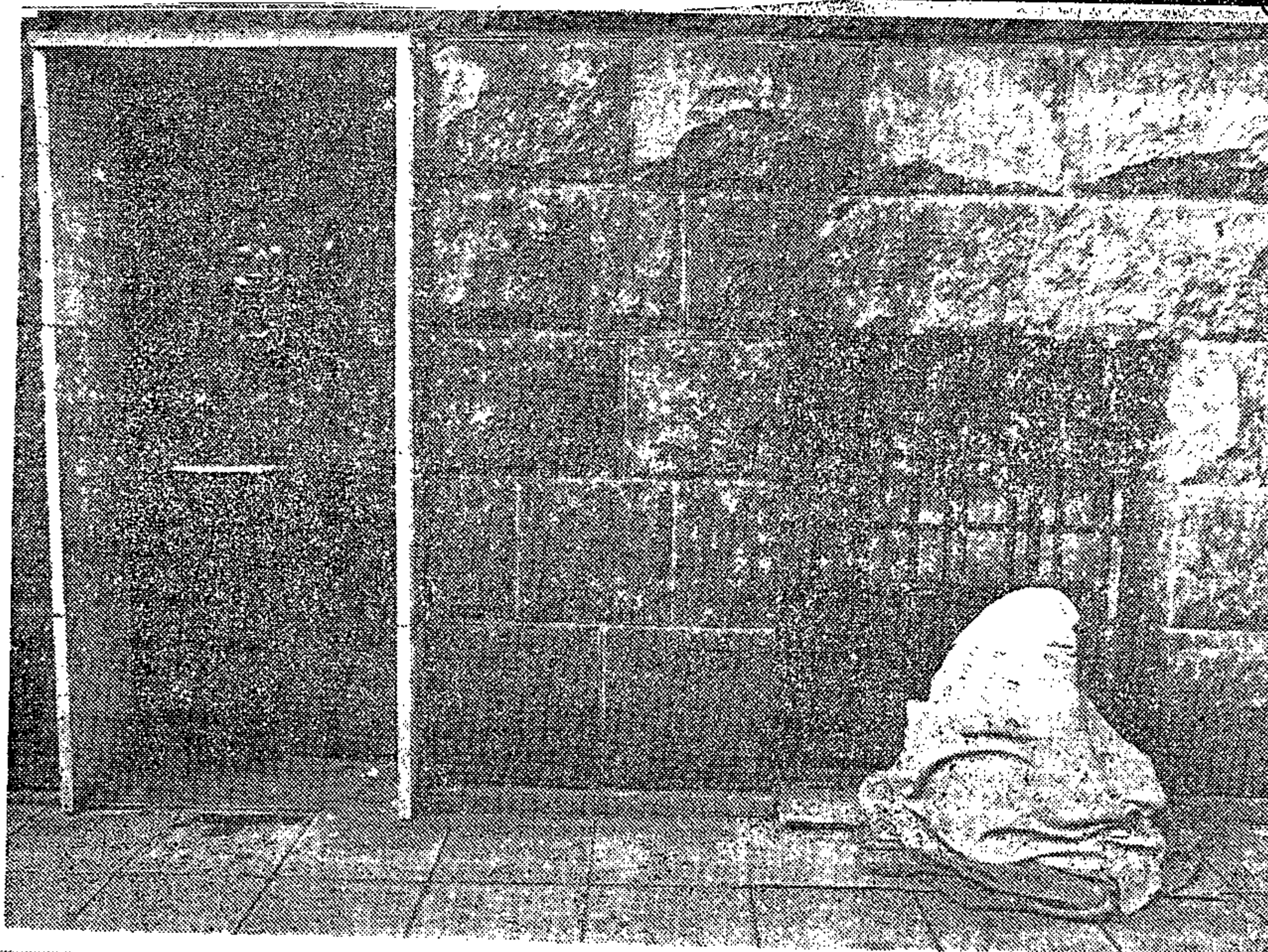
is going to stop them building their own homes. Many of them have asked us to run a brick-laying course as they will be laying each and every brick themselves," said Mrs Tshungulwane, who is building her own home.

"I am very fortunate, though. Two of my brothers are doing all the really hard manual labour while I supervise and make all the decisions. I've made quite a few minor alterations since the building began," she said.

Mrs Tshungulwane has been a source of inspiration to many women who have seen it really is possible to build their own homes with very little assistance from the men.

The Khutsong self-help scheme is a model of co-operation between private enterprise, which is giving both financial and technical help, the authorities who have provided serviced property, and the local community which has provided both the job market and the labour.

(343) Star 15/6/79.



Wrapped in her cocoon of sacking atop a "mattress" of cardboard (top, left) President Street's own woman vagrant waits to die in the cold Golden City. In the picture above she peers out curiously at the photographer, then gets up and angrily chases him with her only possession, a mug (below, left).

● Pictures: Ruphin Coudyzer.

Old woman 'wants to die'

A Xhosa woman who keeps on mumbling: "I want to die here," has been lying outside a smart women's fashion house in President Street, refusing to move.

Police, ambulance men, Plural Relations officials and other authorities have been phoned about her fate, but she won't budge.

Sheltering under a thick wad of sack cloth against the polar wind howling round the city blocks, the unknown woman refused money, food and drink from passers-by.

Black and white staff in nearby buildings try daily to get information out of her. But all she does is to sing hymns and pray before lying still for long periods.

"All we know," says Mr Simon Mabeta, a

packer in the fashion house, "is that she comes from the Transkei and has worked as a servant for a Johannesburg family.

"She moves to the sunny side of the building as the day goes on."

Antagonistic even to her helpers, the woman rose from her self-professed death bed and chased a Star man away.

The woman is only one of a number of people who spend icy nights on Johannesburg's pavements and in doorways.

The main reasons are that no old age home for blacks exists in the city; hostel beds are not available or too costly and a backlog for some 12,000 houses exists in Soweto.



Soweto 343 blowing 15/6/79 its fuses 9/2/79

The people of Soweto have only themselves to blame for frequent power failures in their area, says the West Rand Administration Board. And, Wrab warns, the situation will get no better unless people stop tampering with the electricity supply.

Mr J B Bosman, public relations officer for Wrab, said today that the power failure has been caused by people who have made illegal connections.

"We have discovered that many of the 20 percent who have electricity have had qualified and unqualified contractors to make alterations to the existing electrical network in their houses."

"They have tampered with the wiring and switchboard so as to accommodate additional appliances such as cable stoves and additional plugs."

"Because of the overloading the switch gear trips out or the cables, which were designed and constructed to carry a specific load, becomes overloaded and explodes," said Mr Bosman.

No. 1229

GG 6493

15 June 1979

WITHDRAWAL OF RESERVATION OF LAND
FOR PURPOSES OF A TOWNSHIP

The State President has, under the powers vested in him, withdrawn the reservation of land for purposes of a township contained in Government Notice 670 of 1973, published in the *Government Gazette* of 27 April 1973, and as shown on a sketch plan, copies of which are filed in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the Office of the Mining Commissioner, Heidelberg, under RMT No. R63/72.

(19/5/1/214)

No. 1229

15 Junie 1979

TERUGTREKKING VAN DIE UITTHOU VAN
GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

Die Staatspresident het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen, die uithou van grond vir die doel van 'n dorp soos vervat in Goewermentskennisgewing 670 van 1973, gepubliseer in die *Staatskoerant* van 27 April 1973, en soos aangetoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Heidelberg, onder RMT No. R63/72 bewaar word, teruggetrek.

(19/5/1/214)

Nkope has occasional flood the eastern stream, but and it would seem that

Phillipson (1975), a linear continuum with latest group. The line (Phillipson, 1975) and derived from pottery and related through a common carried out over both

Simulation 1. Urewe
Simulation 2. Kwale

RESULTS

Simulation 1. The disco expansion than the wave per year were generated were an order of magnitude model (Table 2). The rate spread model was similar (Table 3). Different in the wave of advance model expansion rates for the in the rates of spread resulted from high population Only a relatively small the time taken to reach produced fast rates of expansion

Simulation 2. The rates of the same as in simulation expansion rates derived differences were found in Kwale to Silver Leaves Urewe to Silver Leaves

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data. The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colonising uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: one, five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of five people per square kilometer has been used as the carrying capacity for simulations on subsistence agriculturalists (Ammerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 1973). The values coincide with low population known from African ethnography (Tew, 1950), but the possibility remains that the ethnographic values are too high since they may have increased as a result of European medical attention.

Both models were simulated with three different, arbitrarily chosen, input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulations space was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter of each circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Soweto traders abuse sales tax

By Sally de Vasconcellos

Some Soweto traders are still abusing the General Sales Tax.

Last week a Star Fair Deal investigator visited 10 stores in Soweto. Of the 10, seven charged GST on purchases costing less than 13c. This is illegal.

Later the same stores were visited and it was found that only two of the seven had changed to the correct method.

In each case half a loaf of brown bread and a box of matches were bought.

The controlled price of half a loaf of brown bread is 8c. Although matches are not price-controlled, a selling price of 2c is recommended.

ON OR IN

In stores using the "add-on" (exclusive) method of GST, tax may be charged only on items under 13c if they are bought together with other items totalling more than 13c.

In a store using the "add-in" (inclusive) method of GST, tax cannot be charged.

The stores that charged 1c GST on our purchases last week were Serutle Enterprises, Diepkloof; Star Fish and Chips, Zone 6, Diepkloof; Lizzie's Fish and Chips, Zone 3, Klipspruit; Rosboom Fish and Chips, White City; Modiane Fish and Chips, Central Western; Jabavu and Njoko Restaurant, Jabulani.

Only two stores, Star Fish and Chips and Lizzie's Fish and Chips, charged the correct amount yesterday. One store, Rosboom Fish and Chips, refused to continue selling half loaves. The remaining three stores, Rainbow Cash Store, Zola, Phaphamani, Ma-Afrika and Gumbi Cafe, Jabulani, charged the correct amount on both occasions.

"I have only 14 inspectors and each area has to take its turn," Mr. A. Chelamala, the Johannesburg Receiver of Revenue, told The Star.

He said it was a slow process. "If I had inspectors for each vendor, it would be easy."



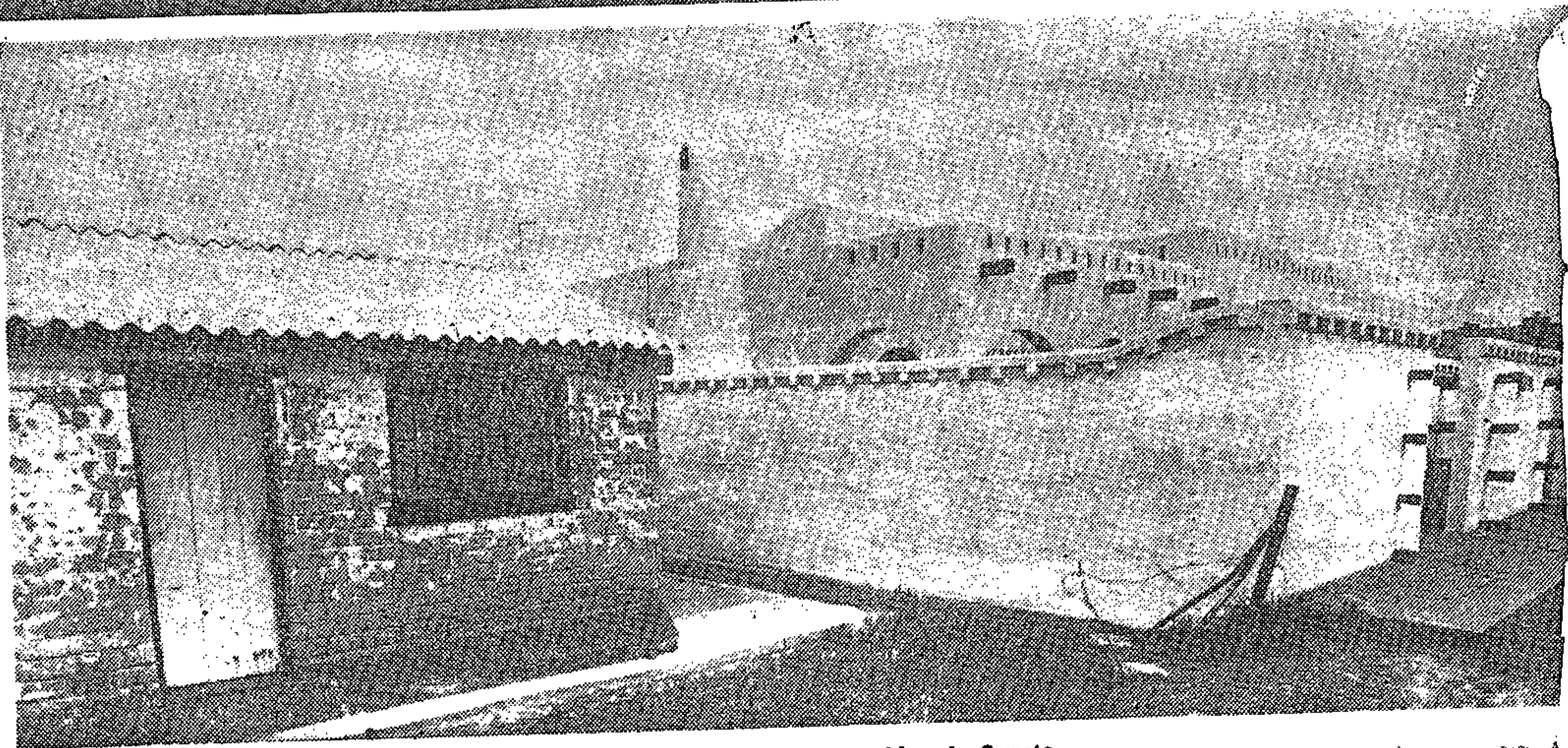
Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders Association was more concerned about the hundreds of illegal traders in Soweto who were not paying any tax.

Mr Kraai felt the main reason for the GST confusion was ignorance. "We continue to send complaints to the Receiver, but nothing is done," he said.

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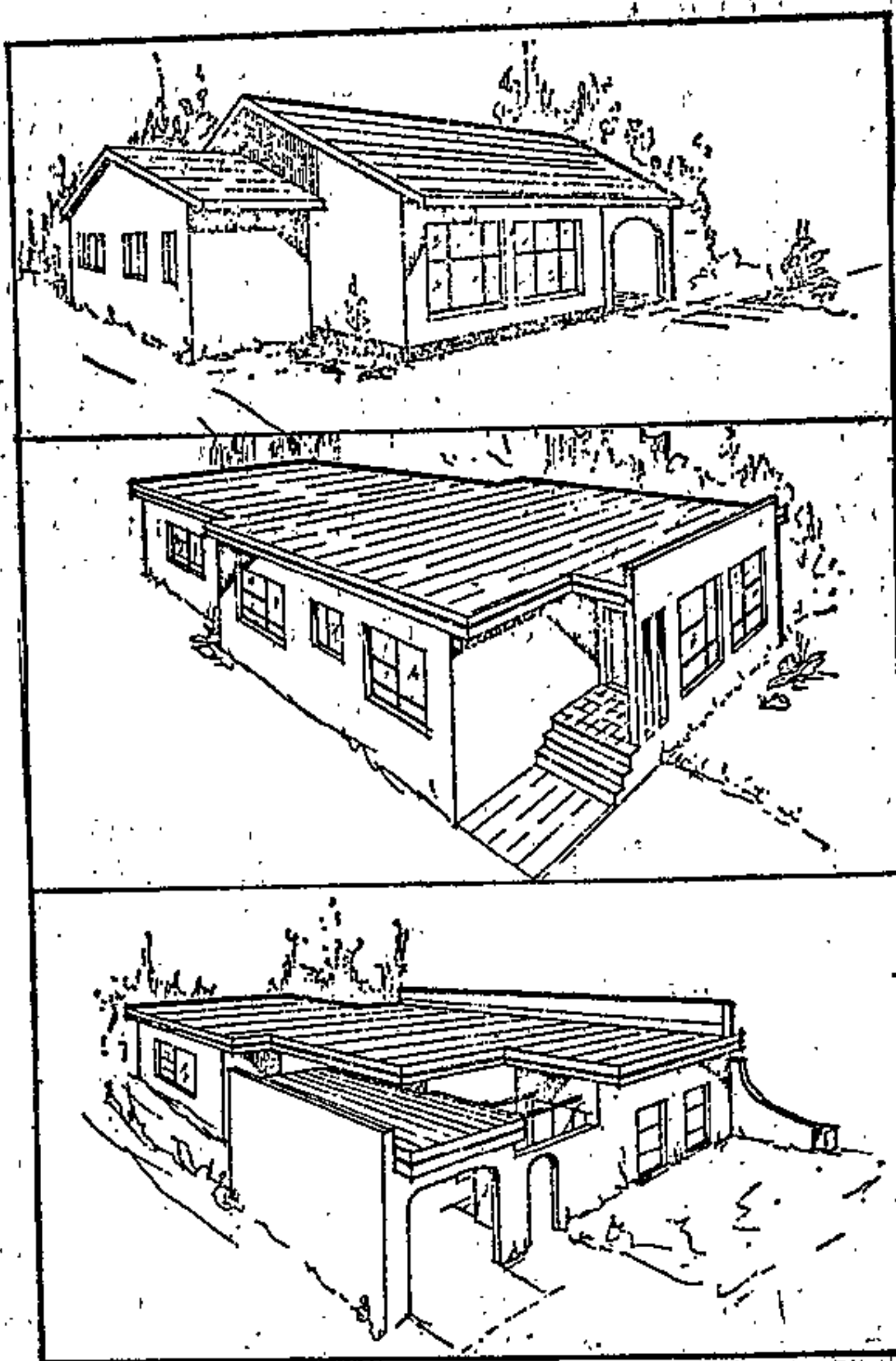
54

Take a matchbox,



The old and the new rub shoulders in Soweto.

Three designs prepared by the Urban Foundation Home Improvement Service. Each began with the standard "matchbox" house and was adapted to suit the needs — and pocket — of the individual homeowner. The Home Improvement Service has already produced 44 different designs for home-owners in Soweto.



Building a better Soweto

View Soweto from a distance and the thousands of "matchbox" homes seem uniform. But a closer look shows that hundreds of houseproud residents are doing their own home improvements. Weekends are spent fitting guttering and drains, plastering walls and fitting new windows and doors. ELIZABETH WILSON reports on an Urban Foundation scheme which encourages home improvement.

An ambitious R250 000 home-improvement scheme launched by the Urban Foundation could mean the up-

grading of "matchbox" houses into more comfortable, practical homes.

The project headed by Johannesburg architect Mr. Lazenby who, together with two draughtsmen,

cal men, offers an advice service to Soweto home-owners on how they can go about home improvements.

At present the team is operating from the offices of the Urban Foundation in St Andrews Building, corner Rissik and Commissioner streets, Johannesburg.

A further centre is being built in Malapo so that Soweto residents can conveniently call in for help.

The idea is to provide information on the main factors involved in home improvement.

"Some people have a clear idea of what they would like to do," says Mr Lazenby, "but they may need plans and help in locating contractors."

"Others may want advice on how to finance improvements. They may need to negotiate a loan either through their employer or a bank. We are here to help."

The new service, publicised through employers and the Urban Foundation itself, aims at "bigger, better and more beautiful" Soweto homes.

"Many Soweto home-owners feel their houses are too small," says Mr Lazenby. "They would like to make extensions, or simply finish the interior better. Some would like to put in ceilings, plaster walls or wire their homes for electricity. Quite a number have loans from their employers for as much as R6 000 to R8 000."

"When they come to us we discuss their needs and work out a plan. Drawings are submitted to WRAB. At the same time we arrange prices from builders for the jobs."

"If necessary, we arrange a bank loan. These tend to have a maximum of R3 500 with repayments to suit the individual at 10.5 percent interest over three to 10 years."

"To get a bank loan homeowners must be employed and able to convince the bank that they can make the necessary repayments, which should not exceed a quarter of their monthly income. Loans are available to men and women."

"Once a loan has been granted we can arrange for a contractor and oversee the signing of a contract. This done, building can start."

"The contract is under the supervision of Urban Foundation staff. We see that building is done according to the drawings and that the quality of work is adequate. We also arrange progress payments," says Mr Lazenby.

"For this service we charge the client 5 percent of the value of the contract. An initial deposit of R75 is taken to get the project under way."

The Home Improvement Service has already produced designs for 44 homeowners in Soweto. It is now working on 12 different homes. It has received the consent of both WRAB and the Soweto Council.

"Since 83 percent of Soweto homes are the standard 51/6 type — with four rooms and an outside toilet — a frequent request is for alterations to this type of house. People want to add an indoor bathroom and an extra bedroom," says Mr Lazenby.

"Some also want to increase the size of the living-room and kitchen. We are frequently asked to add a garage."

"Although electricity is not yet available throughout Soweto, we suggest that homeowners planning improvements build in the necessary tubing and wiring now."

"We also recommend solar heating in areas where there is no electricity."

All home improvements are geared to the special requirements of the individual. They take into account both his accommodation needs and his ability to repay.

"If a homeowner borrows R3 500 at a monthly repayment of R50 a month he can repay this over 10 years. If he borrows R1 500 at a monthly repayment of R49 he can repay this in three years," says Mr Lazenby.

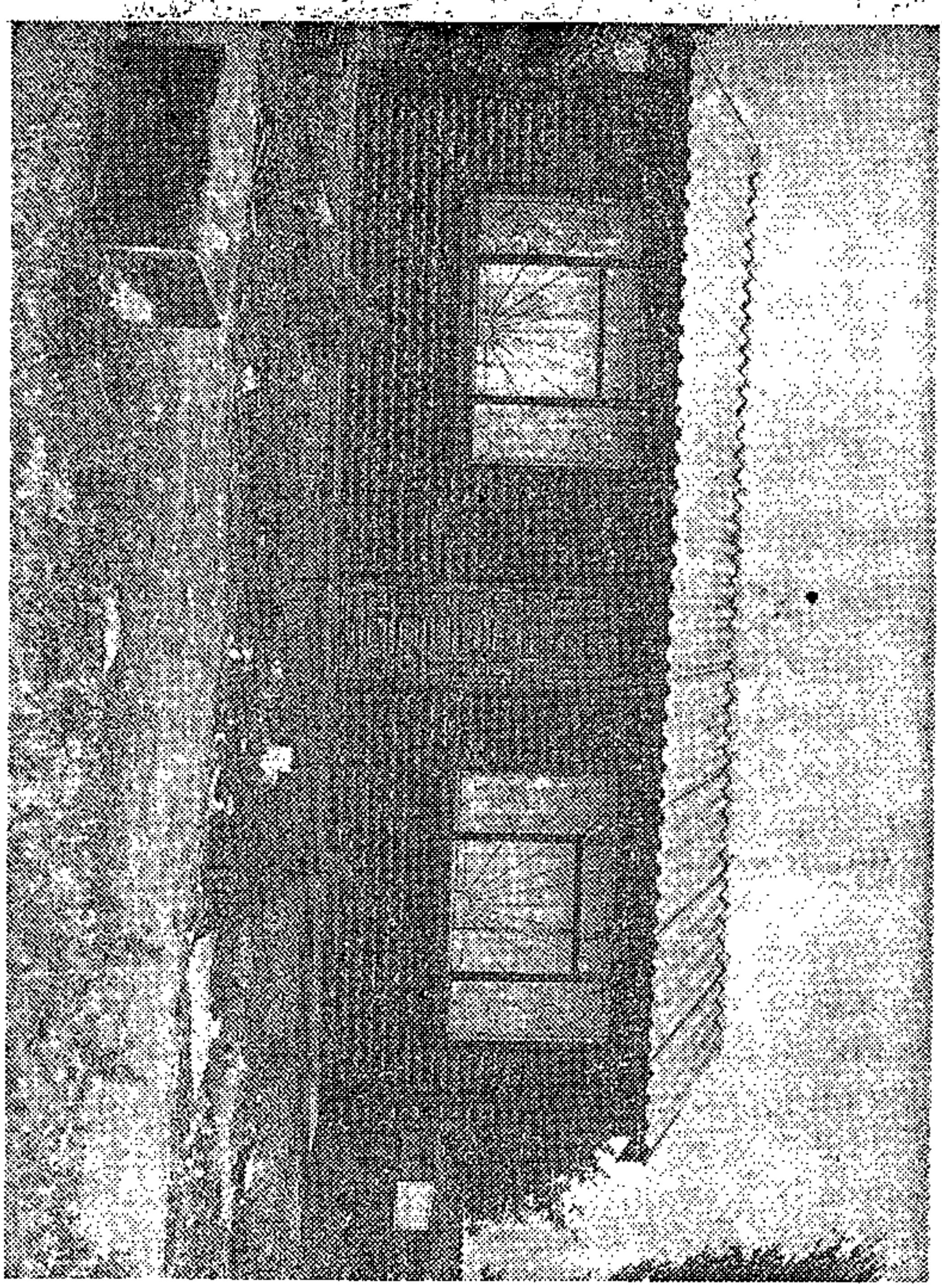
"In the meantime he can have the convenience of better accommodation and an enhanced lifestyle."

"For about R2 000 we can build on a fully equipped bathroom. Or if putting a bathroom into existing space will charge about R200 a fitting."

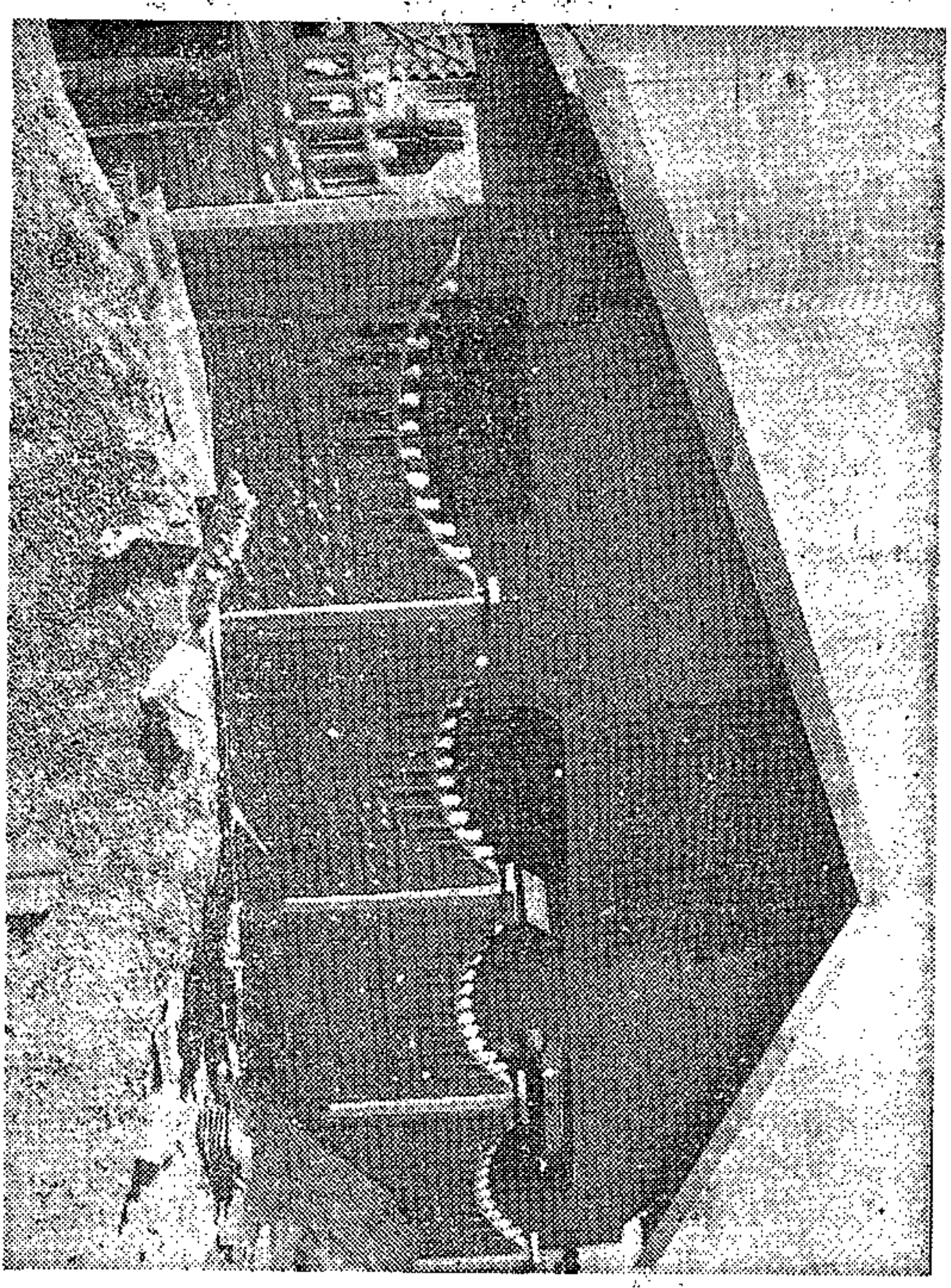
"The Urban Foundation's Home Improvement service is available to anyone who has a certificate of occupation," says Mr Lazenby. "They do NOT need to have a 99-year lease."

(343)

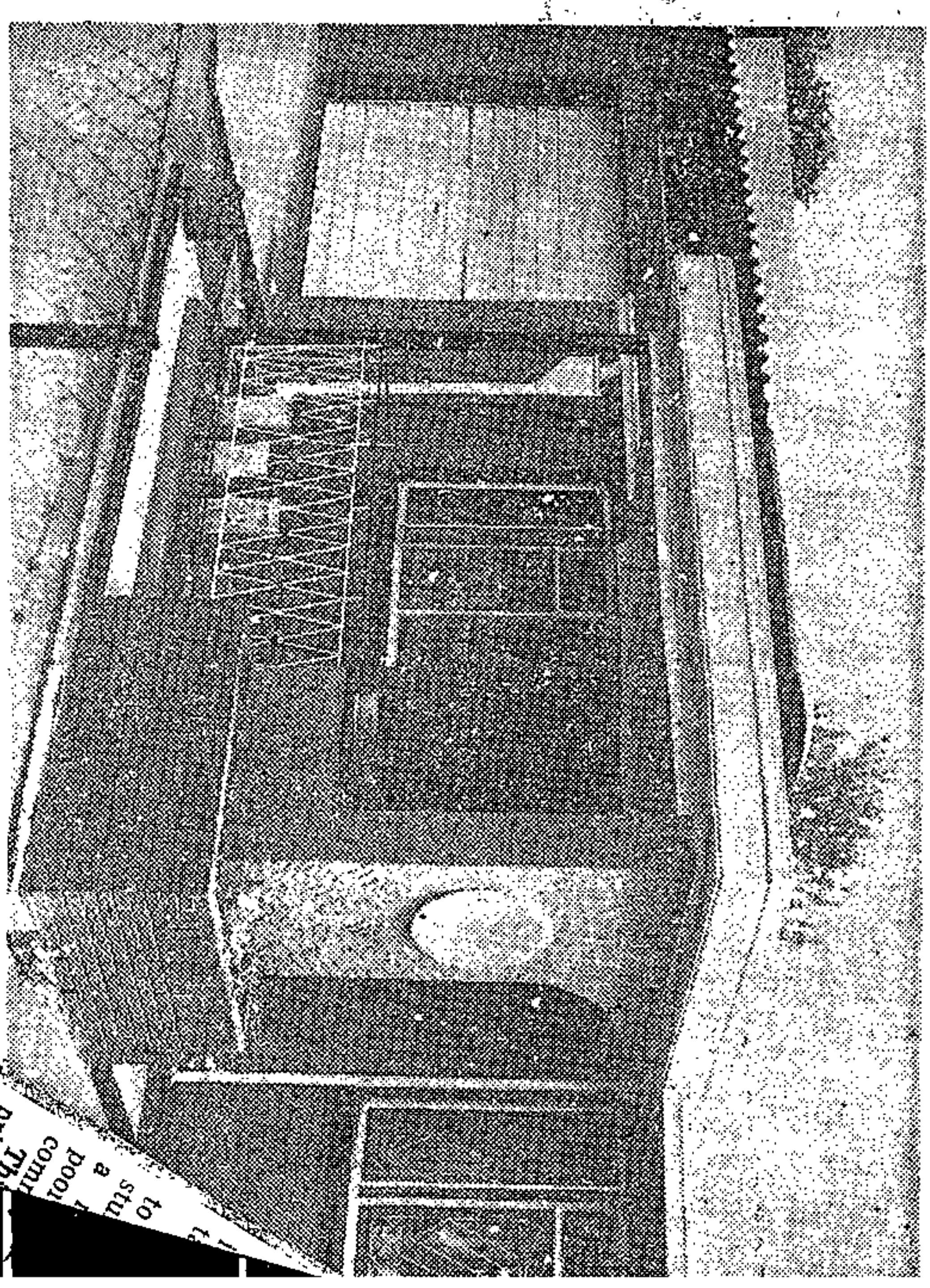
spruce it up and start living



Bigger windows, a more stylish door, freshly painted gutters and down drains enhance this exterior.



Improvements to this house, now nearing completion, were undertaken through the Urban Foundation's Home Improvement Scheme.



A front porch and garage change the appearance of this Sow

to
a
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up by
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Star Black 343 traders worried

Soweto traders fear that black businessmen will be hard-hit by the new stiff penalties for employing unregistered labour.

Many black businessmen have people working for them who are denied registration by the authorities. Most come from the homelands and do not qualify for work in urban areas.

Legislation which provides for R500 fines for first offenders was passed by the Senate on Wednesday.

Mr Douglas Mtshaulana, chairman of the Soweto Coal Dealers' Association said black businessmen have been experiencing problems in registering their workers.

Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders' Association said the reason why blacks employed outside labour was that urban blacks were not interested in working for other blacks.

Six Soweto boys hurt in explosion

RID: M
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343

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

SIX Soweto boys were injured in an explosion on Saturday afternoon after playing with hand grenade detonators near the Orlando High School.

The boys picked the shiny, red objects out of a box which they found in the road.

The boys were taken to Baragwanath Hospital where they were treated for minor injuries and discharged.

Soon after the explosion, Security Police headed by Major Schalk Visser arrived at the scene.

This was confirmed by a police spokesman last night.

He said the police knew how the detonators had come into the possession of the children.

A 13-year-old girl, Johanna Seleke, whose brother was involved in the incident, said yesterday that she was standing near her home when a man approached them carrying a box.

She said the man gave her objects which he took out from a small box saying she should give them to her father to repair his radio. The rest of the contents, which she said looked like fat, he threw away. The objects she was given were shiny and red and had wires attached to them.

"I unthinkingly decided to throw these little pieces of iron away into the yard of Orlando High. Minutes later I heard an explosion. I later learnt that the explosion was caused by shiny objects, similar to those I had. I got such a fright", she said.

Mrs. Flo Makubalo, near

whose house the explosion took place, said she was in the house when, at about 1 pm, she heard a loud bang. She rushed outside where her two grandchildren were playing to investigate.

"I met the little boys half way inside the yard crying in pain. When I saw they were bleeding and saw smoke at the spot where they had been playing in the street, I realised there was something wrong.

"I rushed into the house where I telephoned the Orlando police station. Within minutes police were there.

"They were followed by an ambulance which took the boys to hospital. The policemen spread around the area collecting more of the devices", Mrs. Makubalo said.

The boys, who are all back at home, were back in the street yesterday playing together as if nothing had happened.

Only Ronald Noge, 8, showed signs of injury. He wore plaster around his right ear and bandages on his right hand and leg. The others were Mxolisi Kumalo, 8, Moeketsi Kgaye, 8, Phaniel Mbongwe, 9, Sipho Mbese, 9, and Thomas Sefeko, 8.

They told how they saw a man throw some things into the street.

Later they found shiny objects with rings around them.

Said Ronald:

"Sipho pulled the ring and noise came out of those objects, but I thought he hadn't pulled enough. I pulled the ring more and there was this explosion and I felt pain in my head and limbs."

Meals on wheels for Soweto aged

Religion Reporter

The Methodist Church is planning to take "meals-on-wheels" into Soweto for hundreds of pensioners.

The plans were announced at the synod of the South-Western Transvaal

District of the church in Carletonville.

Mr. John Rees, former general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, told the synod that he expected the scheme would be launched in October or November for about 450 pensioners.

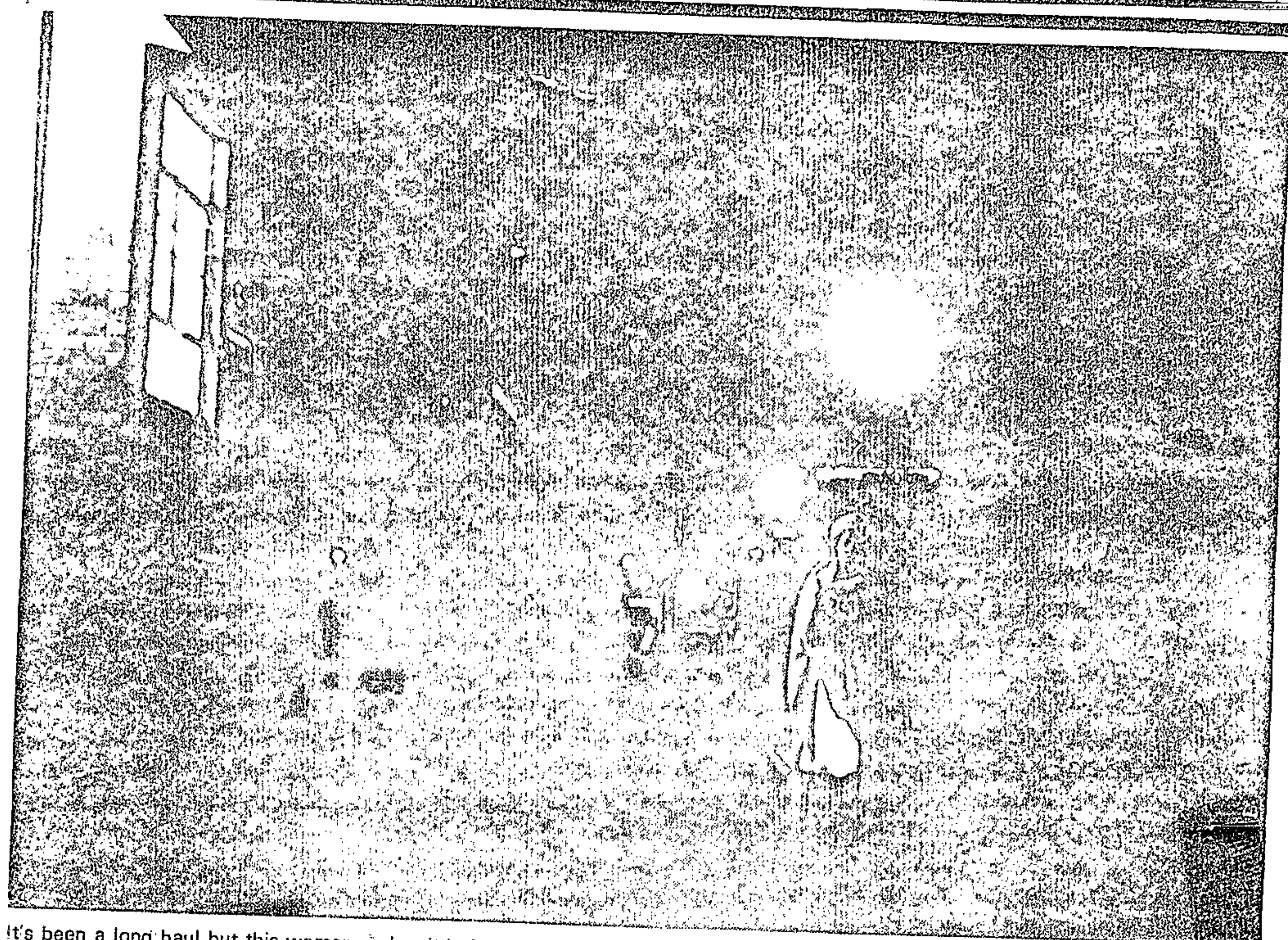
Meals would be provided for 5c on five days of the week.

WAITING LIST

But he warned that the scheme would touch "only the tip of the iceberg." An existing scheme providing food parcels for pensioners had a waiting list of more than 1 000.

Paraffin and food price rises would mean hardships for many.

Mr. Rees said about R20 000 had been collected for the scheme but much more was needed. The money would probably equip a kitchen and a vehicle was likely to be donated to the church.



It's been a long haul but this woman makes it before sunrise. On the left is the Polly Street labour bureau as its staff never sees it.

The dawn patrol

EVERY weekday morning a 23-year-old mother of four, Mrs Pinkie Maurcen Ntshingila, climbs out of bed at three o'clock, lights the candles and washes her face and body in cold water.

She dresses, swallows some tea and maybe a slice of bread and margarine — and prepares the day's food for her children and ailing grandmother.

Then she sets off along the dark, cold and sometimes hostile streets of Orlando to catch the first city-bound train out of Soweto.

The time: 4 am. As Mrs Ntshingila's train pulls out, 52-year-old Mrs Rebecca Linda is getting up in her house in Zola South.

She lights the candles, washes, dresses, swallows some tea and maybe a sandwich, leaves some mealie meal on the stove for her four schoolgoing children — and flings out into a dark, cold Soweto to make her way to the railway station to catch the 5.10 am to the city.

Youthful but frail looking Pinkie Ntshingila is a divorcee. Ageing but robust Rebecca Linda is a widow. They have two things in common.

Each is unemployed and has four children to support. Both are on their way to the same destination: the Wrab-run black women's labour bureau in Johannesburg's Polly Street.

Mrs Ntshingila and Mrs Linda are among a growing army of unemployed black women in urban centres who are finding it increasingly difficult to get work to support their children and other relatives.

There is a dawn patrol that shuffles through the streets of Johannesburg day after day. They are women, Soweto women, in search of fewer and fewer jobs.

BOB HITCHCOCK reports:
Pictures by RALPH NDAWO:



The face of a young divorcee with six mouths to feed and no job.



The face of a middle-aged widow with five mouths to feed and no job.

When Pinkie Ntshingila and other women work-seekers get off the train at Faraday Station off Eloff Street Extension it is nearly 4.45 am.

The other morning, in the freezing pre-dawn, the Rand Daily Mail was on hand to watch the women walk the ghostly city streets on their way to the bureau. Not all arrive at Faraday.

Those whose trains bring them to Park Station have to frudge right across the business district to reach the southern end of Polly Street where the bureau is situated.

Some are obviously wearing their best clothes, presumably to impress any employer they might be sent to see.

Their biggest fear as they walk the pre-dawn streets,

one of the work-seekers tells us, is attack from night-time tsotsis still lurking in the shadows.

By the time they reach the bureau most of the women are chilled. They get temporary relief when the night-watchman lets them huddle around his brazier in the yard that leads to the labour registration hall.

It is 5 am. There is still another three hours before the bureau opens for business.

The idea of arriving there so early, the women tell us, is that in theory the first to be given numbered tickets are the first to be sent after vacant jobs. But in practice, they claim, this doesn't always happen. Some women are given preference over those who arrive before them.

Many of the job-seekers we are to meet are like Pinkie Ntshingila and Rebecca Linda — women without men. Widows and deserted wives gamely trying to support themselves, their children and, sometimes, at least one other relative while redundancy in industry, commerce and the domestic field increases by the week.

Others in the queue are wives of unemployed men — or men earning wages that fail to provide even the basic needs of a family.

Practically all the women we meet are qualified to live and work in the Johannesburg area by virtue of a Section 10 endorsement in their reference books. Yet many claim to have attended the bureau every weekday for over a year without obtaining a job.

Divorcee Pinkie Ntshingila tells us she has followed her up-at-3 am routine since January, including that dreadful morning which she and others will never forget when it was minus 8.2 deg C. An experienced factory worker, she remains unemployed.

She supports five-year-old

twin girls, a 3½-year-old son and a 2½-year-old daughter. Her grandmother, in whose house they all live, is a frail old-age pensioner so Pinkie needs to help with the R17-a-month rent.

She worries about what might happen to her and her four children when her grandmother dies. "Will they kick us out of the house?" she asks.

The family is spending close to R50 a month on the most basic household provisions — mealie-meal, chuck, sugar, tea, milk, bread, margarine, soap, candles and paraffin. Some of this expenditure is borrowed money.

Says Mrs Ntshingila: "I was forced to leave my last job 18 months ago to look after my youngest child. I was divorced last year. There are problems with maintenance payments. Now I'm desperate. I must get work or we shall all starve and have no roof over our heads."

Widow Rebecca Linda also has her problems. The June rent is not paid and next month, she reckons, she and her children will be short of food unless she gets a job very soon.

She supports four of her six children. All are schoolgoing — a 16-year-old girl, a 13-year-old boy and nine-year-old twins. Mrs Linda is a cook with 20 years experience in kitchens in hotels, factories and snack bars.

"My problem," she tells us, "is that employers today want young women. At 52 they say I'm too old. But that's not true. I'm strong and have all that experience to offer."

Mrs Emily Ngwenya, 32, is better off than many of the work-seekers we meet. Her husband is working and earns R230 a month and they have only two children.

She leaves her Kliptown home at 3.45 am and travels by train to Park Station. Then

comes that hazardous walk in the pre-dawn across the central business district of the city. Why does it do it?

"A family — even a small one — can't live on a small wage," she says. "I find a job."

Nobody knows how many jobless black women there are who need work to support themselves, their children and other relatives.

In Johannesburg, social workers say, their numbers seem to be increasing each month. Redundancy in industry has a lot to do with it. So has the fact that large numbers of school-leavers are unable to find employment.

We meet a matriculant of 23 who says she is willing to work as a domestic if she can't find a job better suited to her academic qualifications.

We have spent some time in the past two weeks hearing at first-hand the human drama behind the statistics of increasing black unemployment — and we have come to this conclusion about women in the jobless queues:

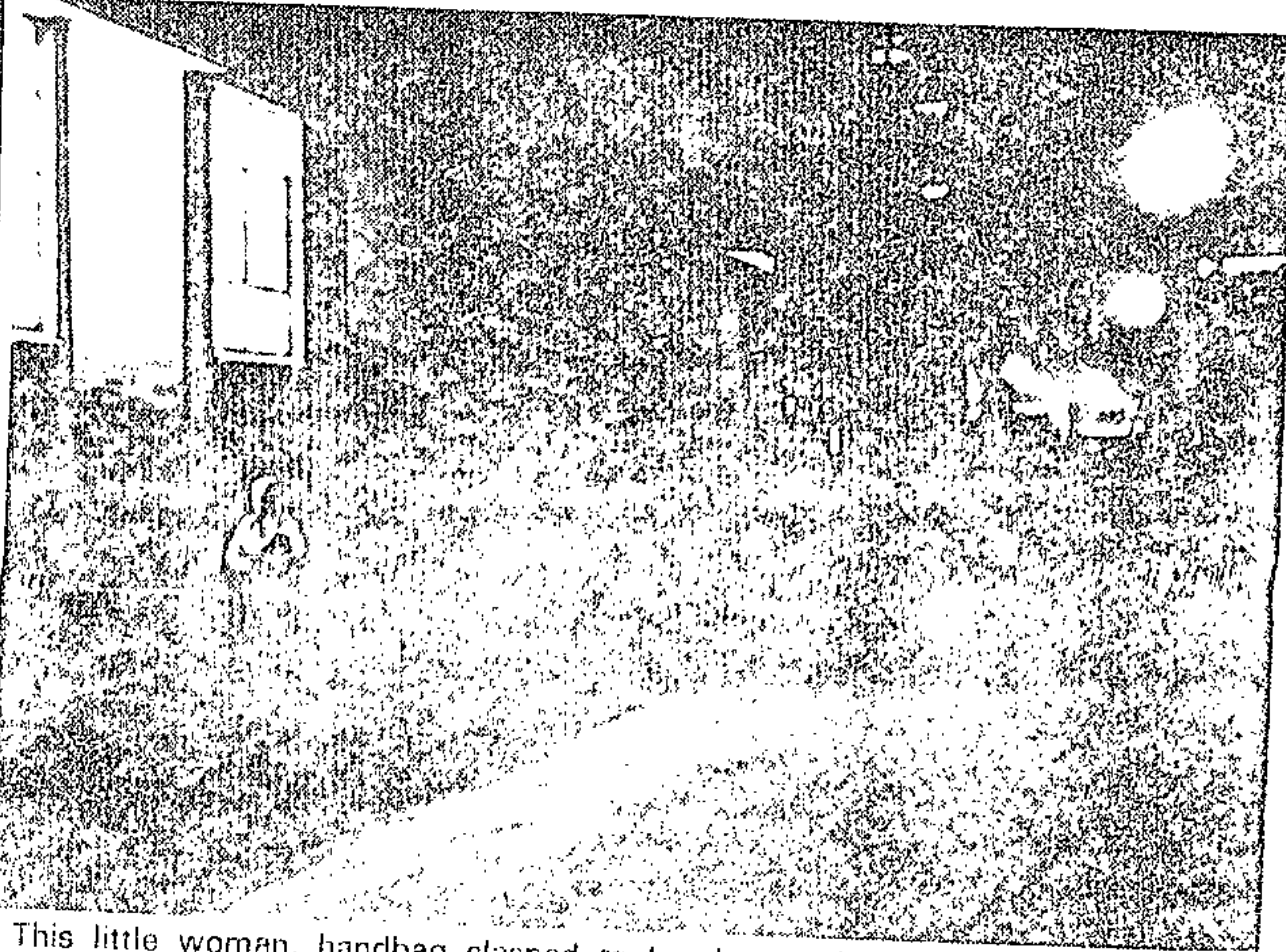
They face the same hardships, and feel the same emotions, as their male counterparts.

They go hungry so that their kids and old folk might eat. They walk the dark, cold, dangerous streets for the same reason.

They know the nagging worry of mounting debts — and the threat of eviction for non-payment of rent.

They feel the shabbiness and shame that comes with continued unemployment. And the feeling of despair which increases with every abortive day spent at the labour bureau.

This eats into their confidence and self-respect just as devastatingly as it does with those men in the breadline queue up the road in Albert Street.



This little woman, handbag clasped to her breast, has risked the hazards of Soweto and the city to get to the labour bureau long before it opens.

Soweto traders want 'buffer strip'

Staff Reporter

THE Soweto Traders Association yesterday resolved at an emotion-charged meeting in Dube's YWCA that the Government should expropriate the white-owned 'buffer strip', a bit of land in Klipspruit, and give it to black traders to develop and to build industry.

The land in Klipspruit, on which a R21 000 000 shopping complex is being erected, was the major issue at the meeting.

Mr Richard Maponya, one of Soweto's leading businessmen, said the establishment of a shopping complex owned by whites in the black area should be stopped before it was too late.

"We are all agreed that we are opposed to the shopping complex which is being erected in our area."

"We are quite aware that this complex is going to be catastrophic to our business and it is for us to stand on our feet."

"We should, here and now, take a resolution to the powers that be that the area should be expropriated. I see no reason why a white man should come and put up a business in the township yet there are no white families to support him."

"We do not want to depend on whites," he said.

Mr Vela Kraai, the chairman of the association, told members the 'Cohen Complex' was a burning issue.

He said: "Since 1976, things are not as they used to be. The youths have indicated to us that we should act practically when we do things. We should not assume that verbal communication will help us."

"We are not the law-makers, but are here to abide by the laws. However, we do not want to be taken for a ride. Cohen must not be given a chance to continue with his business there finish and klaar."

Mr Kraai said that the then Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr. Connie Mulder, was approached by the executive of the association about putting up the Cohen complex.

"The Minister told us he would look into the matter. Unfortunately he was destroyed by the Information scandal and we were therefore left on the ledge," Mr Kraai said.

Mr Kraai said he hoped there were no members of the association who were prepared to yield to the "trappy demand of Cohen."

Mr E. Manyosi, a member of the Soweto Council, said it was not necessary to fight against a competent and wealthy person who was using the money. The best thing was to look at this

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data. The rates of population growth used in the simulation were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colonising uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of five per square kilometer has been used as the carrying capacity for subsistence agriculturalists (Ammerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 1974) but the possibility remains that the ethnographic values are too low they may have increased as a result of European medical attention.

Both models were simulated with three different, arbitrarily input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulation was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Nkope has occasional fluting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as

and Silver Leaves as the

'No threat to black traders'

By CAMUEL DIKOTLA

FEARS of the Soweto shopping centre putting black traders out of business were groundless, a spokesman for the white-owned complex being erected in Klipspruit, said yesterday.

Chairman of the Soweto Traders Association (STA), Mr Vela Kraai, voiced such fears in his vehement opposition to the Klipspruit complex.

The spokesman for the complex said: "This centre will not put black traders out of business, but present shopping by black consumers in Johannesburg has put them out of business."

Rather will the centre establish them in business on a more profitable sound basis. A number of these traders have realised this and applied for shops in the proposed centre," he said.

All the developers will, in fact, be doing is simply bringing that portion of Johannesburg where blacks presently shop, right into Soweto.

Certain parties advocating a joint development with whites in promoting the Soweto Regional Centre have been severely criticised by leading Soweto traders for advocating such a development.

To my mind these parties show a certain courage in arguing their positions and facing criticism from Messrs Kraai and Maponya," the spokesman said.

Referring to the STA which resolved at its meeting the

Government should be consulted about the issue, the spokesman said.

Of the 1200 traders in Soweto, a bare 70 attended the meeting at which the development was opposed. Can a bare 5% really reflect the view of the Sowetan trader?" he asked.

The meeting certainly did not voice the consumer view, the spokesman said. "The Soweto housewife and her action speaks louder than anything those so-called leaders of the Soweto traders can say."

By shopping in Klipspruit the Soweto housewife would be paying 42c for say condensed milk that most Soweto shops charged 59c for.

The spokesman said: "We are at the service of the consumer, not that of a pressure group such as is constituted by 70 Soweto traders who are basically out to promote and protect their own interests."

A Soweto council member who attended the STA meeting on Sunday, Mr Edward Manyosi, said in a statement:

"Insofar as commerce and industry are concerned, we are slowly moving towards ending the colour bar. Blacks will be trading in white areas and whites in black areas. In Johannesburg, blacks will be allowed in central districts."

"African Bank has black and white money. Such a bank is in Soweto now. Things are changing slowly and we are getting to business attitudes and therefore new economic attitudes."

resulted from high populations inputs being applied. Therefore Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwaile to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

Employers moving to register blacks

By Bob Kenneagh

Fearing the enforcement of tougher penalties on white employers of illegal blacks, people in Johannesburg and the West Rand are moving to register workers.

Recent legislation provides for increased fines of up to R500 (or three months' jail) to employers of illegally employed workers. For a second contravention the fine is at least R500 or three months. Fines were previously R100.

Spokesmen for the Department of Co-operation and Development and the West Rand Administration Board, which controls the whole of Johannesburg and the West Rand, disclosed there had been

a marked increase in the number of employers wishing to legalise their workers' employment.

"The influx of domestic workers from the homelands has stopped because there are sufficient numbers of domestics on the Rand," said a spokesman for the department.

INFLUX

He said thousands of workers were registered by administration boards each month and it was impossible to say how many illegal workers there were on the Rand.

The chairman of WRAB, Mr Manie Mulder, has warned that employers will be given a breathing space before the new law is enforced. But at the same time the

board was required to carry out the law, he said.

"If an employer has any doubt about the documents of employees, or if the worker is not properly registered, the employer is advised to contact the nearest labour bureau of the board to enable an official to determine if the worker is properly registered or eligible for registration," he said.

The chairman said if a worker was not eligible for employment in the area under WRAB's control, "the employer should dismiss him immediately in order to avoid prosecution," he added.

Men workers should register at 80 Albert Street, Johannesburg and women at 1 Polly Street, Johannesburg.

Memorite Central Committee se konf...

14

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergriepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b)

Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dat stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.R. Dean
Dr J.P. Duning
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habetsgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

3

Four years to electrify all Soweto

Costs for the electrification of Soweto are expected to rise to R150-million, and it will take at least four years before every house there has power.

Plans are being presented this month to the Soweto Council by Eco-plan, the consortium which has planned it. Work on the electrification will begin soon after a decision by the Council.

An initial R40-million for the project will be lent to the three Soweto councils by a consortium of four banks.

At present only 20 percent of Soweto has electricity and overloading of the system — especially during the recent cold weather — has caused daily failures.

Mr E H Scholes, deputy city electrical engineer,

said during May alone there were 120 failures. And for one year between April 1977 and March 1978 there were 413.

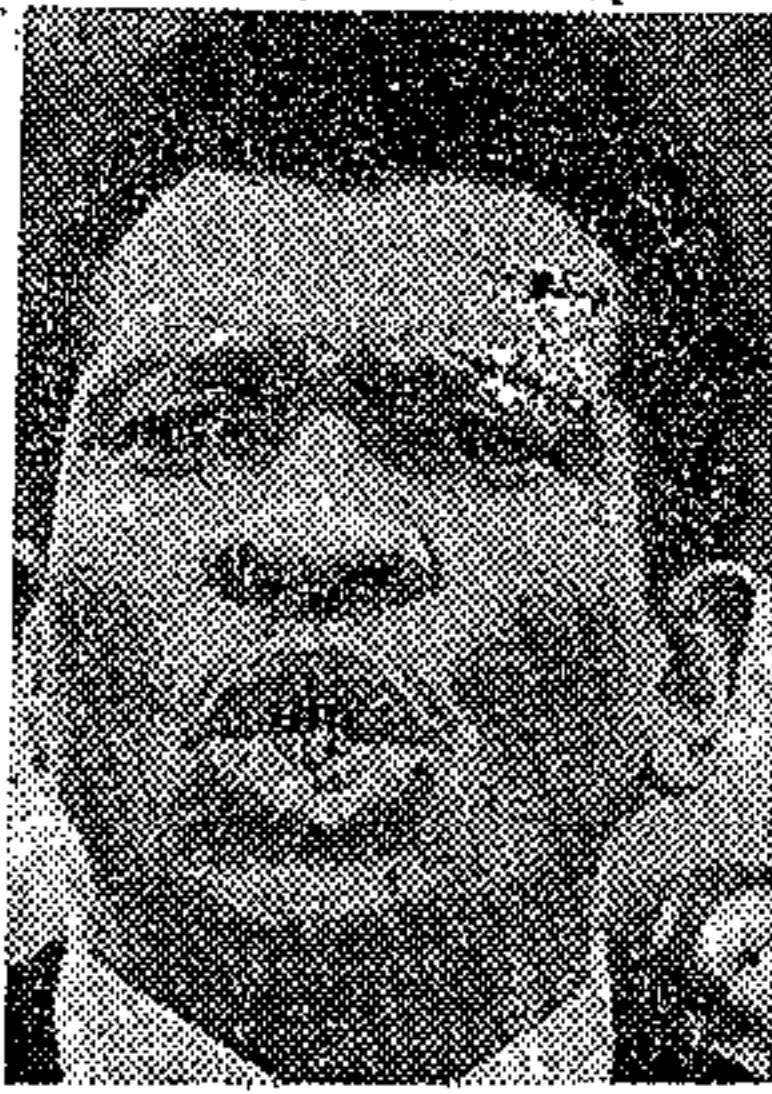
"For the first time we are having frequent tripping of sub-stations due to overloading."

"Within a period of 10 weeks from the start of the project at least 22 000 people will have permanent electricity."

He said preference would also be given to the 400 houses which already had underground cables but had not been connected, because the City Council had run out of funds.

"It will take at least two years before the necessary sub-stations are complete — and at least four years before each area has been electrified."

Buti leaves Koornhof committee



The Rev Sam Buti

JOHANNESBURG.—Alexandra township leader, the Rev Sam Buti, has resigned from Dr Piet Koornhof's regional committee on the grounds that it presents no prospect of meaningful change.

Mr Buti's announcement of his resignation today comes as a setback to the dialogue bid launched this year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The respected Alexandra community leader said today the regional committee exercise was meaning-

less because the initiative had been taken by only one Government department.

The fact that the Witwatersrand Chief Commissioner, Mr Franz du Randt, was chairman of the committee, meant that burning issues causing 'frustration, bitterness and growing hostility' in the black community could not be dealt with meaningfully.

Mr Buti urged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to take the lead himself in initiating change.

He called on Mr Botha to create the opportunity for participation by freely elected black leaders — including those serving prison sentences.

'The Government should therefore assume that a wide spectrum of political representation, including leaders from the African National Congress, Pan African Congress, black consciousness movements, homelands (black states), churches, teaching and other professions may be elected. — Sapa.

● Crossroads saved by prayer — Page 17.

responds, at least in broad (77). However, there are a number of Nkope has been included in a between Early Iron Age cultures 8) has shown that some of the by the Transvaal group, do ope-Gokomere axis or to Silver the eastern stream. Similarly,

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Nkope has occasional fluting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition. Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the flint analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwaie were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:

Simulation 1. Urewe → Lelesu → Kwaie → Silver Leaves
Simulation 2. Kwaie → Silver Leaves

RESULTS

Simulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of expansion than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer per year were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these were of order of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 3). Different input populations had little effect on the rates for the wave of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, resulted from high population inputs being spread over a large area.

Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwaie to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

Now Alexandra leader quits Koornhof body

sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Alexandra leader, the Rev Sam Buti, has resigned from Dr Piet Koornhof's PWV regional committee.

He claims it presents no prospect of meaningful change.

Mr Buti's announcement comes as a setback to the dialogue bid launched this year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

Issues he listed which were causing frustration, bitterness and growing hostility in the black community:

- The continuation of bannings and detentions without trial.

- The erection of even more hostels for "single" men and women.

- The deliberate misleading of whites into believing that a new dispensation had arrived, whereas blacks knew that nothing had changed.

- Increasing pass raids.
- The increased R500 fines for illegal employment of blacks.

Mr Buti urged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to take the lead himself in initiating change.

He called on Mr Botha to create the opportunity for participation by freely elected black leaders — including those currently serving prison sentences.

"The Government should therefore assume that a wide spectrum of political representation, including leaders from the African National Congress, Pan African Congress and Black Consciousness movements, may be elected."

He added that he could not continue to serve on the committee without "jeopardising my integrity."

SADDENED

Commented Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten who also turned down a position on the committee: "It saddens me that this should have happened. But I could have predicted that a man of his integrity would realise what we realised—which is that the original committees are not instruments for change."

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment.

stigerslede:

J.G. Benfield
H.L. Kennedy
P.G.T. Watson

tien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigerslede aan):

fessor E.V. Axelson
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(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

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navorsings-fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

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F.M. 13/7/79
BLACK SUPERMARKET
Shaky start? (343)

Blackchain, the fledgling black supermarket group, is having problems getting its Soweto supermarket project off the ground.

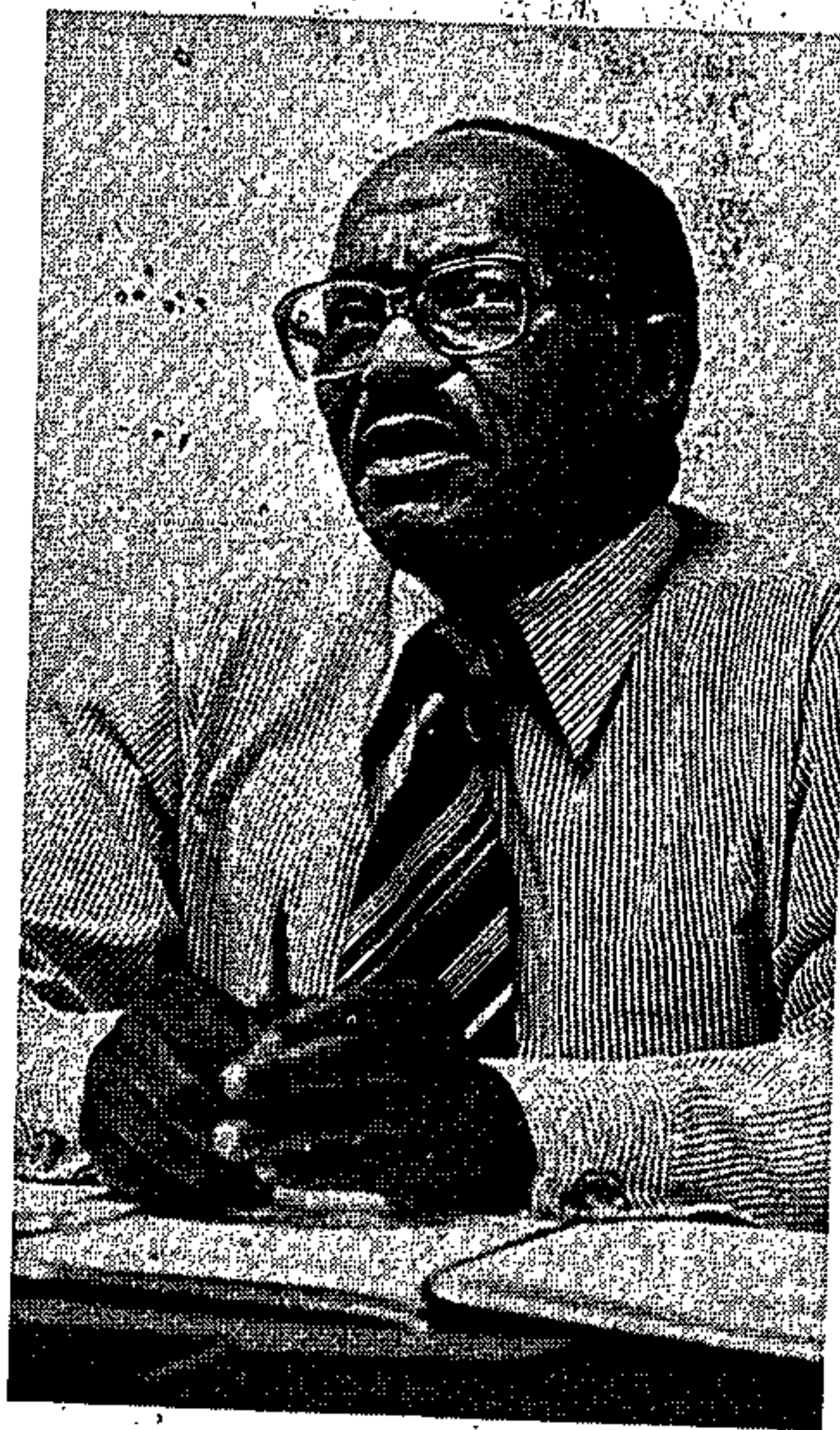
"We are in financial difficulties," Blackchain director Solomon Lesolang told a hushed Nafcoc conference in Johannesburg last week. He said that a meeting last month decided that additional shareholders be sought to help finance the supermarket which Blackchain plans to open in Soweto's Diepkloof township early next year. Failure to raise enough money would leave Blackchain two alternatives: hand the project over to the West Rand Administration Board, or let one of the big white supermarket groups take over.

Blackchain offered 998 250 shares to the black public at R1 each in May last year, a month after the company was registered. The R250 000 raised since then was not intended for putting up buildings — the R900 000 supermarket and warehouse — but as working capital, R1,6m being needed. Thus, Blackchain MD Sponono Majola tells the *FM*, the aim of last month's decision was to raise funds from blacks to cover building operations at Diepkloof.

Blackchain cannot find a company to finance the building project. Says Majola: "We haven't obtained the 99-year lease on the site and it is hard to find a company that will finance construction of our buildings."

But Sydney Matus, executive director of the Spar group, thinks Blackchain's problems can be solved. "If black businessmen wish to compete on equal terms with white business they must not be so proud as to refuse the opportunity of some form of partnership." This partnership, Matus tells the *FM*, would be on the basis that white wholesalers and black retailers work together.

"What we could do," he continues, "is get experienced people to run Blackchain's day-to-day business." Immediately



Solomon Lesolang . . . putting blacks to the test

Blackchain is established and running profitably, whites would withdraw from the retail side and only act as wholesalers.

But Lesolang says it is absolutely necessary that Blackchain's Diepkloof project be completed through black effort: "I personally want black people to



Mr A H Stander... "Don't panic."

Don't sack workers, says Wrab leader

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2016 Jla

Desperate

However, Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of Black Sash, said she would like Mr du Randt to see the queues its offices have to turn away every day.

"We have also had hundreds of phone calls from people who are desperate because they have loyal workers whom they cannot register, and others who fear for themselves and feel they should dismiss their workers."

Mrs Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said she had spoken to Dr Koornhof and emphasised the urgency of the situation. He had agreed to go into the matter.

"People are losing jobs by the hundreds," she said. The Government was implementing penalties proposed by the Riekert Commission, but was not implementing the other side — this was that the presence of black people in urban areas should be dictated by whether they have jobs and accommoda-

To Page 3, Col 3

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is to consider urgent representation from Mrs Helen Suzman about fears of mass unemployment which the new tough influx control fines will create.

Meanwhile, the chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr A H Stander, has appealed to employers not to panic.

"Don't simply sack people. Come to us first. We may be able to help," he advises employers of illegal workers.

He ruled out any immediate drive to enforce the new law.

"We won't raid specifically for people who are unregistered — this is to give everybody a chance to comply with the law," he said. "We have cut down on our raids lately."

Every case employers brought to the board would be considered on its merits. If nothing else can be done, the employee is given 72 hours' notice to leave the area, he said.

In terms of the new influx legislation, expected to be gazetted soon, employers of illegal black workers face a fine of up to R500 for a first offence, and a second offence R500 is the minimum fine.

But Mr F D du Randt, chief commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said the maximum fine was rarely imposed on first offenders.

Another source said first offenders could also pay an admission of guilt fine of R100.

Mr du Randt said he could think of no reason why employers should not register workers, and does not believe there are as many unregistered as reported.

He appealed to the public to come forward with their cases.

"If they don't get satisfaction from the labour bureau then they should approach the aid centre," he said.

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MORE PROMISES FROM PIET

Polite, but with a strong dose of scepticism. That was Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane's vote of thanks after Co-operation Minister Piet Koornhof's opening address at last week's Nafcoc congress in Johannesburg's Carlton Hotel.

As is his wont, Koornhof was all smiles and waxing lyrical about his "era of reform." Admitting that black businessmen still face restrictions, Koornhof was lavish with promises: "By 1982 the black businessman would have arrived in SA and taken his rightful place in the economy. He is arriving now."

Referring to the monopoly that administration boards have over township liquor, Koornhof said a committee of the national liquor board was looking into whether blacks should be allowed into the liquor trade. He also referred to the opening up of cinemas to black businessmen, and added that he was currently negotiating to give Soweto a "proper business centre," about which he would soon be approaching Motsuenyane. Nor was that all: sites would be set aside for service industries, and

"the sky is the limit."

Mentioning recent press reports that 99-year leases are moving very slowly, Koornhof said his department was attending to this as it wanted to get the scheme completely off the ground as soon as possible. He referred specifically to the high survey costs, adding that "the cost factor will have to be resolved soon."

"Generations after will point an accusing finger at us if we don't build on firm ground."

But Motsuenyane seemed only half-convinced. The minister, he said when he rose to thank him, had talked about removing fetters. "We hope it will be all," declared Motsuenyane. "Ever since Nafcoc was founded we have been pressurising the government for change. But some have taken quite a time to come about. We doubt the motives of the government in very many instances because we are not part of the government. Until we share power, we are going to be doubtful."

Nor was Motsuenyane impressed with the 99-year lease: only proper ownership would convince blacks that they were "real, not junior, citizens."

Referring to remarks by Koornhof that SA was a plural society, Motsuenyane said he accepted that this was so, but: "We cannot see how this country will survive when decisions are made for us by white parliaments in which blacks are not involved."

Koornhof's statements on this point were intriguing. He referred to his recent Washington speech and its objectives of equality, full participation in decision-making, and full citizenship for all. However, he then emphasised that he did not believe they could be obtained in a unitary society, but only in a "plural set-up."

And he repeated himself not once, but three times: "I say again, I don't believe it can be achieved in a unitary set-up. As a student of political and constitutional development, I say again it cannot be achieved in a unitary set-up. I say again."

Andries Treurnicht could not have put it better himself.



Piet Koornhof . . . a tough message from Motsuenyane

Living Off the dump

WOMEN and children with ash-covered faces pick their way in and out of rubbish dumps in Kaitlhom, Germiston.

The woman and children are from the Mzilikazi transit camp in Hlahatsi Section which serves as a home for families and

pensioners who have no homes. Most of the inmates at the camp are not working and depend entirely on the pension they get every two months.

Most live in tiny rooms. Some of the families occupy one room and others two rooms.

They are packed like sardines and there is just no pri-

Story:
MZIKA YISE EDOM
Pix:
THOMAS KHOSA

THE SAD PLIGHT OF NATALS PRUIT'S TWILIGHT PEOPLE

vacy and family life is out of the question, with one bed for each family and children sleeping all over the place.

The only thing these people enjoy, is that that they stay rent free at Mzilikazi.

The women at Mzilikazi told POST this week that they were

"dumped" there by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) and nothing has been done to get them proper accommodation.

These are the people of the wasteland who forage through the garbage in search of food, wood and coal. When POST arrived at Mzilikazi, a

truck from a food company was offloading foodstuffs.

As the truck was offloading women and children from the camp came running out of the complex to the dumps searching for food.

Mrs Pauline Buthelezi told POST that she was not working

and had no pension fund. She said she was staying alone.

Mrs Buthelezi said there are days when she goes to bed without a meal.

Mrs Letitia Modisa of room 12 said she got R40 after every two months and by the end of the second week

after she got the

money, was penniless. "I can hardly buy myself a dress with the pension money I get from Erab," she said.

Mrs Elizabeth Mafana said she was staying with her husband and four children. She said her husband was the only person working in the family. The family occupies two rooms.

Another family is that of the Calanes. They are seven in the family, including a five-month-old baby.

Miss Mamisa Calane said they have been staying at the place for the past 18 months. She said the family was staying in the Motamal Section. The family was "kicked" out of their house by Erab after their father had died.

Most of the inmates at Mzilikazi told POST that it is now over five years they had been staying at Mzilikazi and being promised by Erab that they would be given proper accommodation.

Mr Schalk van der Merwe, chairman of Erab, and Mr F. F. Marx, the chief director, were yesterday not available for comment.



Mrs Letitia Modisa . . . back from the rubbish dumps after looking for food, wood and coal.



This is the dumping place where inmates of Mzilikazi Transit Camp scrape for their daily food. Seen here are women from the township who came to look for coal in the dump.

13/7/79 Post 343 SOFASONKE STARTS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

By WILLIE MOHLOANE

THE Sofasonke Party under the leadership of Soweto tycoon, Mr E. B. Tshabalala, is calling for the immediate autonomy of Soweto, independent of the Wrab.

The party also claims to have R66 million for houses.

This is part of a party manifesto released by Mr Tshabalala yesterday. The party is preparing for a by-election on July 28. The seat in Ward 11 was left vacant after the death of Mr Josiah Kumalo early this year.

The party has Mr Letsatsi Radebe as its candidate. Mr Radebe was leader of the Letsatsi-Makgotla organisation until recently when he joined forces with Mr Tshabalala.

Mr Tshabalala said a mass meeting of Soweto residents will be held at the Zola office grounds on Sunday, at 10 am.

The nine-point manifesto will be discussed at length.

The manifesto reads:

- The immediate autonomy for Soweto and independence from Wrab.
- To bring to an end the illegal locking out of people from their houses.
- We do not want to buy the present 99-year lease for R2 000. What we want is to buy land on which to build our houses for our children.
- All garages and bottle stores should be taken over by blacks.
- We want black superintendents with one white senior township manager in each office.
- We want clinics in every ward and old age homes built immediately.
- We want tarred streets and lit roads.
- Free and compulsory education with a Christian philosophy.
- Sofasonke Party got R66 million for you. We want the Soweto Council to build houses for you.

Sam Buti quits Koornhof body

JOHANNESBURG — Alexandra township leader the Rev Sam Buti has resigned from Dr Piet Koornhof's regional committee on the grounds that it presents no prospect of meaningful change.

Mr Buti's announcement yesterday of his resignation comes as a setback to the dialogue bid launched this year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The respected Alexandra community leader said yesterday the regional committee exercise was meaningless because the initiative had been taken by only one government department.

The fact that the Witwatersrand chief commissioner, Mr Franz du Randt, was chairman of the committee meant burning issues causing "frustration, bitterness and growing hostility" in the black community could not be dealt with meaningfully.

Mr Buti urged the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to take the lead himself in initiating change.

He called on Mr Botha to create the opportunity for participation by freely

elected black leaders — including those currently serving prison sentences.

"The government should therefore assume that a wide spectrum of political representation, including leaders from the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress, black consciousness movements, homelands, churches, teaching and other professions may be elected.

"The person thus elected together with government representatives should draw up, work out and present the broad outlines for a new constitution which would eventually form the basic blueprint on which further discussion and negotiation could take place".

Mr Buti said he had agreed initially to serve on the committee on the basis of an invitation which had given him the impression that the committee's approach would be flexible.

Dr Koornhof had created the impression that the government was adopting a new approach and offering a prospect of black participation without the compromise

of principles.

As a Christian, he felt he could reject the offer only once concrete proof of the Minister's intentions and basis of operation had been found unacceptable.

"On the basis of a confidential document which set out the terms of reference for regional committees, I was able to analyse the whole exercise and come to the conclusion that I could not continue my membership without seriously jeopardising my integrity".

He listed some of the issues which he said were causing frustration, bitterness and growing hostility in the black community.

The continuation of bannings and detentions without trial and the apparent refusal of the government and whites to heed the real message of trials like the Bethal trial;

The erection of even more hostels for single men and women in black townships.

The deliberate misleading of whites into believing that a new dispensation had arrived, whereas blacks knew nothing had changed.

SAPA

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

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Professor Monica Wilson

DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE

No. 1518

13 Julie 1979

UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

Die Staatspresident het 'n stuk geproklameerde grond ongeveer 4,949 3 hektaar groot, geleë op die plaas Klippoortje 110 IR, distrik Germiston, myndistrik Johannesburg, provinsie Transvaal, geregistreer op naam van Rosan Properties (Pty) Ltd en soos aangetoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke onder RMT No. R53/78 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n dorp uitgehou.

(19/5/1/741)

No. 1519

13 Julie 1979

UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

Die Staatspresident het 'n stuk geproklameerde grond ongeveer 2 811 vierkante meter groot, geleë op die plaas Randvlei 253 IQ, distrik Randfontein, myndistrik Johannesburg, provinsie Transvaal, geregistreer op naam van die Stadsraad van Randfontein en soos aangetoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke onder RMT No. R43/78 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n dorp uitgehou.

(19/5/1/810)

No. 1524

13 Julie 1979

UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

Die Staatspresident het 'n stuk geproklameerde grond ongeveer 8,742 2 hektaar groot, geleë op die plaas Witpoortje 117 IR, distrik Brakpan, myndistrik Johannesburg, provinsie Transvaal, geregistreer op naam van Mandalay Homes (Pty) Ltd en soos aangetoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke onder RMT No. R37/78 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n dorp uitgehou.

(19/5/1/801)

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

No. 1518

13 July 1979

RESERVATION OF LAND FOR PURPOSES OF A TOWNSHIP

The State President has, in terms of section 184 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), reserved for purposes of a township a portion of proclaimed land, approximately 4,949 3 hectares in extent, situate on the farm Klippoortje 110 IR, District of Germiston, Mining District of Johannesburg, Province of the Transvaal, registered in the name of Rosan Properties (Pty) Ltd and as shown on a sketch plan, copies of which have been filed in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg, under RMT No. R53/78.

(19/5/1/741)

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(19/5/1/801)

frequency of inter-settlement contact probability of friction would have gro increased until fission occurred when g and formed the nuclei of new cultures. in turn as a centre for fission and fu In this model, as was the case fo carrying capacity has been defined as of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simul model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1)

DATA

Quantitative data . The rates of popul were two, three and a half, and four p similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1 uninhabited areas. Four values for ca

five, ten and fifteen people per squar per square kilometer has been used as on subsistence agriculturalists (Ammer values coincide with low population kn but the possibility remains that the e they may have increased as a result of

Both models were simulated with t input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 was conceptualised as a series of conc circle was set at 10 km away from the

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted co outline, to the eastern stream (Philli of problems associated with the easter the eastern stream and has been used a in eastern and southern Africa. Huff cultures included in the eastern stree not have a high relationship to either Leaves material and should be excluded

343 13759

Buti comes under fire for quitting

Several members of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal regional committee have criticised the Rev Sam Buti, the Alexandra Township community leader, for resigning.

Mr Buti resigned yesterday, saying he saw the PWV committee bringing no meaningful change. The continuation of ban-nings and detentions, building of more hostels, and leading whites into believing a new dispensa-tion had arrived were cau-sing frustration, bitterness and hostility among blacks.

Today, Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the Dobson-ville Community Council, said Rev Buti had let down the people of Alex-andra.

Mr Knox Matjila, chair-man of the Vaal Triangle Community Council, said he suspected Mr Buti was pressured into resigning.

Explosive situation says Bishop

From page 1

tion. Blacks who had jobs and accommodation were being affected by the new fines.

She appealed to employers not to panic and dismiss blacks who have been working for them for years.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, warned that the unemployment which the fines would lead to — linked with enforcement of pass laws to send people out to rural areas — would create a "highly explosive" situation.

Adding his voice to the appeal to Dr Koornhof, he said:

"His sincerity, which I do not doubt, is going to be put to the test on this issue.

"The situation messes up any attempt to try to bring about change. It creates an atmosphere totally inimical to negotiation. You can't sit down and talk while such awful things are going on."

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

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Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Mamelodi youth to get centre

348
13/7/79
foot

A R50 000 youth centre will be built in Mamelodi by the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association early next year.

The organising secretary for the association, Mr Percy Moeletsi, said yesterday that the Administration Board supported the project and "already a site has been allotted in Mamelodi East."

Mr Moeletsi said the centre will cater for recreational and trade educational facilities, including a library.

PROJECT

"We decided on the project to curb the increased juvenile delinquency in the township. We want to take the youth away from mischief," he said.

He said membership was open to everybody interested in joining the association. "We are looking for people willing to develop our project."

Mr Moeletsi appealed to parents to assist social workers in the township in keeping children from the streets.

Black households will pay extra R29 in tariffs

343
16/7/79
JW

Black households in the East Rand are bracing themselves for increased water, lights and site rent tariffs next month which, coupled with raised school levies, will add up to R29 a month to each household's bills.

Water and electricity tariffs in townships on the East Rand will be increased from August, the East Rand Administration Board announced at the weekend. There would also be rent increases in September and January.

The statement said the increases would affect Wattville, Tsakane, Brakpan old township, Tembisa, Kwathema, Thokoza, Deveon, Duduza, Kathlehong, Ratanda and Vosloorus. The increases would vary township by township.

Sewerage would remain at R1, but school levies would increase from 30 cents to R1 in September.

The increases would mean an additional R23,71 to R29,81 for most households there

The statement said the board had been compelled to amend tariffs to provide for increases in water and electricity levied by the Rand Water Board

The board had absorbed the increases for two years but had now reached the stage where it was unable to continue doing so.

The Kathlehong Community Council decided at a meeting yesterday to accept the proposed new water and electricity tariffs but to reject increases in housing rental.

Among the reasons it gave was that the cost of living had outstripped wage benefits in recent years, and that the increases had come too soon after the establishment of the council.

The council has also asked for an interview with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.
— Sapa.

Chaos in Wrab as workers register

MARNOC 28/9/1

343
SPY
18/9/79

Staff Reporters

Chaos reigned at West Rand Administration Board offices today as scores of employers were turned away when they sought to register illegal workers in line with the Government's reprieve.

This resulted from a delay in Wrab officials getting Government guidelines for implementing the registration of illegal workers.

their illegal workers registered. Some officials also did not seem to be fully aware of the moratorium's implications.

One complainant claimed a worker taken for registration was endorsed out.

But others said they had been successful in registering workers who had been employed illegally.

Most employers were unable to register their workers because they were asked to produce lodgers permits, proof of their workers' residence in Soweto, references from previous employers of their workers, and to fill in forms.

The chairman of the East Rand Administration Board, Mr. Schalk van der Merwe, said large numbers of "illegal" blacks had been streaming into the board's labour offices today.

He said illegal blacks who did not qualify for the amnesty granted by Dr. Koornhof would be endorsed out of the area unless they were able to present special circumstances to the board.

● Workers register:
Wrab confident — Page
13.

But by noon senior officials had worked out administrative procedures to aid blacks seeking registration. Details of all the steps to be followed will be published in The Star tomorrow.

Illegal workers have to provide proof that they have worked in a particular area for one employer for a year or for more than one employer for three years. Letters from employers and former employers certifying this will be accepted by the board's labour bureau.

But to facilitate the process the bureau will also issue special forms which illegal workers can get employers to complete.

Proof that the illegal worker has accommodation has to be provided. This can also be provided in the form of a letter from an employer, a certificate from a compound manager or a lodger's permit from a township superintendent.

No raids

There appears to be a possibility that some further accommodation might be available for the homeless in old mine compounds.

Wrab officials have also promised not to conduct raids for illegal workers during the moratorium period to October 31.

There was frustration at Wrab offices today as employers ignorant of the documentation tried to get

No confidence in Thebehali at rally

16/7/79 Post 343

MORE THAN 200 Soweto residents yesterday unanimously passed a vote of no confidence in the "mayor" of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali.

Mr Thebehali was accused of not working for the people because the West Rand Board was still dictating terms to him. He allowed people to be evicted from their homes, they said.

The accusations against Mr Thebehali were made at a meeting of the Sofasonke Party held at the Zola office ground.

The meeting was an election campaign for Mr Letsatsi Radebe in the coming by-election in Ward 11.

The by-election is to be held on July 28. The seat was left vacant after the death of Mr Josiah Khumalo early this year.

Mr Radebe has the backing of the Sofasonke Party under the leadership of Mr E B Tshabalala.

Speakers at the meeting included Mr Tshabalala, Mrs V V Phetjalema, Mr E L Manyosi, Mr J P Majola and Mr Albert Mhlungu.

It was resolved at the meeting that nobody should be evicted from his house without the knowledge of the councillor concerned.

Speakers questioned Mr

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

Thebehali's trips to America, and asked who was sponsoring them.

Mr Manyosi said people were not interested in the 99-year lease. He said people wanted freehold rights for the future of their children. Houses should be valued before they are sold and it was not

fair for residents to pay R4 000 for dilapidated houses.

Mr Radebe said he was campaigning in the by-election because he wanted to destroy Mr Thebehali. He told the cheering crowd that he had a special recipe to destroy Mr Thebehali.

A DAVEYTON, Benoni man appearing on a charge of illegal squatting, was last Friday sentenced to R150 or 75 days in the Benoni Magistrate's Court.

Appearing before Mr S W J Visagie was Godfrey Maduna (28) of 3445 Simelane Street. He had previously pleaded guilty to the charge but a plea of not guilty was entered by the defence. Maduna was represented by Mr P N Levenburg.

According to the charge sheet, it is alleged that on April 17, Maduna was arrested for illegal squatting.

Constable J J Muller, from the Benoni Dog Unit, in his evidence, said that on

1. Devotions
2. Muzo Kim Akusho Lutho (P.J. Simelane)
3. Mrs B. Dean A.F.S. Consultant
4. Muzo The Lord is my Shepherd (Psalm)
5. Mr M. Kwini Past A.F.S. Award Holder
6. Muzo Tlong Thaka (J.P. Mohapeloe)
7. Mr C. Malangabi Principal, Langa High School
8. Muzo Thakstweito God (S. Dickson)
9. Mrs G. Elsent O.E.G.C. Ass. Leader
10. Muzo Ezekwazulu (S. Sibisi)
11. Mr L. Gantolo Church Steward
12. Muzo The Sea Hath Its Pearl
13. Mrs M.F. Molteno Former A.F.S. Official
14. Muzo Obe (J.P. Mohapeloe)
15. Mr J. Gerber A.F.S. Chapter Member
16. Muzo On The Blue Danube ()

Master of Ceremonies - MR K. BOSMAN.

P R O G R A M M E .

REV D. and MRS MUGO, who has won an A . F . S . SCHOLARSHIP AWARD TO AMERICA.

CONGRATULATORY PARTY in honour of N O S I P H I W O M O U O , eldest daughter of

Thebehali drums up votes for 'C to C' in by-election

17/7/79 lost
343

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, will hold a meeting on Sunday morning to urge the residents of Zola to support the candidature of Mr Simon "C to C" Mthembu, former manager of Moroka Swallows in the coming by-elections in Ward 11.

Mr Thebehali said that as chairman he was not supposed to express support for candidates but would do so in this instance because Mr Letsatsi Radebe had used his name to campaign for elections to be held on July 28.

Mr Thebehali said that it was regrettable that Mr Radebe had to use his name to campaign for the elections, and told residents

By SOPHIE TEMA

at a meeting on Sunday last week that he wanted to destroy Mr Thebehali and had a special recipe to do so.

Mr Thebehali said: "I in turn have a special recipe to get people of Zola not to vote for him." He further said: "As

chairman I am not supposed to express support for candidates. But in view of the fact that Mr Radebe had used my name to campaign for the elections, I am going to urge the people of Zola not to vote for him. I will call on the residents to vote for Mr Simon "C to C" Mthembu, former manager of Moroka Swallows football club.

"I will address the people of Zola on Sunday where I am going to tell them about the lies and distortions of Mr Radebe. I challenge Mr Radebe to attend this meeting so that he could answer to the irresponsible statements he has made against me. I further challenge the councillors who were present at Mr Radebe's meeting also to attend. I will also tell residents at this meeting who sponsored my trips when I went overseas."

30 families locked out for rent arrears

343
17/7/71
Post

THIRTY Soweto families were locked out of their houses in Soweto and had to spend cold nights outside their homes for being in rent arrears.

The families — all of Molapo Village — were locked out of their houses last week by West Rand Administration Board officials for owing rent ranging from two months upwards.

The action taken by the Board has resulted in residents of Molapo and Central Western Jabavu demanding that a delegation be sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development to protest against people being locked out of their homes.

Mr Julius Mdlalose, councillor for the two areas, said that residents agreed unanimously at a meeting held over the weekend that the Minister be brought into the matter because most families who have their houses locked for being in rent arrears are unemployed and find it difficult to cope with their rent.

Mr Mdlalose said that in most cases people who had their houses locked

had to spend cold nights in the open with their children including babies of a few days old.

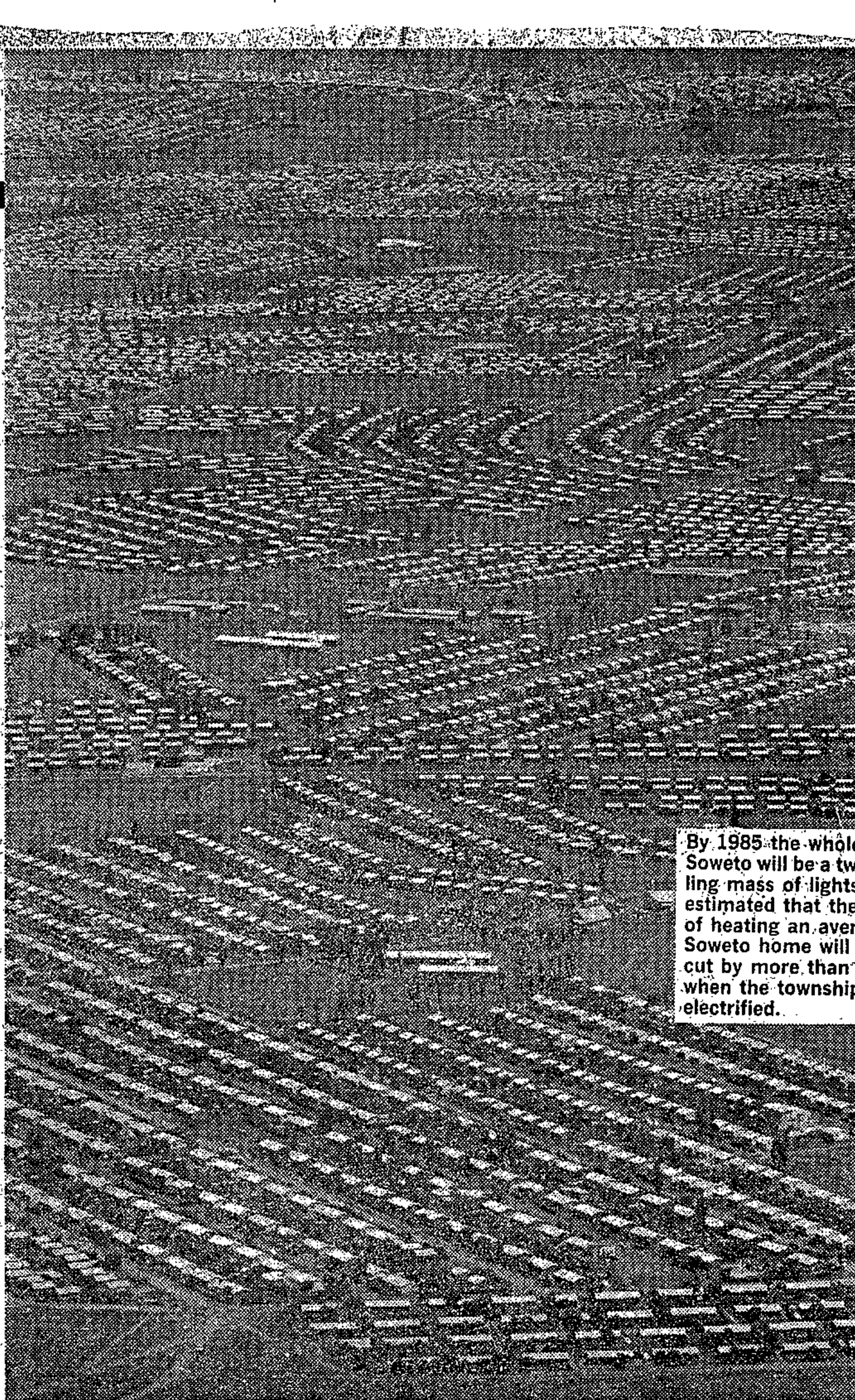
He said that numerous people had also been served with summonses to appear in court for failing to pay their rent. By yesterday he had ten summonses cancelled, whose recipients were to appear in court on July 19 and were to pay a fine of R10.

Yesterday morning Wraab officials removed belongings from a house in Molapo from where residents had been evicted in May. Mr Mdlalose said that he had got information that the registered tenant of the house and his wife had died leaving their children without having entered them on the house permit.

According to Mr Mdlalose, the children left the house because they were told by Board officials that they did not qualify for the house.

Yesterday Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, stressed that it was imperative that parents have their children entered on their house permits to avoid problems in future when they have to apply for identity documents or for a house.

SS-vul-cc class



By 1985 the whole of Soweto will be a twinkling mass of lights. It is estimated that the cost of heating an average Soweto home will be cut by more than half when the township is electrified.

House meters will be read automatically

The R150-million plan for electrification of Soweto includes a new remote metering system which is technically one of the most advanced in the world.

A spokesman for Ecoplan, the consortium appointed by the Soweto Council to draw up plans for the project, said more

than R3-million would be spent on the system.

"Over 20 years this amount will have paid itself back many times," he told The Star.

Soweto's electrical system will have a central control centre from which two people will control all the main substations. As overloaded and faulty sections will be located immediately from the

centre, power failures will be minimised.

According to the Ecoplan report, the purpose of installing the system is:

- Remote control of non-essential consumer equipment (hot water geysers), in order to effect overall demand control.

- Automatic monitoring and recording of consumers' energy consumption.
- Automatic central-

ised monthly account compilation.

- Automatic termination of supplies on non-payment of accounts.

The work of the meter-reader will also be eliminated with this system, the spokesman for Ecoplan said. Energy used will be measured by an automatic metering unit.

"This will be a relief as errors which so often arise now will not occur," he said.

Plans for Soweto's electrification project will soon be presented to the Soweto Council by the engineering

consortium Ecoplan. The project is expected to cost R150-million, SALLY DE VAS CONCELLOS reports.

Soweto's electrification

Light at the end of the tunnel

By 1985 every home in Soweto will have access to an electricity network spanning the whole township.

The cost of the electrification project, which in 1976 was estimated at R59.3-million, has risen to R150-million because of delays in implementing it.

The project was initiated in 1976 by three large, private-sector companies: Roberts Construction, LTA and Siemens.

Their plan was backed by a consortium of banks who agreed to raise the necessary finance. The consortium consisted of Barclays, Standard, Nedbank and Volkskas.

They were initially prepared to provide loans of R52-million for the project.

The West Rand Administration Board objected to the plans and even rejected them after the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, had agreed to guarantee the bank loans. It said the interest rate on loans was too high and Soweto residents would not be able to afford the interest.

WRAB said it was carrying out its own investigation.

The banks eventually met the objections by proposing that the board issue interest-bearing stock of its own and undertaking to buy some of it themselves and to place the rest elsewhere.

Failures

A consortium called Ecoplan was then appointed by the Soweto Council to draw up details of the scheme. The final Ecoplan report has been completed and will be submitted to the council this month for approval.

At present only 20 percent of Soweto has electricity. Residents have been plagued by daily failures caused by overloading, especially during the recent cold spell.

Mrs Sally Motlana, owner of Sizwe Stores in Dube, Soweto, told The Star that the lights in her shop went out from 6 pm until 9 pm. "We have despaired because it occurs daily," she said.

Mr E H Scoles, deputy city electrical engineer, said there had been 198 failures last month. And during the year April 1977 to March 1978 there were 413 failures.

"For the first time we are having frequent tripping of sub-stations due to overloading," Mr Scoles said.

The latest Ecoplan report will include emergency measures for the laying of cables in the township. Once this has been approved by the three greater Soweto councils, upgrading of the present inadequate system will start almost immediately, a spokesman said.

"Within a period of 10 weeks from the start of the project at least 22 000 people will have permanent electricity," the spokesman said.

Cables

He said preference would be given to the 400 houses which already had access to underground cables but had not been connected because the city council had run out of funds.

While upgrading is taking place, vast quantities of cables will be manufactured in South Africa and orders for materials will be placed.

Once these have been received, building of sub-stations will start. "It will take at least two years before sub-stations are complete," the spokesman said, "and at least four years before each unit has been electrified."

"We are trying to get the whole of Soweto on its feet without further delay."

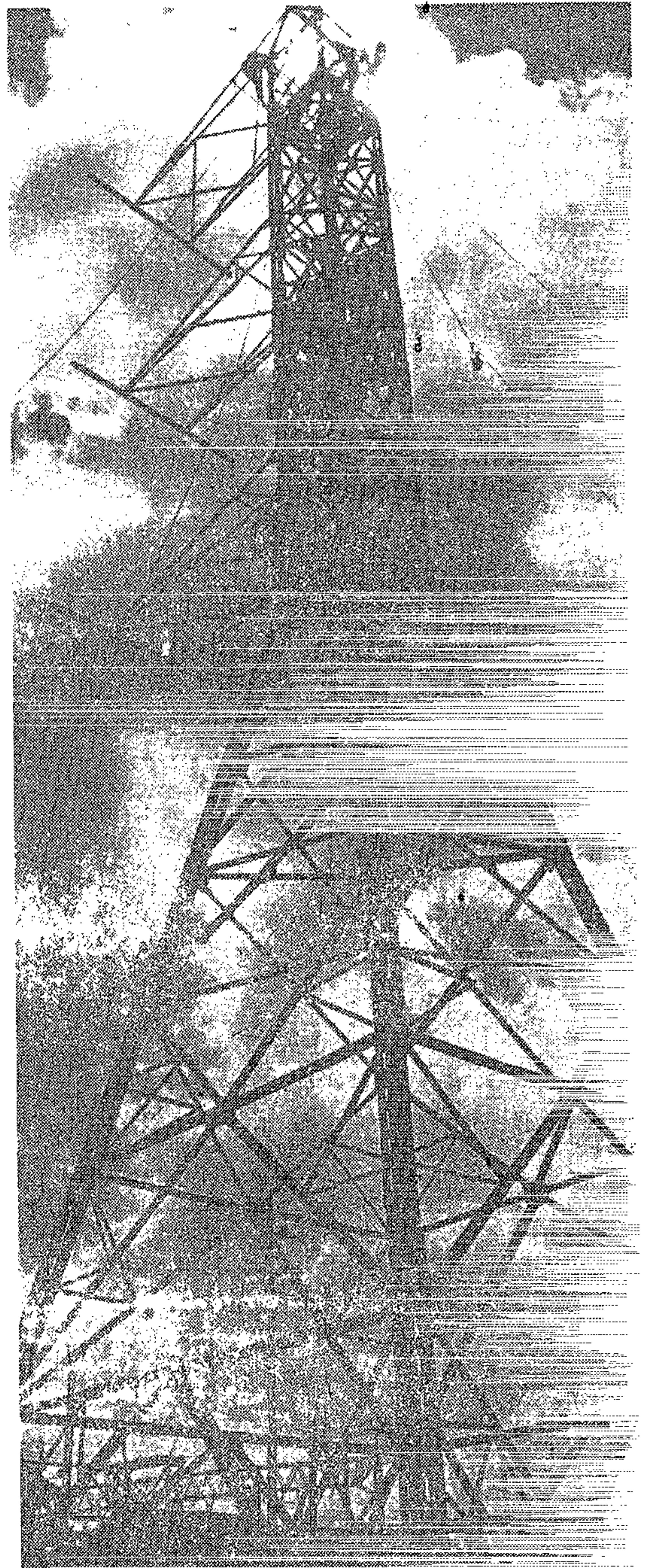
Power is presently supplied to greater Soweto by the Johannesburg City Council. Dobsonville is supplied by the Roodepoort council.

The power is generated at Orlando power station.

Since 1959 there has been no adjustment in the electricity tariff charged to residents by WRAB. The result is that the present tariff for an average domestic user consuming 500 units per month in a four-roomed house is R4.35 compared with R10.35 for the domestic tariff of the Johannesburg electricity department.

The loss in revenue has been borne by WRAB.

The 80 percent of Soweto residents who do not have electricity pay an average of R40 a month for fuel. It has been estimated that the average household will not pay more than R18.00 monthly when Soweto is electrified.



Soweto's electrification project will be technically one of the most advanced in the world.

...Mrs J Johnston, whose domestic servant, Miss Anna Khanye, w
wipes the tears from her eyes outside the administration board's of

Blacks must explain where they will live

Rom 18/1/74 343

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UNREGISTERED black workers who live unlawfully in black townships or white cities will have to explain their accommodation plans when they or their employers seek to legalise their position as workers, Mr At Stander, of the West Rand Administration Board, said yesterday.

But Mr Stander, Wrab's chief director, gave an assurance that no blanket action would be taken against black workers not lawfully accommodated. "Each case will have to be considered on its own. The worker concerned will have to explain what he proposes to do about his accommodation."

Blacks who are living illegally in prescribed urban areas fall into two categories: those who have been taken in as lodgers in township houses and those who sleep in the servants' quarters of white homes.

Various estimates have been given for the number of illegal blacks in Soweto. They range between a "low" 250 000 and a "high" 500 000.

The official housing waiting list for families who qualify

under the influx control laws is 12 000 families, Mr Stander said. But the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, has given the overall figure as 25 000 families.

By either count available accommodation for families is nil. For single blacks the position is not much better. "We have 200 beds available for black men at the CMR Compound," Mr Stander said.

It is not known how many blacks live illegally and permanently in the servants' quarters of white homes. Some stay overnight with wives or friends because they wish to, or because it is convenient; not because they have no alternative accommodation.

White householders are entitled to one living-in servant, provided the servants' quarters are "reasonable" and have been approved by the local city council, Mr Stander said.

"But after that they must get a licence for each additional servant," he added.

Apart from having lawful accommodation, to be registered as workers blacks must be in possession of a reference book

if they are South African citizens or homeland identity documents if they are of Transkei or BophuthaTswana origin.

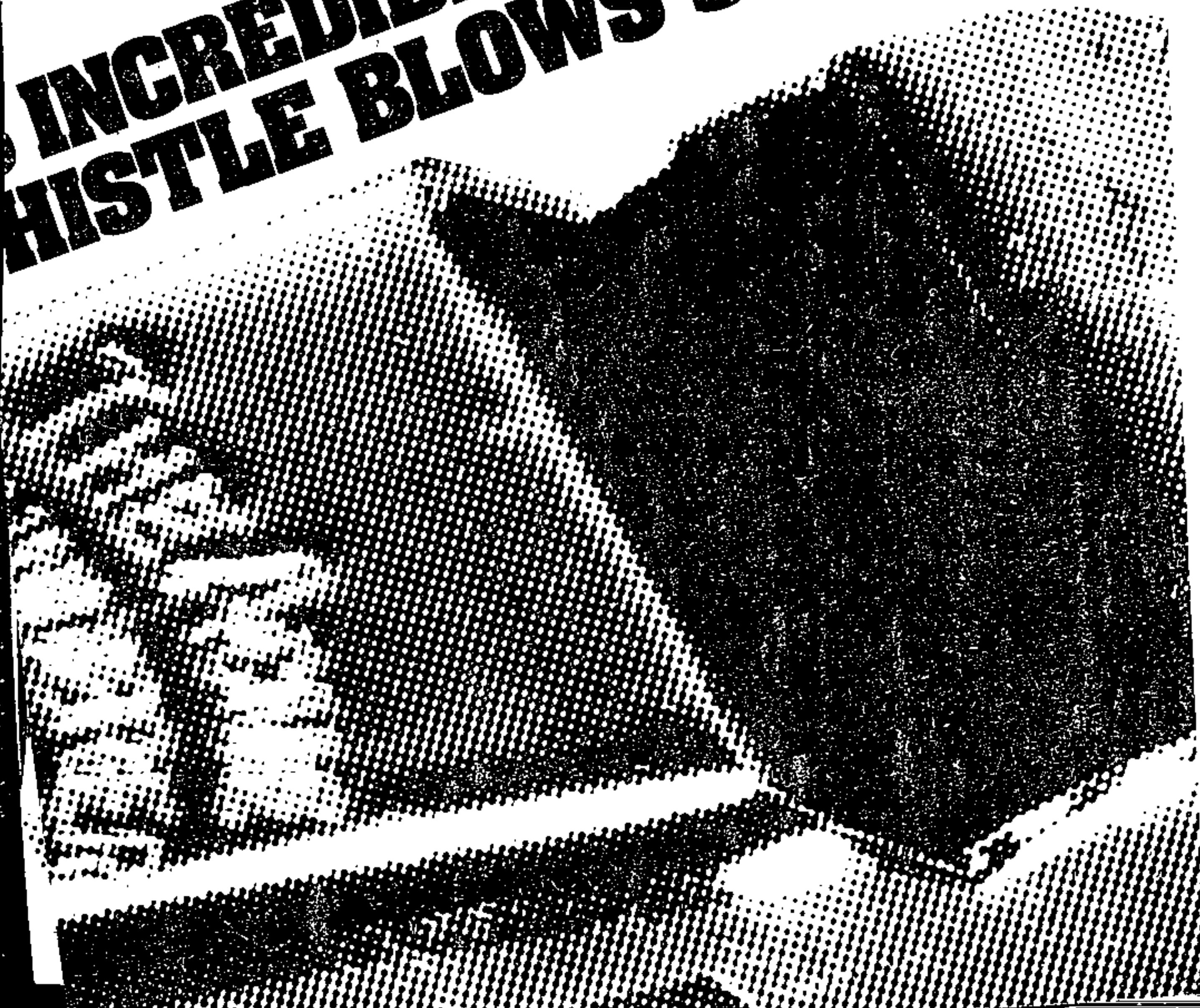
The stipulation that people of Transkei origin should have Transkei identity documents is integral to the controversy over enforced homeland citizenship and has already run into stiff resistance.

At the end of the two-year period during which blacks of Transkei origin were required to take out Transkei documents, only 57 of the 1.6-million "Transkeians" had done so.

The period allowed for exchange of South African for Transkei documents had to be extended for a further two years and the South African Reference Book Act amended to force "Transkeians" applying for reference books for the first time to take out Transkei documents.

The 1.3-million Tswanas living in South Africa have until December 6 this year to take out BophuthaTswana documents in terms of the independence agreement signed by South Africa and BophuthaTswana.

INCREDIBLE WHISTLE BLOWS SALE



frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data. The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were similar to those used by Birdsall (1957) for human groups colonising

'New deal' blacks can be permanent

Urban blacks who register under the new deal for "illegal" workers will still be able to apply for permanent residence, the West Rand Administration Board said today.

Mr A E Steenhuisen, director of labour for Wrab, said applications for permanent residence from blacks claiming Section 10 rights would be considered in the normal way, irrespective of whether they had been temporarily registered for one year under the new dispensation.

It had been suggested that, in the light of the serious housing shortage in the townships, black employers might have difficulty in satisfying the requirement that their workers must have accommodation.

Mr Steenhuisen said Wrab would try to obtain accommodation for these workers if necessary. About 200 beds were already available in one Soweto compound and black employers would also be allowed to house workers on their premises.

Coloured and Asian employers, however, would have to obtain clearance in terms of the Group Areas Act for permission to house "illegal" black workers in terms of the new deal.

In a statement yesterday Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said he had discussed his department's concession on "illegals" with the Minister of Police.

Dr Koornhof said the police would continue to prosecute employers and workers who did not comply with registration requirements.

"I have accordingly discussed the matter with the Acting Minister of Justice, Mr F W de Klerk, who will appeal to the attorneys-general to attempt, in such cases, to prevent prosecution of those employees who can prove that they can be registered."

circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipsen, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Nkope has occasional fluting and beveling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition. Phillipsen (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the fluting analysis (Phillipsen, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and KwaLe were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:

- Simulation 1. Urewe → Lelesu → KwaLe → Silver Leaves
- Simulation 2. KwaLe → Silver Leaves

DISCUSSION

resulted from high populations inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from KwaLe to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread

Black workers: 343 only 24 applicants refused by Wrab

The West Rand Administration Board says it has approved 774 of the 799 applications received from employers this week for registration of their workers in terms of the Government reprieve for "illegals."

A Wrab spokesman said only 25 applicants were turned away, and they were told they could re-apply if they obtained additional proof that their workers qualified.

In terms of the new deal black and white employers have until October 31 to register "illegal" black workers who have been in their employment for one year or more. Proof of accommodation has to be provided.

CONCESSIONS

The concession also applies to workers who have been employed by various employers for three years or more.

Most of these "illegals" are being temporarily registered for one year as migratory workers.

When the one-year registration lapses they will have to obtain "call-in" cards from Wrab and return to their homes in the rural areas.

Mr A E Steenhuisen, director of labour for Wrab, said he could foresee no difficulties for those workers wanting to return to their employers after the initial one-year registration had lapsed.

Mr Steenhuisen said the cases of workers without homelands who had been working in Johannesburg and on the West Rand for long periods could be treated "on merit."

Mr Steenhuisen also gave the assurance that urban blacks registering in terms of the new deal would still be able to apply for permanent residence under Section 10 if they qualify.

1).
lation growth used in the simulations
per cent per annum. The values were
.957) for human groups colonising
rying capacity were used: one,
e kilometer. A value of five people
the carrying capacity for simulations

Simulation 1. Urewe → Lelesu → Kwale → Silver Leaves
Simulation 2. Kwale → Silver Leaves

RESULTS

Simulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of expansion than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer

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rom the discontinuous spread
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COST OF LIVING UP BY 13 PERCENT

Test
1977/78 348

THE minimum living level for a Soweto family of five has increased by 13 percent to R178,22 a month during the year up to last May.

With such extras, the latest "minimum living level", calculated by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce would become a monthly budget of R192,73.

The new figures represent increases of 13 percent over the year and six percent over the six months up to May.

The biggest increases in living costs reported by the Chamber are a rise in expenditure of food (from R84,95 to R97,61 a month over the year) and housing (from R15,90 to R18,72 a month over the year).

The other main expenditure items now stand at R20,97 a month for clothing, R11,01 for fuel and light, R12,38 for transport, R3,96 for taxation, R2,18 for cleaning materials, R2 for medical expenses and R5,39 for education.



Mr Dan Marolen

I fled from SB: Marolen

NEW YORK — Mr Dan Marolen, the former educationist who fled South Africa for the US after the Soweto uprising in 1976, has described his passage from "the South African nightmare" to "the American dream".

Mr Marolen worked from 1973 to 1976 for a Johannesburg engineering firm, in the personnel department. He now lives in a YMCA in New York, having left his wife and children in Daveyton.

In an article in the Soho News, he says that after the Soweto rebellion his white colleagues at the firm appeared to resent his candid opinions and warnings.

A while later he went on a tour of Europe and the USA. On his return none of his friends or family were at the airport to meet him. He overheard black youths nearby identifying him, and saying his home had been repeatedly raided by the security police.

Mr Marolen said he had been harassed by security police before then. For "security reasons" he decided to stay at the international hotel at the airport. He contacted a friend who told him none of his correspondence had

been received.

The next morning he called his employers to ask them to fetch him so he could come to work.

While he waited, he was "interrogated by three Special Branch police". Two black Special Branch police kept observation on him until his employer's bus arrived.

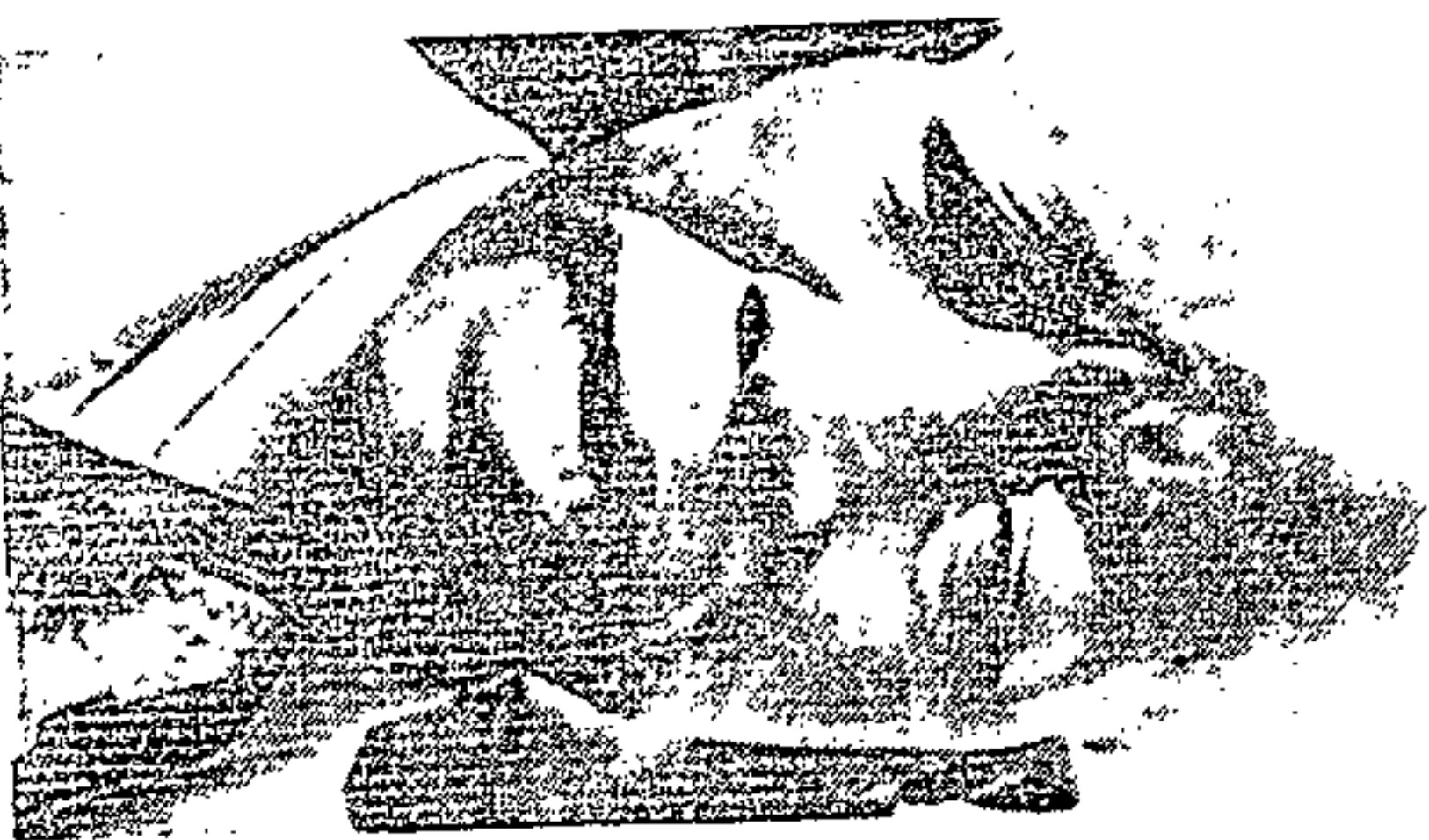
However, the driver gave him a letter informing him of his dismissal. He insisted the driver take him to the office, where "I found sufficient evidence that the company had been pressured by the police to get rid of me."

He fled to America, because he already had a US visa, and was later granted political asylum.

He writes that life for a refugee is not an easy one and there are many difficulties. He missed his country and his family. "Nevertheless I feel far better off than in South Africa where I was perpetually and virtually a slave, shackled by the obnoxious pass law . . . a hostage of the minority regime . . . a non-citizen . . ."

He sees "a grave escalation of militancy in Southern Africa in the months ahead," culminating in "our liberation, even if it has to be at the cost of many lives."

34-53



Mr. Shadrack Sinaba...
time will come when
people will not be evic-
ed.

DAVEY COUNCILLORS UP IN ARMS ON HIKES

TWO members of the Daveyton Community Council have condemned the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) increases of water, rent and electricity.

In a joint statement this week, Mr. Shadrack Sinaba and Mr. Tom Silumko Boya said the Erab never at any stage consulted the Community Council about plans of increasing the tariffs.

"We were shocked when we read reports in the newspapers about the increases," said the statement. Water and electricity tariffs will be increased from August and rent tariffs would be increased in September and January.

The increases will affect Watville, Tsakane, Brakpan, Old Location township, Tembisa, KwaThema, Thokoza, Daveyton, Duduza, Kadehong, Ratanada and Vosloorus.

According to a statement released by Erab, the board had been compelled to amend tariffs to provide for increases in water and electricity levied by the Rand Water Board. The board had absorbed the stage increases for two years but had now reached the stage where it could not continue doing so.

For the average household, the new tariffs will mean an increase from R23,71 a month to R25,35 on August 1, R28,31 on September 1 and R29,81 on January 1, 1980.

Mr. Sinaba said: "We understand about the increase. The Rand Water Board has increased its tariffs and Eskom, which is providing electricity, has also

increased its tariffs. "I would like to know what the Erab has done to the money we have been paying for the past years, because they have done nothing in improving the townships or building more houses."

Mr. Boya said: "I had already started with a survey trying to find out why our people were not buying houses. But, my plans are shattered by the increase of site rental introduced by the Erab. "Another thing, a lot of people have lost jobs and where does the Erab think people will get money to pay these high rents?"

"We completely reject the increased tariffs. We would like to make people aware that we, members of the Daveyton Community Council were not part and parcel of these increases and we were not informed. "Time will come when people owing rent will not be evicted for not paying rent, this is our promise and we will fight for that," said their statement. Mr. Sinaba said the money now charged for selling of a house in the township was now double the amount spent when a house was built.

Mr. Boya asked who gave the Erab the mandate to seek the ministerial approval on this matter of increasing tariffs without consulting the Community Council.

Both said all community councils on the East Rand should call a joint meeting and discuss the issue before it is too late.

Mr. Schalk van der Merwe, chairman of Erab was yesterday not available for comment.

And, plan for the first time, some headway might be made with ridding the township of the rank smog that smothers it until well after sunrise. I.M. staffers who flew to the far corner of Soyoia this

III



Let them work in town, not languish in the bantustans

township people can genuinely be given a real stake in economic development.

Secondly, the township must be put on a sound financial footing. Rates can be levied on freehold property in the possession of householders and businesses alike. But putting Soweto on a firm financial footing also means that it must be given access to Johannesburg's rates, as was the case — albeit to a limited extent — before the Johannesburg city council was forced to hand the township over to the West Rand Administration Board in 1973. Soweto's people contribute massively to the prosperity of Johannesburg through their labour. But because business in the township has been (and to a large extent still is) subject to various kinds of restriction most of the wages earned by Soweto's workers find their way into the pockets of white businesses in Johannesburg. This represents a large drain of money out of the township, with comparatively little flowing back for business and other urban development.

Thirdly, the F.M. believes, influx control must go. Contrary to the claims of its proponents, influx control does not prevent the growth of slums: it merely ensures that they grow in the bantustans rather than in the towns. Shifting a problem geographically does not solve it. Abolition of the pass laws would allow

black labour to move more freely to where the jobs are — and that is in the industrial areas, not the bantustans. Wage-rates might indeed fall in the urban areas as a result, but this could have the beneficial effect of reversing the growing trend in SA towards capital-intensive investment.

The Crossroads example

A larger flow of blacks to the cities might of course exacerbate the shortage of housing and other social infrastructure. But there are also ways of coping with that: the people at Crossroads showed that poor people are quite capable of erecting houses for themselves and maintaining sound communities: all that is needed is that local authorities lay on basic things like water, sewerage, and health services — all of which can be charged for — and that the State keep its ideology to itself, and *keeps out*..

Putting Soweto on a sound footing would also have a side-benefit: William Spencer, president of Citibank, who recently visited SA, described Soweto as a beacon and a "great marketing opportunity" for SA. Money spent there (he said) would pay dividends many times over in defusing international criticism of SA and in supplying the friends we do have with some ammunition to justify investment.

week and then looked back towards Johannesburg were able to see the silhouette of the city several miles away, but next to nothing of the vast township below them except for the cooling-towers of the Orlando power station, which alone cut through the smog to touch the morning air.

If the violent upheaval that shook Soweto and shocked the world three years ago thrust the million or more people in the township on to the centre of the political stage, businessmen in recent years have been waking up to the fact that they are also a large potential market. Byers indeed said that nearly 70% of Soweto's residents aspired to replacing their coal stoves with electric stoves, and he estimated the market for electrical appliances and other electrical goods at R150m (at 1978 prices).

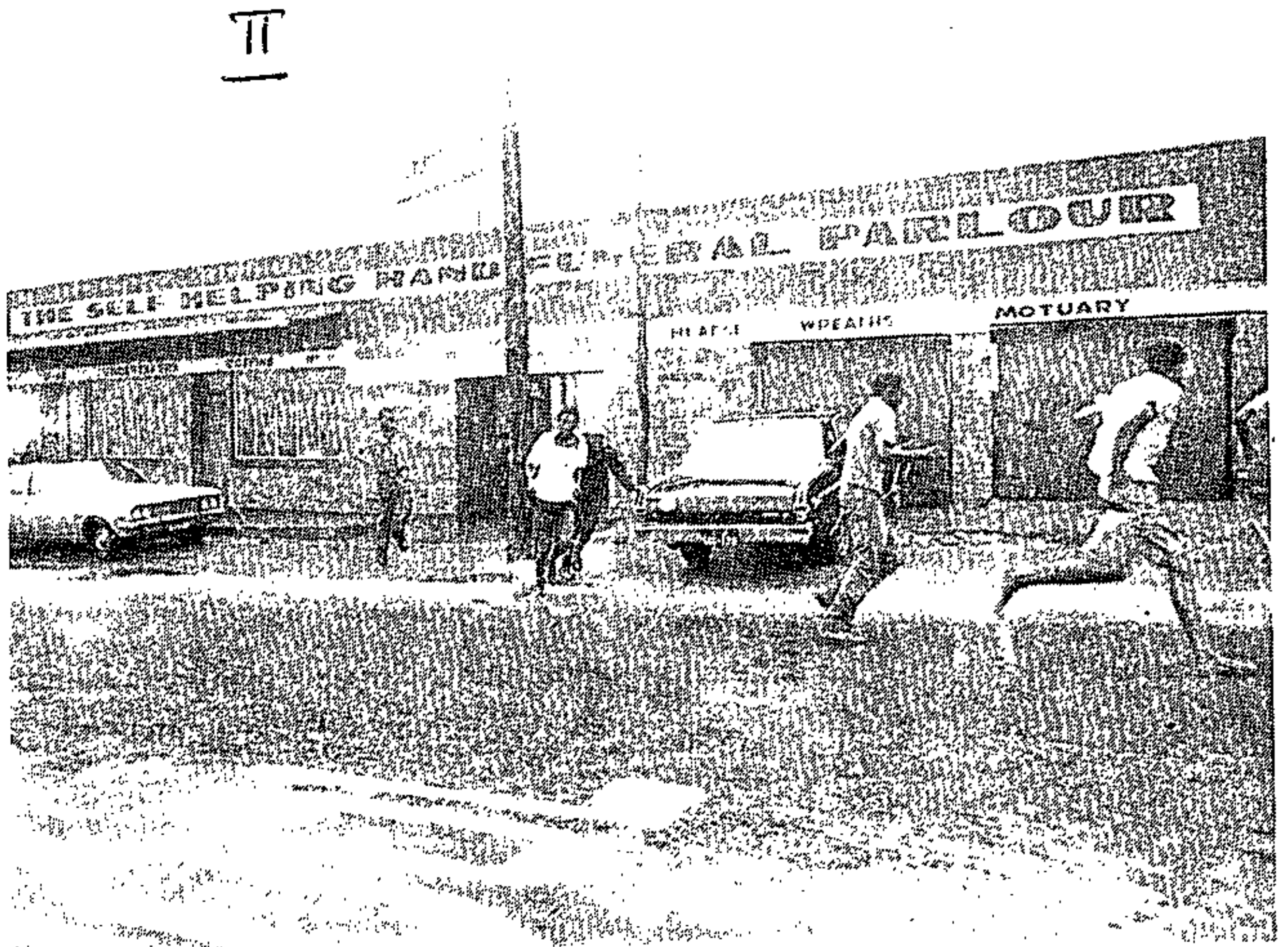
Low black incomes obviously limit the size of this market, however, especially since the earlier rate of increase in black earnings has slowed down since the onset of the economic recession in 1976. According to MRA, average claimed monthly household income among Johannesburg Africans was R200 in 1978. Against this, the latest poverty datum line for Johannesburg Africans is R160. Since the PDL allows only for necessities like food, clothing, rent, and transport, the average family does not have much left over for consumer durables. So it is clear that the African market will not really come into its own from the private sector's point of view until black earnings take off fairly dramatically, although sophisticated HP systems have been developed for the African market, and blacks are keen and discriminating buyers.

Low incomes are also one of the reasons why the new 99-year lease system is



**Smog outside . . . needed:
electricity inside**

Financial Mail July 20 1979



Township business also needs a helping hand

proving so slow in getting off the ground (*FM* June 29). But not the only one. For one of the worst flaws in the system is that the government seems to be unwilling to put beyond legal doubt the vital question of whether heirs of a leaseholder who are citizens of an independent bantustan and born after the date of independence can actually live in houses in respect of which they inherit a lease.

And, as the *FM* reported last week, black entrepreneurs are having a great deal of difficulty securing development loans on the basis of mortgages over leasehold property, because the financial institutions are unwilling to grant mortgages over township property, which they cannot take possession of and sell in a free market in the event of the client defaulting with his bond payments.

So both home-ownership and business development in Soweto still face very serious constraints — which even the Riekert Commission did not really address, since it took the view that the question of whether Africans should be entitled to freehold in the so-called white areas was a political one and therefore outside its terms of reference.

The whole thrust of the Riekert Report was to build up a black middle-class of "insiders" in the towns, and give these people certain privileges at the expense of rural people and other "outsiders" excluded from the urban areas. But, as the serious flaws in the 99-year lease system suggest, the government has not been able to bring itself to accept the full implications of black permanency in the cities and towns. After all, how can you really stabilise and consolidate a population in Soweto — or anywhere else — if at the

same time you strip those people of their citizenship and turn them into foreigners? This fate, the fundamental contradiction in the government's urban areas policy, has already befallen Africans of supposed Xhosa and Tswana origin, and it will fall on Vendas in a few months' time, when their putative homeland also becomes politically independent.

There is another problem — ironically, one arising from some of the improvements brought about in the black education system. Between 1971 and 1975 there was a sudden rapid increase in the number of African pupils passing their senior certificate examinations. But this coincided with the onset of the worst economic recession in SA since the war, the main effect of which for city Africans was a rapid rise in unemployment.

So on the one hand there was a large number of better-educated children coming out of schools, while on the other there were fewer jobs for them. Furthermore, even those youngsters who were lucky enough to find jobs are likely to have found themselves confronted with an industrial colour-bar enforced more rigidly than in economic boom times, simply because white workers were determined to hang on to their own jobs.

Frustration among these youngsters over this state of affairs may well have been one of the causes of the violence in Soweto and elsewhere in June 1976. If this was indeed the case, the possibility of further upheaval cannot be ruled out. The relatively high rates of economic growth of 1974 and 1975 now seem to be a thing of the past, while the industrial colour-bar is going to be with us for a long time to come: the recommendations on this issue

Lodgers' fees for youths

343

20/7/79

Post

YOUTHS of 18 years in Atteridgeville and Sausville are being made to pay a monthly lodgers' fee of R2 by the local administration board despite the fact that they are staying with their parents.

The deputy director of community affairs for the Central Transvaal Administration Board, Mr J V R Cloete said yesterday that the fee should be paid with the monthly house tariff.

Mr Cloete said that, according to regulations, every youth older than 18 years was considered a lodger because "he is independent" and could do what he wanted.

The local community council has protested about the lodger's fee provision and called on the board to suspend it until consultations have been held with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

At their meeting yesterday, the council said the fee was arbitrary. Parents had not been consulted about the fee before its introduction.

A councillor, Mr Z Z Mashao said the board should have consulted the council before introducing the new fee. The

practice was discriminatory and painful to both parents and children, he added.

Mr Joseph Gomba, director of Black Union Express Bus Service, said the board should do away with its new fee and instead solve the present housing shortage.

"Residents in the township will be subjected to exploitation for as long as the council claim that they are still waiting for powers from Dr Koornhof," Mr Gomba said.

"The council is merely there as a medium to be used by the board whenever there is an announcement. Residents are still waiting for a report back from the council," Mr Gomba added.

Why not take up angling?

By SOPHIE TEMBA

MEN who have time on their hands and are bored and dissatisfied with having nothing to do, can become members of the first angling club in Soweto.

The club, which will have the blessings of top white fishing officials, intends providing facilities in the future for motor—and sailing boats.

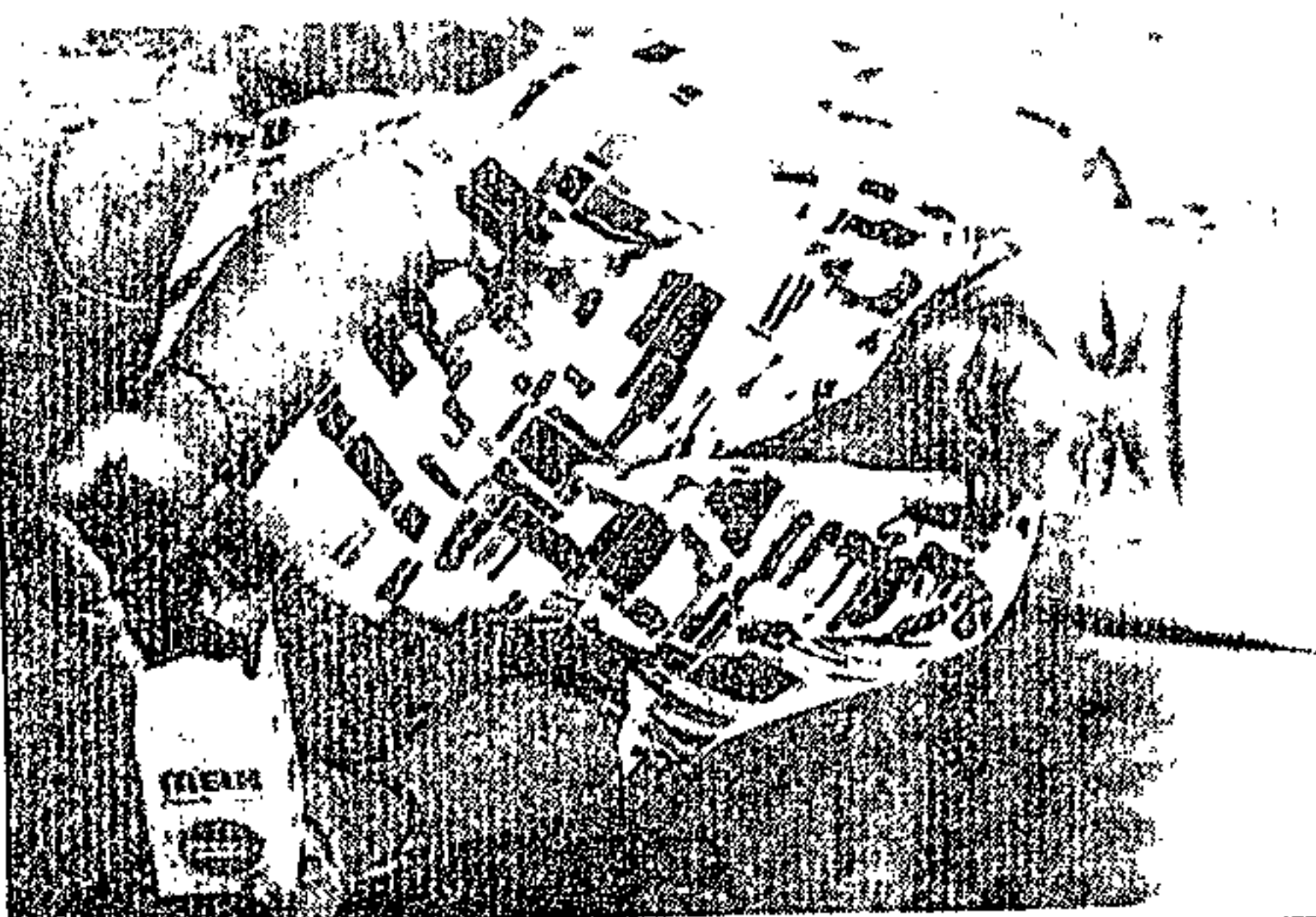
Mr Donald Madingoane, who will act as chairman, said an application would also be made by the anglers for a dam in which fish would be bred.

Mr Madingoane, a leading angler who lives in Soweto and has fished in the Nile River and Mediterranean Ocean, will hold a meet-

ing at the Chlavelo Centre on Sunday 22, in preparation for the formation of the club on August 12. Present will be Mr Hennie Prinsloo, liaison and publishing officer of the South African Angling Union (SAAU).

The president of SAAU, Mr J L Fourie, and Mr E J A Grimbeek, chairman of the officials committee, will address and encourage the members to take up this hobby which should be great fun.

Mr Madingoane said: "Immediately the club has opened and starts on serious work, its members will fight to obtain a decent dam for fishing in Soweto."



Mr Donald Madingoane.

20/7/79 Bot 343 (161)

Bottle stores deserted as shebeens' boycott goes on

SOWETO's Wrab bottle stores were still deserted yesterday, as the shebeen owner's boycott gained momentum.

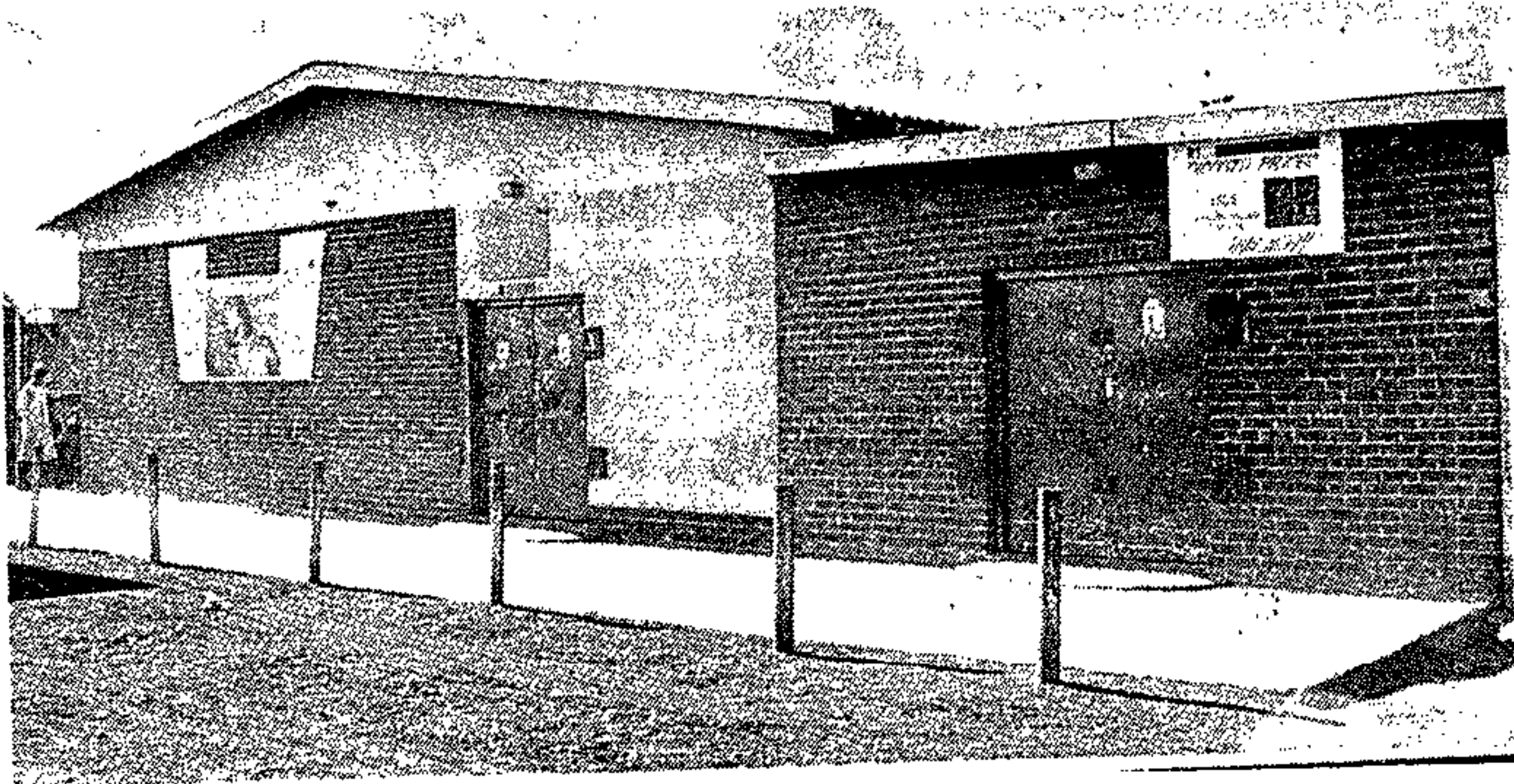
Revenue from the bottle stores, which is the major source of income for Wrab, is expected to be adversely affected by the boycott. Sales at one of the bottle stores was reported to have been down to R60 at the end of the day on Wednesday.

Shebeen kings and queens are adamant that unless they get some assurance from Wrab about the continued "harassment" from police, they intend to stay away from the bottle stores.

"Apart from protecting ourselves and our property, we also have a duty towards our patrons," said one Orlando East king.

"When people come to the shebeen they want to relax and enjoy their drinks. But the police harassment creates an atmosphere of tension because when they come in they just bungle everybody up and throw them into their vans."

The shebeen owners are going to hold another meeting on Monday night to decide on a plan of action.



One of the Soweto bottle-stores, which is usually bustling with customers, was not open by 10 yesterday morning. This one is at Pheleni.

Half Soweto lives below breadline

More than half of Soweto households are earning less than the minimum living level of R178,22 a month for a township family.

A survey concluded in March this year by Markinor, a market research organisation, also found that a fifth of Soweto's adults were earning less than R99 a month.

According to the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce the minimum living level for a Soweto family of five has increased by

13 percent to R178,22 a month during the last year.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of Black Sash, said today the plight of the blacks in rural areas was "twice as bad."

She proposed the introduction of some form of social support — such as the dole.

"Our Unemployment Insurance Fund is totally inadequate in the circumstances in this country. You cannot get benefits

unless you have been employed."

"Unless the number of training facilities are increased, the situation will remain for a long time" was the reaction of Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers.

She appealed to employers to pay their workers liveable wages.

Reacting to the findings of Markinor, Dr F J van Wyk, director of the South African Institute of

Race Relations, reiterated his call for more generous subsidies to "stamp out starvation."

Over the past two years the price of basic commodities has increased by at least 55 percent.

This includes bread, mealie meal, dairy products, sugar, rice, tea, oil and meat and fish which are two luxuries for Soweto's poor.

● The minimum living level figure includes only basic living essentials.

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navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelsson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.R. Dean
Dr J.P. Dumluy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Readers' Views

Write to: The Editor
P O Box 1014
Johannesburg 2000

343 Star
20/7/79

Wrab chief replies on black job prosecutions

Your leading article of July 17 under the heading "A bad weekend in Credibility Gulch" contained a number of incorrect statements and was extremely misleading.

You state that an "unequivocal reprieve" had been granted, creating the distinct impression that the "undertaking" had been given by my board that no blacks would be prosecuted by my board for any reason whatsoever. This is, of course, not possible and not correct.

My "undertaking," quoted in The Star on

July 13, was as follows:

"We won't raid specifically for people who are unregistered — this is to give everybody a chance to comply with the law" he said. "We have cut down on our raids lately."

EXCEPTION

In your leading article, you claim that in spite of this undertaking, given on July 13 the raids continued. This is not true.

Since June 7, there have been no raids or large scale inspections anywhere in the board's area, with the single exception of four routine

night raids which were carried out between June 25 and June 29, one each in Johannesburg, Roodepoort, Krugersdorp and Randfontein.

For the period July 3 while the matter was receiving the personal attention of the Minister, there were no prosecutions whatsoever, and only warning notices were issued in respect of unregistered employees.

The position regarding the so-called "reprieve" or moratorium conveyed by your leading article is totally incorrect. The concession and moratorium until October 31 apply only to black workers who have been in the service of a particular employer for longer than one year, or those who have worked in the area for longer than three years for various employers, without their employment having been lawfully registered.

It is accordingly clearly incorrect to call the concession "an unequivocal reprieve."

DID NOT APPLY

You state in your leader that the board's department "was still endorsing people out." It is quite clear that the concession does not apply to all blacks who are in the area unlawfully, and any such persons who do not fall within the scope of the concession will obviously have to be "endorsed out."

The position regarding raiding is that raids will still have to be carried out as the board has a legal responsibility to carry out certain control measures in terms of legislation, subject, of course, to the concession granted by the Minister. Night inspections will be carried out in respect of the unlawful employment of foreign blacks (this does not apply to citizens of independent black states which previously formed part of South Africa, ie Transkei and Bophuthatswana), unlawful residence of blacks outside black residential areas, and the investigation of complaints.

During the period of the moratorium, no action whatsoever will be taken regarding the unlawful employment of non-foreign blacks, and this has been the case since July 3, contrary to the impression created by your leading article where you say — "Why in the name of humanity could Wrab not unofficially suspend arrests and prosecutions?"

In your leader you state that "an employer had appeared in court after his servant had been arrested," after the undertaking had been given by my board that action would not be taken against unregistered workers.

This is assumed to be a reference to the case of Mrs Theresa Smit of Florida, featured in the Press

this week. The fact of the matter in this particular case is that the summons was issued on June 20 subsequent to a Notice of Intended Prosecution, issued on May 28.

Upon investigation of the allegations made in the Press regarding this case, Mrs Smit said that she could not actually remember which Saturday it was that she was visited by an inspector and was in fact vague about the date.

The truth of the matter is that the premises were not visited by an inspector last Saturday, but on a Wednesday in June.

It seems clear that Mrs Smit had hoped that the reprieve would apply to her case of unlawful employment, although it occurred before the minister had granted the concession, and her husband took up the matter with a newspaper.

A H Stander

Chief Director, West Rand Administration Board.

★ The editorial was not referring to Mrs Smit's case, but to the case of Mr Oliver Powell, whose unregistered servant had been employed by him for more than a year.

The housemaid was arrested and the employer charged on July 14 (after the Minister's announcement of a reprieve) and Mr Powell had to appear in court on July 16.

The editorial spoke of an "unequivocal reprieve," and obviously this meant that, for those to whom a reprieve was promised (such as Mr Powell and his employee) the reprieve was unequivocal.

The editorial did not mean to infer that Wrab had granted a moratorium — the point of the editorial was that the Minister had granted a moratorium, but that there was a gap between the Minister's concession and the administrative actions of the Government.

If the contradictory actions taken by the administrators of Government were not Wrab's, but those of police and courts, then The Star apologises to Wrab for placing much of the blame on it.

Whoever is to blame, the facts as stated in the editorial are correct. Even a man who qualifies for an unequivocal reprieve has been endorsed out since the reprieve was announced. Raids are continuing. The Star has photographs of such raids. However, they are police raids, not Wrab raids... though the results for the people involved are the same.

Finally, the undertaking by Wrab concerning raids, as described in the letter above, was accurately reflected in the editorial. — Editor.

Mr A H Stander, chief director of the West Rand Administration Board.



Professor J.F. Breckman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Durnin
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Bishop A.W. Habelgarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Dr. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

RENTS SHOCK

RENTS SHOCK 343 23/7/79 Post

From Page 1

the cost of water, electricity supplies and the school levy.

"We were promised that our rent would be brought down and now it is this water tariff. We are even told that new rent increases are coming.

"I am utterly disgusted. These new houses have no ceiling and electricity and they are so cold but we pay a lot of money for them," Mr Michael Molefe, a resident, said.

Mr France Mogalobe said that in addition to his R51,15 monthly rent, his first water tariff was R10,99, the second, R8,99 and now he has to pay R25,05 for July.

"I cannot understand all this. These people are taking all our money away," he told POST.

Mr Nicholas Ganyane said that last month he had to pay R4. This month he owed R16 for water.

"Just add what it comes to including my R51,15 rent. My white employer tells me that we are paying more than they do for water," he said.

RESIDENTS living in four-roomed houses on the West Rand pay up to R70 a month rent after the recent water tariffs introduced by Wrab.

They also fear that soon they will pay over R100 when electricity is put in their homes in the face of pending rent increases announced by the Board.

Those affected by the new water tariff are people in new houses built by Wrab in Kagiso and Mophakeng where the water supply is metered.

They pay rent of more than R50 a month and an

additional R16 for water. The highest payment is R25,05.

The new houses are "matchbox" four-roomed and have an internal bathroom and toilet.

Wrab charges R80 for

connecting the water meter. A spokesman said these houses were very expensive, the type 51/9.

He said the Board was working on rent concessions as the present ones were "only temporary."

SUNDAY POST reported yesterday that rents in Soweto and other West Rand township are to be increased soon. And some West Rand residents fear the new houses may be affected by the move.

The rent hikes will take the form of increases in

To Page 3

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the continuous spread model. The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwaile and Urewe have more dated sites at again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts. I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

What tariff hikes will mean to residents

THE Daveyton Community Council is seeking ministerial intervention with the hope of changing or subsidising the increases of rent, water and electricity tariffs, recently introduced by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab).

This decision was taken at a special meeting called by the council last week to discuss the rent, water and electricity issue.

"To relieve the plight of the residents in the East Rand, a deputation to meet Dr Piet Koornhorm, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, of all the chairmen of the Community Councils in the East Rand is strongly recommended," the council's statement said.

Rent will be increased in September and January and water and electricity will be increased from August.

LODGERS

The increases will affect Daveyton, Wattville, Tsakane, Brakpan Old Location, Tembisa, KwaThema, Thokoza, Duduza, Katlehong, Ratanda, Devon and Vosloorus.

For the average household, the new tariffs would mean an increase from R23,71 a month to R25,35 on August 1, R28,31 on September 1, and R29,81 on January 1, 1980.

The lodgers fee in all the townships will be increased from R1 to R3 and the school levy fee from 30 cents to R1 as from September 1.

The residents will be affected by the increases as follows, with the present tariffs in brackets: Wattville: site rental (R8,70); R8,70 August 1, R10,70 September 1 and R12,20 January 1. House rental: will remain R8,70. Water (12 kl): (R1,08) and in August, September and January will be increased to R1,92. Electricity unit (160): (R3,93) R4,73 August 1 and R4,99 in September and January. Sewerage will remain being R1. Hostel fees (R6,50) R6,50 August 1, and R8,00 in September and January.

Daveyton: site rental (R9,00); R9,00 August 1; R11,70 September 1 and R13,20 January. House rental will remain R7,90. Water (18 kl) (R1,62) will be increased to R2,34 in August, September and January. Electricity (179 units) (R4,32); R5,21 on August 1 and R5,50 in September and January. Sewerage will remain R1,00. Hostel fees (R6,50) R6,50 August 1 and R9,00 in September and January.

Tsakane: Site rental (R9,20); R9,20 August 1; R11,70 September 1 and R14,20 January 1. Water (50 cents) and R1,30 in August, September and January. House rental will remain R5,25. Hostel fees (R6,50); August 1 and R9,50 in September and January.

Brakpan Old Location: house rental will remain R4,40. Site rental (R9,20) August 1; R11,70 September 1 and R14,20 January 1. Water (50 cents) and R2,00 in August, September and January. Hostel fees will remain R6,50.

Tembisa: House rental

will remain R4,60. Site rental (R9,20); R9,20 August 1 and R10,70 in September and January. Water (50 cents) and R1,50 in August, September and January. Hostel fees will remain R6,50 and R8,50.

KwaThema: House rental will remain R5,85; site rental (R9,20); R9,20 August 1; R11,20 September 1 and R13,20 January 1. Water (22 kl) (R1,98) and R2,86 in August, September and January. Electricity (240 units) (R5,59); R6,72 August 1 and R7,09 in September and January. Hostel fees (R6,50); R6,50 August and R8,00 in September and January.

Thokoza: Site rental (R9,20); R9,20 August 1; R11,70 September 1 and R14,20 January 1. House rental will remain at R6,25. Water (R1,73) and R2,55 in August, September and January. Hostel fees (R6,50); R6,50 August 1 and R10,00 in September and January. Hostel fees for those who pay R8,50 will remain the same.

Devon: site rental (R9,20); R9,20 August 1; R11,20 September 1 and R13,20 January 1. House rental will remain R6,00. Water R1,08 and R2,88 in August, September and January.

Duduza: site rental (R9,20); R9,20 August 1; R10,70 September 1 and R12,20 January 1. Water (50 cents); and 70 cents in August, September and January. House rental will remain R4,55. Hostel fees (R6,50); R6,50 August 1 and R8,00 in September and January.

Ratanda: site rental

(R9,20); R9,20 August 1; R11,20 September 1 and R13,20 January 1. Water (50 cents) and R1,20 in August, September and January. House rental will remain R4,60. Electricity (186 units) (R4,47); R5,38 August 1 and R5,67 in September and January. Hostel fees (6,50); R6,50 August and R8,00 in September and January. Hostel fees on site 1187 will remain R13,50.

Vosloorus: site rental (R9,20); R9,20 August 1; R10,70 September 1 and R12,20 January 1. House rental will remain R5,65. Water (15 kl) (R1,35) and will be increased to R2,25 in August, September and January. Electricity (171 units) (R4,16); R5,00 August 1 and R5,28 in September and January. Hostel fees (R6,50); August and R8,00 in September and January.

Katlehong: (where water is not metered) site rental (R9,20); R9,20 August 1 R12,20 September 1 and R15,20 January. Water (50 cents); R3,00 in August, September and January. House rental will remain R5,45.

Where water is metered; site rental (R9,20); R9,20 August 1, R12,20 August and R15,20 January. Water (16 kl) (R1,44) and R2,40 in August, September and January. Electricity (190 units) (R4,55); R5,23 in August 1 and R5,51 in September and January. House rental will remain R5,45.

Hostel fees at Khut-song Female Hostel will remain R15,00. Fees at other hostels will be as follows: (R6,50); R6,50 August and R8,00 in September and January.

Delightful unity of the kings and queens

343 feet 23/7/79

It COULD only happen in Soweto. This is the land of those who would have delighted in days like the 1960s. Meet and greet them in their heyday.

The phenomenon is the newly formed solidarity by shebeen queens and kings.

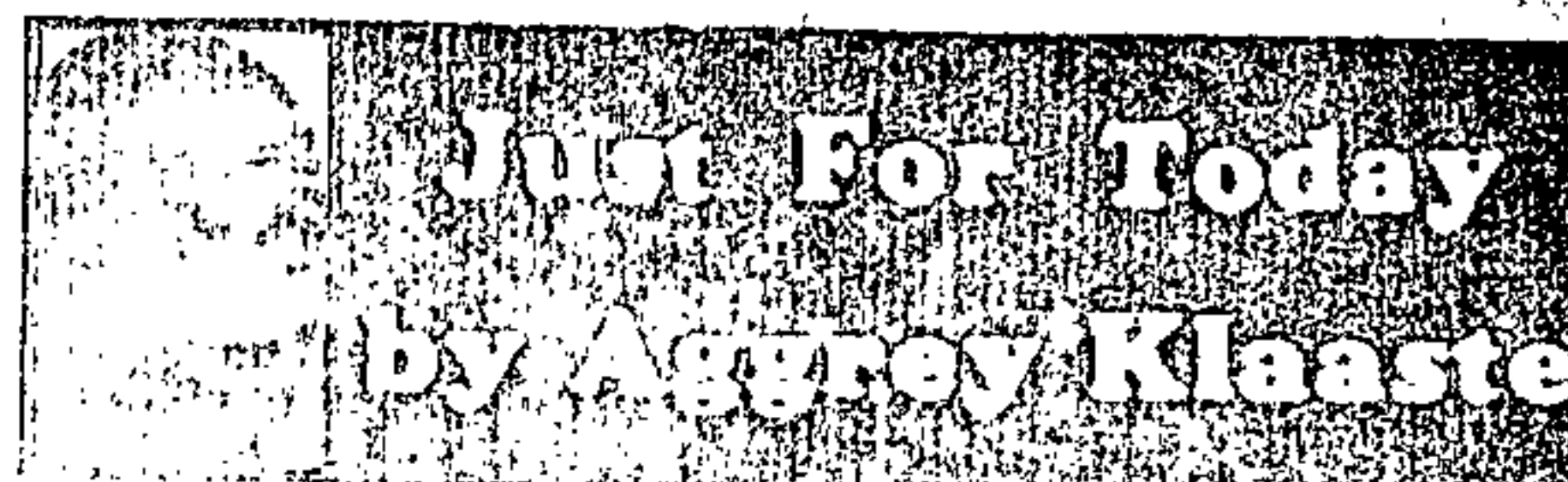
One cannot but remember Can Themba in his effable manner, writing a powerful piece against prohibition in those animated days of 1960 and 1961. The days when blacks, because they were not allowed to drink the white man's booze, ran a running battle with the cops and the 'grooves', when you had to snatch a nip of brandy or even a half-jack at speed, and flee the law.

Can Themba then created a glorious picture of prohibition under its catchy head: 'Let the people drink -- they are drinking anyway.'

Then my buddy then wrote a beautiful apology to the shebeen women, who, after all, they could not do anything else in the township without shebeens three days. We still read.

We know shebeens are illegal. We even know some of them lead to the police in crime and a lot of trouble in the police.

But we also know that but for shebeens some of



us would not have gone through university; some of us would not be doctors and lawyers today.

We know too that there would not have been such a plethora of shebeens in townships all over South Africa if it were not for the socio-political economic factors fostered by the system.

There are people, black and white, who can be found in any society doing the illegal thing because of their bent or their lust for money.

But the number of shebeens in every township surely point to the fact that many law-abiding and sometimes quite decent people are forced to go into bootlegging -- to survive.

There are too many people running shebeens for us to ignore the fact that they are victims of circumstances completely beyond their control.

We are just proud of the happenings of Soweto, however dark our deeds are painted daily.

We were tickled almost pink by the idea of shebeen queens and kings not only holding meetings, but going out there in the night in their capacious persons to fight for their 'rights'.

Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the and-Tripp typed the final drafts.
I express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who many ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

present study were derived from only one tradition, complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be particular culture-historical reconstruction. The rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the would seem to indicate that this is the most useful.

as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the
the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size, trees have been dated and one of these Eland is a (Evers, 1975). Kvale and Urewe have more dated sites small. In the discontinuous spread model it was rate of spread would have been faster than the culture. Therefore, the regression for the calculated from the earliest known dates for each the sample size. It is possible that the sample they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of

The shebeen boycott stays

ABOUT 150 shebeen queens and kings decided at a meeting held at Eyethu Cinema yesterday to go on with their boycott of Wrah bottle-stores.

They say they won't ease up until a number of their demands are met by Wrah and the police.

They resolved first that they should be legalised and that they should be given licences to run their shebeens.

By KHETHIWE PLATA

They also demand that the cars and fridges confiscated by the police should be returned to them.

And if the Wrah allowed them to buy, then they must be permitted to sell.

They resolved that no one must buy liquor at the local bottle-stores or in town until the Board listened to their grievances and found a solution to their problems.

Mr P. Moloi said Wrah should really be supporting them as it had once promised the money used for buying liquor would be ploughed back to the community. This had not happened.

He said that according to the law, a black man in Soweto was entitled to buy no more than one case of beers, but Wrah allowed them to buy many cases.

Wrah knew they bought more liquor than anybody else in the township and that through them it profited a lot.

"Stokvels" are to be stopped by the queens as they are also a means of selling liquor.

Individual people who sell beers at their homes will also be stopped.

It was said that shebeens would be checked regularly to make sure nobody sold liquor. Anybody found selling would be disciplined.

Another meeting is to be held next Monday on the boycott.

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a

discontinuous spread model. The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a

discontinuous spread model. The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a

discontinuous spread model. The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a

discontinuous spread model. The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a

the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.

I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

Group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

The description of the two models used in the present study, it was

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Old men win their protest



The delegation from CWJ went to Wrab offices in New Canada.

RESIDENTS from Central Western Jabavu have protested indignantly after the latest notices they received from the West Rand Administration Board.

The notices stated that from August 1 they would have to pay their monthly rentals at the Phil 125.

The residents sent a delegation to the Chief Township Manager, Mr G. H. Brochy, at New Canada. They were accompanied by Mr J Mdlatose, Councillor for Ward 20, which includes the CWJ area.

They feel that Phil 1 is too far for them, especially because most of them are old-age pensioners who cannot afford to travel long distances.

The delegation was quite happy with the outcome of the meeting because they were told to ignore the notices and continue paying at the Number One office in Jabavu.

Mr Brochy confirmed that he had told the residents' delegation to continue paying their rents at the Jabavu office.

"We don't want to cause trouble and hardships, because at the moment two new offices are under construction at Senoane. As soon as they are ready we will start re-allocating," he said.

HELP HIM TO MAKE SOWETO BEAUTIFUL

MR JAPHTA LEKGETHO, member of the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution, has started the Soweto Environment Awareness project to make the community aware of cleanliness, the dangers of littering and pollution.

The project is in operation in all schools, churches and other institutions in Soweto.

Schools in various townships are to collect stones, empty tins, papers and other forms of dirt into one heap for the West Rand Board to collect when doing their rounds.

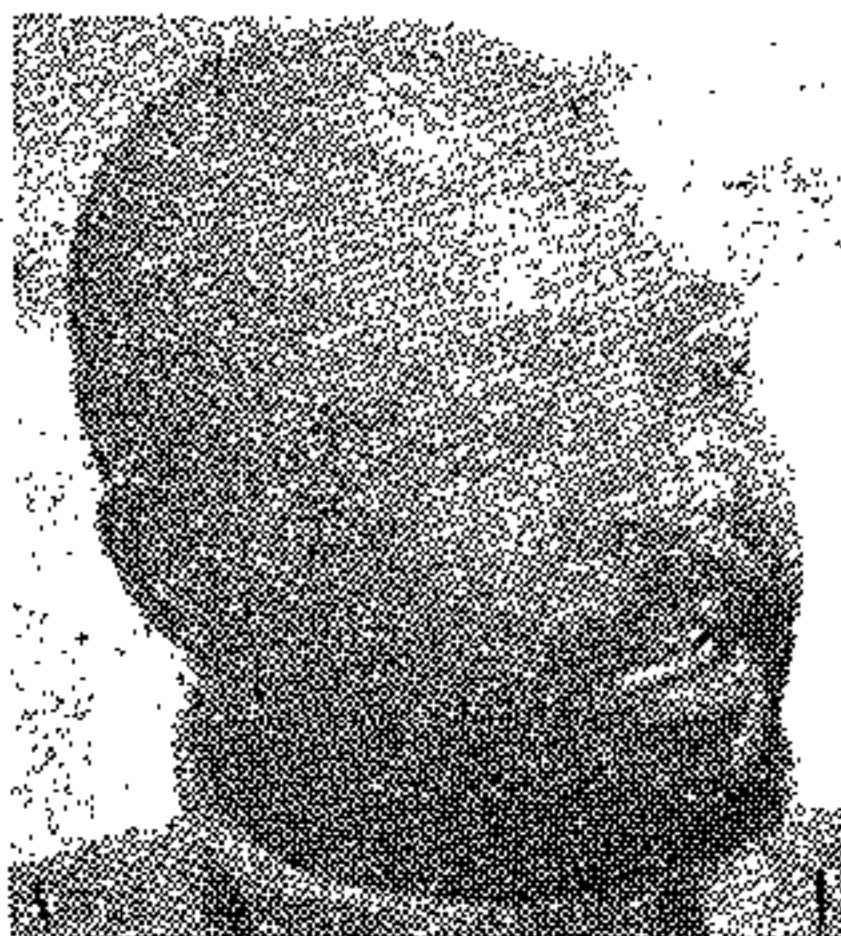
He has applied for a site from the S B Gordon Company, for a museum, aquarium and aviary in Soweto.

RESORT

There are also plans to clean up Dobsonville, to plant grass and trees and put up facilities that will turn it into a pleasure resort.

The same will be done on every other empty space available.

There will be a meeting at the Soweto Teachers Training College in Klipspruit on Saturday,



August 4, where the needs of the community will be discussed and how to go about solving them.

Points for discussion will be cleanliness in school surroundings, pollution in Soweto, the September cleanliness operation which will be a major point together with an outdoor leadership school, Soweto botanical garden and a keep Soweto beautiful campaign.

STUDENTS

A number of delegates have been asked to attend. Two students and one teacher from high schools, secondary schools, high primary schools and one teacher from lower primary schools.

Mr Lekgetho is appealing to the community to come together and work on the project.

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R500 or 6 months jail for drinking in a shebeen

Booze Shock

SHEBEEN patrons beware! Any person who is arrested for buying liquor at a shebeen faces a fine of R500 or six months imprisonment or both.

The police do not have to catch a shebeen queen selling liquor, or the patron buying, but only have to satisfy themselves that the liquor was obtained by illegal means.

This legal opinion comes in the wake of the shebeen boycott of West Rand Administration Board bottle stores in Soweto by shebeen operators.

The operators have been boycotting the bottle stores because of "continued harassment" by liquor squad police.

Operators also complained that the police were "confiscating our liquor and refrigerators and not charging us."

One section of the Liquor Act states that the police could do that. The section states that all liquor seized under this Act, or vehicle or fridge shall be forfeited and may be destroyed or sold "unless it forms a subject for prosecution."

If a court finds that the purchase was not for unlawful purposes, or the person from whom it was confiscated provides written proof within 30 days that the liquor was not for unlawful purposes, then he can

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The police have, mean-
while, warned that they
would act against people
who stop others from buy-
ing liquor at the West
Rand Board bottle stores.

The Board is reported
to be losing thousands of
rand because of the boy-
cott, but no official
figures have been avail-
able.

(310) 26/7/79 Post

Council moves to legalise squatters

(342)

THE Evaton Community Council will do all it can to legalise 1 500 families who are squatting in Evaton, it was announced yesterday.

The chairman of the Community Council, Mr Samuel Rabotapi said that the 1 500 families have been given temporary permits by his council because they have at present nowhere to go.

"My Community Council will do all in its power to legalise these people as residents of Evaton. If we chase them away where will

they go to?" asked Mr Rabotapi.

Mr Rabotapi said they have sent a petition to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, mentioning the plight of these families.

He said: "My contention is that these people were born in the outlying farms and their stay was terminated by the farmers. They came to Evaton and are told that they are squatters."

These people are human beings, if they are staying illegally in Evaton let them be given accommodation elsewhere and not be chased away like animals.

"We must devise means of getting them accommodation, and the only way is to legalise them as residents of Evaton," said Mr Rabotapi.

Thought
for
the day

DON'T let any man drag you down the
mud because you are black. You are God's
child with dignity. You are a beautiful
person. Be proud.

Answers on Kagiso rent shock report

343 26/7/79 bat

SIR, — In your issue of July 23, 1979, under the heading RENT SHOCK, you make certain statements on which I wish to comment:

1. Water tariffs have not been increased as yet by my Board on the West Rand or anywhere else.

2. There is no certainty that there will, in fact, be increases in service charges as such matters must be negotiated with other bodies.

3. It is interesting that your correspondent describes the new houses as being of the match-box variety and apparently has not taken the trouble to determine what improvements have been effected.

For example, the area covered by each house is 61 square metres compared with 53 square metres in respect of the 51/6 four-roomed house.

The houses are plastered and painted, and what is most noteworthy, is the fact that as fast as they are built, purchasers come forward eager to buy them.

If they were indeed as unattractive as your correspondent makes out, there would certainly not be the rush to effect purchase.

4. In regard to the charges for water, it must be pointed out that the water meter records the amount of water consumed by the occupier of the house.

ed by the occupier of the

LETTERS to the EDITOR

However, if an occupier has any doubt about his water meter and considers it to be faulty, he should lodge a complaint immediately at the office of the Township Manager concerned, and, if

investigations reveal that the meter is indeed faulty, it will be replaced at no extra charge and his account will be adjusted accordingly.

5. In respect of possible charges for electricity it must be pointed out that electricity is not yet available in Mohlakeng and Kagiso. At 280 units per month electricity should cost no more than R13,40.

You therefore grossly overstate the cost of house rent plus electri-

city when you put this at R100 per month.

In conclusion, may I add that no one is compelled to purchase any of these new houses, yet there is a steady demand to purchase them.

It will be appreciated if you would kindly give this letter the same degree of prominence in your paper as was given to the article referred to above.

A H STANDER,
Chief Director.

Bodies go in two to a grave...

SOWETO paupers' burials

By LEN KALANE

UNIDENTIFIED bodies taken for pauper's burials at Avalon Cemetery, Soweto, are dumped one on top of the other in single graves.

The bodies, including those of still-born babies, are crammed three to four in a grave. Adults are normally buried two to a grave.

The bodies, most in a state of decomposition, are brought by undertakers in makeshift coffins made out of cheap pine wood.

This discovery was made by POST reporter when an undertaker's van went to the cemetery to unload ten coffins for pauper's burials this week. Four of the coffins were those of still-born babies.

An official attached to the undertaker's firm said they were contracted to the Government mortuary and were burying people in this fashion every Tuesday. Up to 20 bodies were handled on some days, he said.

This week six unidentified adult bodies were buried in pairs in graves number 2E 2661, 2E 1076 and 2E 1074.

number E 266B and the other three crammed in one grave number CC 3354B.

The depths of adult graves measure approximately 18 metres.

The undertaker's employees, three in number, and helped by Wrab employees, lower the first coffin into the grave, cover it with soil and then place the second coffin on top of it before moving to the next grave. The procedure lasts barely five minutes.

An undertaker said bodies were brought from Government mortuaries for pauper's burials, and at times, they were kept close to a month while authorities tried to trace relatives before they were given pauper's burials.

A Wrab spokesman said he would get back to POST after consulting the relevant officials. At the time of going to press there was no comment from the Board.

A Wrab spokesman confirmed to POST that it was true two bodies were buried in one grave. He said this is in terms of township regulations which have provision for the maximum of two paupers to be buried in one grave.



A load of bodies in makeshift coffins brought to the Avalon Cemetery.



● ABOVE: Still-born babies are buried three to four in a grave.



● ABOVE: No ceremony is accorded to this unidentified body, which is only known by its number.

● RIGHT: Men employed by undertakers unload the coffins — the four white coffins on the ground are those of still-born babies.



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HOUSING IS PRIORITY

By George Mayekiso

THE Vaal Community Council has as its first priority to minimise the housing shortage in the Vaal Triangle, according to the chairman, Mr Knox Matjila.

Mr Matjila said that since the inception of the community council in 1977 they had built 1 900 houses from community development funds, and 269 from building societies, funds and the private sector.

We have at present 300 houses in Zone 3 which will be completed in the next four weeks or so," said Mr Matjila.

He said the whole Vaal Triangle complex had a shortage of 25 000 houses which was a very big problem compared to other areas.

"We have an approval of building 1 700 houses in Zone 12, Sebokeng, and have invited tenders for the construction of these houses."

The council had also approved building schools at a cost of R640 000, one of the biggest libraries in Resistoria and two clinics, one in Zamdela and one in Sebokeng.

"With the project we have been able to ease congestion in all townships, especially in Sharpeville which stood undeveloped for many years."

"Sharpeville people shared houses with their families but today they have their own houses," said Mr Matjila.

He said that in the Vaal Triangle people paid economic rent. This had enabled the community council to build more houses for them.

Chairman/Voorsitter
I Mackenzie
Directors/Direktore
J P de Swart, managing/desurende
J W Turbult, P K Hoogendyk

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Soweto hails Jesse

They chant 'I am somebody'

By CHRIS MORE

THE NAME SOWETO was known the world over, and had become synonymous with freedom, the Rev Jesse Jackson said on a lightning tour of the townships yesterday.

The American civil rights leader told highly excited students at Morris Isaacson they had made the name of their township historic.

The dramatic meeting at the school was as explosive and emotive as the meetings of the June 16 days when students met exiled leaders like Tsietshi Mashinini.

Jackson urged the students to remain alive and alert to the situation they found themselves in. He said the Afro-Americans had emotional ties with Africans and they would never be satisfied until all Africa had been freed from the chains of slavery.

Talking about the students' active participation in the 1976 uprisings he said: "When you were shot here in Soweto, we bled all over the world. But we all know that the desire for freedom cannot be shot with a gun.

"We cannot be free until we are all free. Freedom is God-given and for this reason we shall continue to fight to the end. We do not want to be free — we deserve to be free."

Speaking in the style typical of black American gospelers, Jackson led the students in chanting slogans: "I am somebody. I may be poor but I am somebody. Respect me. Protect me."

"What time is it?" — "It's Nation time."

"What's happening?" — "The land is changing hands."

Jackson urged the students to break the myth that some people were more than one because they were black because they



Black American political activist, the Rev Jesse

Protest

THE SOUTH African First campaign has sent a telegram to the director general of the SABC, Dr P Meyer, protesting against the broadcast of the views of the Rev Jesse Jackson yesterday morning, the campaign's national chairman, Mr Brendan Willmer, said in Cape Town yesterday.

The telegram demanded that those responsible be dismissed and that the SABC apologise to the nation.

TELEGRAM

The telegram said:

"That the SABC should afford the violently anti-South African demagogue Jesse Jackson an opportunity airing his odious views on the prime-time radio programme, Special Report, (July 25) is absolutely scandalous.

"Our membership is outraged that the taxpayer-funded SABC should permit the anti-white views of this foreign agitator to receive wide circulation through the media of radio. Cannot you comprehend the harm that can be caused by allowing such pernicious race hatred and agitation to be broadcast?"

"We demand that all those responsible for this particular programme edition be immediately dismissed and that the

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R10 000 suit against Wrab 'to go on'

A SOWETO Councilor, Mrs Violet Phetjalema yesterday denied reports that she had withdrawn a R10 000 action against the West Rand Administration Board and a white official.

Mrs Phetjalema said "We are still proceeding with the action in a big way."

She is suing the Board for R5 000, and Mr P F Bronkhorst, a township manager for R5 000.

HANDCUFFED

Mrs Phetjalema alleges she was humiliated by being handcuffed by Wrab's police after she had had a tiff with Mr Bronkhorst.

She said she had refused to settle the case out of court with the Board. She and her attorney

were recently called to the offices of the Board at New Canada but did not go.

A spokesman from the offices of her attorney in the city confirmed that they were going on with the action. A letter of de-

mand had already been sent to the Board.

Asked if the Board was going to defend the action, Dr Walter Cohen, the Board's Public Relations Officer said everything was now in the hands of Board's legal advisers.

So near—so far away...

GABORONE. — A fleet of about 100 cars believed to be destined for the Commonwealth Conference in Zambia is still stranded in Botswana after the apparent failure of an attempt to drive them across the borders.

According to sources here, an attempt was to have been made to drive the cars into Zambia across the Caprivi Strip.

The normal route across the Zambezi River on the ferry at Kazungula could not be used because the ferry was sunk by the Rhodesians, who reportedly threatened to sink its replacement too if it moved because they suspected the ferry had been used to carry guerillas or their weapons.

Shebeen fines 'shocking

By Len Kalane

NEWS that patrons risked heavy fines and jail sentence if found in a shebeen, were described as unfair and shocking in some quarters yesterday.

According to legislation, buying liquor from a shebeen can bring you a R500 fine, or a six-month jail sentence, or both.

The law has only to satisfy itself that the liquor was traded through illegal means.

"This would be carrying it too far," said Hector Sibisi, found in a shebeen knocking several bottles of beer. "I cannot be told where to drink and where to buy from."

"Shebeens are necessary to us blacks because this is where we relax and go over discussions. They know we lack recreational facilities."

Ms Nomazisa Molosa said: "The white man should understand that shebeens are not as lousy as those so-called lounges they built for us."

"If they want to get us out of shebeens they will have to do something greater than what they offer us now."

"The fine is disturbing, but I see no way a black

man will surrender the comfort of a shebeen for something else."

Mr Joe Sithole: "Fines or no fines. Jail or no jail, shebeens suit us the best. We are, after all, spending our own money and there is no way where another man is going to tell me to stop drinking from a shebeen."

Said Mr Michael Malose: "What! R500? Are they trying to anger us or something? These people will only be causing confusion and maybe another riot if they try to get us out of shebeens. I don't think the heavy fines will intimidate us."

WE'LL

SOFTO shebeens will stop selling for a while.

In a private meeting yesterday, several shebeen owners said the boycott against Wtab bottle stores was still on.

They also decided they were not going to buy liquor from private outlets and said they were going to close shop for a while.

"We will not be buying liquor from anywhere, and there won't be any drinking in our houses



Mr Sibisi



Ms Molosa



Mr Sithole

close... for a while

for the 'weekend' they declared.

The meeting decided that other shebeen owners who could not attend should be urged to close shop as well, till Monday when they will formulate other alternatives.

"Another point which forces us not to sell is the fact that we now realise that our customers may be harassed too," a spokesman said.

He was reacting to the news that patrons found

in shebeens were liable to a heavy fine or jail — or both.

"We like and feel for our customers and do not want to see them in a

jam," said the spokesman.

The business owners said they were not stopping people who bought liquor as individuals.

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Police out to bust shebeens

By LEN KALANE

POLICE ARE going to get tough on all shebeens and their customers.

This stern warning comes from Soweto CID chief, Brigadier Carel Coetzee.

"Shebeens breed crime in the townships. We are going to clampdown on them," the police chief said at a Press conference in Protea yesterday.

According to the law any person arrested buying liquor at a shebeen faces a fine of R500 or six months imprisonment, or both.

The police do not have to catch a shebeen queen selling or the patron buying, but only have to satisfy themselves that the liquor was traded by illegal means.

But a spokesman for shebeen operators in Soweto said they had decided to make liquor available. Shebeen operators resolved earlier at a meeting in Soweto that they were going to close for a while.

They said they were not going to sell since the boycott against West Rand Board bottle stores was still on and that they had no desire to buy from other outlets.

The spokesman told **POST** that they have now decided against this move as it was going to cause a lot of confusion in the townships. He said liquor would be available in Soweto over the weekend as other shebeens already had their supply when the decision of non-selling was passed.

He also said they would buy liquor from other outlets.

"We have decided to boycott Wrab bottlestores only and will get our supply from other outlets. We cannot let our customers suffer because of the boycott on West Rand Board," the spokesman said.

SYMPATHISE

He added: "I want to make one point clear. The boycott only involves us bulk buyers. We are not intimidating people who go to Wrab bottlestores as individuals. They can buy their liquor there but if they wish to sympathise with us, they can join the boycott."

Shebeen operators are to hold another meeting on Monday. They told **POST** that they were appealing to all shebeen owners to attend this meeting where they will invite senior police officials.

"We are only appealing for leniency from these people. The public has to understand our struggle," they said.

"At the time when we were still buying in town, police used to harass us and ordered us to buy in the township. Now that we buy in the township, matters have worsened since they are now confiscating not only the li-

● To Page 2

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Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15) A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of:

SOWETO AND DRINK

No cheers

Back of the Moon, boys

Back of the Moon

Top shebeen

in Jo'burg

is the Back of the Moon

So rang Miriam Makeba's song in SA's most famous jazz opera, *King Kong*, as it glorified shebeens in the townships.

But in the past two weeks, Soweto

shebeens — "shrines of truth" as black writer Can Themba called them — have suddenly found themselves the target of a tough police crackdown.

Several shebeen owners — "shebeen kings" and "queens" — have been arrested for trading in liquor without licences. Liquor and refrigerators have been seized. The owners say the raids and arrests have caused dents in their profits (although they will not give actual figures). At the same time, there has been a drop in the number of shebeen patrons, some of whom are "dead scared" of arrest. Drinking in shebeens, the *FM* is told, has become "an expensive exercise" in the search for fun and a good time.

Brigadier Kobus Hamman, chief of police in Soweto, has warned shebeen patrons that they risk up to six months' jail or a fine of up to R500 if they are caught buying liquor at a shebeen.

Nor have the bootleggers, who buy their liquor in bulk from Johannesburg and areas adjacent to Soweto and then distribute it to shebeen owners, escaped the long arm of the law. Police waylay them in the entry points of Soweto and then arrest them. In many cases, vehicles transporting the liquor have been confiscated.

The shebeen kings and queens say that the West Rand Administration Board is the cause of their misery. So, in retaliation, they have mounted a boycott of the Wrab's own bottle-stores. The boycott is now in its second week. Some daring shebeen owners have picketed a number of bottle-stores and stopped customers from buying. The police warned this week that they would act against these pickets.

Hamman says the raids are nothing but crime prevention duties. But he cannot say whether the recent fall-off in crime in the township is due to the raids. "It could be the cold weather or that people find it hard to get liquor from shebeens now." Hamman denies that the police scrutinise Wrab bottle-store registers for the names and addresses of customers who have purchased from them in bulk. Although Wrab will not be drawn into discussing the boycott, many Soweto residents believe



Getting loaded is getting costly

that it is losing substantial revenue.

Wrab has 10 beerhalls, four beer depots, 10 bottle-stores, and three beer lounges in Soweto.

A spokesman for the liquor board in Pretoria says shebeen owners should come forward and give evidence on how they want liquor distributed in the townships. He tells the *FM*: "We need evidence. Otherwise we don't know what their problems are." The spokesman says the shebeen owners need not fear prosecution after giving evidence. He refuses to discuss ex-Justice Minister Kruger's one-time hint at legalising shebeens.

● Liquor is to administration boards what mealie-meal is to most of SA's Africans: staple diet. According to the Rieker Report, sorghum beer and other liquor brought in 52% of the boards' income in 1976-77, representing nearly R26m in profit. Wrab alone made a profit of more than R5m out of alcohol.

80

ths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau. At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that the main urban districts are not registered for

calculated:

Rates. Two standard populations were used: representing a developed population and Mexico 1960

Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age en major divisions of the eighth revision of the cation of Diseases (ICD). of Death.

Calculated for 1970, the last census year. 8. This is the mortality experience of a hypothetical conditions which would exist if a ath were eliminated. It gives an indication of that cause on the expectation of life.

involves a knowledge of the base population age official estimates of this are available for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population rd using the age specific survival rates from nt the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age e for migration.

procedure was adopted as a population figure for as required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by sed, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 by economic region.¹¹

Post
27/7/79

Over 2000 houses sold under ownership scheme

MORE than 2 000 houses have been sold by the Orange Vaal Administration Board under the home ownership scheme, Mr Alexandra von Breda Rabie the Director of Housing for the Board said yesterday.

He said the home ownership scheme has been in demand from people living in the township under the control of the board. The board is to introduce the 99 year leasehold scheme as soon as it has been approved by the government.

Mr Rabie said employers also showed great interest in the scheme and bought houses for their employees. He said there were two ways in which potential home owners could own a house. (1) The applicant could erect a house on a stand made available for this purpose, and there were 1 000 of them available. More would be developed in due course. (2) The owners may build according to their plans and specifications or on the plans provided by the Board.

Show houses have been erected in Sebokeng, Zamdela, Denneyville, Frankfort, Kroonstad, Pietersteyn, Viljoenskroon and other areas.

He said Sharpeville, Boipatong and Bophelong, as well as other areas in the Northern Orange Free State do not qualify for the scheme.

Mr Rabie said buyers could make alterations to the houses if they so wished. They could also get loans for improvements. A deposit of 10 percent is payable for a house under R10 000 and 20 percent for loans which exceed R10 000.

"Buyers who buy existing houses — four roomed houses — with or without a bathroom may also

ance of the sale price set aside from state funds, which is available at the rate of 10 percent over a period of 30 years. The approved buyer may also get a loan from building societies for houses of both standards i.e. four roomed houses or for the erection of such houses. The interest rate for the loan is 10 percent over a period of 20 years."

Employers may get their employees to get the financial grants loans repayable to the employer.

The scheme is for 30 years. He said the board is providing service in all the townships where the scheme is operating. The buyers can either pay for the contribution of services which is R350 each, which includes the running price of the house without electricity, or R2 000 on a monthly payment of R1750 for an installment of R175 a month.

By CHRIS MORE

THE rent increases proposed by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) were rejected outright for the second time by the Vosloorus Community Council.

Community Council Rejects Rent Hikes

The first proposal to increase the rents were brought about in April this year and was not accepted by the community council. Erab then wrote a letter to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof informing him of the Board's

intention to increase the rents in its areas. The Minister then gave his approval for the proposition.

It was at the meeting of the Vosloorus Community Council (VOC) yesterday that the in-

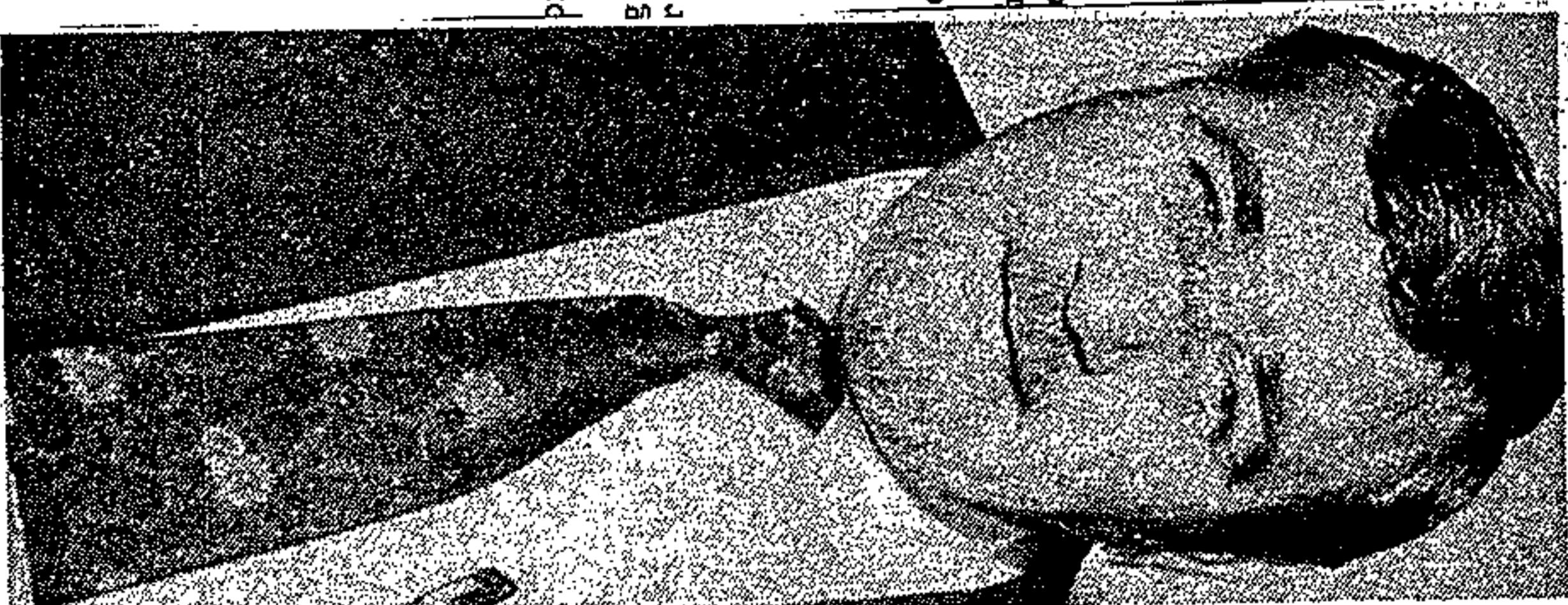
creases were rejected for the second time, the chairman of the council Mr L M Mahlangu, said.

He said the council would only consider the increases after they have full power over matters affecting Vosloorus.

He said they were disappointed that Dr Koornhof should approve of the rent increases proposed by Erab without consulting with the community council, whom he regarded as the leaders of the community.

In reaction to Erab's move, the council has written to the Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand Mr Du Randt, in which they state their objection to the increases.

Mr Mahlangu complained that the council was virtually uninformed about the affairs of Vosloorus. He said they were hardly aware of the financial position of the area and that most of the goings-on were beyond their control.



THE Regional Director of Education and Training for Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, dissociated his department from the proposed increase in the school levy presently being handled by the West Rand Administration Board.

"My department has nothing to do with the school levy," he said.

Mr Strydom was invited to address members of the Diepmeadow Council this week on the school levy which Wrab wants to have increased as soon as possible.

According to proposals placed before the council, residents of greater Soweto will be required to pay R1 a month instead of the present 38 cents.

Mr Strydom told members of the council that there had been a lot of misunderstanding about this levy.

"We do not see eye to eye with other departments on this matter," he added.

Jaap Strydom . . . "not my department."

He said the levy was

Jaap Strydom enters

school levy row

By GODWIN MOHLOMI

being paid to Wrab at present, and it would continue to be paid to community councils once they had taken over from administration boards.

As far as he knew, the purpose of the levy was to improve sporting facilities in the schools.

How this would be done was for individual schools to decide.

He added that the people of Soweto had be-

come used to paying the school levy, presently 38 cents a month, and it would be a pity if this was abolished.

The chairman of the Diepmeadow Council, Mr J C Mahuhushu, said the levy had failed to fulfil its intended function — to build schools in Soweto and Diepmeadow.

"The last school buildings to be erected in our area were the responsibility of the Resettlement Board some ten years ago.

"We have not seen a single school building put up by the West Rand Board after then," he said.

Following Mr Jaap Strydom's statement, members of the Diepmeadow Council decided that further talks would be necessary on the school levy before it would be prepared to sanction the increase to R1.

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SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSSTUDIES

1978

JAARVERSLAG

Alexandra thanks Piet for all his promises

343 SP

29/7/79

By GODWIN MOHLOMI

CLOSE ON 50 000 cheering people crammed the Alexandra Stadium to thank the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for saving the township after it was officially declared a single people's hostel area.

The township will now accommodate families as in the past and plans for rebuilding and modernising have already been worked out.

According to Dr Koornhof, who was clearly moved by the big welcome he received when his helicopter touched down in the stadium, the new Alexandra will be a future showpiece.

He promised the Press a visit to Alexandra in two to three years' time, which would surprise them.

From the prevailing rubble and poor conditions, a new, pleasant and modern suburb would be built.

This had already begun with the clearing of dirt heaps and the collection of rubbish throughout the area.

"I was shown the whole process by Rev Sam Buti who accompanied me on a flight in the helicopter over the entire area. Signs of dirt are fast disappearing, thanks to the high spirit of the people of Alexandra."

He promised the kids that he would arrange a day's holiday in honour of Alexandra with the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom.

He accepted a suggestion by Mr L. M. Taunyane, a member of the Liaison Committee, that the township should not have a Community Council. A Town Council would be established instead.

Dr Koornhof did not mention the local coloured population and several present were upset that their position was not raised.

They intend to instruct the Liaison Committee to take up their case to prevent their removal from Alexandra.

● The Rev Jesse Jackson and Bishop Desmond Tutu will conduct a thanksgiving service for Alexandra people at the local stadium at 10 am today.

Die sentrum word gevorm deur die testament van Sir Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die Bailey Trust as The Abe Bailey Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

'Lights' in 29/2/79 'Dark' (343) City' soon

By MELANIE YAP

DR PIET Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, yesterday pledged that Alexandra township would soon have South Africa's first fully fledged black municipality.

Announcing this to wild applause from thousands of Alexandra residents, he said when the township was re-proclaimed an urban residential area, he hoped they would be able to switch over, as soon as possible, to the creation of a proper city council.

The fate of Alexandra, known as the "Dark City" on the northern edges of Johannesburg, has undergone a dramatic change of fortune in the past two months.

Saved from demolition, it is setting a precedent for other black townships.

After a helicopter tour of the township, Dr Koornhof said he had been very impressed by the people's work to clean up the area.

Dr Piet Koornhof brings a new lease of life to Alexandra

He said Alexandra should become a model town.

"There must be a total renewal here, old structures must be wiped out and we shall help you," he said.

Residents who greeted him as "Dona Piet" cheered when he told them:

"This is a day of great celebration. I believe it is a blessed day . . . I shall not forget this day all my life.

"There must be trust established between the different peoples of this coun-

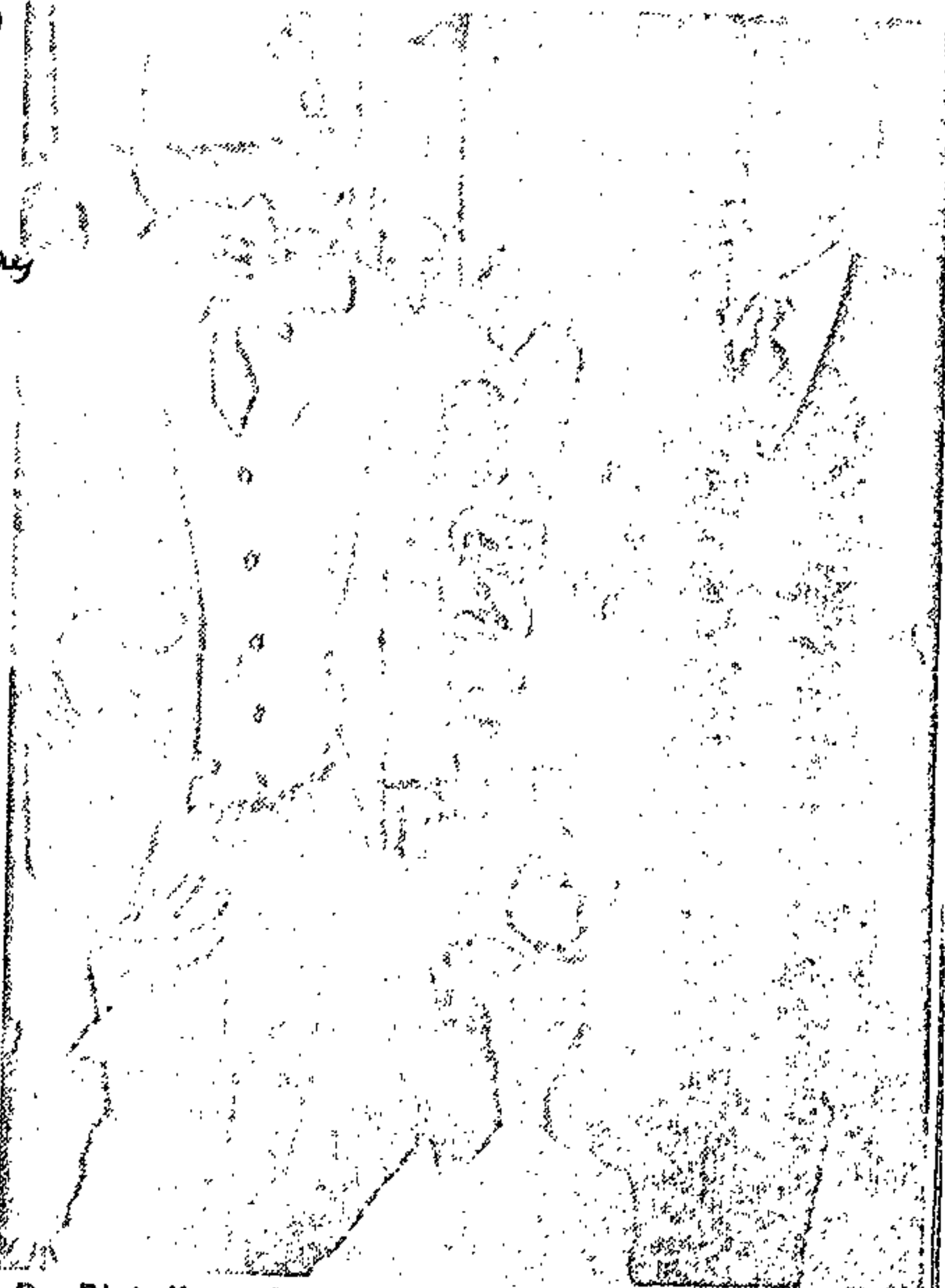
try and I cannot see why that cannot happen.

"If the white, black, Indian and coloured people will take each other by the hand and really co-operate, we can build this into one of the most magnificent countries in the world."

He said whites had to have confidence in blacks and blacks in whites.

"I would dearly like to do my little bit to establish this mutual trust.

"This is my aim, my target. This is what I am working for."



Shebeen 'Ten' 3/12/79 formed for big indaba with the cops

By LEN KALANE
SHEBEEN operators have appointed a committee of ten to approach the police.

The move was taken at the shebeen owners' meeting at Eyethu Cinema, Soweto, yesterday.

Ten shebeen owners, nominated by the house, will serve on this committee.

More than 200 Soweto shebeen owners have assigned the committee to approach Brigadier Carel Coetzee, CID chief in Soweto, to ask him for leniency on the harassment by police of shebeen operators.

Shebeen operators have also signed a petition that the committee will hand to Brig Coetzee.

Shebeen operators said they were going to send a petition to the Minister of Police and the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The newly-formed committee said they also aimed to meet Wrab to discuss the shebeens' boycott of the bottle stores.

The meeting, however, decided that the boycott of Wrab-owned bottle stores was still on.

Retail shebeen operators would buy liquor from other outlets and supply other shebeens.

Shebeen operators said the boycott was going on until concessions were made to

stop police harassments.

The committee, who may meet Brig Coetzee sometime during the week, said they were going to plead for concessions that the police should stop the raids.

They said they were also going to speak on behalf of customers' protection when they patronise their houses.

The committee would make a report-back in another meeting at Eyethu next week on Monday.

Shebeen operators said it will be from this meeting that they will know what is the next step to follow.

US priest gets a taste of Soweto

LIFE IN SOWETO has been a refreshing experience for an American priest who came to South Africa to realise his dreams of retracing his roots.

In an interview with POST, the Rev Ray Roberson (40), said he wanted to stay in Soweto to get the feel of the quality and observe the standard of life as experienced by the people in the townships.

He came with his wife Terri on a private visit, but will have to keep his eyes open to record the goings-on in the country for future reference.

In the few days he spent in Soweto he has suffered the inconvenience of the electric cur-

By CHRIS MORE

rent that has a tendency of taking days-off up to three days.

He said it was simply unbelievable for a country of South Africa's wealth to have that kind of service for urban residents. The five-year electric scheme that has been promised to Soweto residents was taking an unreasonably long time and this should be speeded up, he said.

He has high praise for the underprivileged people for their efforts to keep their heads above surface even in appalling conditions.

He was impressed by black youths who showed intelligence and know-

ledgeableness by the nature of questions involving international figures in many varied fields.

This, he said, defied the impression most Americans had about black people in Africa, the type of notions that say blacks "are to be found in thick bushes in some scary jungle".

The most tragic incident he saw was a group of migrant workers boarding a bus to their far-away homes to see their loved ones. What was sad was the fact that they had to travel long hours to be with their families only for 24 hours.

Despite all these discouraging factors he urged blacks to lead Christian lives and that they should observe the fact that Christianity ought not to

be judged by the living standards and practices of whites.

The most powerful weapon to use against oppression was love. Nobody could legislate against love, but it was easy to legislate against violence.

This love did not mean people should appease the oppressor at the expense of one's dignity and pride, though.



Rev Roberson

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A man having a wash in the open at the coal yard.

Workers in coal yard scandal

Naked truth

By WILLIE MAHLOANE
FIFTY workers employed by a coal merchant in Johannesburg are exposed daily to the stares of train passengers as they wash naked in the open because the company has not provided them with private washing facilities.

The men, employed by Wolpert Coal Merchant in Booysens, use water boiled in drums which are also used as washing basins.



White foreman . . . refused to give his name.

As they wash, they are exposed to passengers on trains between Faraday station and Soweto. The coalyard, between Booysens station and Eloff Street Extension, is also used as a thoroughfare by people getting to the station.

Yesterday POST found some of the men washing, while others were boiling water in the drums.

One explained that they are expected to wash at Dube Hostel after they knock off. A lorry takes them

Coalmen scared to complain

from the yard to the hostel.

"But when we come back from our rounds, we usually find the lorry to Dube is gone, so we have to wash here," he said.

Wash

Another told us: "I have an appointment in town and I can't go and wash in Dube and then come back for the appointment. I can't go to town with the coal dust all over me."

A white foreman who refused to give his name said: "I too have no washing facilities here. Go to any coalyard and you will find the same conditions."

He said that anyway he was not the

owner of the yard and said POST should return today to speak to the owner.

Most of the workers are migrants and live in hostels. They said they were bitter and were embarrassed by the daily exposure.

But they feared complaining because they might lose their jobs and their right to be in Johannesburg.

Labours

and were four blacks are

employees framework of reactive positions and furthermore develop messengers and they were not being trained to move up the ladder. In contrast BP were concerned that only 19 blacks are doing very senior jobs in the company. This concern has led to action:

"To increase the representation of black candidates for advancement to higher positions in the company, we have:

① In collaboration with the National Institute for Personnel Research, completed a study to assess the development potential of all blacks with eight or more years education to enable us to plan training and career paths for these employees and to promote them to more senior positions;

② Set an objective to fill 50 per cent of all vacancies in middle and senior positions for which outside recruitment is necessary, with blacks, providing candidates are available; or can be trained;

③ Set up a permanent establishment of six high potential African trainees to be trained in preparation for senior positions."

JOHN C. WELCH

"He was given one d
 notice after working
 The company for 22 ye
 The reason given for
 dismissal is that he w
 to the factory gate to
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 "We have since fo
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 practice for workers to
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 messages from out
 We believe that he
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 is our member.
 "Finally, the wor
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 have their service
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 'trouble-makers' are
 people who have jo
 the union."

QUESTIONS

Slaughtermen back at work
JOHANNESBURG —
Slaughtermen returned to work at all five feed and pretoria abattoirs yesterday following the settlement of their dispute with the SA Abattoir Corporation, and meat prices are expected to return to normal early next week.

Human and Mail
EEC LABOUR CODE
Toothless Walchdog

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union alleges that a company in the East Island, Williams Brothers, is discriminating its workers who are members of the union.

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ROM 8/3/76

Power plan for townships

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE first stage of the plan to electrify West Rand townships will be put into operation tomorrow with the signing of an underwriting agreement for a R20-million loan stock issue to help finance the scheme.

Four banks and three community councils will sign as underwriters.

The scheme is expected

to cost R150-million over the next five years, the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, said last night. He said the Government had guaranteed the amount.

It was initially hoped to raise R60-million.

A spokesman for Eco-plan, the consortium of 350 architects, town planners and civil and electrical en-

gineers which has designed the plan, said yesterday the digging of trenches for cables was expected to begin within the next two weeks.

"We have been working fulltime on the designs for the past month. The community councils have asked us to expedite matters," he said.

Initial plans are for upgrading the existing system to eliminate failures.

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Majola quizzed over rents

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6/8/79

JAAVERSLAG

By Willie Mahloane
MORE than 500 Soweto residents yesterday unanimously resolved that a meeting with the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, should be convened before rentals are increased.

The resolution was taken at a meeting in Senaoane. Councillor P J Majola addressed residents on what was discussed in committee at the last meeting of the council last week.

Mr Majola said he had to convene the meeting at the last minute after he was confronted by residents who wanted to know what took place in the chambers on Thursday.

"There was nothing I could do because I was confronted with facts. So I just had to tell the people the truth. I did not know where they got the

information that rentals were to be increased."

Mr Majola told the residents that it was suggested that rentals were to be increased by R17,50. And this was to be done in three phases starting from September 1.

The people then resolved that Mr Thebehali should convene a meeting to explain why rentals should be increased. A research should also be conducted to find out how many people are out of work.

Meanwhile another meeting is to be held at the Eyethu Cinema on Sunday. The meeting is convened by the Sofasorke Party under the leadership of Mr E B Tshabalala in conjunction with the Soweto Federal Party.

Top on the agenda will be the rent increase, water tariffs increase, site increase, graveyard fees increase, electrification project and the question of who locks the houses in Soweto.

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Blacks violent by nature, says brigadier

By DIAGO SEGOLA

BLACKS are by nature violent and particularly when they have had a drink they became very dangerous, the Divisional CID Chief for Soweto, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, said in an interview with the SABC yesterday.

Brigadier Coetzee told interviewer Nick Chevalier in a special "Radio Today" programme: "You see, one must remember that these people are by nature violent. They grew up in that way. And especially when this drinking comes into it, with their nature, then they are actually very dangerous."

Brig Coetzee was featured on the programme — on crime in Soweto — with the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, and Mr Shimane Kumalo, the assistant director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

He said about 70% of crimes committed in Soweto originated from the shebeens and other drinking places. "We are now concentrating on trying to get these drinking places extinguished."

"The second thing is, of course, trying to increase the number of policemen in the streets, you know, that can be seen as a preventive measure. But that's not so easy in a place like Soweto."

"You must remember that Soweto is a very big area and is about 38 suburbs, which most people do not realise," he said.

It was impossible in Soweto at the moment to have policemen walking the beat in the streets.

"When you let them walk in Soweto, you need actually need quite a large number to walk together because it is quite dangerous."

On shebeens he said: "As I've said, these crimes originate usually in the shebeens after some drinking and then they start fighting because in these shebeens they have women and have all sorts of things that can be the cause of a murder."

Asked whether he had the impression that most of the people in Soweto felt police were there to suppress rather than guide and help them, Brig Coetzee said: "It may be especially so after these riots we had. I'll tell you that that feeling may have existed, because under the riot system the police had to oppress to get it calmed down."

"But generally I don't think the general public is enough inclined to assist the police in Soweto."

Mr Thebehali said the crime situation in Soweto had gone out of hand and blamed it partly on "the non-availability of job opportunities and the non-availability of sufficient educational and recreational facilities."

Mr Kumalo said economic factors were mostly to blame for the crimes.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23

ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

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POST WOMAN



At the camp is very difficult for Mrs Anna Mogorosi when she was amputated after a car accident.

This is no place in the sun

NOT many people know that they exist. Among the ones who know about their existence, few are conscious of their problems and fewer have made it their business to help them. These are the crippled, blind or old inmates of the Naledi Transit Camps.

Having no relatives or friends to care for them and no where to live, they are registered with the welfare section of the West Rand Administration and are presently accepting two four-roomed houses in Naledi, Soweto.

With people being brought in and others transferred, the number of residents in the Naledi houses varies from time to time. Of the 22 adults and children who lived in the houses previously, 12 adults and five children remain.

Their future is uncertain, but while residing at the Naledi camp, their life is one of drabness and gloom, broken only by casual visits to the clinic and bi-monthly transfers to pension pay-out centres. On Tuesdays, an employee of the Black Housewives League gives the women sewing, knitting and cooking lessons.

A per in the bed, with respect, love and hope is Mrs. S. Williams.

na, President of the Black Housewives League who with her group has provided them with most of their basic needs, shared their sad moments with them and showed them love when nobody else seemed to care. Many other groups have come forward with help through the efforts of the league members.

Already, there are plans to move these people to another area in Soweto. Mr Nkile, a Wraib welfare officer told FOST Woman that the two Naledi houses are to be used to place families.

The plight of the transit camp inmates was first brought to light by the Jaburani branch of the Black Housewives League in 1971. At that time, they were residing in a hostel in Zone 4 Meadowlands.

Appalled at the poor living conditions of these people, the league gave them daily meals which were prepared at Mrs Sally Motlana's shop, then transported 5 km to the camp. Free fruit and milk was also provided by the group.

CONDITIONS

They were then transferred to the Consolidated Main Reef hostel (CMR) where the conditions were even more squalid. Besides being a dumping ground for people found roaming in the suburbs and town, CMR also became a refuge for flood victims, overcrowding at the campsite was therefore inevitable.

It was then that the Black Housewives League again came forward with help.

BY SUZETTE NXUMALO

the inmates, the Housewives' League continued feeding them as often as it could. In addition to this, knitting lessons were introduced for the idling female inmates. A teacher appointed by the Housewives' League gave lessons in Arithmetic, reading and writing for 80 children in the compound.

In October '77, they were removed from the compound to two houses which were devoid of any homeliness in Naledi. Until a company gave them foam mattresses, they slept on cold cement floors with braziers to keep them warm. Their food was cooked on pressure stoves which were out of order most of the time.

TRANSFERRED

The conditions were improved when the Housewives League again supplied them with food, clothing, blankets and a stove. Several other organisations came forward with financial assistance, and a car to take the sick inmates to hospital.

After an alleged assault on a woman in one of the houses, the Isongo Women's Society put up R600 worth of high fencing round the two Naledi houses, and last year the residents of both camps experienced the first taste of a comfortable sleep when a company gave them beds and several other pieces of furniture.

"We try hard to trace their relatives so that they can be looked after properly by their own families but it is difficult.

I have already traced some relatives of Mrs Anna Magarosi a resident at No 1709. They are ready to have her any time, but she does not seem keen to go and live with these people," says Mr Nkile.

"I wish a proper old age home could be built, this would improve the situation of our pensioners."

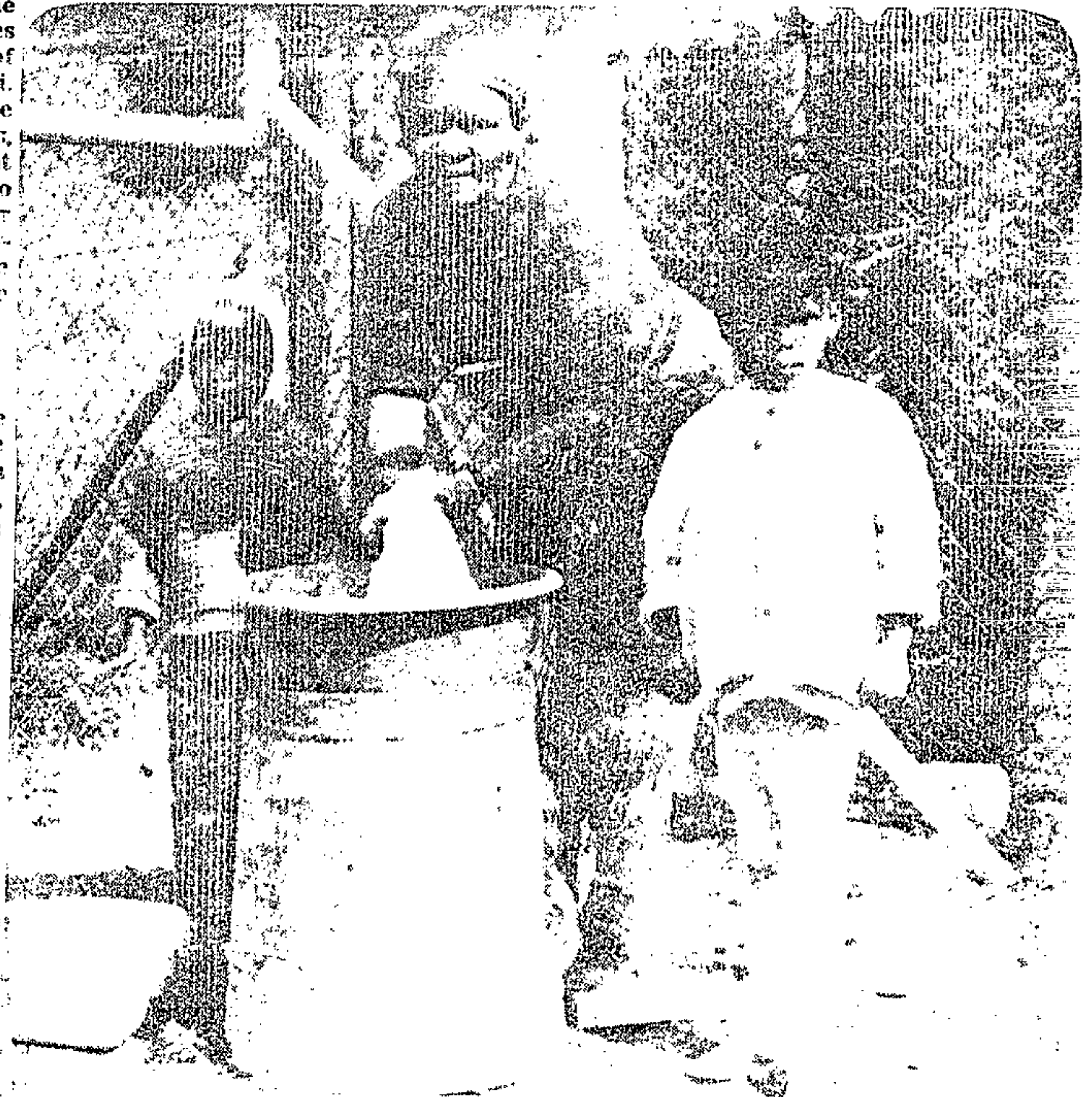
situation of our pensioners."

"We are arranging to get a two-roomed house for Mrs Lena Williams who is a widow with seven children."

"If we black people would remember these words, 'love your neighbour as you love yourself', we would be able to set up a decent home for these neglected people," says Mr Nkile.

Mrs Sally Motlana stresses the need for more people who are concerned about the plight of pensioners to come together.

"I believe the problem of the people that we are helping is just a drop in the ocean. There is much more suffering among our old people. We are not an excessive body which cannot work with others. If we share the work we will have better achievements."



Mrs Lena Williams (39) is a widow with seven children. She would like to work but she would not know what to do with her children.

ren.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

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WE PUBLISH today on this page an interview with the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, on the question of pending rent increases for the townships.

Rent increases are always an agonizing and sensitive issue. We have seen in the last few weeks how residents in townships like Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, the East Rand townships and the West and Vaal complexes have had huge increases slapped on them.

Now it is to be Soweto's turn.

The whole issue must somehow be seen against the background of the entire apartheid structure of South Africa. The Government is displaying something on a missionary zeal when it comes to establishing their separate residential areas.

Yet, they lack the same enthusiasm in establishing an economic infrastructure that will enable whoever administers these areas must have a flow of cash that will keep demands for increased rent at a minimum.

The community councils all over, do not have incomes like other local authorities to pay for the services. The Government will not advance them a cent. The municipalities are in effect saying "get off our backs you are not our responsibility."

And all the time services must be paid for. Soweto is about to collapse with most of its services already stretched to the limits. The water supplies are threatened. Sanitation services are also facing serious troubles.

The only source of revenue the Council there can get to meet up to its responsibilities is from increased rentals. So in effect, we either pay some more or face total breakdown of services.

With the summer months just about round the corner, it would be a tragedy if these services broke down with untold misery and possibly death caused by disease and epidemics. Everything possible should be done to avoid this happening.

The Government is going to have to dig in their pockets to help in the situation and the white community is going to have to pay hard cash to their workers. It is in everybody's interest.

Bailey-Trust... gevorgte die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

**Thought
for
the day**

They will refuse to travel in the same bus with you because they perceive you as a criminal who will pickpocket them. Deep in your heart you know it is not true. Protest your innocence and let them swim in the mud who want to denigrate you. Because you are a proud person.

SOWETO RENT HIKE

SHOCK LOOMING

**Exclusive
interview by
Joe Thloloe**

SOWETO faces a 100 percent rent increase — to come in three phases — over a year.

In an exclusive interview yesterday, the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, said the council faces a dilemma to increase the rents by R17,50 in three phases to make Soweto economically viable or to get all services in the townships grinding to a standstill.

The council was recently given control of the finances of Soweto.

Mr Thebehali said that the council has been discussing the budget for six months: "We have cut and pruned, but we see no way we can cut beyond this without cutting essential services."

He gave the example of water.

"The Rand Water Board has increased its tariffs, and our proposed expenditure for water this year is R10-m. Our income from water is only R3½-m. Where does the rest of the money come from?"

"We could cut water supplies by half and thus disrupt the use of toilets, washing, cooking, etc."

"We could install metres so that every user pays for what he uses. But installing the metres costs R7-m and would take five years to complete."

"The final option is to increase the fee for water by 121 per cent from R3 to R6,63."

Mr Thebehali said that there was already a water crisis in Soweto.

"We have reserves for 12 hours only and there are already some areas that have no water at weekends," he said.

Mr Thebehali said the problems faced by the council with their first-ever budget were the same for sewerage, refuse removal, the education levy, ambulance services, cemeteries, nurseries, and communal halls.

"We can easily get loans for our needs, but our problem is how do we pay the money back."

"The Government will not give us a cent, the Johannesburg City Council tells us it is in financial trouble too and cannot give us the subsidy it gave Soweto when it was under it."

"We have to pay for our projects ourselves. I believe we can make the necessary sacrifices."

"We are fully aware that it is not possible for residents to bear these increases with their meagre wages. Members of the council will go on a full campaign to talk to leaders of industry and commerce to increase salaries and wages by amounts equivalent to the increases."

Mr Thebehali said that the council would announce its final decision shortly.

Desember 1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligting teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

SOVETO RENT HIKE

SHOCK LOOMING

Exclusive
interview by
Joe Tholoe

SOVETO faces a 100 percent rent increase — in three phases — over a year.

In an exclusive interview yesterday, the chairman of the Soveto Community Council, Mr. David Thebehali, said the council faces a dilemma to raise rents by R17.50 in three stages to make Soveto economically viable or to see all services in the townships grinding to a halt.

The council is currently in control of the future of Soveto.

Mr. Thebehali said that the council has been discussing the rent increase for months. "We have cut and pared, but we cannot cut below the level without putting the townships in a state of emergency."

He said that the council has increased its tariffs, and our government is not paying for water this year as R10-m. The council is not getting R10-m. Where does the council get the money from?

"We could increase the rate by half and then the council would be able to pay for water, but then the council would be in a state of emergency."

Mr. Thebehali said that the council is not paying for water this year as R10-m. The council is not getting R10-m. Where does the council get the money from?

"The final option is to increase the fee for water by 121 per cent from R3 to R6.62."

Mr. Thebehali said that there was already a water crisis in Soveto.

"We have reserves for 12 hours only and there are already some areas that have no water at weekends," he said.

Mr. Thebehali said the problems faced by the council with their first-ever budget were the same for sewerage, refuse removal, the education levy, ambulance services, cemeteries, nurseries, and communal halls.

"We can easily get loans for our needs, but our problem is how do we pay the money back."

"The Government will not give us a cent, the Johannesburg City Council tells us it is in financial trouble too and cannot give us the subsidy it gave Soveto when it was under it."

"We have to pay for our projects ourselves. I believe we can make the necessary sacrifices."

"We are fully aware that it is not possible for residents to bear these increases with their meagre wages. Members of the council will go on a full campaign to talk to leaders of industry and commerce to raise salaries and wages by amounts equivalent to the increases."

Mr. Thebehali said that the council would announce its final decision shortly.

It was reported that the council had decided to increase the rent by 100 per cent in three phases over a year. The council had also decided to increase the water fee by 121 per cent. The council had also decided to increase the sewerage fee by 100 per cent. The council had also decided to increase the refuse removal fee by 100 per cent. The council had also decided to increase the education levy by 100 per cent. The council had also decided to increase the ambulance services fee by 100 per cent. The council had also decided to increase the cemetery fee by 100 per cent. The council had also decided to increase the nursery fee by 100 per cent. The council had also decided to increase the communal hall fee by 100 per cent.

Old woman is told to leave her home

By LEN KALANE

A 59-YEAR-OLD Soweto woman has been served with a notice to vacate her four-roomed house at the end of this month.

Mrs Hendrietta Mathiel, of 827, Senaoane, received a written notice from Wrab officials informing her that the residential permit of the house had been cancelled and that she should leave within 30 days.

She was, however, told she could appeal against the notice within seven days if she had reasonable grounds to do so.

Mrs Mathiel stayed at the house with her 34-year-old daughter, Barbara. Five of her other children are all married and their father, Mr Hopden Mathiel, who is a permit holder, has gone to the homelands.

Mrs Mathiel told POST yesterday: "I did not owe them a cent. I've been in this house on my own since 1975 and made sure I was regular with my rent for fear of being evicted. Now with all my efforts to remain in the house, there it is now."

Mrs Mathiel said she had been in Soweto since 1949 and had the first house with her husband in White City, Jabavu. During 1960 they moved to

Senaoane where she had been staying ever since.

"The move by the officials is unsympathetic," she said. "Now it seems I am going to be roofless in spite of being up to date with the rent. I see absolutely no reason why they should order me out. I have had no trouble with anybody."

The old woman said she was going to lodge an appeal to stay in the house, she had nowhere else to go.

"I cannot go to the homes of my children for alternative accommodation," she said. "They are married and I do not wish to bother them."

A Wrab official said yesterday that they had reason to believe people presently occupying the house were not the same as those appearing on the permit.

He said: "Attempts have been made for sometime to get the tenants to prove that they are in fact the people who appear in the permit. We have had no success, hence the notification."

He said Mrs Mathiel should see the township manager with all the necessary documentation to straighten out the matter.

"There might be a mistake or misunderstanding somewhere," he added.



Mrs Hendrietta Mathiel . . . ordered to vacate by the end of the month

343 Post 9/18/79

Thought
for
the day

They will ban and gag you under the Suppression of Communism Act when you are not a communist at all, but standing up for what you believe is right. Banning is an admission that you are innocent. So be proud in your innocence.

Dobsonville Council faced with R8,8m deficit

THREE Community Council chairmen, Mr David Thebehali, Mr Steve Kgame and Mr J C Mahuhushi, have released policy statements on the running of the townships.

The statements come at a time when people under the Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepsmeadow councils are faced with the spectre of huge rent increases.

POST has already detailed Mr Thebehali's policy of intent and the following is from Mr Kgame, who heads the Dobsonville Council.

Mr Kgame says when his council took over they found a vast deficit on the accounts, a lack of co-operation with neighbouring councils in planning for the future, neglected infrastructure, and a "very ill economy".

"This budget, which was sent back to officials once, and took six months to finalise, reflects the present position of the Dobsonville Council," he says.

The Council's most pressing needs are housing, transport and employment. It has budgeted for a new housing development scheme costing R4,5 million. This money which is to be advanced by the

Department of Community Development will build 1300 houses decreasing substantially the housing backlog.

Other financial proposals are R900 000 for roads; R100 000 for a ten-year programme to tar roads; R70 000 to improve the access roads running to the Main Reef Road, which will be financed from loans.

Many employment opportunities would be made available by these projects, which will in turn, generate income for Dobsonville.

The township's water pressure is low, electricity blackouts are common, sewers get blocked or burst. An amount of R400 000 was budgeted to build new water supply networks.

Electricity will be improved by the Ecoplan which will be implemented while R129 000 was budgeted to complete work started in the past to improve the electricity supply.

Other budget figures are: R700 000 for new sewers, R42 000 for housing maintenance; R1 200 for repairs; R147 000 for road maintenance; R11 000 for water supply; R118 300 for an electricity system to prevent breakdowns; R6 000 for firefighting and R21 000 for repairs and maintenance of hostels.

TARIFFS

Large deficits still remain on the revenue account, mostly because tariffs of services were not kept in line with costs. For example the cost of water supply is R382 500, while the revenue from the sale of water is R176 466 — a loss of R206 000 before any costs of getting water to the consumer has been calculated. The Council buys electricity for R150 400 and sells it to users for R129 000 — a loss of R21 400.

Education is a high priority and R4 150 has been budgeted for bursar-

ies for deserving students.

"As for the school levy, the council found that the accumulated contribution of 20c per household, enabled the amount of R41 000 to be used to build the Samuel Mangold School last year . . . The Department of Training and Education will build

own feet. It could not accept handouts and remain dependent for ever.

Therefore the Council accepted the unpleasant duty to ask the public to contribute to the rejuvenation of Dobsonville and making it possible for Dobsonville to regain its standing among towns like Roodepoort and others on the West Rand.

An increase in service charges has been proposed and the table below gives an idea of what the average household will pay.

SERVICES	PRESENT	1.9.78	1.11.78	1.1.80
Sewerage	1.01	2.32	2.32	2.32
Cleansing	.84	4.00	4.00	4.00
School Levy	.20	1.00	1.00	1.00
Water	3.08	6.57	6.57	6.57
Electricity	.27	—	—	—
Roads & stormwater	.35	.83	2.69	2.69
Administration	4.12	4.12	4.12	10.98
Health services	.81	.81	1.61	1.61
Community Dev.	.32	.32	2.84	2.84
Recreation	—	—	2.22	2.76
Site rent	11.00	19.97	27.37	34.77
House rent	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78
Total cost	13.78	22.75	30.15	37.55

six new classrooms at R37 000 and will also take over the maintenance next year. The school levy will then be used to create sports facilities at the schools.

LOANS

The total expenditure of the Council is R10,2-million and the revenue is R1,4-million, giving a deficit of R8,8-million. The Council will raise loans for the amount of R6,9-million but this still leaves a total loss of R1,9-million.

The Council had three ways of solving this problem. It could drastically cut back on maintenance and other essential services. This would lower the standard of living in the area and would soon turn Dobsonville into a slum. Because the Council believes that it was elected by the public to improve the quality of life, it could not accept this solution.

Another solution would be to beg from neighbouring municipalities, the West Rand Board and the Government. The Council felt it could not do this, because it wishes Dobsonville to be a proud city, able to stand on its

The Council realises that this places a heavy burden on the average householder, and advises that people who cannot afford to pay the increased tariffs should apply to the township manager who will investigate their case and if necessary will recommend that these people should be given relief of all or part of the increase.

The Council wishes to appeal to all employers to help their black employees to build their own proud city by increasing their wages accordingly, if at all possible.

Residents are 'anti-ethnic'

THE people of Tembisa are unhappy at the introduction of ethnic based community councils in the area as they want them to be geographically defined.

A special meeting was arranged by the residents at the weekend to meet members of the Tembisa Advisory Board so that the grievances of the people could be ironed out with the assistance of the board members.

Only one member of the board attended the meeting.

At the meeting a committee of five was elected by the residents to speak on their behalf. The committee is headed by Mr N Ngwenyama and Mr T M Mashinini, the principal of the Tembisa Night School and three additional members.

The committee will now liaise between the residents and officialdom. According to a spokesman of the committee, they have been mandated to call the Advisory Board members to another meeting this Saturday, at 2,00 pm at the Inkatha offices in Tembisa.

The thorny issue at the Saturday meeting will be the ethnic division of the residents.

The board will also have to explain why there have to be rent increases when the township has no sewerage and electricity. The roads are in a bad condition and there is nothing that the residents feel calls for the in-

nal members.

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n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (wêreld Nr. 61 van 1973).

(Gereg)

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be

higher than the corresponding former is the normal mid-year populations

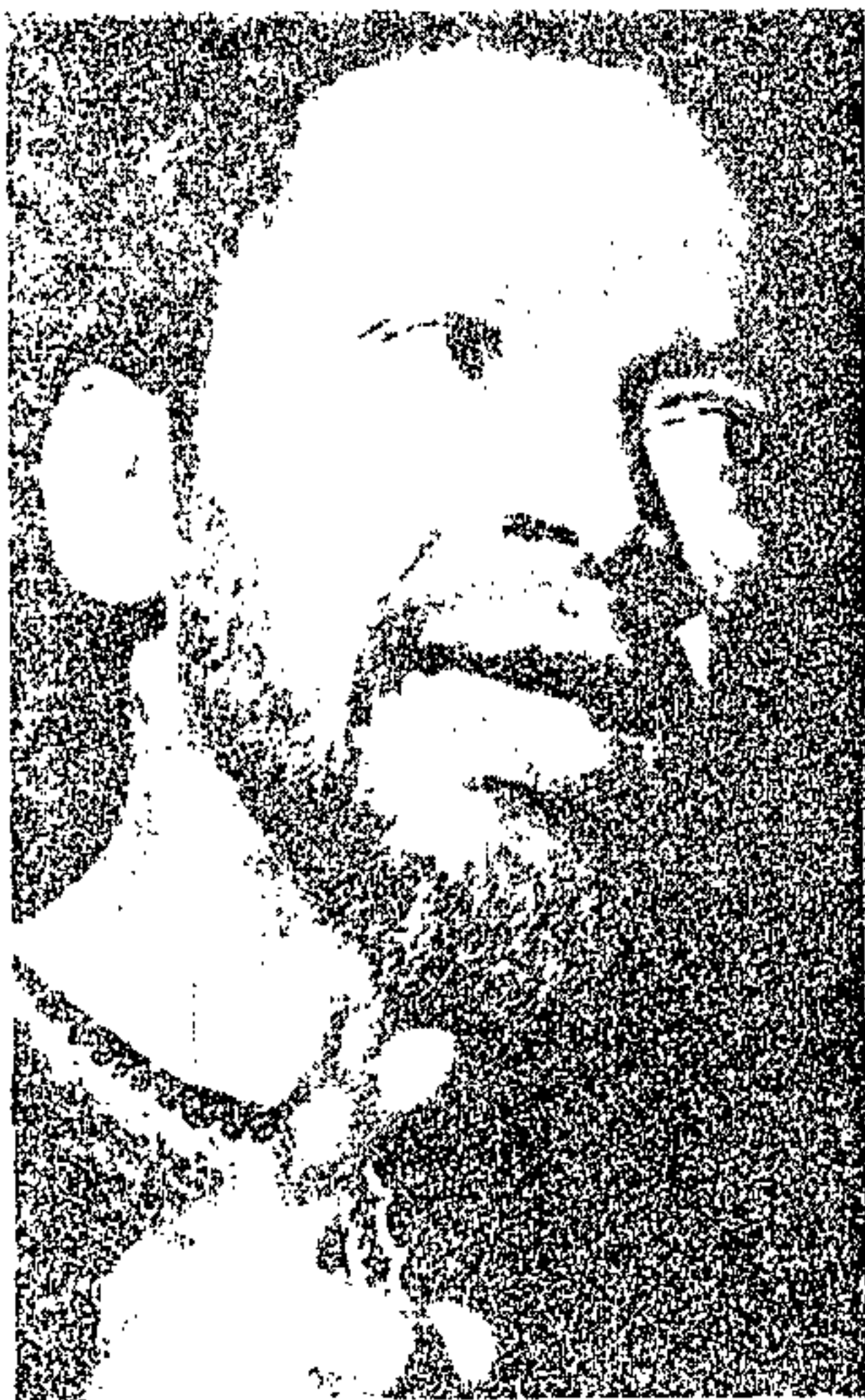
Fig. 4 provides an analysis of causes of death to the white and African communities

During the period 1941 to 1970, the mortality which is due to infectious diseases are increasingly related to 'coloureds' and Africans, deaths caused by infectious mortality which is similar to the 'coloureds'

whilst the 'coloureds' whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'



Nthato Motlana ... the whites

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for 3,1%

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth and at 45 years of age (e₄₅) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live

TOWNSHIPS

Rents through the roof

A head-on collision is developing between the government-created black community councils and the Soweto Committee of Ten, chaired by Dr Nthato Motlana. The immediate issue is swingeing rent increases imposed in the first Pretoria-approved budgets of the Soweto, Dobsonville, and Diepmeadow community councils.

As the FM went to press, the chairman of the Dobsonville council, Steve Kgame, had announced a rise from R13,78 to R37,55 on January 1 1980. Diepmeadow council chairman Harry Mahuhushe's proposed increase was from R19,55 to R39,22, while Soweto chairman David Thebehali was expected to announce comparable rises.

The council chairmen want to make the townships viable and to "eradicate the neglect of the past." Kgame has said it is his council's "unpleasant duty to ask the public to contribute to picking up Dobsonville from the gutter and let it take its rightful place in the community."

Motlana, who stated his intention of calling a public meeting on the rents issue this week, was scathing in his condemnation to the FM of the right of the respective chairmen to impose increases. The councils, he alleges, have no true mandate from the people.



David Thebehali ... the blacks must pay

"If the whites want their servants and workers to live miles out of Johannesburg so that they will not have to see their bodies, then they must pay for the privilege," declares Motlana.

'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Blacks angry at railway discrimination

10/8/79

343

The South African Railways (SAR) has been accused of discrimination against black passengers on the trains.

Black passengers have complained that they are often forced to stand in the white coaches when the black coaches are full.

The SAR has denied the charges and says that it is working to improve the situation.

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The SAR has denied the charges and says that it is working to improve the situation.

It is made into white carriages. Surely it is a disgrace to have overcrowded coaches cause enough to let people move, especially when the white coach is empty and women are waiting in our carriage," he asked.

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderdrukte in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te verskaf verhoudings tussen rasse- en

VERSKONING EN RAAD VAN FEITE

Die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Raad van Feite. Die Raad bestaan uit die volgende: die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit, die Prinsipaal van die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, die Professor W.H.B. Dean, Professor de-professor E.J. Welsh.

Die Sentrum se hoofkwartier is geleë op die Universiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio. Die Direkteur is ex officio W. J. D. van der Merwe. Die Direkteur se assistent is J. P. van der Merwe. Die Direkteur se sekretaresse is J. P. van der Merwe.

T.S. Ellis met navorsing- en studie- Robert Schrire as sy plaasvervanger. Die Direkteur se sekretaresse is J. P. van der Merwe.

PERSONEEL

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuiswes was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerke van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n opvaslewering belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit myn heilige geregtigheid dat ek my verpligting teken tot die ewe-navorsingsbeheer van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, tekenstaf en teken die personeel vir die vyfde jaargang hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgesoek het.

Hendrik W. van der Vorst
Direkteur

Desember 1978

PM is prepared to go to urban black areas

343 Augus 10/8/79.

Political Staff
SIBASA (Venda). — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is prepared to visit urban black areas after his tour of the homelands.

He said this at a Press conference in Sibasa last night after visiting several black homelands.

Responding to urban black leaders' calls on him to visit their areas, Mr Botha said: 'If invited, I will go wherever people will welcome me. My colleague Dr Piet Koonhof, is welcome everywhere. Where I do not go, he and his officials will go.'

CONSTELLATION

The Prime Minister made the important policy point at the conference that he also envisaged a role for all the blacks in his proposed constellation of states.

'With this constellation of states it will be possible to give them a share in the deliberations on matters affecting them too.'

If, for instance, a joint defence policy had to be devised and it was pro-

posed doing this through the constellation of states, then blacks in urban areas could also be represented. Other such areas included civil defence, training and matters like the use of water.

RELAXED MOOD

Giving his impressions of his homeland tour so far, Mr Botha said he had found a relaxed mood and great goodwill and he was convinced that the attitude of leaders he met was one of co-operation and a preparedness to accept the challenges of the future.

But he foresaw their problem areas which included first and foremost, the issue of consolidation.

Pointing out that he had appointed a committee to investigate the matter, he also announced that he had requested the committee to submit an interim report by March 31 on the consolidation of homelands which were not yet independent.

On independent black states, the committee could submit its consolidation proposals later.



Mr P W Botha

The second problem area was the fast population growth, especially among the black population groups, which led the ever-increasing numbers of young people who had to be economically accommodated.

But Dr Koonhof and his Department of Co-operation and Development were thoroughly aware of the situation and he had no doubt that with proper consultation a solution would be found.

CITIZENSHIP

The third problem area was that of citizenship. But he believed that this also could be solved through the concept of a constellation of states, in which provision could be made for a contribution by blacks outside the homelands.

It presented an opportunity for all to think together about a solution and the machinery that might be required.

Mr Botha promised that the matter would be solved in conference and through proper consultation.

He also said that he would be meeting the homeland leaders again some time after his visit to their states.

3

LIDMAATSKAP

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrasestudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Dumluy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Dr. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Thought
for
the day

RACISM is designed to undermine confidence in your colour. Don't allow it to. Stand fast and be strong. The only sure way to beat it is to be better.

Diepmeadow 'will sort out problems'

543
10/8/79
Post

WHEN THE people of Diepmeadow moved to Diepkloof and Meadowlands from Alexandra and Sophiatown, they found the township reasonably attractive. But the situation after a few years changed dramatically.

This is what Mr J C Mahuhushi the chairman of the Diepmeadow Community Council details in his policy statement — the last by a Community Council leader on the impending rent increases.

Today, he says, there is a housing shortage, badly maintained streets, a water supply system prone to breakdowns, an overloaded sewerage system and insufficient administrative offices.

Although the quality of life has deteriorated alarmingly, his council was determined to clear up these problems and his budget sets out the working programme for the year as well as the priorities identified by the council.

An amount of R3 million has been provided for housing. A new project in Diepkloof extension, planned by their own Ecoplan consortium will get off the ground soon, and should provide the much needed relief.

R1 million has been set aside to develop roads; R400 000 for water; R600 000 for sewers; R150 000 for a ten year plan to tar all roads and R472 950 to improve the access roads connecting Diepmeadow with the Johannesburg roads.

The water supply in Diepmeadow is inadequate, and the council has decided to alleviate this problem by building a 50 megalitre reservoir at a cost of R300 000.

Electricity is non-existent — except for a small percentage of houses, and the first phase of the Ecoplan electrification scheme will get off the ground soon.

Twenty thousand rand to be provided to replace dustbins, that have become unusable.

Thirty thousand five hundred rand has been provided for an office for the cleansing department, so that they can do their job better. An amount of R350 000 has been provided for administrative buildings, to enable the council to do a proper job of administering the town.

Six hundred and two thousand two hundred and sixty seven rand has been voted for two Junior Secondary Schools, and 30 class rooms. This will be financed by the Department of Education and Training.

Five thousand five hundred rand has been provided to buy new chairs for the Diepmeadow community hall.

The capital portion of the budget amounts to R8,6-million but because residents will only enjoy the benefits in the future, the council felt it could not expect residents to provide the necessary capital immediately.

Loans will thus be raised to provide for R8,5-million and will be repaid when the people use these facilities.

c) Upgrading:

Many of the facilities used by the people of Diepmeadow are not up to standard. It is not necessary to spell out to residents where these shortcomings are, they are all too familiar with them.

The council therefore decided to allocate a large part of its finances to upgrading the whole area. In this way R101 000 was put aside for abnormal maintenance, that should have been done in the past, such as painting roofs, walls, and repairing fences.

Two hundred thousand rand was provided to upgrade the water system, to improve water pressure and to avoid breakdowns. R250 000 was provided to upgrade the sewers, and to replace old pipes with new, bigger pipes.

d) Provision had to be made for regular maintenance work. The council has therefore allocated R674 850 for maintaining roads and stormwater drains, and R195 695 for maintaining the water supply network. R200 000 will be spent on maintaining the sewers, and R122 769 for cleaning the streets.

Twenty-five thousand rand has been allocated for the supply of a fire service by the Johannesburg municipality, which provides protection for all the inhabitants of Diepmeadow.

e) The revenue account of this council shows serious deficits. The council investigated every possible alternative. The council cannot allow the area to deteriorate any further and there is only one way in which Diepmeadow can retain its independence. That is for the public to contribute to the improvement of their own city. It has been found that many services are running at a loss. The council buys water from the Rand Water Board at R2,2-million, and sells it to

	Present	1/9/79	1/11/79	1/1/80
Sewerage	1,58	4,58	4,58	4,58
Cleansing	1,32	3,19	3,19	3,19
School levy	,38	,38	1,00	1,00
Water	3,13	5,62	8,13	8,13
Electricity	,42	—	—	—
Roads	,54	,54	4,29	4,29
Admin	6,46	6,46	6,94	8,84
Health	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,60
Community Dev	,49	,49	,49	1,19
Recreation	—	—	—	2,40
Total site rent	15,99	22,49	29,85	35,22
House rent	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Total cost	19,55	26,49	33,85	39,22

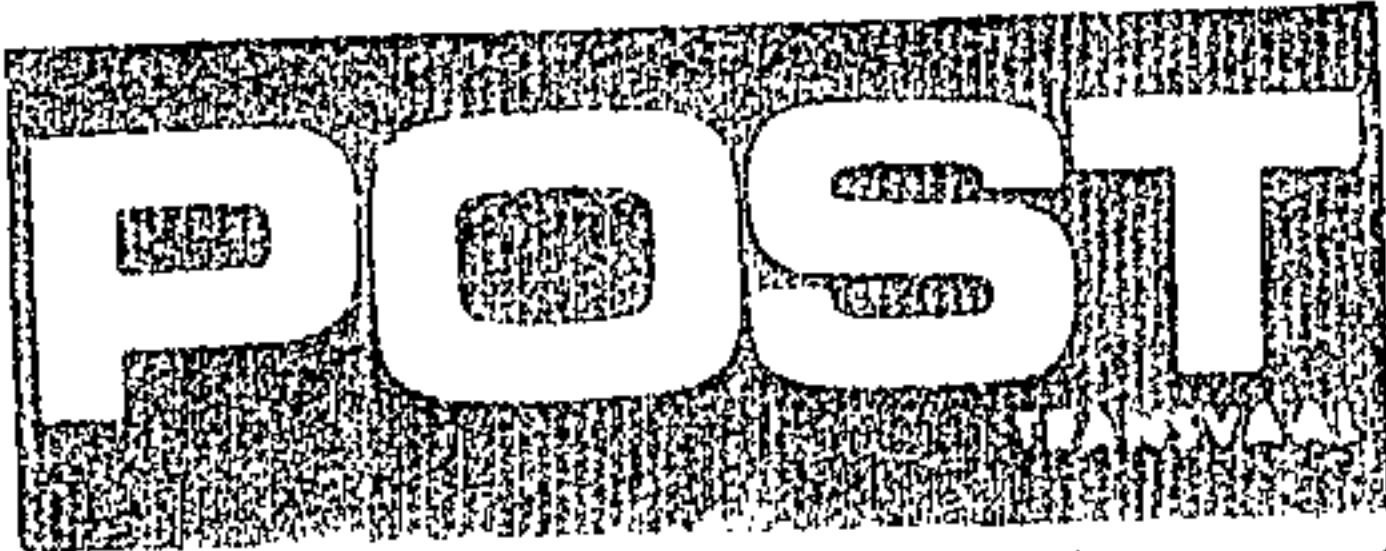
the public at R1,1-million, thus losing R1,1-million. Electricity is bought at R440 000 and sold at R120 000, a loss of R320 000. The removal of sewer-outfall costs R1,3-million, and the income is only R500 000, a loss of R800 000. These basic costs do not take into account the salaries and wages of the employees, and other expenses. The council has reluctantly decided on the following tariff increases:

The council realises that it places a heavy burden on its citizens. It has provided a system whereby the people who cannot pay these increased tariffs because of unemployment or other reasons, could be excused from paying a part, or all of the tariffs. These people should apply at the office of the town managers or to their local Councillor who will investigate their request.

WORD of GOD

Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Exodus 20:12



Telephone 27 6081

IT IS with a sense of shame that we have to publish the kind of stories and picture we carry today.

The shame and sadness of seeing otherwise decent living people turn into monsters is acute.

And this, we beg to remind you, is not the first time that such despicable scenes are enacted in Soweto.

We cannot detail the circumstances surrounding the present case, for a man has been arrested and the issue is sub judice.

Suffice it to say that a young woman was murdered in some brutal fashion. Later an elderly woman was killed by a mob in a way reminiscent of the Dark Ages. Whether she was guilty or not is immaterial, but we see no reason that people should take the law into their hands, commit such a dastardly act of sheer revenge and still smile about it.

To add to the tragic scenario another mob set out yesterday to avenge, heaven only knows whose death this time. Again the law was taken into the hands of lawlessness and accompanied by horrible screams and mayhem, another mob set upon another house in Zondol.

This time they could not lay their hands on anybody but destroyed some property. There was a rumour that the owner of the house had incriminating evidence on her. What was found inside the house was — a tortoise.

The people of Soweto will often display the most horrifying acts of savagery imaginable. It makes one feel sick to the stomach to witness scenes of women and children laughing and joking, hooting and screaming like wild animals at the misfortunes of their neighbours.

What in the hell does get into us?

We have on occasion seen such disgusting scenes at very close quarters. You will see women and children almost drooling at the mouth with frenzy as they set upon some unfortunate person. Sometimes the person happens to be completely innocent.

But the point is nobody has the right to display such naked savagery in the streets. Nobody has the right to revenge a death, particularly if it is done in such a primitive fashion.

The police must take very strong action against such lawlessness.

Verjaarsdag op 4 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTERUM

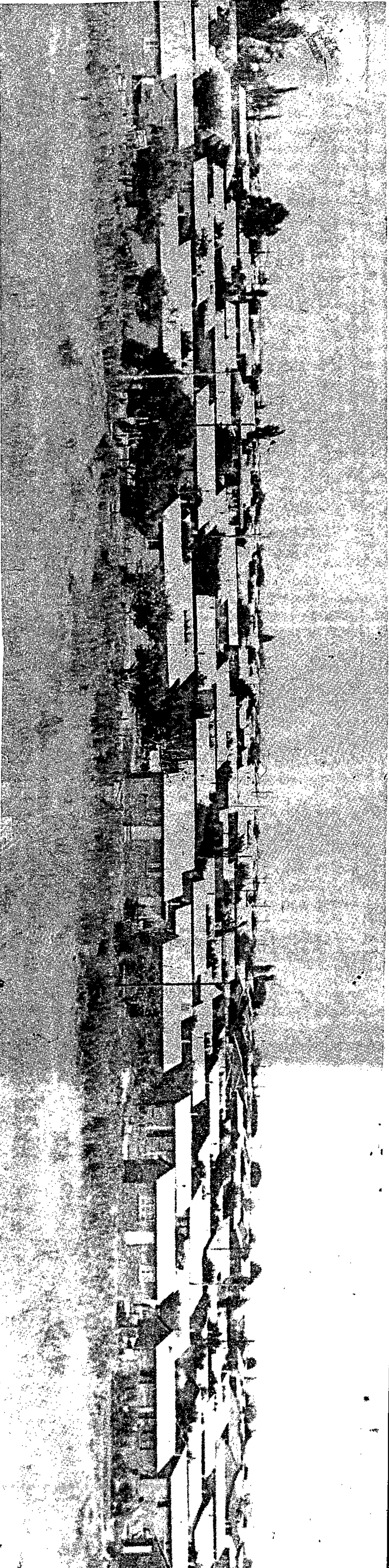
Die Senterum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Ropek deur Garansië) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansië en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal. Krigters die Maatskappywet 1973 (Nr. 61 van 1973).

INSIDE MAIL

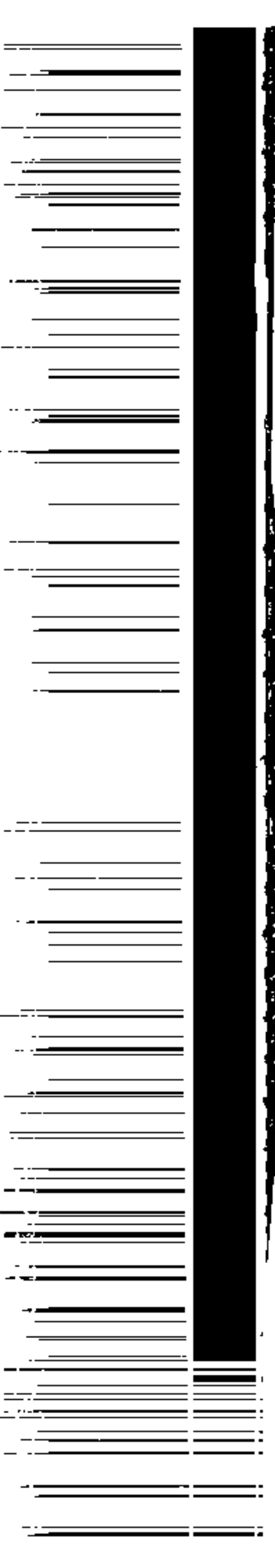
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RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, August 10, 1979.



This is the Soweto that was built for blacks by whites. Some leaders believe that the budgets allocated them by the Government is the beginning of a new deal for upgrading the quality of township life.



No-one disagrees that the quality of life in the townships should be improved. The row is over who should pay the price. Three black councils have just announced that they are going to make the people pay by upping site rents by as much as 200%. Their argument is that the white authorities have neglected the townships and that black pride and independence should now take over. The counter argument is that apartheid put blacks in a township situation — and whites must pay the price of apartheid. **INSIDE MAIL** reports:

	Present	1.9.79	1.3.80	1.9.80
Sewerage	1,44	2,78	2,78	2,78
Cleansing	1,20	2,14	3,81	3,81
School levy	,38	,38	1,00	1,00
Water	3,11	6,63	6,63	6,63
Electricity	,38	-	-	-
Roads	,49	,49	2,18	2,18
Admin.	5,93	5,93	5,93	10,41
Health	1,12	1,12	1,72	1,72
Comm. Dev.	,45	,45	1,42	1,42
Recreation	-	-	25	1,67
Total site rent	14,50	19,92	25,72	31,62
House rent	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Total cost	19,50	24,92	30,72	36,62

Soweto's increases . . . but who should pay?

Yes — blacks must pay to live better

DAVID THEBEHALI, Joseph Mahuhushi and Steve Kgame talk about the need for pride and independence, for a new deal in the townships — and the need for the people to pay more to achieve and maintain these qualities.

Mr Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diepmeadow Council, and Mr Kgame, chairman of the Dobsonville Council, have just had their first budgets approved by the Government.

And all three have proposed massive percentage increases in total rents for their townships — in Soweto from R19,50 to R36,62, in Diepmeadow from R19,55 to R39,22 and in Dobsonville from R13,78 to R37,55. The increases will be phased in over varying periods.

In all three cases the basic house rent — R5, R4 and R2,78 — remains untouched and the increases are for services such as roads, sewerage, schools, health services and administration.

Mr Kgame is, perhaps, the most eloquent in his argument that the people should pay for these improved services.

"When this council took over the managing of this town," he says, "it found vast deficits on the accounts, a lack of co-operation with neighbouring councils for the future, neglected infrastructure and a very ill economy."

"The council is determined to wipe out the neglect of the past."

"It is determined to upgrade roads, the water supply system, as well as the general quality of life in Dobsonville."

"In short, this is a New Deal budget, reflecting a new deal for all the inhabitants of Dobsonville."

Mr Kgame realises his budget places "severe strains" on



David Thebehali
... "dependence is out."

the township's revenues and says every effort was made to finance everything possible through loans — but the "inhabitants will have to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life in their own township."

He points out the need for more houses, for the tarring of roads, and improving the "sub-standard" water, electricity and sewerage systems.

Mr Kgame also intends increasing the school levy (part of the total rent) from 20c to R1, increasing the maintenance budget to fix and repaint houses, boosting the amount set aside for fire-fighting services and spending more on hostels.

The council's previous revenue was R1,4-million and with a new budget of R10,2-million, this left a deficit of R8,8-million. Of this R6,9-million will be raised in loans.

This still leaves a deficit of R1,9-million.

"The council has three ways of solving this problem," says Mr Kgame.

"It could cut back drastically on maintenance and other essential services. This would lower the standard of living in the area and would soon turn Dobsonville into a slum."

"Because the council be-

lieves that it was elected by the public to improve the quality of life, it could not accept this solution."

"Another solution would be to beg from neighbouring municipalities, the West Rand Board and the Government."

"The council felt it could not do this because it wishes Dobsonville to be a proud city, able to stand on its own feet."

"It could not accept handouts and remain independent forever."

Mr Kgame chose the third option.

"The council accepted the unpleasant duty to ask the public to contribute to the rejuvenation of Dobsonville and making it possible for Dobsonville to regain its standing among towns like Roodepoort and others on the West Rand."

"The council realises that this places a heavy burden on the average householder, and people who cannot afford to pay should apply to the township manager who will investigate their cases and, if necessary, recommend that these people should be given relief of all or part of the increase."

Mr Kgame appealed to employers to help their black employees to build their "own proud city" by increasing wages if possible.

The case put by Mr Thebehali for increases in Soweto is similar.

"For the first time the representatives of the people of Soweto have drawn up a programme of priorities and of clearing up the neglect and deficits inherited from past administrations," he says.

"No more will white people decide what is good for us and what we need. This budget reflects the hopes and aspirations of the people of the council and the hopes and aspirations of the people of Soweto."

"This budget is a New Deal budget designed to build up a strong, beautiful city, independent of the whims and decisions of other authorities."

In its planning the council has placed priorities on housing, transport and employment.

An amount of R4-million has been set aside to build thousands of houses, R2-million towards a 10-year, R20-million plan to tar all the roads in Soweto, R1,3-million to improve access roads, R2,5-million for a better water supply and R1-million for sewerage improvements.

"Since its origin Soweto has always been provided with the cheapest of everything."

"Citizens of Soweto are familiar with the inadequate water supply system, the narrow roads, the weak construction of the houses and the overloaded electricity system."

"The council has decided to provide its citizens with services as good as anything in any other city in South Africa."

Mr Thebehali says Soweto had the same three options as Dobsonville to meet the deficit it faced — and, like Mr Kgame, he opted for increasing tariffs.

"The council believes that people do not ever again wish to be dependent on the goodwill and generosity of some organisations," Mr Thebehali says.

In the case of Diepmeadow, Mr Mahuhushi does not go into any options for raising extra money to meet the cost of the widespread improvements he plans.

"There is only one way Diepmeadow can retain its independence — that is for the public to contribute to the improvement of their own city."

Both Mr Thebehali and Mr Mahuhushi said cases of hardship would be investigated and called on employers to increase wages.

No — whites must pay for apartheid

By **DIAGO SEGOLA**

NEITHER Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, nor Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, would disagree about the urgent need to improve the quality of life in the townships.

Yes, they say, the roads, the transport, the housing, the schooling, the facilities are inadequate.

Yes, massive amounts of money need to be poured into projects to improve these services.

But — and this is where they part ways with the three councils — the Government, and not the people, must pay.

And, by Government, they mean mainly the white taxpayers of South Africa whose majority have voted for the policy that created the Sowetos, Diepmeadows and Dobsonvilles.

Their main argument is that blacks are forced to live in these townships, that blacks don't get a full share of the Central Business District taxation which subsidises white suburban rates and, therefore, whites must subsidise the separate development policy for which they have voted.

Says Dr Motlana: "Imagine

people who cannot afford it being made to pay about R40 a month for rent and an additional large amount for electricity. What is needed is a hefty amount from the Government to uplift Soweto."

There was no logic in the arguments of the three council chairmen that residents should contribute to improving the townships by paying higher tariffs.

"If the whites want us to live 30km away from them, then they must pay for that privilege. We did not ask to be put these long distances out of town so that services for transport, for lights and water are stretched."

"We should be near our places of employment as happens all over the world. The lower and labour classes live next to the factories, not far away in the suburbs — that's for the rich."

The Central Business District and the industrial areas of Johannesburg are common to all the inhabitants of the city and the rates that everybody pays should serve all the people, Dr Motlana argues.

"You can't justify our high rates for transport and other things by saying it's high time

blacks paid for their services. How do they pay when salaries are not governed by productivity and skill but by colour."

"The city of Johannesburg has subsidised Soweto for many, many years. This was not out of philanthropy because we were entitled to our fair share of the cake. Our money is spent in Johannesburg," says Dr Motlana.

Blacks contributed to the CBD and it was estimated that 49% of the cash used to maintain the city came from blacks.

"It is the poor of Soweto who pave the streets of Sandton and Lower Houghton. It is therefore necessary that some of this money be used to improve services in Soweto."

"The people of Soweto cannot possibly pay all the money for the infrastructure of Soweto. Any man who believes they can is a fool," says Dr Motlana.

And Bishop Tutu is "appalled by the proposed hefty hikes not accompanied by increases in pay."

"I'm appalled especially because there are so many unemployed. It is the Government which should shoulder this burden."

The Government should sub-

sidise services and give subsidies to local authorities to keep rents at "more manageable levels."

"If they can do it with transport, why can't they do it with rents?" says Bishop Tutu.

The Government should also consider dropping the General Sales Tax on basic foodstuffs.

He says that with the current economic climate everything is going up. "But surely something can be done. The blacks are being penalised unduly."

In the community councils themselves there are rumblings of discontent. The move to raise rents has been condemned by opposition councillors in the Soweto Council. They met last night to discuss the issue and have called a residents' protest meeting for Sunday at Soweto's Eyethu Cinema, owned by Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, a member of the council.

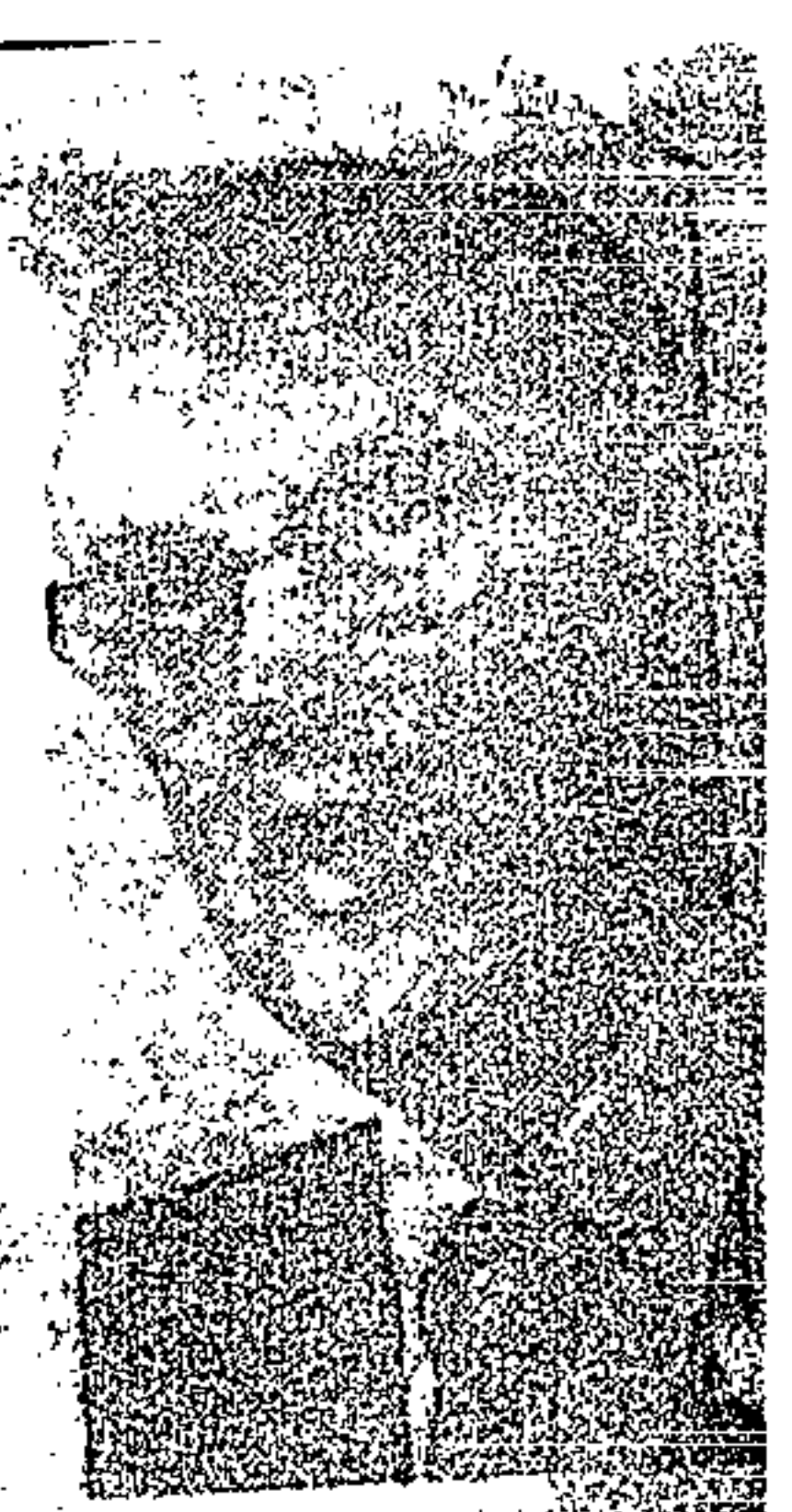
Says Mr Tshabalala: "A large proportion of Soweto's population consists of pensioners, unemployed people, widows and divorcees."

"We have all along been opposed to high increases. Why were the people not consulted before such a major decision was taken?"

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PM ready to visit urban black areas

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Mr P W Botha invited, I will go

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is om navorsing na die onder-
Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te
omhuldinge tussen rasse- en

DE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

staan onder die toesig van 'n
in 1978 hoort hant met at-
Prinsipaal
rd Luyt,
sser W.H.
Dr D.J. W. Botha
n Beheer
it van K
Junk-Prin
tekteur is
ur dr J.P.
verteensk
rofessor
e-professe
nwoordig

decided to ask Mr Botha
and Dr Koornhof, the Mi-
nister of Co-operation and
Development, to visit
Soweto in October.

Mr Botha will also be
invited to Mamelodi, near
Pretoria, soon.

Inkatha

In a statement yester-
day, Mr Schlebusch, who
is chairman of the consti-
tutional commission, in-
vited all population
groups in South Africa
wishing to submit propo-
sals to the commission to
make applications by Oc-
tober 30.

The proposals must be
in by November 30.

Various black, coloured
and Indian groups are
preparing to submit propo-
sals to the commission.

The Inkatha movement,
which boasts more than
250 000 members, has al-
ready sent a telegram to
the commission saying
that it wishes to testify.

Dr Nthato Motlana,
chairman of the Soweto
Committee of Ten, said
today the committee had
not yet decided whether
to submit proposals to the
commission. "We will look
into it," he said.

Citizenship

Mr Abram Mavel, chief
whip of the Indian Re-
form Party, said today his
party had decided to testi-
fy.

Professor Marinus Wie-
chers, an academic lawyer,
said today that urban
black councils, and those
of brown people and In-
dians, should be represen-
ted with whites at a pro-
vincial council level. But
this could take place only
if these people, including
urban "foreign" blacks,
were accepted as South
African citizens.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen
Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van
Nederland bedank vir hant...

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Political Staff

The pace of the Gov-
ernment's controversi-
al plans for politi-
cal change in South
Africa has speeded
up.

In a series of important
developments:

● Mr P W Botha, the
Prime Minister, said he
was prepared to visit ur-
ban black areas after his
homeland tour.

● Mr David Thebehali,
chairman of the Soweto
Council, immediately
revealed plans for inviting
Mr Botha to Soweto.

● Mr Alwyn Schle-
busch, Minister of the In-
terior, set a deadline of
November 30 for represen-
tations to be made to the
constitutional commission
and repeated his plea for
all population groups to
make proposals to it.

● Various black,
coloured and Indian groups
have indicated they are
ready to submit proposals
to the commission, a
change in attitude from
the response when the
Government plans were
first gazetted.

'I will go'

Mr Botha's offer came
at a Press conference in
Sibasa last night. Respon-
ding to urban black
leaders' calls on him also
to visit their areas, he
said: "If invited, I will go
wherever people will wel-
come me. My colleague
(Dr Piet Koornhof) is
welcome everywhere.
Where I do not go, he
and his officials will go."

The Prime Minister
made the important policy
point at the conference
that he also envisaged a
role for all the blacks in
his proposed constellation
of states.

Mr Thebehali revealed
today that the executive
of the Soweto Council had

met navorsing- en studie-
ire as sy plaasvervanger
e en die Raad van Beheer.

t die Direkteur, professor
(Stellenbosch), Ph.D.
iewe Assistent, mev. H.
tarsse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

na Cornelli en Ruth Ruther-
ente en mev. Judith

Desember 1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 1701

10 Augustus 1979

**ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-RANDGE-
BIED.—REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKALE
VAN LEGES EN GELDE VIR DIE SWART
WOONGEBIEDE GELEË TE ALBERTON,
BENONI, BOKSBURG, BRAKPAN, BRONK-
HORSTSPRUIT, CULLINAN, DELMAS, DEVON,
GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG, KEMPTON PARK,
NIGEL EN SPRINGS**

Ek, George De Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister
van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens
en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en
Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen
by artikel 22 (1) (b) van die Wet op die Administrasie
van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met
artikel 38 (3) (o) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Kon-
solidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), vaardig hierby,

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 1701

10 August 1979

**ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EAST
RAND AREA.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO
TARIFFS OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE
BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATED AT
ALBERTON, BENONI, BOKSBURG, BRAKPAN,
BRONKHORSTSPRUIT, CULLINAN, DELMAS,
DEVON, GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG, KEMP-
TON PARK, NIGEL AND SPRINGS**

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation and Development, acting on behalf of
and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and
Development, under the powers vested in him by sec-
tion 22 (1) (b) of the Black Affairs Administration
Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 38 (3)
(o) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act,
1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby, after consultation

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na oorlegpleging met die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Randgebied, die onderstaande regulasie uit met ingang van 1 September 1979.

G. de V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van
Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/109)

REGULASIES

WOORDOMSKRYWINGS

1. (a) In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“Administrasieraad” die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Randse gebied ingestel kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 2 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971);

“Brakpan” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 1962 van 26 Oktober 1926 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

“Bronkhorstspuit” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 1404 van 3 Julie 1953 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

“Cullinan” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 611 van 11 April 1974 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

“Daveyton” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 1550 van 30 Julie 1954 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

“Delmas” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 203 van 8 Februarie 1963 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

“Devon” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 1130 van 6 Junie 1975 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

“Duduza” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 92 van 24 Januarie 1964 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

“Katlehong” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 2671 van 31 Desember 1954 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

“KwaThema” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 884 van 16 Junie 1967 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

“perseel” ’n erf in ’n woongebied soos aangedui op die goedgekeurde aanlegplan wat ter insae is in die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder van die betrokke woongebied;

“perseelhuur” of enige afleiding daarvan, by die toepassing van regulasie 3, ’n bedrag bereken op koste en gelde met betrekking tot—

(i) administrasie;

(ii) gesondheidsdienste;

(iii) rente betaalbaar en delgingsbetalings op ’n lening wat aangegaan is vir die finansiering van die aankoop van grond geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die administrasieraad waarop ’n woongebied aangelê is;

(iv) skoolheffing;

(v) stormwaterdreinerings;

(vi) straatverligting;

(vii) strate; en

(viii) welsynsdienste;

“Ratanda” die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 2237 van 30 November 1956 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

with the Administration Board for the East Rand Area, make the undermentioned regulations with effect from 1 September 1979.

G. de V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation and Development.

(File A1/3/2/13/109)

REGULATIONS

DEFINITIONS

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

“Administration Board” means the Administration Board for the East Rand Area established under the provisions of section 2 of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);

“Brakpan” means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 1962 of 26 October 1926 and includes any amendment thereof;

“Bronkhorstspuit” means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 1404 of 3 July 1953 and includes any amendment thereof;

“Cullinan” means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 611 of 11 April 1974 and includes any amendment thereof;

“Daveyton” means the Black residential area defined set apart and laid out by Government Notice 1550 of 30 July 1954 and includes any amendment thereof;

“Delmas” means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 203 of 8 February 1963 and includes any amendment thereof;

“Devon” means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 1130 of 6 June 1975 and includes any amendment thereof;

“Duduza” means the Black residential area defined, set aside and laid out by Government Notice 92 of 24 January 1964 and includes any amendment thereof;

“dwelling” means a building or part thereof in respect of which the registered occupier is the holder of a site permit referred to in regulation 6, a residential permit referred to in regulation 7, or a certificate of occupation referred to in regulation 8 of Chapter 2 of the residential area regulations;

“Katlehong” means the Black residential area defined, set aside and laid out by Government Notice 2671 of 31 December 1954 and includes any amendment thereof;

“KwaThema” means the Black residential area defined, set aside and laid out by Government Notice 884 of 16 June 1967 and includes any amendment thereof;

“Ratanda” means the Black residential area defined, set aside and laid out by Government Notice 2237 of 30 November 1956 and includes any amendment thereof;

“residential areas” means Brakpan, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Daveyton, Delmas, Devon, Duduza, Katlehong, KwaThema, Ratanda, Tembisa, Tokoza, Tsakane, Vosloorus and Wattville;

“Residential Area Regulations” means the Regulations Governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Black Residential Area and Relevant Matters promulgated by Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968, as amended, and made applicable to all urban areas by Government Notice R. 1267 of 26 July 1968;

"Tembisa" die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 1266 van 23 Augustus 1957 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

"Tokoza" die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 511 van 10 April 1955 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

"Tsakane" die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 1094 van 17 Junie 1959 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

"Vosloorus" die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 1599 van 18 Oktober 1963 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

"Wattville" die Swart woongebied bepaal, afgesonder en aangelê by Goewermentskennisgewing 2461 van 19 November 1948 en sluit dit enige wysiging daarvan in;

"woongebiede" Brakpan, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Daveyton, Delmas, Devon, Duduza, Katlehong, Kwa-Thema, Ratanda, Tembisa, Tokoza, Tsakane, Vosloorus en Wattville;

"Woongebiedregulasies" die Regulasies Betreffende die Beheer en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Swart Woongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, soos gewysig, en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968;

"woonhuis" 'n gebou of gedeelte daarvan ten opsigte waarvan die geregistreerde bewoner die houer is van 'n perseelpermit bedoel in regulasie 6, 'n woonpermit bedoel in regulasie 7, of 'n sertifikaat van bewoning bedoel in regulasie 8 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiedregulasies; en

(b) het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenissen gegee is in die Woongebiedregulasies, die betekenissen aldus daaraan gegee.

GELDE BETAALBAAR EN BETALING DAARVAN

2. Die huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde betaalbaar deur 'n persoon woonagtig in 'n woongebied binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad is soos in regulasies 3 tot en met 11 uiteengesit en word betaal by die kantoor van die Superintendent van die woongebied waarin sodanige persoon woon.

PERSEELHUUR

3. Die perseelhuur hieronder bepaal, is ten opsigte van elke maand of deel daarvan betaalbaar—

(a) deur perseelpermithouers bedoel in regulasie 6, woonpermithouers bedoel in regulasie 7, en sertifikaathouers bedoel in regulasie 8 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiedregulasies;

(b) deur handelaars, bedoel in regulasie 1 van Hoofstuk 1 van die Woongebiedregulasies, wat die geboue op die betrokke perseel verkry of opgerig het;

Met dien verstande dat die perseelhuur uiteengesit in kolom 2 met ingang van 1 September 1979 betaalbaar is en dat die perseelhuur uiteengesit in kolom 3 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1980 betaalbaar is;

Met dien verstande verder dat die perseelhuur betaalbaar per maand verminder word met die bedrag uiteengesit in kolom 4 indien afsonderlik vir watervverbruik betaal word;

"site" means a lot in a residential area as shown on the approved lay-out plan which is open for inspection in the office of the township manager of the residential area concerned;

"site rental" or any derivation thereof, in the application of regulation 3, means an amount calculated on costs and moneys in respect of—

(i) administration;

(ii) health services;

(iii) interest payable on and redemption payments of a loan entered into for the financing of the purchase of land situated within the administration area of the Administration Board on which a residential area has been laid out;

(iv) school levy;

(v) storm water drainage;

(vi) street lighting;

(vii) streets; and

(viii) welfare services;

"Tembisa" means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 1266 of 23 August 1957 and includes any amendment thereof;

"Tokoza" means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 511 of 10 April 1955 and includes any amendment thereof;

"Tsakane" means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 1094 of 17 June 1959 and includes any amendment thereof;

"Vosloorus" means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 1599 of 18 October 1963 and includes any amendment thereof;

"Wattville" means the Black residential area defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 2461 of 19 November 1948 and includes any amendment thereof; and

(b) any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Residential Area Regulations, shall bear the meaning so assigned thereto.

MONEYS PAYABLE AND PAYMENT THEREOF

2. The rents, charges and other moneys payable by a person resident in a residential area within the administration area of the Administration Board shall be as set out in regulations 3 to 11, both inclusive, and shall be payable at the office of the superintendent of the residential area where such person resides.

SITE RENTAL

3. The site rental determined hereunder, shall be payable in respect of every month or part thereof—

(a) by site permit holders referred to in regulation 6, residential permit holders referred to in regulation 7, and grantees referred to in regulation 8 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations; and

(b) holders of trading site permits referred to in regulation 1 of Chapter 1 of the Residential Area Regulations, who acquired or erected the buildings on the site concerned;

Provided that the site rental reflected in column 2 shall be payable with effect from 1 September 1979 and that the site rental reflected in column 3 shall be payable with effect from 1 January 1980;

Provided further that the site rental payable per month shall be reduced by the amount reflected in column 4 if water tariffs are levied separately;

Met dien verstande verder dat in alle woongebiede uitgesonderd Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas perseelhuur betaalbaar per maand met 50c verminder word indien riooltariewe afsonderlik gehef word:

Met dien verstande verder dat perseelhuur betaalbaar deur handelaars in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas R10 per maand bedra:

Kolom 1	Kolom 2	Kolom 3	Kolom 4
<i>Woongebied</i>	R	R	R
Brakpan.....	14,70	17,20	2,00
Bronkhorstspuit.....	20,00	20,00	—
Cullinan.....	17,00	17,00	—
Daveyton.....	12,20	13,70	0,50
Delmas.....	12,00	12,00	—
Devon.....	15,70	17,70	3,50
Duduza.....	12,40	13,90	0,70
Katlehong.....	16,20	19,20	3,00
KwaThema.....	12,70	14,70	0,50
Ratanda.....	13,40	15,40	1,20
Tembisa.....	13,20	13,20	1,50
Tokoza.....	13,20	15,70	0,50
Tsakane.....	14,00	16,50	1,30
Vosloorus.....	12,20	13,70	0,50
Wattville.....	12,20	13,70	0,50

HUISHUURGELD

4. Die huishuurgeld hieronder bepaal, is ten opsigte van elke maand of deel daarvan betaalbaar deur woonpermithouers bedoel in regulasie 7, Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiedregulasies:

(a) Bronkhorstspuit:	R
(i) 2-vertrekwoonhuis.....	2,00
(ii) 4-vertrekwoonhuis.....	3,00
(b) Delmas:	
(i) 3-vertrekwoonhuis.....	2,00
(ii) 4-vertrekwoonhuis.....	3,00
(c) Devon.....	6,00
(d) Katlehong:	
(i) Credi-afdeling.—Woonhuise geleë op Persele 119, 120, 125, 126, 127, 129, 139, 140, 141, 146, 147 en 150.....	14,25
(ii) Maphanga-afdeling.—Woonhuise geleë op Persele 154, 160 en 161.....	40,50
(iii) Monaheng-afdeling.—Woonhuise geleë op Persele 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 37, 71, 76, 87, 88 en 89.....	14,25
(iv) Moshoeshe-afdeling.—Woonhuise geleë op Persele 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15 en 21.....	14,25
(e) KwaThema:	
Woonhuis geleë op Perseel 5339.....	63,60
(f) Tembisa:	
Mqantsa-afdeling.—Woonhuis geleë op Perseel 23.....	25,00
(g) Vosloorus:	
Woonhuise geleë op Persele 2487 tot 2512, 3815 tot 3820, 3849 tot 3856, Sotho-gebied 5800 tot 5855, 5857, 5859, 5861 en 5863, Nguni-gebied....	6,25

(h) (i) Ten opsigte van alle ander woonhuise in die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad word aan elke woonhuis punte toegeken ooreenkomstig onderstaande tabel:

Beskrywing van vertrek of gerief	Punte toegeken per vertrek of gerief
Kombuis.....	25
Sitkamer.....	25
Slaapkamer.....	25
Badkamer.....	20
Stort.....	15
Afsonderlike spoellatrine in huis.....	20
Spoellatrine in badkamer.....	15
Ander spoellatrine.....	10
Emmerstelsel.....	5
Sementvloer.....	5 per vertrek
Elektrisiteit.....	5 per vertrek
Wateraansluiting binnenshuis.....	10
Ander wateraansluiting.....	2
Koolstoof.....	10

Provided further that in all residential areas with the exception of Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas, the site rental payable per month shall be reduced by 50c per month if sewerage tariffs are levied separately:

Provided further that site rental payable by traders in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas shall be R10 per month:

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
<i>Residential area</i>	R	R	R
Brakpan.....	14,70	17,20	2,00
Bronkhorstspuit.....	20,00	20,00	—
Cullinan.....	17,00	17,00	—
Daveyton.....	12,20	13,70	0,50
Delmas.....	12,00	12,00	—
Devon.....	15,70	17,70	3,50
Duduza.....	12,40	13,90	0,70
Katlehong.....	16,20	19,20	3,00
KwaThema.....	12,70	14,70	0,50
Ratanda.....	13,40	15,40	1,20
Tembisa.....	13,20	13,20	1,50
Tokoza.....	13,20	15,70	0,50
Tsakane.....	14,00	16,50	1,30
Vosloorus.....	12,20	13,70	0,50
Wattville.....	12,20	13,70	0,50

HOUSE RENTAL

4. The house rental determined hereunder, shall be payable in respect of every month or part thereof by residential permit holders referred to in regulation 7, Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations:

(a) Bronkhorstspuit:	R
(i) 2-roomed dwelling.....	2,00
(ii) 4-roomed dwelling.....	3,00
(b) Delmas:	
(i) 3-roomed dwelling.....	2,00
(ii) 4-roomed dwelling.....	3,00
(c) Devon.....	6,00
(d) Katlehong:	
(i) Credi Section.—Dwellings situate on Sites 119, 120, 125, 126, 127, 129, 139, 140, 141, 146, 147 and 150.....	14,25
(ii) Maphanga Section.—Dwellings situate on Sites 154, 160 and 161.....	40,50
(iii) Monaheng Section.—Dwellings situate on Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 37, 71, 76, 87, 88 and 89.....	14,25
(iv) Moshoeshe Section.—Dwellings situate on Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15 and 21.....	14,25
(e) KwaThema:	
Dwelling situate on Site 5339.....	63,60
(f) Tembisa:	
Mqantsa Section.—Dwelling situate on Site 23..	25,00
(g) Vosloorus:	
Dwellings situate on Sites 2487 to 2512, 3815 to 3820, 3849 to 3856, Sotho Section, 5800 to 5855, 5857, 5859, 5861 and 5863, Nguni Section.....	6,25

(h) (i) In respect of all other dwellings in the administration area of the Administration Board, points shall be allocated to each dwelling in accordance with the following table:

Description of room or facility	Points allocated per room or facility
Kitchen.....	25
Lounge.....	25
Bedroom.....	25
Bathroom.....	20
Shower.....	15
Separate water-borne sewerage in dwelling.....	20
Water-borne sewerage in bathroom.....	15
Other water-borne sewerage.....	10
Bucket system.....	5
Cement floor.....	5 per room
Electricity.....	5 per room
Water connection in dwelling.....	10
Other water connection.....	2
Coal stove.....	10

(ii) Die maandelikse huishuurgelde van die woonhuise bedoel in subregulasie (h) (i) word bepaal op 4,1c per punt per maand, toegeken ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van subregulasie (h) (i): Met dien verstande dat die huurgeld aldus bepaal na die volgende 5c benaderd word.

(iii) Die huishuurgelde betaalbaar kragtens hierdie regulasie is bykomend by die perseelhuur betaalbaar ingevolge regulasie 3.

HANDELSHUURGELD

5. Elke handelaar, uitgesonderd 'n handelaar wat die gebou verkry of opgerig het, betaal die handelshuurgeld, hieronder kragtens regulasie 5 van Hoofstuk 3 van die Woongebiedregulasies bepaal, vir elke maand of deel daarvan ten opsigte van die huur van die gebou aan hom toegeken deur die Administrasieraad vir die doeleindes bedoel in regulasie 1 van Hoofstuk 3 van die Woongebiedregulasies:

<i>Per besigheid, beroep of ambag</i>	<i>R</i>
(1) Daveyton en Wattville:	
(a) Algemene handelaars:	
(i) Winkel 5, Daveyton-burgersentrum.....	66,00
(ii) Ander algemene handelaars.....	48,00
(b) Slaghuise:	
(i) Blok 4293, Daveyton.....	18,00
(ii) Ander slaghuise.....	48,00
(c) Viswinkels:	
(i) Blok 5662, Daveyton.....	24,00
(ii) Ander viswinkels.....	36,00
(d) Groentewinkels:	
(i) Winkel 6, Daveyton-burgersentrum en Blok 13356, Daveyton.....	36,00
(ii) Blokke 5609 en 7645, Daveyton, en Perseel 930, Wattville.....	24,00
(iii) Perseel 38a, Wattville.....	48,00
(iv) Ander groentewinkels.....	18,00
(e) Melkerye en melkdepots:	
(i) Blokke 6142 en 13356, Daveyton.....	36,00
(ii) Blok 7645, Daveyton, en Perseel 928, Wattville.....	24,00
(iii) Ander melkdepots.....	14,00
(f) Begrafnisondernemers:	
(i) Daveyton.....	54,00
(ii) Wattville.....	30,00
(g) Barbiers en haarkappers:	
(i) Burgersentrum, Daveyton, en Perseel 38b en 930, Wattville.....	24,00
(ii) Blokke 5662 en 7645, Daveyton.....	18,00
(iii) Blok 5609, Daveyton.....	12,00
(iv) Blok 1733, Daveyton.....	14,00
(h) Fietswinkels:	
(i) Burgersentrum, Daveyton.....	24,00
(ii) Blok 5662, Daveyton.....	18,00
(i) Radio's en elektriese toebehore:	
(i) Burgersentrum, Daveyton.....	24,00
(ii) Blok 5662, Daveyton.....	36,00
(j) Skoenmakers:	
(i) Burgersentrum, Daveyton.....	14,00
(ii) Ander skoenmakers.....	18,00
(k) Kleremakers:	
(i) Blok 7645, Daveyton.....	24,00
(ii) Ander kleremakers.....	14,00
(l) Fotografiese ateljees:	
(i) Burgersentrum, Daveyton.....	13,00
(ii) Blok 5662, Daveyton.....	18,00
(m) Doktersspreekkamers:	
(i) Burgersentrum en Blok 5609, Daveyton..	36,00
(ii) Huise 11925 en 11037, Daveyton, en Perseel 925b, Wattville.....	24,00
(n) Kruiehandelaars:	
(i) Daveyton.....	14,00
(ii) Wattville.....	24,00

(ii) The monthly rental per dwelling referred to in subregulation (h) (i) is determined at 4,1c per point per month allocated in accordance with the provisions of subregulation (h) (i). Provided that the rental thus determined shall be approximated to the next 5c.

(iii) The house rental payable in terms of this regulation shall be payable in addition to site rental payable in terms of regulation 3.

TRADE RENTAL

5. The trade rental determined hereunder in terms of regulation 5 of Chapter 3 of the Residential Area Regulations, shall be payable by every trader, excluding a trader who acquired or erected the building, in respect of every month or part thereof for the building allocated to him by the Administration Board for the purposes referred to in regulation 1 of Chapter 3 of the Residential Area Regulations:

<i>Per business, profession or trade</i>	<i>R</i>
(1) Daveyton and Wattville:	
(a) General dealers:	
(i) Shop 5, Daveyton Civic Centre.....	66,00
(ii) Other general dealers.....	45,00
(b) Butcheries:	
(i) Block 4293, Daveyton.....	18,00
(ii) Other butcheries.....	48,00
(c) Fish friers:	
(i) Block 5662, Daveyton.....	24,00
(ii) Other fish friers.....	36,00
(d) Greengrocers:	
(i) Shop 6, Daveyton Civic Centre and Block 13356, Daveyton.....	36,00
(ii) Blocks 5609 and 7645, Daveyton, and Site 930, Wattville.....	24,00
(iii) Site 38A, Wattville.....	48,00
(iv) Other greengrocers.....	18,00
(e) Dairies and milk depots:	
(i) Blocks 6142 and 13356, Daveyton.....	36,00
(ii) Block 7645, Daveyton, and Site 928, Wattville.....	24,00
(iii) Other milk depots.....	14,00
(f) Funeral undertakers:	
(i) Daveyton.....	54,00
(ii) Wattville.....	30,00
(g) Barbers and hairdressers:	
(i) Civic Centre, Daveyton, and Sites 38b and 930, Wattville.....	24,00
(ii) Blocks 5662 and 7645, Daveyton.....	18,00
(iii) Block 5609, Daveyton.....	12,00
(iv) Block 1733, Daveyton.....	14,00
(h) Bicycle shops:	
(i) Civic Centre, Daveyton.....	24,00
(ii) Block 5662, Daveyton.....	18,00
(i) Radios and electrical appliances:	
(i) Civic Centre, Daveyton.....	24,00
(ii) Block 5662, Daveyton.....	36,00
(j) Cobblers:	
(i) Civic Centre, Daveyton.....	14,00
(ii) Other cobblers.....	18,00
(k) Tailors:	
(i) Block 7645, Daveyton.....	24,00
(ii) Other tailors.....	14,00
(l) Photographic studios:	
(i) Civic Centre, Daveyton.....	13,00
(ii) Block 4662, Daveyton.....	18,00
(m) Doctors' consulting rooms:	
(i) Civic Centre and Block 5609, Daveyton..	36,00
(ii) Dwellings 11925 and 11037, Daveyton, and Site 925 (b), Wattville.....	24,00
(n) Herbalists:	
(i) Daveyton.....	14,00
(ii) Wattville.....	24,00

	R		R
(o) Restourante:		(o) Restaurants:	
(i) By tehuis, Wattville.....	24,00	(i) At hostel, Wattville.....	24,00
(ii) By biersaal, Wattville.....	30,00	(ii) At beer hall, Wattville.....	30,00
(iii) By Burgersentrum, Daveyton.....	30,00	(iii) At Civic Centre, Daveyton.....	30,00
(iv) By Sentrale Biersaal, Daveyton.....	48,00	(iv) At the Central Beer Hall, Daveyton.....	48,00
(p) Algemeen:		(p) General:	
(i) Prokureurskantoor te Blok 5609, Daveyton.....	18,00	(i) Attorney's office at Block 5609, Daveyton.....	18,00
(ii) Boekwinkel te Burgersentrum, Daveyton.....	13,00	(ii) Bookshop at Civic Centre, Daveyton.....	13,00
(iii) Droogskoonmakerswinkels.....	33,00	(iii) Dry cleaning shops.....	33,00
(iv) Kiosk by Sinaba-stadion, Daveyton.....	10,00	(iv) Kiosk at Sinaba Stadium, Daveyton.....	10,00
(v) Ander besighede.....	18,00	(v) Other businesses.....	18,00
(2) Brakpan:		(2) Brakpan:	
(a) Algemene handelaars:		(a) General dealers:	
(i) Persele 351, 352 en 353, Brakpan.....	50,00	(i) Sites 351, 352 and 353, Brakpan.....	50,00
(ii) Persele 361 en 362, Brakpan.....	48,00	(ii) Sites 361 and 362, Brakpan.....	48,00
(b) Haarkappers en varsproduktehandelaars.....	18,00	(b) Hairdressers and fresh-produce dealers.....	18,00
(c) Werkswinkel: Perseel 500, Brakpan.....	12,00	(c) Workshop: Site 500, Brakpan.....	12,00
(d) Steenkoolhandelaar: Perseel 354, Brakpan.....	5,00	(d) Coal dealer: Site 354, Brakpan.....	5,00
(e) Ander besighede.....	24,00	(e) Other businesses.....	24,00
(3) Devon:		(3) Devon:	
Algemene handelaar.....	20,00	General dealers.....	20,00
(4) Duduza:		(4) Duduza:	
(a) Algemene handelaars.....	53,00	(a) General dealers.....	53,00
(b) Slaghuise.....	49,00	(b) Butcheries.....	49,00
(c) Restourante.....	44,00	(c) Restaurants.....	44,00
(d) Winkels C, D, E en F op Perseel 537, elk.....	182,50	(d) Shops C, D, E and F on Site 537, per shop.....	182,50
(5) Katlehong:		(5) Katlehong:	
(a) Besighede te Katlehong-biersaal:		(a) Businesses at Katlehong Beer Hall:	
(i) Algemene handelaars en groentewinkels.....	7,00	(i) General dealers and greengrocers.....	7,00
(ii) Kruidokter.....	4,00	(ii) Herbalist.....	4,00
(b) Skoenmaker: Lindella-drankwinkel.....	24,00	(b) Cobbler: Lindella Liquor Store.....	24,00
(c) Haarkapper en blikslaer: Perseel 343, Nhlapo-afdeling.....	5,00	(c) Hairdresser and tinsmith: Site 343, Nhlapo Section.....	5,00
(d) Slaghuise.....	41,00	(d) Butcheries.....	41,00
(e) Kruidenierswinkels.....	24,00	(e) Grocery shops.....	24,00
(f) Restourante.....	18,00	(f) Restaurants.....	18,00
(g) Melkdepots.....	24,00	(g) Milk depots.....	24,00
(h) Groentewinkels.....	12,00	(h) Greengrocers.....	12,00
(i) (i) Steenkoolpersele: Tshongweni-afdeling.....	2,00	(i) (i) Coal sites: Tshongweni Section.....	2,00
(ii) Ander steenkoolpersele.....	7,00	(ii) Other coal sites.....	7,00
(j) Stalhuisvesting vir twee diere in verband met besigheid.....	1,00	(j) Stable for two animals in connection with business.....	1,00
(6) KwaThema:		(6) KwaThema:	
(a) Slaghuise, kruideniers en algemene handelaars.....	60,00	(a) Butcheries, grocers and general dealers.....	60,00
(b) Groentewinkels, uitrusters, rokinkels en sagwarehandelaars.....	48,00	(b) Greengrocers, outfitters, dress shops and soft goods dealers.....	48,00
(c) Eethuise, kafees, viswinkels, fietswinkels, juwelierswinkels.....	42,00	(c) Eating houses, cafés, fish friers, bicycle shop, jeweller shops.....	42,00
(d) Haarkappers.....	12,00	(d) Hairdressers.....	12,00
(e) Melkdepots.....	36,00	(e) Milk depots.....	36,00
(f) Motorhuise en stalle.....	1,00	(f) Garages and stables.....	1,00
(g) Steenkooldepots.....	25,00	(g) Coal depots.....	25,00
(7) Ratanda:		(7) Ratanda:	
(a) Stoffeerdere en algemene handelaars.....	26,00	(a) Upholsterers and general dealers.....	26,00
(b) Restourante en viswinkels.....	21,00	(b) Restaurants and fish friers.....	21,00
(c) Ander besighede.....	18,00	(c) Other businesses.....	18,00
(8) Tembisa:		(8) Tembisa:	
(a) Ehlanzeni-tehuis:		(a) Businesses at Ehlanzeni Hostel:	
(i) Algemene handelaars.....	30,00	(i) General dealers.....	30,00
(ii) Restourante.....	43,00	(ii) Restaurants.....	43,00
(iii) Slaghuise.....	52,00	(iii) Butcheries.....	52,00
(iv) Ander besighede.....	11,00	(iv) Other businesses.....	11,00
(b) Ander:		(b) Other business:	
(i) Algemene handelaars.....	74,00	(i) General dealers.....	74,00
(ii) Kafees.....	63,00	(ii) Cafés.....	63,00
(iii) Melkdepots en groentewinkels.....	32,00	(iii) Milk depots and greengrocers.....	32,00
(iv) Viswinkels.....	40,00	(iv) Fish friers.....	40,00
(v) Slaghuise.....	50,00	(v) Butcheries.....	50,00
(vi) Ander besighede.....	38,00	(vi) Other businesses.....	38,00
(9) Tokoza:		(9) Tokoza:	
(a) Eethuise.....	30,00	(a) Eating houses.....	30,00
(b) Hout- en -steenkoolpersele.....	12,00	(b) Wood and coal sites.....	12,00
(c) Werkswinkels.....	6,00	(c) Workshops.....	6,00
(d) Ander besighede:		(d) Other businesses:	
(i) Tweekamer-eenhede.....	30,00	(i) 2-roomed units.....	30,00
(ii) Drickamer-eenhede.....	42,00	(ii) 3-roomed units.....	42,00

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(10) Tsakane:	
(a) Algemene handelaars, eethuise op tehuisepersele en slaghuise.....	48,00
(b) Ander besighede.....	30,00
(11) Vosloorus:	
(a) Algemene handelaars:	
(i) Persele 647, 1368, 3031, Sotho-gebied, en Perseel 1391 Nguni-gebied.....	47,00
(ii) Perseel 1843, Nguni-gebied.....	24,00
(iii) Persele 646 en 1367, Sotho-gebied, en Perseel 690, Nguni-gebied.....	42,00
(b) Begrafnisondernemers, doktersspreekkamers en restaurante.....	66,00
(c) Kafees:	
(i) Perseel 646, Sotho-gebied, en Perseel 1392, Nguni-gebied.....	32,00
(ii) Perseel 1367, Sotho-gebied.....	76,00
(iii) Perseel 691, Nguni-gebied.....	54,00
(d) Melkdepots.....	60,00
(e) Motorhawens.....	50,00
(f) Slaghuise:	
(i) Perseel 1366, Sotho-gebied.....	60,00
(ii) Perseel 3031, Sotho-gebied.....	36,00
(iii) Perseel 689, Nguni-gebied.....	50,00
(iv) Perseel 1391, Nguni-gebied.....	48,00
(v) Perseel 1843, Nguni-gebied.....	37,00
(g) Varsproduktehandelaars:	
(i) Persele 1368, Sotho-gebied, en 690, Nguni-gebied.....	38,00
(ii) Perseel 1843, Nguni-gebied.....	26,00
(h) Viswinkels.....	36,00
(i) Diverse besighede:	
(i) Markstalletjies; Perseel 1364, Sotho-gebied:	
(aa) Stalletjies 1 tot en met 6, per stalletjie.....	12,00
(bb) Stalletjies 7 tot en met 18, per stalletjie.....	10,00
(ii) Snoeperystalletjies; Perseel 1092, Sotho-gebied.....	12,00
(iii) Steenkoolhandelaars.....	15,00
(iv) Kleremaker en droogskoonmaakdepots Perseel 691, Nguni-gebied.....	10,00
(j) Besighede by tehuise:	
(i) Eetkamers met kombuise.....	73,00
(ii) Slaghuise.....	54,00
(iii) Groentewinkels.....	30,00
(iv) Droogskoonmaakdepots.....	17,00

(12) Benewens die huurgeld betaalbaar ingevolge hierdie regulasie, betaal 'n handelaar op wie se versoek die Administrasieraad enige verbeteringe aanbring aan die perseel waarop die handelaar sake doen, 'n bykomende bedrag van R10 per maand vir elke R1 000 of gedeelte daarvan van die koste soos bepaal deur die Administrasieraad se Direkteur van Tegnieke Dienste, aldus deur die Raad aangegaan.

(13) Die handelsperseelhuurgeld betaalbaar ten opsigte van geboue opgerig in Katlehong na 31 Augustus 1963 word bepaal op R10 per besigheid, beroep of ambag per perseel per maand bereken per R1 000 van die koste van die gebou soos vasgestel deur die Administrasieraad se Direkteur van Tegnieke Dienste.

(14) (a) Met dien verstande verder dat handelshuurgeld, betaalbaar in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas soos volg bepaal word:

	Per maand of deel daarvan R
(i) Geboue met 'n vloeroppervlakte tot 45 vierkante meter.....	30,00
(ii) Geboue met 'n vloeroppervlakte groter as 45 vierkante meter, maar hoogstens 75 vierkante meter.....	45,00
(iii) Geboue met 'n vloeroppervlakte wat groter as 75 vierkante meter is.....	60,00

	R
(10) Tsakane:	
(a) General dealers, eating houses on hostel sites and butcheries.....	48,00
(b) Other businesses.....	30,00
(11) Vosloorus:	
(a) General dealers:	
(i) On Sites 647, 1368 and 3031, Sotho Section, and on Site 1391, Nguni Section.....	47,00
(ii) Site 1843, Nguni Section.....	24,00
(iii) On Sites 646 and 1367, Sotho Section, and on Site 690, Nguni Section.....	42,00
(b) Funeral undertakers, doctors' consulting rooms and restaurants.....	66,00
(c) Cafés:	
(i) On Site 646, Sotho Section, and Site 1392, Nguni Section.....	32,00
(ii) On Site 1367, Sotho Section.....	76,00
(iii) On Site 691, Nguni Section.....	54,00
(d) Milk depots.....	60,00
(e) Garages.....	50,00
(f) Butcheries:	
(i) Site 1366, Sotho Section.....	60,00
(ii) Site 3031, Sotho Section.....	36,00
(iii) Site 689, Nguni Section.....	50,00
(iv) Site 1391, Nguni Section.....	48,00
(v) Site 1843, Nguni Section.....	37,00
(g) Fresh produce dealers:	
(i) On Site 1368, Sotho Section, and Site 690, Nguni Section.....	38,00
(ii) Site 1843, Nguni Section.....	26,00
(h) Fish friers.....	36,00
(i) Sundry businesses:	
(i) Market stalls on Site 1364, Sotho Section:	
(aa) Stalls 1 to 6, per stall.....	12,00
(bb) Stalls 7 to 18, per stall.....	10,00
(ii) Tuck-shops on Site 1092, Sotho Section..	12,00
(iii) Coal dealers.....	15,00
(iv) Tailor and dry-cleaning depot on Site 691, Nguni Section.....	10,00
(j) Businesses at hostels:	
(i) Dining rooms with kitchens.....	73,00
(ii) Butcheries.....	54,00
(iii) Greengrocers.....	30,00
(iv) Dry-cleaning depots.....	17,00

(12) A trade at whose request the Administration Board effects improvements to the site on which the trader conducts business shall, in addition to the rental payable in terms of this regulation, pay an additional amount of R10 per month for every R1 000 or part thereof of the costs so incurred by the Board as determined by the Board's Director of Technical Services.

(13) Trade rental payable in respect of shops erected in Katlehong after 31 August 1963 shall be R10 per business, occupation or trade per shop per month per R1 000 of the cost of the building as determined by the Director of Technical Services of the Administration Board.

(14) (a) The trade rental payable in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas shall be as determined hereunder:

	Per month or part thereof R
(i) Buildings with a floor space of up to 45 square metres.....	30,00
(ii) Buildings with a floor space larger than 45 square metres, but not exceeding 75 square metres.....	45,00
(iii) Buildings with a floor space larger than 75 square metres.....	60,00

(b) Die huurgeld betaalbaar ingevolge subregulasie (14) (a) is betaalbaar bykomend by die dienstegelede betaalbaar ingevolge regulasies 3, 7 en 8.

(15) Met dien verstande dat die handelshuurgeld bepaal ingevolge hierdie regulasie nie van toepassing is nie op petrolvulstasies.

HUISVESTINGSGELDE TEN OPSIGTE VAN SWART TEHUISE EN WOONSTELHUURGELDE

6. (a) Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is betaalbaar deur inwoners kragtens regulasie 13 van Hoofstuk 7 van die Woongebiedregulasies met ingang van 1 September 1979.

Woongebied	Per maand	Per week	Per dag
	R	R	c
Brakpan.....	6,50	1,50	25
Daveyton.....	9,00	2,10	35
Delmas.....	7,50	1,80	30
Devon.....	6,50	1,50	25
Enliza.....	8,00	1,90	30
Katlehong.....	8,00	1,90	30
KwaThema.....	8,00	1,90	30
Ratanda.....	8,00	1,90	30
Tembisa.....	6,50	1,50	25
Tokoza.....	10,00	2,50	40
Tsakane.....	8,00	1,90	30
Vosloorus.....	8,00	1,90	30
Wattville.....	8,00	1,90	30

Met dien verstande dat bogemelde huisvestingsgelde nie van toepassing is nie ten opsigte van die tehuise geleë te Perseel 157, Sethokga-gebied, Tembisa, te Persele 4 en 5, Tokoza, en te Perseel 1187, Ratanda.

(b) Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is betaalbaar deur inwoners kragtens regulasie 13 van Hoofstuk 7 van die Woongebiedregulasies:

Woongebied	Per maand	Per week	Per dag
	R	R	c
Khutsongvroue-tehuis geleë te Katlehong.....	15,00	4,00	50
Bronkhorstspuit:			
(i) Sale.....	10,00	2,50	40
(ii) Dubbelkamers.....	12,00	2,90	50
(iii) Enkelkamers.....	14,00	3,25	60
Cullinan:			
(i) Sale.....	10,00	2,50	40
(ii) Dubbelkamers.....	12,00	2,90	50
(iii) Enkelkamers.....	14,00	3,25	60

(c) Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is ten opsigte van elke maand of deel daarvan betaalbaar deur die bewoners van woonstelle te Vosloorus:

Tweekamerwoonstel..... R12,00

(d) Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is betaalbaar deur inwoners kragtens regulasie 13 van Hoofstuk 7 van die Woongebiedregulasies:

Tehuis geleë op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Elandsfontein 90, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, bekend as die Simmer-tehuis, afgesonder en bepaal by Goewermentskennisgewing 1396 van 8 September 1967; en

Tehuis geleë op die resterende gedeelte van Gedeeltes 51 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 1) van die plaas Driefontein 87, Registrasieafdeling Transvaal, bekend as die Robert Strachan-tehuis, afgesonder en bepaal by Goewermentskennisgewing 793 van 26 Mei 1961:

Per maand	Per week	Per dag
R 9,25	R 2,35	c 40

(b) The rental payable in terms of subregulation (14) (a) shall be payable in addition to the charges payable in terms of regulations 3, 7 and 8.

(15) Provided that trade rental determined in terms of this regulation shall not be applicable to petrol filling stations.

ACCOMMODATION CHARGES IN RESPECT OF BLACK HOSTELS AND FLAT RENTALS

6. (a) The moneys determined hereunder shall be payable by residents in terms of regulation 13 of Chapter 7 of the Residential Area Regulations with effect from 1 September 1979.

Residential area	Per month	Per week	Per day
	R	R	c
Brakpan.....	6,50	1,50	25
Daveyton.....	9,00	2,10	35
Delmas.....	7,50	1,80	30
Devon.....	6,50	1,50	25
Duduza.....	8,00	1,90	30
Katlehong.....	8,00	1,90	30
KwaThema.....	8,00	1,90	30
Ratanda.....	8,00	1,90	30
Tembisa.....	6,50	1,50	25
Tokoza.....	10,00	2,50	40
Tsakane.....	8,00	2,40	40
Vosloorus.....	8,00	1,90	30
Wattville.....	8,00	1,90	30

Provided that the above-mentioned accommodation charges shall not apply to hostels situate on Site 157, Sethokga Section, Tembisa, on Sites 4 and 5, Tokoza and on Site 1187, Ratanda.

(b) The moneys determined hereunder shall be payable by residents in terms of regulation 13 of Chapter 7 of the Residential Area Regulations:

Residential area	Per month	Per week	Per day
	R	R	c
Khutsong Women's Hostel situate at Katlehong.....	15,00	4,00	50
Bronkhorstspuit:			
(i) Halls.....	10,00	2,50	40
(ii) Double rooms.....	12,00	2,90	50
(iii) Single rooms.....	14,00	3,25	60
Cullinan:			
(i) Halls.....	10,00	2,50	40
(ii) Double rooms.....	12,00	2,90	50
(iii) Single rooms.....	14,00	3,25	60

(c) The moneys determined hereunder, shall be payable in respect of every month or part thereof, by inmates of flats in Vosloorus:

Two-roomed flats..... R12,00

(d) The moneys determined hereunder, shall be payable by inmates in terms of regulation 13 of Chapter 7 of the Residential Area Regulations.

Hostel situate on Portion 2 of the farm Elandsfontein 90, Registration Division IR, known as the Simmer-Hostel, defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 1396 of 8 September, 1967; and

Hostel situate on the remaining portion of Portion 51 (a portion of Portion 1) of the farm Driefontein 87, Registration Division Transvaal, known as the Robert Strachan-Hostel, defined, set apart and laid out by Government Notice 793 of 26 May, 1961:

Per month	Per week	Per day
R 9,25	R 2,35	c 40

Met ingang van 1 April 1980.

Per maand	Per week	Per dag
R 12,00	R 3,00	c 50

DIENSGELDE

7. Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is betaalbaar binne alle woongebiede in die administrasieraad se administrasiegebied en is bykomend by enige gelde betaalbaar ingevolge regulasies 3, 4 en 5 en die gelde is maandeliks betaalbaar vir die maand of 'n deel daarvan deur die persoon aan wie die betrokke diens gelewer word:

(1) Elektrisiteit waar meters geïnstalleer is.

(a) Huishoudelike verbruikers—slegs woonhuise:

(i) 'n Minimum heffing van 90c.

(ii) Vir die eerste 30 eenhede, 3c per eenheid en daarna 1,5c per eenheid.

(b) Besigheidsverbruikers—slegs besighede:

(i) 'n Minimum heffing van R5.

(ii) Vir die eerste 100 eenhede, 5c per eenheid en daarna 2c per eenheid.

(c) Nywerheidsverbruikers—slegs nywerhede:

(i) 'n Maandelikse aanvraagheffing per kVA van maksimumaanvraag van R2; plus

(ii) vir alle eenhede verbruik, 0,5c per eenheid.

(Die maksimumaanvraag is die hoogste aanvraag wat gedurende enige tydperk van 30 agtereenvolgende minute in 'n maand deur middel van 'n maksimumaanvraag kVA-meter gemeet word):

Met dien verstande dat 'n toeslag van 75 persent op die bedrag betaalbaar ingevolge hierdie subregulasie bereken en deur die verbruiker betaal word.

(d) Heraansluitingsgelde, per heraansluiting: R2:

Met dien verstande dat die heraansluitingsgelde in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas op R5 per heraansluiting bepaal word.

(e) Toets van meter: R2:

Met dien verstande dat die gelde betaalbaar in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas vir die toets van 'n meter op R5 bepaal word.

(2) (a) Water, waar meters geïnstalleer is.

Woongebied	Tarief per kiloliter
(i) Brakpan.....	19
(ii) Bronkhorstspuit.....	—
(iii) Cullinan.....	—
(iv) Daveyton.....	13
(v) Delmas.....	—
(vi) Devon.....	24
(vii) Duduza.....	14
(viii) Kattlehong.....	15
(ix) KwaThema.....	13
(x) Ratanda.....	24
(xi) Tembisa.....	15
(xii) Tokoza.....	15
(xiii) Tsakane.....	13
(xiv) Vosloorus.....	15
(xv) Wattville.....	16

(b) Toets van meters: R2:

Met dien verstande dat die gelde betaalbaar in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas vir die toets van 'n meter op R5 bepaal word.

With effect from 1 April 1980:

Per month	Per week	Per day
R 12,00	R 3,00	c 50

SERVICE CHARGES

7. The charges determined hereunder, shall be payable in all residential areas within the administration area of the Administration Board and shall be in addition to the charges payable in terms of regulations 3, 4 and 5 and the moneys shall be payable per month or part thereof by the person to whom the services concerned are rendered:

(1) Electricity, where meters have been installed.

(a) Household consumers—dwellings only:

(i) A minimum charge of 90c.

(ii) For the first 30 units 3c per unit and thereafter 1,5c per unit.

(b) Business consumers—businesses only:

(i) A minimum charge of R5.

(ii) For the first 100 units, 5c per unit and thereafter 2c per unit.

(c) Industrial consumers—industries only:

(i) A monthly demand charge per kVA of maximum demand of R2; plus

(ii) for every unit consumed, 0,5c per unit.

(The maximum demand is the highest demand which has been metered during any consecutive period of 30 minutes in a month by means of a maximum demand kVA meter):

Provided that a surcharge of 75 per cent shall be calculated on the amount payable in terms of this sub-regulation and shall be paid by the consumer.

(d) Reconnection charges, per connection: R2:

Provided that reconnection charges in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas, shall be R5 per reconnection.

(e) Testing of meter: R2:

Provided that the moneys payable in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas for the testing of a meter, shall be R5.

(2) (a) Water, where meters have been installed:

Residential area	Tariff per kilolitre
(i) Brakpan.....	19
(ii) Bronkhorstspuit.....	—
(iii) Cullinan.....	—
(iv) Daveyton.....	13
(v) Delmas.....	—
(vi) Devon.....	24
(vii) Duduza.....	14
(viii) Kattlehong.....	15
(ix) KwaThema.....	13
(x) Ratanda.....	24
(xi) Tembisa.....	15
(xii) Tokoza.....	15
(xiii) Tsakane.....	13
(xiv) Vosloorus.....	15
(xv) Wattville.....	16

(b) Testing of meters: R2:

Provided that the charges payable in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas for the testing of a meter, shall be determined at R5.

(3) Nagvuilverwydering, per nagemmer en vullisverwydering, per vullisblik, per maand:

	R
(a) Waar nie perseelhuur betaal word nie:	
(i) Per daaglikse diens.....	1,50
(ii) Per drie dienste per week.....	0,80
(iii) Per enkele diens per week.....	0,50
(b) Waar perseelhuur betaal word:	
(i) Per bykomende daaglikse diens.....	3,00
(ii) Per bykomende drie dienste per week.....	2,00
(iii) Per bykomende enkele diens per week.....	1,00

(4) Riolerings:

	R
(a) Per aansluitingspunt.....	1,00
(b) Per elke bykomende aansluitingspunt.....	1,50
(c) Rioolverstopings.....	5,00

(Bykomende aansluitingspunt beteken elke bykomende aansluitingspunt na 'n rioolsisteem, direk of indirek, en in die geval van 'n urinaal word 'n breedte van 700 mm of 'n gedeelte wat 350 mm oorskry as 'n bykomende aansluitingspunt beskou.)

DIVERSE GELDE

8. Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is betaalbaar in alle woongebiede in die Administrasieraad se administrasiegebied deur die persoon aan wie die diens gelewer word:

(1) Loseerspermit bedoel in regulasie 20, Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiedregulasies: R3,00; Met dien verstande dat in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas die volgende gelde betaalbaar is:

	R
(a) Bronkhorstspuit:	
(i) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes.....	3,00
(ii) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes.....	4,00
(iii) Gesin bestaande uit man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes.....	5,00
(b) Cullinan:	
(i) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes.....	1,50
(ii) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes.....	2,00
(iii) Gesin bestaande uit man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes.....	3,50
(c) Delmas:	
(i) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes.....	3,00
(ii) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes.....	4,00
(iii) Gesin bestaande uit man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes.....	5,00

(2) Toesiggelde bedoel in regulasie 13 (8), Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiedregulasies:

	R
(a) Ten opsigte van die oprigting van 'n nuwe gebou.....	10,00
(b) Ten opsigte van die aanbouing aan 'n woning, gebou of ander bestaande struktuur.....	5,00
(3) Oordraggelde bedoel in regulasie 9, Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiedregulasies, per oordrag.....	1,00
(4) Duplikaatdokumente bedoel in regulasie 22, Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiedregulasies, per afskrif.....	2,00
(5) Weigelde betaalbaar in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas per maand of deel daarvan, per dier:	
(a) Beeste, skape, bokke en slagvee.....	0,30
(b) Perde, muile, donkies en trekdier.....	0,50
(6) Afskrifte van houplanne, per afskrif.....	2,00

BEWAARSKOOLGELDE

9. Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is betaalbaar ten opsigte van bewaarskoolgelde en is maandeliks of kwartaalliks, na gelang van die geval, vooruitbetaalbaar:

	R
(a) Daveyton:	
Per kind per kwartaal of deel daarvan.....	9,00
(b) KwaThema:	
Per kind per maand of deel daarvan.....	8,00

(3) Night soil removal, per bucket, and refuse removal, per refuse bin, per month:

	R
(a) Where no site rental is paid:	
(i) Per daily service.....	1,50
(ii) Per three services per week.....	0,80
(iii) Per single service per week.....	0,50
(b) Where site rental is paid:	
(i) Per additional daily service.....	3,00
(ii) Per additional three services per week.....	2,00
(iii) Per additional single service per week.....	1,00

(4) Sewerage:

	R
(a) Per connection point.....	1,00
(b) Per each additional connection point.....	1,50
(c) Sewer blockages.....	5,00

(Additional connection point shall mean each additional connection point to a sewerage system, either directly or indirectly and in respect of a urinal a breadth of 700 mm or part thereof which exceeds 350 mm shall be regarded as an additional point.)

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

8. The charges determined hereunder, shall be payable in all residential areas in the administration area of the Administration Board by the person to whom the services concerned are rendered:

(1) Lodger's permit referred to in regulation 20, Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations: R3: Provided that the following charges shall be payable in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas:

	R
(a) Bronkhorstspuit:	
(i) Single person without dependants.....	3,00
(ii) Single person with dependants.....	4,00
(iii) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants.....	5,00
(b) Cullinan:	
(i) Single person without dependants.....	1,50
(ii) Single person with dependants.....	2,00
(iii) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants.....	3,50
(c) Delmas:	
(i) Single person without dependants.....	3,00
(ii) Single person with dependants.....	4,00
(iii) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants.....	5,00

(2) Supervision fees referred to in regulation 13 (8), Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations:

	R
(a) In respect of the erection of a new building.....	10,00
(b) In respect of the alteration of or the addition to a dwelling, building, outbuilding or other existing structure.....	5,00
(3) Transfer fees referred to in regulation 9, Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations, per transfer.....	1,00
(4) Duplicate documents referred to in regulation 22, Chapter 2 of the residential area regulations, per copy.....	2,00
(5) Grazing fees payable in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas per month on part thereof, per animal:	
(a) Cattle, sheep, goats and slaughter stock.....	0,30
(b) Horses, mules, donkeys and draught animals.....	0,50
(6) Copies of building plans, per copy.....	2,00

CRÈCHE FEES

9. The charges determined hereunder, shall be payable in advance in respect of crèche fees and shall be payable per month or per quarter, as the case may be:

	R
(a) Daveyton:	
Per child per quarter or part thereof.....	9,00
(b) KwaThema:	
Per child per month or part thereof.....	8,00

BEGRAFNISGELDE

10. (1) Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is vooruitbetaalbaar ten opsigte van begrafnis- en ander gelde bedoel in regulasie 13, Hoofstuk 8 van die Woongebiedregulasies in alle woongebiede in die Administrasieraad se administrasiegebied uitgesonderd Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas:

(a) Begrafnisgelde:	R
(i) Per persoon, 12 jaar of ouer.....	8,00
(ii) Per persoon, jonger as 12 jaar.....	4,00
(b) Opgrawingsgelde:	
Per opgrawing per graf.....	30,00
(c) Herbegrawingsgelde:	
Per graf.....	10,00

(2) Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is vooruitbetaalbaar ten opsigte van begrafnis- en ander gelde bedoel in regulasie 13, Hoofstuk 8 van die Woongebiedregulasies in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas:

(a) Aankoop van grafperseel:	R
(i) Per persoon, 12 jaar of ouer.....	2,00
(ii) Per persoon, jonger as 12 jaar.....	1,00
(b) Begrafnisgelde:	
(i) Per persoon, 12 jaar of ouer.....	8,00
(ii) Per persoon, jonger as 12 jaar.....	5,00

AMBULANSDIENSGELDE

11. Die gelde hieronder bepaal, is betaalbaar deur die persone wat met die Administrasieraad se ambulans vervoer word en die gelde is betaalbaar by lewering van die diens:

- (a) Daveyton: R1 per uur plus 10c per kilometer.
- (b) Katlehong: R4 per oproep.
- (c) Tembisa: R3 per oproep.
- (d) Tokoza: R4 per oproep.
- (e) Vosloorus: R4 per oproep.
- (f) Wattville: R1 per uur plus 10c per kilometer.

HERROEPING VAN WETTE

12. Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewings word herroep met ingang van 1 September 1979:

- (1) 2416 van 25 November 1977;
- (2) 784 van 21 April 1978;
- (3) Bylaes 3, 4 en 5 en alle verwysings na Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan en Delmas in Goewermentskennisgewing 1727 van 25 Augustus 1978.

BURIAL CHARGES

10. (1) The charges determined hereunder, shall be payable in advance in respect of burial and other charges referred to in regulation 13, Chapter 8 of the Residential Area Regulations in all the residential area within the administration area of the Administration Board, excluding Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas:

(a) Burial charges:	R
(i) Per person, 12 years and older.....	8,00
(ii) Per person, younger than 12 years.....	4,00
(b) Exhumation charges:	
Per exhumation, per grave.....	30,00
(c) Reinterment charges:	
Per grave.....	10,00

(2) The charges determined hereunder, shall be payable in advance in respect of burial and other charges referred to in regulation 13, Chapter 8 of the Residential Area Regulations in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas:

(a) Purchase of grave plot:	R
(i) Per person, 12 years and older.....	2,00
(ii) Per person, younger than 12 years.....	1,00
(b) Burial charges:	
(i) Per person, 12 years and older.....	8,00
(ii) Per person, younger than 12 years.....	5,00

AMBULANCE CHARGES

11. The charges determined hereunder, shall be payable by the person who is conveyed in an ambulance of the Administration Board and shall be payable at the time of rendering of the service:

- (a) Daveyton: R1 per hour plus 10c per kilometre.
- (b) Katlehong: R4 per call.
- (c) Tembisa: R3 per call.
- (d) Tokoza: R4 per call.
- (e) Vosloorus: R4 per call.
- (f) Wattville: R1 per hour plus 10c per kilometre.

REPEAL OF REGULATIONS

12. The following Government Notices are repealed with effect from 1 September 1979:

- (1) 2416 of 25 November 1977;
- (2) 784 of 21 April 1978;
- (3) Schedules 3, 4 and 5 and all references to Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Delmas in Government Notice 1727 of 25 August 1978.

MEMOIRS VAN DIE BOTANIESE OPNAME VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Die memoirs is individuele verhandelings, gewoonlik ekologies van aard, maar soms handel dit oor taksonomiese of ekonomiese-plantkundige onderwerpe. Nege-en-dertig nommers is reeds gepubliseer waarvan sommige uit druk is.

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

MEMOIRS OF THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The memoirs are individual treatises usually of an ecological nature, but sometimes taxonomic or concerned with economic botany. Thirty-nine numbers have been published, some of which are out of print.

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

A law dating back to World War 1 still restricts blacks to menial jobs in the Eastern Transvaal town of Hendrina.

And neither the Transvaal Provincial Administration nor the Hendrina Town Council seems to be able to act against it.

The stipulation in the title deeds of the town prohibits any black person from working in any job other than domestic servant.

A company recently advertised for a coloured or Asian storeman in Hendrina, before becoming aware of the hindrance.

"The town council has refused to change the by-law. I have a letter of

confirmation to this effect," said Mr J M Verwey, manager of the firm.

The Town Clerk, Mr J H S Cheurkogel, confirmed this. "The restriction was laid down by the Transvaal government when the town was proclaimed.". The town was established in 1914.

"I do not think the municipality has the power to change it. I suppose it will have to go to the province or the central government to do that," he said.

The Director of Local Government in the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Mr E. Uys, says it appears to be a matter for the courts.

At bottom, however, the success of the Crossroads settlement will depend on whether the Cabinet's decision is administered. In Cape Town, there is still apprehension among people who will be resettled about how this will be carried out by the local administration board. According to residents, Koomhof has given the assurance that hardships and bulges are not, and if there are borderline or special cases, a possible danger of falling in

[illegible]

No evidence was led and the case was postponed to April 30. Mr. Sinaba is out on \$500 bail. The court instructed him to report once daily at the Daveyton police station between 6 am and 8 pm until his next appearance. Mr Sinaba was further instructed by the court not to hold or attend any public meetings. He is only allowed to attend community council meetings.

MR SHADROCK SHABAZ, the leader of the Davao squatters, made a brief appearance yesterday in the Bontoc Regional court.

Mr Shabaz, a member of the Davao Region Community Council, appeared before Mr J von Hensburg, who was his first appearance.

Simba is on hand in trade case

The way out?

Crossroads dwellers
welcome new plans
8/4/4

Staff Reporter

At a mass meeting yesterday, Crossroads residents welcomed Dr. Koornhof's plans for their resettlement as a promise of new hope for them and their children.

The joint committees of Crossroads conveyed the meeting to explain the implications of Dr. Koornhof's statement to residents. Dr. Koornhof, the Minister of Physical Education, last week announced plans to resettle the most of the 28 (and Crossroads residents in a new township to be built between Xiyana and Enkayeni after Hlongweni, chairman of the women's committee, said the residents had put their trust in Dr. Koornhof to do as he had promised.

Everything was so excited because at least they now know what is going to happen to them. Since 1975 we have struggled with no results and now there seems to be some future for us and our children."

Weekend newspapers welcomed the minister's proposals in their editorials.

Haupt commented that "full marks can be awarded to Dr. Koornhof for his handling of the Crossroads dilemma. He chose to allow human considerations to prevail instead of rigid ideology."

LEAVOS

Mr. Daveston squatters who had their shacks demolished by police, slept in the open, but immediately began putting up their shacks yesterday morning.

The shanty town, also called "Phumthakshab" by the squatters was demolished on Tuesday morning by South African Police and the East Rand Administration Board (Erand) police.

After the shacks were demolished, the police took away the carted iron poles and furniture. Furniture of some of the squatters was left in the open field.

Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, a spokesman for the squatters told POST yesterday that the homeless families had nowhere to go on Tuesday night and they had to spend the night in the field.

"We have no other homes because the police have destroyed our homes. Unless we are provided with houses as soon as possible, we are not leaving 'Phumthakshab'," he said.

"Only few of the squatters were provided with accommodation by Govt. Samarkans. Most of us had to sleep in the open field."

"We will go on building shacks at 'Phumthakshab' until the East Rand Administration Board provides us with accommodation," he added.

Mr. Mashelane further said that their only problem at the moment was getting more corrugated iron.

When POST arrived at "Phumthakshab", most of the squatters were busy erecting new shacks. They were using all kinds of material.

Most of those interviewed by POST said they slept in the open field.

Mr. Sinaba, who had co-ordinated moves by the thousands of homeless families to erect shacks, said yesterday that he was questioned by four Security Policemen, two whites and two blacks about the shanty town.

In a Press statement the chairman of the board Mr. S. J. van der Merwe said: "It came to the notice of the Erand on Sunday evening that certain persons had begun squatting on the buffer zone adjoining Daveston.

The Community Council of Daveston met on Monday, April 2 and adopted inter alia the following resolution:

"That this Council thanks the East Rand Administration Board for the promise to assist all those squatters who will move away peacefully.

"As a result of discussions with those concerned, and of a visit by the deputy Minister, the Honourable Dr. Vosloo MP on Monday, April 2, when he also met the chairman and a member of the Management Committee of the Daveston Community Council, it was decided to assist the squatters on Tuesday April 3, to return to their original places of residence."

The statement added that "All the squatters co-operated and the entire removal was completed by 12 noon, April 3. Strict instructions were given that the removal be conducted with the minimum amount of inconvenience to those concerned and that nobody be prosecuted.

A warning is, however, issued to any person who squats after the above removal that he will be prosecuted in terms of the relevant legislations. The possibility that the squatting was organised by one or more persons is being investigated."

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Cape Times 10 April 1979

'RAID: STATE MENTS SAME' whether he had assisted four other policemen with the writ- Sergeant Norman was asked totally wrong. concerning the statements was Noleita family, that his evidence Norman by Mr. C. Bizes, for the It was then put to Sergeant but had not seen the shooting. He said he had heard a shot

Court Reporter
IDENTICAL statements from
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whether they had helped him.
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A company advertised for Asian stores

Arrests made

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(343)

Principal Reporter

Jones andburg metropolitan planners have been criticized for not considering black, colored and Indian leaders before completing their report on alternative rail, bus and transportation for the area.

all the strategic effects of the development in the area occurred and indeed was seen in the "March" of 1990, and the program was completed the last and 1990, and Administration Director.

These involve spatial in-
creases in the road at al-
most all of the four key

7. The Commission is of the opinion that the first Commission should be formed by the State and the Government and that the second Commission should be formed by a great number of members of the Parliament and the Government and that the third Commission should be formed by the

port Advisory Board for some time and was disappointed that it had not been consulted about the strategies.

Mr J Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, and Mr D Ehlly, chairman of the Lenana Indian Management Committee, commented they had not been consulted by the planners.

Mr. Luebehali said the planners had consulted the West Bend Administration Board, and he strongly felt it should have dealt with the council instead.

The council earlier this year accepted a R705-million plan for future development in Soweto. It used the same statistics as the Jomet planners, and drew the same conclusions.

Arthur Leeds
 Mrs. J. Bascom
 Professor A. Cipriotti
 Mr. W. Dyer
 Mrs. A. Lloyd Garrison
 Professor E. L. Davies
 Professor J. L. Ferguson
 Mrs. René de Villiers
 Mr. H. W. Middelfort
 E. W. M. L. Molisane
 Professor A. W. Waller
 John A. Neffert
 Mrs. Victor North
 Professor A. L. Olcott
 Mr. L. Phillips
 Mrs. C. H. F. P. 111th

Friends (bankers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deuringehing. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toespreek en senior leunantes van die Carnegie Corporation, van community relations soos ook van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kolleges verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Geboorte Augustus en September het die Directeur Ingelard, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Jewell en Zaphie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande journalist, Zuid-Afrikaanse afkomstige, senior ambtenaar van die Zuid-Afrikaanse regering en verskeie regerings betrokke by landboukultuur belange ontmoet. Hy het bevestigings gegee met sigling, truuks en opvoedkundige vereenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy te veelde van die konstruktiewe program ontvang van die Algemeen Landraad Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerk in Holland.

Fransoort, J. J. (Hofschier), creëer je van de kunstmatige
Program, het getal aantal instellingen, met universiteit
in Nederland, in Nederland, en met de sociale landbouw-
en in industriële zones in Nederland, worden gegeven.

of 100-150 mm. The weight of the volume of product obtained is 98 kg.

hydrogen.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

12

[illegible]

Rent debts written off

By PAULINE BUTHELEZI

THE Soweto Council has written off R22 000 from its books in rent arrears incurred by pensioners in the past three months, the chairman, Mr David Thebehali, said at the weekend.

He said the council

was taking a very sympathetic view of the plight of old-age pensioners and other welfare cases in Soweto.

The council was determined that none of these people lose their homes because they can not pay rent, especially now that increases are imminent.

"We are well aware of

their financial problems, which are not going to be improved by the R17.50 increase," he said.

Some pensioners are already thinking of taking in lodgers, to help them with the rents.

Some intend handing over the tenancy of their homes to their sons and daughters.

But a number of problems arise when any of these steps are taken.

Mr. Thebehali said the council had experienced a lot of problems in the

past whenever old people took in lodgers, or handed their homes over to their children.

The council was going to be very strict to ensure that they were not tricked into any situation which could render them homeless.

"Soweto has 17 000 pensioners, which includes mentally and physically handicapped and TB cases. We would like all these people to come forward to our social workers with their problems," he said.

Friends (Quakers) en var
Committee deurgebring.
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Corporation, van Communi
Departement van Justisie
van die American Friends
verbonde aan verskeie un

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lomate, senior amptenare
en verskeie regerings be
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Gereformeerde Kerken in

Professor J.L. Boshoff,
Program, het
in Natal en T
en industriël

(b) Konferen

Gedurende 197
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Jaarlikse
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tuut vil

Suid-Afril
Society

Negende W
Verhand
bygewoc
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c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

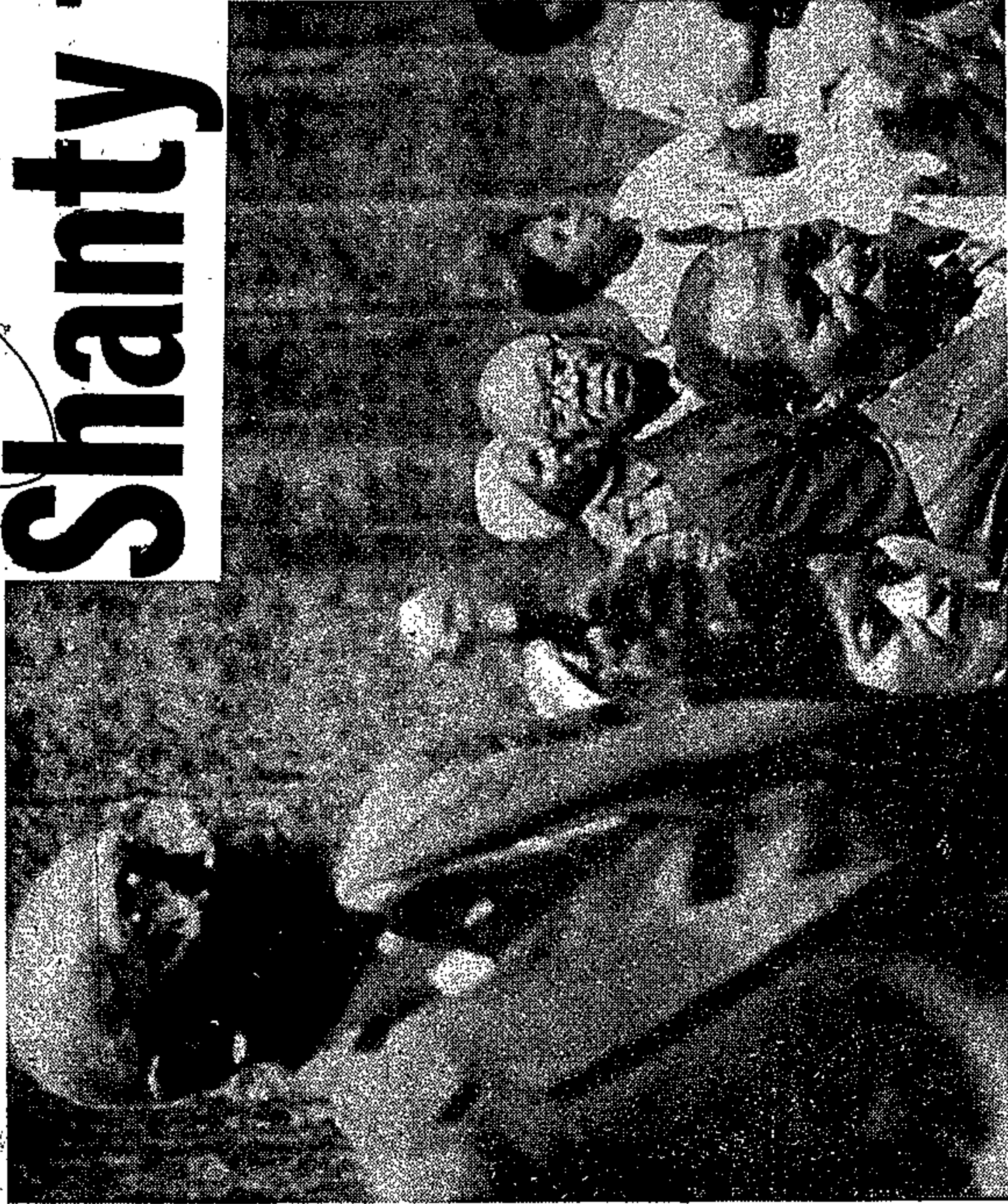
Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maat-
skappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger
op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die
huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen
verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraad-
pleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die
Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onder-
soek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skier-
eiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Shanty town warning at protest indaba



A Soweto councillor, Mr B Butshingi, addressing the meeting yesterday.

By LEN KALANE

THOUSANDS of residents who attended a meeting at Eyethu Cinema, Soweto, protested yesterday against the pending rent increases announced by the Soweto Council last week.

And masses of residents threatened in great unison that they would start a shanty town by putting up shacks and leave their houses empty if the increases were not halted.

The meeting resolved that a petition be sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development to stop the increases.

Thousands of people attached their signatures to the petition that would be sent to the Minister to complain about the pending increases. The meeting said the purpose of the petition was a plea to the Government to try and stop the increases "unless they wanted to see an ugly situation erupting in the townships."

IN STAGES

Rents in Soweto will be increased by R17,50 — an increase of about 100 percent, that will come up over a period of 18 months. The Soweto Council said the increase will be in three stages and will be introduced after every six months to complete the 18 month period, starting from September 1.

The protest meeting was organised by the Sefako Makgopha Seton, under the presidency of the Soweto tycoon, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, in conjunction with the Federal Party of the Soweto Council which is opposed to the increases. Supporting the protests were also members of the

Makgola group led by Mr Siegfried Mathata.

Speakers, among them Messrs Mathata, Letsatsi Radebe, Frans Kodi, Ephraim Tshabalala and others, slammed the decision by the Soweto Council for increasing the rents amid deafening cries of: "Thebehali must go, away with him", "Let Thebehali resign, we do not want him".

The crowds also said they were not prepared to pay the increased rent and that if it came to a push, they would rather start a shanty town. The meeting said it hoped the plea to the Minister will receive the highest attention.

According to Mr Kodi, who chaired the meeting and is also a Soweto councillor opposed to the increases, about 4 000 people signed-up the protest petition. The memorandum will still do more rounds at other areas of the townships to get more people who could not attend the meeting to sign up.

The petition will be sent to Dr Koornhof sometime next week after most of the Soweto residents had completed filling their signatures.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegeesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, Friends Service Committee en kollees

Daily misery under a heartless system

ALL the trumpeting about moving away from discrimination, about apartheid being dead, cannot ease this kind of human suffering.

The physical and spiritual hurt inflicted on blacks every day of their lives, by petty officials, by rude shopkeepers, by the law, and sometimes by the white man's hate.

POST chief reporter Joe Thioloe experienced some of this when he went to New Canada to get permits for his children. His story is the story of thousands of blacks sometimes in the same degrading situation, sometimes in other inhuman conditions forced upon them by a heartless system that refuses to recognise the dignity of man.

"There is a lump in my throat. It's an effort trying to clear it. If I let it go its course, I'll scream or burst into a flood of tears.

"The cause: Influx control.

"It all started when I moved into a new house. I had to get a house permit. Then I was told to get influx control stamps for my children.

"The boy turns seven next month. The girl is five.

"This meant taking my reference book, my wife's reference book, my permit and the children's birth certificates to the West Rand Administration Board offices in New Canada.

"Friday at 10.15 I entered the Wrab yard at New Canada. A shivering crowd of about fifty, men, women, some with babies on their backs, children, all trying to protect themselves from the blowing dust as best they could.

I asked one or two for directions. They were impatient, suffering from the cold and dust.

"I joined the Klipspruit queue.

"For exactly 45 minutes I was in that dust and cold.

"And I heard the stories:

"Miss Buyisile Langa went to the Polly Street Pass Office last week. She was referred to New Canada.

"On Monday morning, she was at New Canada, but she returned to her Mofolo North home without being attended to. Same thing happened on Tuesday.

"On Wednesday she was finally attended to. She was told to get to the Jabulani Police Station and make an affidavit saying that she was born in Johannes-

burg and enumerating all the schools she had attended.

"She did this and on Thursday she returned to New Canada. This time she was told to bring her mother's pass.

"Friday. She was back in the queue . . .

"All because she wants permission to look for work.

"Sipho Zwane is 20 and left school last year. In April he went to New Canada and was given forms to all the schools he has attended.

"Friday he was back with the completed forms.



Just For Today
by Aggrey Klaaste

"Perval Mafatshe is a Form I student at the Thomas Mofolo Secondary School. Since April she has been travelling between Soweto and New Canada.

"Since April, my time is shared between going to school and coming here," she said.

"At the end of the 45 minutes, I was cold and angry.

"Then a clerk came along and collected our documents. This was permission to enter the building.

"About 200 people in there waiting to be called into the offices, one at a time. A few are seated on benches along the walls. There is no place for me to sit. In any case how could I sit when there were women standing?

"I wait. I walk around. I swear under my breath.

"Noon. A clerk emerges from the Klipspruit office and calls my house number. I sigh, stretch. At last.

"He tells me I should have joined the Pimville queue. I have to start all over again. Right from the yard.

"You must be joking," I splutter.

"It's not my fault if you can't read," he says — in impeccable English.

"I got out into the cold. Ten minutes — and then I walk out, choking.

"Letebele and Nokuthula, my children are still not legal residents in Johannesburg . . ."

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosh
Professor A
Mnr N. Dani
Mnr Achmat
Professor I
Professor J
Mnr René d
Dr I.D. du
Professor J
Professor J
Mnr A. Fled
Professor R
Mnr G.J. Ge
Eerw. D. Gu
Professor A
Dr Gertrud
Mnr F.A. Ja
Mnr H.M. Ji

d) Twee Ere-Fe

Professor
Dr Sheila

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op die Beheerraad.
huidige ampsdraer
verpligtinge aan l
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Gedurende die vers
Sentrum die volgen

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investigate.
13/8/79 (343)

Koornhof 'knows nothing' of Soweto rent petition

Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, apparently has no official knowledge of the petition against rent increases signed by about 5 000 Soweto residents who have been urged not to pay rent.

A spokesman at Dr Koornhof's office said today the Minister always lent a sympathetic ear to requests and petitions but he was not aware of any requests from Sowetans for a meeting with Dr Koornhof.

DELEGATION

It has been reported that Soweto residents are to Dr Koornhof a petition signed by more than 5 000 people, protesting against rent increases announced last week by three community council chairmen.

The reports said a five-man committee would accompany opposition members of the Soweto Council when the petition was presented.

A meeting would be

held to decide when the petition should be presented.

Soweto residents have been urged not to pay the new increased rents which are due to come into operation at the beginning of next month.

At a meeting at the Eyethu Cinema in Mofolo township yesterday, Mr Siegfried Manthatha, a former Urban Bantu Councillor and leader of

the Naledi Makgotla said as a sign of protest people should refuse to pay the new tariffs.

"Let us be clear on this issue and not pay these rents. Let them arrest us and lock our houses for failing to pay rents," said Mr Manthatha.

"If all Sowetans refuse to pay they will all be put on the streets and then something will have to be done," he said.

c) Ander lede:

4

Mr H.W. Middelmann
Bert. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mr W.J. September
Mr Franklin Sonn
Mr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

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is in 1978 gehou en die
Habelgaarn. Teryyl geen
rd nie, word hulle geraad-

lorst

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diaconaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgelê in werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Who must pay for a better Soweto?

EVERYONE agrees that the quality of life in the townships should be improved — and everyone also welcomes the fact that at long last there are plans to bring this about. The dispute, which is reaching a considerable pitch in the townships, is over who should pay for it.

The community councils are saying the residents themselves must pay, and they are raising site rents in their new budgets by as much as 200%. They talk of the need for blacks to uplift themselves; to free themselves from dependence on "white handouts" and from "the whims and decisions of other authorities".

But strong opposition is being raised against the rent increases, both inside the community councils and outside. Several arguments are raised.

The first is that it is intolerable to impose such huge increases on that section of the population which is already suffering the worst hammer blows from inflation and for whom food has become the priority requirement.

Another is that the community councils have no mandate from the people to do this to them. It is pointed out that Mr David Thebehali, the "mayor" of Soweto, was elected to the community council with only 97 votes in an election that was massively boycotted.

Thirdly, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, and others argue that it is the white taxpayers' responsibility to foot the bill anyway. "If the whites want us to live 30 km away

from them," says Dr Motlana, "then they must pay for that privilege. We did not ask to be put these long distances out of town so that services for transport, lights and water are stretched."

As Dr Motlana sees it, there is no question of this amounting to a "white handout". It is the black man's due. Johannesburg's Central Business District, he points out, accounts for more than half the city's rates income — and this subsidises the householders' rates in white suburbia. But the viability of the CBD depends 50-50 on business done with black as well as white customers, so Soweto householders are entitled to their share of subsidy.

There is no denying the force of Dr Motlana's argument. The community council leaders have a point when they talk about the need for black self-sufficiency, but it is simply unrealistic to expect these abnormal urban dormitories to pay their own way. Even wealthy Sandton is discovering that without a CBD the burden on householders becomes too great; how much more must this not be the case in low-income Soweto.

Self-sufficiency therefore requires, as a first step, that the townships must be normalised as proper cities, with freehold rights, CBDs and industrial areas of their own. Until then, Dr Motlana is right: the development should be subsidised out of general tax revenues, to which these black residents have contributed very substantially. Rents may have to go up too — but nothing like 200%.

House dispute: Wrab steps in

Page 5

343 POST, Tuesday, August 14, 1979

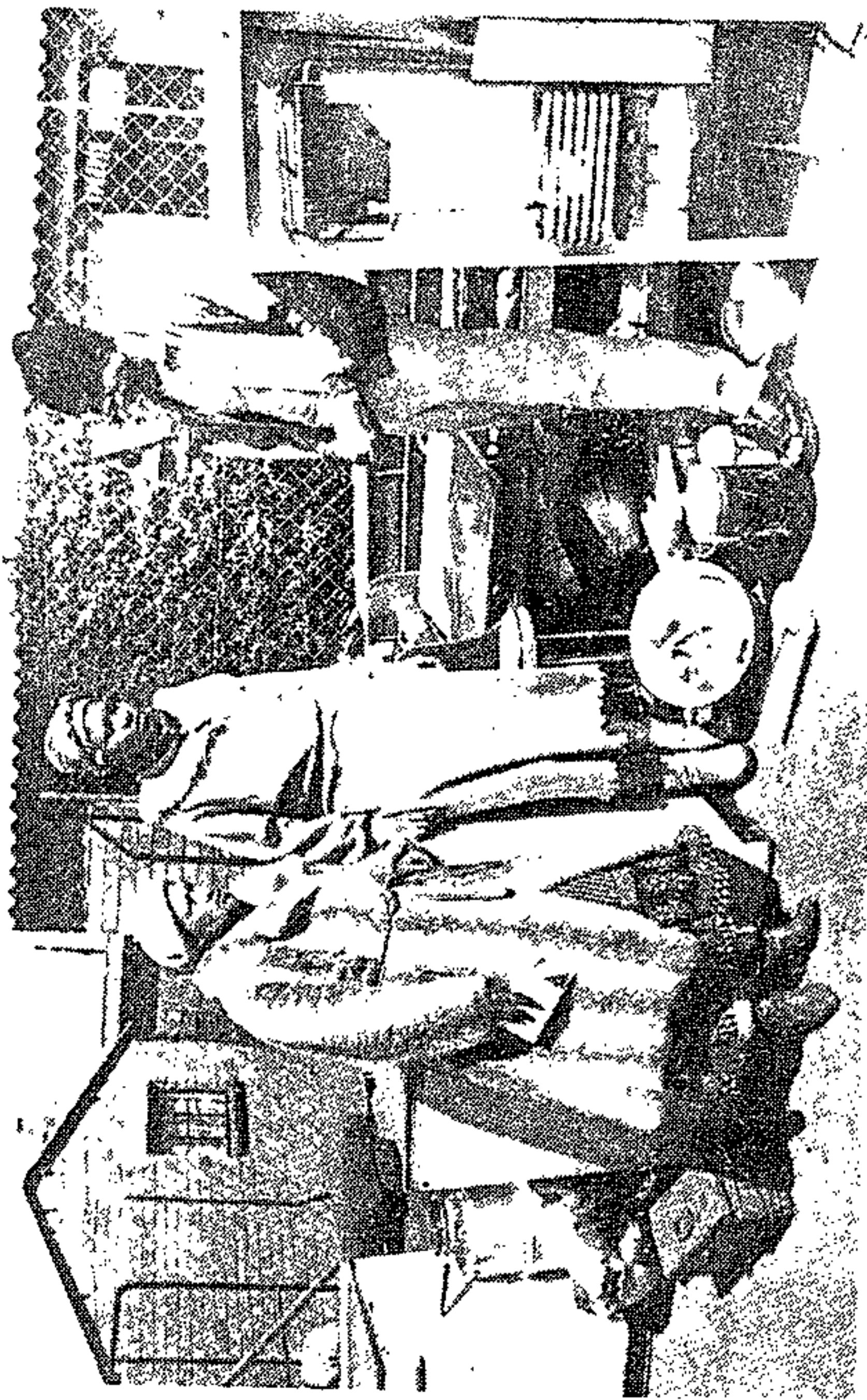
AN INTERDICT has been issued by the West Rand Administration Board prohibiting a man from entering a house he allegedly bought from a wrong owner.

This follows the action taken by the buyer when he, with an order from court, and accompanied by the messenger of the court and two policemen from the South African Police (SAP) removed furniture and property belonging to Mrs Lily Makhanya of 11587 Orlando West Extension last Thursday. They had an eviction order said Mrs Crown Mosuwe, Mr Makhanya's daughter.

Mrs Mosuwe said they were forced to seek accommodation from friends near their home so that they could keep an eye on their belongings which were thrown out by the buyer and the messenger of the court. The belongings have since been re-placed into the house after an order from Wrab stopped the buyer from entering the house pending an appeal which will be settled on August 29.

It is alleged that the house was sold by the first wife of Mr Makhanya who was divorced from him more than 13 years ago.

The case is handled by the Bantu Commissioner's Court.



Part of the Seakatsie furniture which was thrown out of the house. Mrs Petunia Seakatsie (left) and a relative with Crown and Solly Mosuwe, look on.

Star 14/8/79
Motlana:
Nats made
Soweto so
Govt must
pay for it

By Rob Meintjes

The people of Soweto did not have the cash to pay for upgrading of the township's infrastructure, said Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten.

Rents would go up, yet health standards were dropping and people were finding it increasingly difficult to buy food.

Dr Motlana was commenting on the three-stage rent increases which will treble rent in Dobsonville and double rent in Diep-Meadow by January next year, and nearly double rent in Soweto by August next year.

"We demand a Government grant to provide the infrastructure for Soweto," he said. "The township is a product of Nationalist apartheid policy and the Government should pay for it."

Dr Motlana said the Johannesburg City Council should be compelled to subsidise Soweto. "We are entitled to it," he said.

Soweto formed part of Johannesburg and it was accepted throughout the world that the rich should help subsidise the poor.

FREEHOLD RIGHTS

"Our industries are in Germiston, Industria and Kempton Park, but the rates levied on these factories go towards the whites. Our (black) contribution is not acknowledged."

Half of the money earned in the Johannesburg Central Business District came from blacks who lived in Soweto, he claimed. Although the CBD accounted for the biggest slice of Johannesburg's income from rates, only whites benefited from the money.

Dr Motlana said the Community Councils had to be "out of their minds" to suggest a widow earning R20 a week and living in a two-roomed shack in Orlando East could pay the same rent as a Soweto millionaire.

The people of Soweto should rather be granted freehold rights, which would enable the council to raise funds from rates as in other South African towns and cities.

Unlike Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the

c) Ander lede:

- Mnr K. Bosman
- Professor A. Cupido
- Mnr N. Daniels
- Mnr Achmat Davids
- Professor R.J. Davies
- Professor J.J. Degenaar
- Mnr René de Villiers
- Dr I.D. du Plessis
- Mnr H.W. Middelmann
- Erw. N.T.L. Molet
- Professor A.D. Mul
- Sheik A. Najaar
- Mnr Victor Norton
- Professor N.J.J. O
- Mnr L. Phillips
- Professor H.P. Pol
- Mnr W.J. September
- Mnr Franklin Sonn

cil, Dr Motlana blamed the West Rand Administration Board for Soweto's financial plight.

He claimed the bulk of the money paid to Wrab by the blacks of Soweto had gone into the salaries of the board's white employees.

"PAY BETTER WAGES"

Mr Thebehali said this week he did not blame Wrab at all. "The deficit has always been there," he said.

He suggested employers should swell the townships coffers by paying better wages to workers from Soweto.

Soweto needed an estimated R705-million for the overall development of the township.

Reliance on funds from the Government would threaten Soweto's future autonomy.

Defending the rent increases, Mr Thebehali said: "Anyone sitting in his chair would have taken the same decision."

But thousands of residents of Soweto have petitioned the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, urging him not to allow the increases.

Friends Service al konferensies in on, baie vergader- an die Carnegie Services van die ikaanse regering, ittee en kollegas

Verpleegpleeg in verband met

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

tuut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.

Verhandeling voorgelê in werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange en etettings, trusts

343

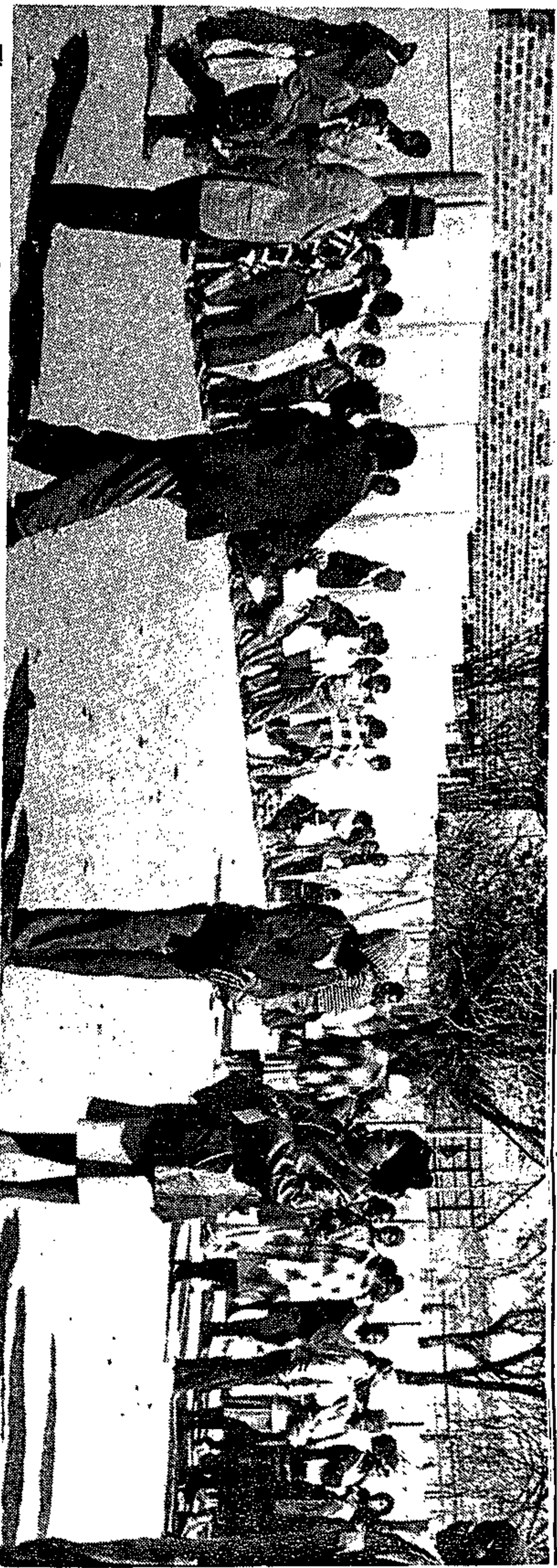
Wrab to probe POST claims

By Joe Thloloe

THE West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) is to investigate allegations in yesterday's POST about the influx control office in New Catlada.

POST alleged that:

- People had to wait in the cold and dust;
- They spent days going to the offices before they were attended to;
- Schooling children spent days at the offices instead of being in class;
- There were no officials to direct people to the right queues.



The queues at the New Canada Influx Control Offices are long, and people sometimes spend days before they are attended to. Some claim they have to bribe clerks to enter the yard.

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Nr. 61 v

Yesterday the public relations officer of Wrab, Mr. J. Bosman asked POST to give him all the details and said the board would investigate and give us a written reply.

The request followed questions we had put to him.

POST: How many people report to the offices daily?

Mr. Bosman: On August 6 there were 456 people; on August 7, 507; on August 8, 602; on August 9, 561; and on August 10, 528.

POST: How many of these are schoolchildren?

Bosman: We have figures of youngsters who have left or are leaving school and need an endorsement in their reference books. On August 6, there were 46; on August 7, 56; on August 7, 56; on August 8, 82; on August 9, 47; and on August 10, 43.

POST: Why must people who need forms only have to queue all day?

Bosman: Our problem is that each case differs, and everybody has to be seen individually. Unfortunately, they all have to queue.

POST: School principals complain that most of their time is spent in filling in forms for past and present students.

Bosman: That is the

position, unfortunately. The school principals are the only people who can give the certificates that a person attended the school.

POST: Why is there nobody to direct people to the right queues?

Bosman: I don't know why there was nobody at the time you were there.

POST: There are very strong rumours of people bribing the policemen and clerks to jump the queue. What is Wrab doing about them?

Bosman: We must state emphatically that we have not had complaints. If the public encounter any bribery, it is their duty to report to senior officials present or to lay charges with the South African Police.

POST: A policeman on duty on Friday told us that the Press is barred from the premises. Is that correct?

Bosman: He was carrying out instructions.

5 FAMILIES LOCKED OUT

By GEORGE MAYEKISO

FIVE Sharpeville families were locked out of their homes by officials of the Orange/Vaal Administration Board on Monday afternoon.

A Board official said that houses were closed because occupants owed three months rent.

An official of the board said Sharpeville residents were bad rent-payers.

"We are appealing to the residents to pay rent on time. There are night soil and dust bin collectors who render essential services to the township and are to be paid," said the official. He said that people who owe rent are sent notices. If they do not respond to the first notice, a second and final one is sent and if there is still no response, action of closing the houses is taken.

But people whose houses have been closed in the past deny that they had been sent notices. They claim that the officials just come to the houses, order them out and lock the houses.

The officials said that the houses are closed as humanely as possible. If they go to the house and find that there is a sick person or a woman with a newly born baby, they do not close such a house, but give a stern warning that they should pay up.

sy we hoochom...
verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die J...
in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited)

BOYCOTT OF NEW HALL

SHOW promoters will boycott the newly completed R830 000 communal hall in Sebokeng because of exorbitant amounts charged for a single show.

The Orange/Vaal Administration Board and the Vaal Community Council are charging a total of R400 for a show.

The hall, called Mphatlalatsane, is situated at Sebokeng civic centre in Zone 14.

Since it was opened on July 19, show promoters have been applying to stage shows at the hall. But they are taken aback by the R250 for hiring it and a further R150 for security which will be refunded if no damage is done to the hall.

One promoter said: "It is the first time since I have been in show biz to learn of such a price. Normally, township halls are hired at an average of R20 per performance."

He said that he felt for Sebokeng people who will again have to travel long distances for entertainment. Since 1962, when Sebokeng was established, there was no hall and now that one is built an exorbitant price is charged.

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

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'DON'T RAISE RENTS' PLEA

By IKE MOTSAPI
MEMBERS of the opposition in the Soweto Council last night sent an urgent letter to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, asking for an appointment to discuss the decision of the Council to increase rents.

The letter was signed by more than 5 000 people, including residents of Meadowlands and Diepkloof who were with Mrs Sinnah Madipere Makume, a Diep-Meadow councillor.

Mrs Violet Phetjalema, an opposition councillor, said they opposed the increases when the matter was discussed in the council.

Soweto residents face a 100 percent increase in rent only.

The first phase is to be implemented by September 1 by R5,28.

The second phase will be in January next year, and the last phase will be in August.

By August next year, if the increases are implemented, residents will be paying R17,50 more than at present.

Meanwhile the Dobsonville Residents Civic Association will hold a public meeting at the Dobsonville Hall on Saturday to discuss the rents issue.

INLEIDING

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Before the 1990s, the political study of society.

an army vehicle and taken to Soweto.

Intermarriage between tribes had been common in Sophiatown. He himself happened to be Zulu-speaking and his wife Sotho.

He said he hoped surely would prevail, South Africa would receive a federal or confederal system.

His response to the "look at what happened in the Congo" argument had been that when the Belgians handed over the country had only five university graduates — "a recipe for disaster."

sopranatown had a soul, he said. It was within easy reach of the city by trolley. Black residents had freehold rights and a feeling of belonging. There was resistance against the removals.

The history of black political movements in South Africa, such as the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement, showed that leaders had been chosen for their leadership qualities and not for their tribal affiliations.

"His response to the 'look at what happened in the Congo' argument had been that when the Belgians handed over the country had only five university graduates — 'a recipe for disaster.'"

Mr. Foster
at Worcester Mass.

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van Zuid-Aty, ka Augustus).

Ten to meet on rent

POST, Thursday August 16, 1979

Page 2

THE VENUE for the Soweto Committee of Ten's meeting has been changed. It will now be held at the Orlando YMCA and not at Regina Mundi.

This announcement was made yesterday by Mr George Mauchope, secretary of the committee. He said Regina Mundi did not give reasons for refusing the meeting.

The meeting has been called in the wake of rent increases announced by the three com-

munity councils in greater Soweto.

They are the Soweto Council, the Dobsonville Community Council and the Diep-Meadow Community Council.

Mr Mauchope said the meeting would start at 2 pm on Sunday.

Referring to the increases, Dr Nthato Mollana, chairman of the Ten, said the meeting had been called because the Soweto Council claims the people of Soweto can afford the increases which, in some cases, will be up to 100 percent.

"We would not be calling this meeting if

the council had instead appealed to commerce, industry and the Government to put up money that would maintain Soweto. It is the employer and the Government who are responsible for Soweto's creation, not the people of Soweto," he said.

The committee has stated that the council has had to evict people because of failure to pay rents. This means more people will now face eviction. The unemployment situation is also chronic, the committee has pointed out. The committee has also said the prohibitive rises come into effect though there has not been any significant rise in salaries.

Sewentien persone wat sedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (die stigterslede aan):

- a) Drie stigterslede:
 - Mnr J.G. Benfield
 - Mnr H.L. Kennedy
 - Mnr P.G.T. Watson

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

LIDMAATSKAP

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings en senior beamptes van die Carnegie

Mnr H.W. Middelmann

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman

Shebeens move for support in townships

By LEN KALANE

SOWETO shebeens have taken the first step in a bid to get their operations legalised.

This week a delegation for shebeen owners met South African Breweries men and lawyers for briefings on the legal aspect to get shebeens operating on the right side of the law, according to Mr Lucky Michaels, a spokesman.

Mr Michaels said the lawyers also helped in drawing up the petition that shebeen operators hoped to send to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. The petition is still doing rounds in the townships to get more shebeen owners to attach their signatures.

Mr Michaels said they wanted to highlight the fact that shebeens played a major role among the black community in the townships.

They were the sole form of recreation and the only place for blacks to settle after their long working day. He said they appealed to Dr Koornhof to urge the Government to sympathise with shebeens and have the police stop the raids.

The petition will probably reach the minister's office sometime next week, he said. The shebeen "committee of ten" will, during the same week, also meet the National Liquor Board Commissioner on briefings regarding the laws governing liquor selling.

LIQUOR BOARD

The Head of the CID in Soweto, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, will recommend the shebeens to the liquor board before the meeting in Pretoria. He confirmed this yesterday.

Brigadier Coetzee said they were still carrying on with their routine raids on shebeens "as this was part of our work." He said they were conducting "ordinary raids" as their work required them to do.

He would not comment whether the raids on shebeens had decreased since shebeen operators stopped the boycott on Wrab-owned bottle stores two weeks ago.

Soweto shebeens boycotted board-owned bottle stores over three weeks after claiming that police were raiding their houses, confiscating liquor, cars and refrigerators.

The boycott resulted in three mass meetings by shebeen operators where it was finally decided that a petition be drawn up to the Government as a plea in support of the shebeens.

Wrab said it suffered great losses as a result of the boycotts, but could not divulge the figures of the financial loss to the Press.

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, ...
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde
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A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onder-
soek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skier-
eiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

No rent hike!

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17/5/79
- Post



● Mr David Thebehali

THE BIG Soweto rent increase is off.

And it's now up to the people of Soweto to decide how services are to be paid for.

At least that's what Soweto Council chairman David Thebehali says. And he now speaks of "going back to the people" to decide on how to foot the township's services bill.

The decision to drop the proposed rent increases was reached during a heated meeting of councillors at the Soweto chambers yesterday.

This follows a council decision two weeks ago to increase Soweto rents by R17,12 over the next year. Many councillors claimed that the increases were the result of deficits inherited from the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr Thebehali said it was his feeling that certain members of the council had incited the public against other councillors in an attempt to be "seen

By CHRIS MORE

clean". He said it was therefore necessary for the Soweto people to find ways to finance the services of the township.

Mr Thebehali also said the people of Soweto should bear in mind that problems had arisen before and that they, as councillors, had done their best to solve them.

"We have therefore decided and have agreed to stop the increases and see how the civic needs of the township are handled," he added.

He said the council would "go back to the people" to seek direction as an alternative to the "necessary rent increases".

During the meeting Mr Thebehali had challenged the "Opposition" to take him to court as it had done before to prove that the decision on the rent hikes was not unanimous.



Paulina Mnisi, Hendrina's woman petrol jockey — a domestic by classification.

Hundreds of blacks are working illegally in the Eastern Transvaal town of Hendrina — because the town's founder decided in 1916 that no people of "other colours" would be employed as anything other than household servants in the area.

The result is that officially the town — white population 350 — has an image of being whiter than white.

The title deed stipulation was uncovered this week when a major mining equipment manufacturer in Hendrina — the little village in the eye of the coal boom hurricane — applied to the village council for permission to employ coloured and Indian storemen.

The stipulation states that no part of the town shall be hired or sold to any "coloured" and that no "coloured" other than a household employee will be allowed to stay on or occupy it.

The term "coloured" refers to anyone who is not white.

The stipulation was set up by the town's founder, Mr Willem Joubert, before the town was officially proclaimed in 1916.

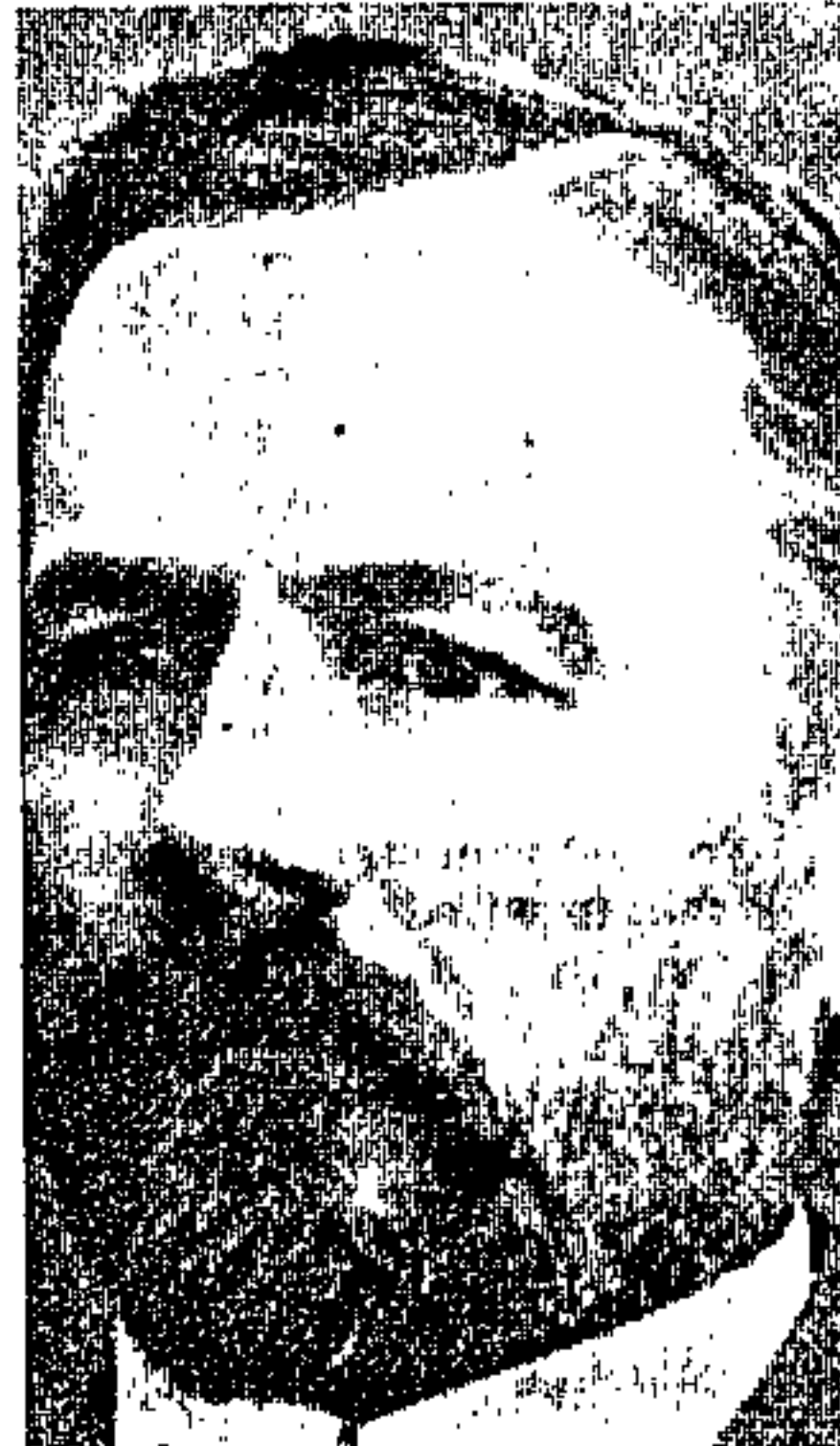
Despite the rather harsh words of Mr Joubert, hundreds of blacks move freely about the town, working in shops, filling stations and various other commercial centres.

"I suppose it's the way you interpret the term 'household servant'," said the town clerk, Mr Jan Scheurkogel.

"I know what the founder actually meant — and that is that no person other than a white shall be an employer or landowner in this town.

"We do not have the power to change the stipulation — it will most probably have to be

Spirit of Hendrina written in white



P. 10

Mr Jan Scheurkogel.
 "I know what the founder actually meant — and that is that no person other than a white shall be an employer or landowner in this town.

"We do not have the power to change the stipulation — it will most probably have to be settled in court."

A spokesman for the mining equipment manufacturers, who did not want to be identified, said he could not understand the stipulation and that if seen in the broad sense it meant a lot of whites in Hendrina were employing blacks illegally.

"And that includes myself," he said.

Hendrina has also never had an Indian resident.

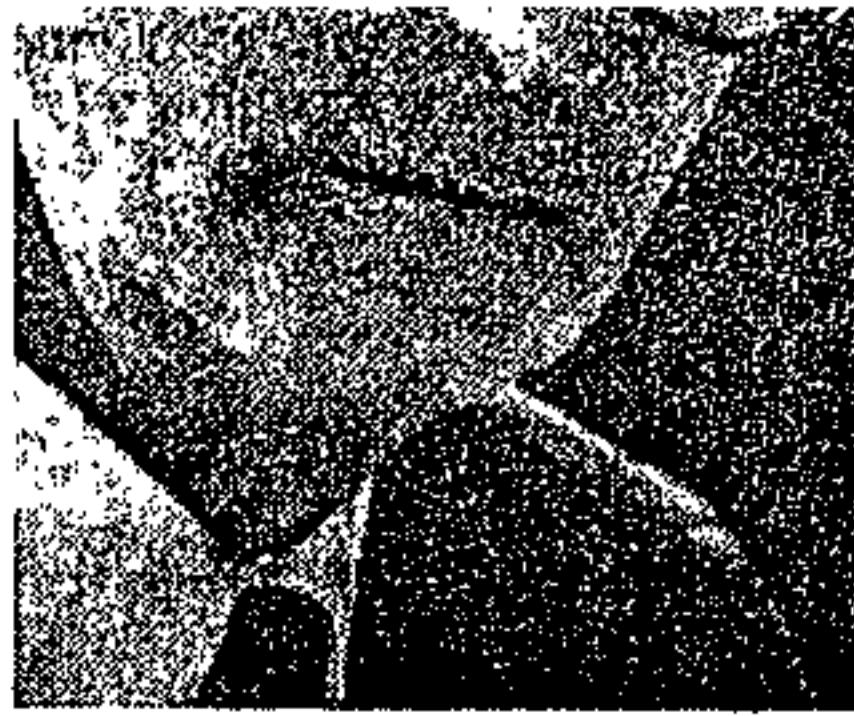
When a plant manager wanted to employ a few Asiatics this week, the locals talked of settling him for once and for all.

"We'll possibly get one of those high school boys to climb into him," they told me when I asked them what they thought.

"The blacks here are happy people," said Hendrina's one-time veteran mayor, Oom Willem Eksteen. "There's a flourishing black township and they now use our sewerage system."

Oom Willem is into his 70s, and is now a retired man with a position on the village council. He has lived in Hendrina for 32 years and shares the hope with all his fellow townsfolk that one day the town will boom.

Will it take the impetus of a huge chainstore to push Hendrina to urban Olympus? Or will the steel ribbons of the railways do the trick?



Mr Jan Scheurkogel
 ... court ruling needed.



Mr Willem Joubert
 ... founder of Hendrina.

CHRIS MARAIS drops in on an Eastern Transvaal dorp and finds there's a strange title deed stipulation that keeps the town "officially white" — except for domestic servants:

Through the years, the people of Hendrina watched the area about them grow rich and prosperous. They saw the thousands of workers flow into the eastern Transvaal as the big power stations and coal mines mushroomed — and waited, like an ailing ghost town, for their share of the black gold.

Railway routes sprang up all about Hendrina, but like a dirty little urchin the village was overlooked.

There was little hope of a rail link until recently, when talk began to spread about those houses that were suddenly being built in one part of the town. The locals made a few discreet inquiries and found they were destined to be occupied by railway electricians.

Two and two suddenly promised a railway line, and it's the

best news they've had in years.

Mr Scheurkogel has been town clerk for 28 years.

"When I started, we had a total population of 450. It is my ideal to see this town grow. Yes, we hope the railway will come to Hendrina."

Back in the pub, the boys are joking about an interesting pastime — shooting through to Swaziland for some light entertainment.

That story seems restricted to the bar though, because neither Oom Willem nor Mr Scheurkogel agreed that this was a favourite local habit.

"Thousands of others from all over stream through our town on their way to Swaziland, but our young people don't go there much," said Oom Willem. "We have dances here now and again, and most of the young visit each other for recreation."

One of Hendrina's "young" told me back in the bar that the town had its first discotheque recently, but he did not think it would return.

Word was that members of the local freemasons would be coming for a nightcap later after their meeting, and so we waited to be able to meet them.

"The local freemasons are the most influential people in Hendrina," said one of the drinkers. "But I'm just as curious as you are as to what they do."

Back at the council offices, a look at Hendrina's files revealed that the town used to be a farm belonging to a Mr Gert Beukes and his wife, Hendrina, and that the settlement was started to "satisfy a spiritual need for a community and a church".

"Cars and motorcycles were so scarce here in 1919 that when one moved, people would run outside to view the strange spectacle," the records run.

No one was allowed to shoe a horse or exercise an animal in the streets unless there had been "an accident".

And the town's favourite sport was shooting. So much so that a special range was built in the early 20s.

"Goodbye, thanks for coming. Give us a good write-up, won't you?", were Oom Willem's last words to us.



Oom Willem Eksteen, former mayor of Hendrina: "Our blacks are happy here."

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Teachers may be homeless

JAAVERSLAG
1978

HUNDREDS of Soweto secondary school teachers may find themselves without homes in October because of a recent ruling by the Department of Education and Training.

According to a directive of the Johannesburg Education Department sent to all Soweto principals and circuit inspectors, school cottages will be allocated in future to nightwatchmen.

Many Soweto teachers who live in these cottages now face the urgent problem of finding new accommodation in an area which suffers from a massive housing shortage.

A Department of Education and Training spokesman told **POST** that the decision was taken because of security reasons.

Gedurende
Sentrum
sy werke
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Die Sentrum word grootliks gedomineer deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

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The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, warned today of a total breakdown of services in Soweto unless a way is found to raise money.

The warning follows yesterday's decision by the Soweto Council and Mr Thebehali not to increase rents and service charges by more than 100 percent over the next year to meet massive deficits.

Today he said he hoped Dr Nthato Motlana and the Soweto Committee of Ten and Councillor Ephriam Tshabalala — both strongly opposed to the rents rise — would come up with solutions.

The increases were announced last week and angry residents drew up petitions in protest. The Soweto Council itself was split on whether or not to implement the increases.

US LOAN

Mr Thebehali said the R8-million deficit for rents, water and electricity could not be allowed to accumulate.

An additional R5,80 from each resident was needed to meet it.

"We will not have any money to pay for water, sewerage, refuse collecting, cleaning and ambulance," he said. "These services may have to be stopped."

The five-year, R705-million Ecoplan development project for Soweto also faces trouble unless funds are raised.

Mr Thebehali would not comment on whether the Government should be approached to provide funds.

He disclosed he had received a multi-million rand loan from the US but refused to disclose the source.

We're stone broke - Thebehali

By MANDLA NDLAZI and GODWIN MOHLOMI

WHO IS going to foot the bill for services in Soweto now that the Soweto Council has rejected rent increases in the township?

This is the vexed question facing Soweto Council chairman, David Thebehali. 285 SP

Various attempts made to raise the money for services in some way other than increases in rent all met with no success. 19-8-79

Mr Thebehali has meanwhile said he is to "take the matter to the people" in an attempt to resolve the impasse.

The fiasco was due to the Council's failure to explain to the residents the hard facts making the increases necessary, Mr Thebehali admitted yesterday.

As a result there was a looming threat that important services like water, electricity, sewerage and the removal of refuse could be cut.

Mr Thebehali said the council failed to tell the residents that everything humanly possible had been done to avoid the increases and that these efforts had come to nothing as various people and organisations approached could not help.

At the same time, Mr Thebehali lashed out at the opposition Federal Party.

"Instead of telling them the truth, they are going about saying I am responsible for the rent increase that was proposed in the budget," he alleged.

Mr Thebehali said the Ecoplan Consortium, official consultants to Soweto Councils, had participated in the drawing up of the budget with instructions that everything possible be taken into account to keep costs to a minimum.

Efforts had been made to get help from the Johannesburg City Council through the chairman of the Management Committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, for release of about R2-million, given to Soweto before it came under the control of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Thebehali said.

Mr Oberholzer had replied the money was stopped when the Soweto area fell under Wraab.

An approach was made to some of the big financial houses but had failed.

The Government itself had been approached to make money available to meet the deficit. While it was sympathetic it had feared creating a precedent — other urban black residential areas could make similar claims.

But the Government agreed to sign certain guarantees to enable funds to be available from other sources.

The council was faced with a dire need for money for services in the area, Mr Thebehali added.

● ZWELAKHE SISULU reports that the residents' meeting called by the Committee of Ten to discuss rent increases in Soweto will go ahead today as planned.

"The rent increases are still an issue because this is merely a temporary reprieve. We know that the increases will come.

"People must come and make suggestions on what is to be done because we know that Mr Thebehali will come back with some form of rent increase," Dr Nthato Motlana, Ten chairman, told Sisulu.

The meeting will be held at the Orlando DOCC and starts at 2 pm. At the last residents' meeting called by the Committee in April more than 2 500 people attended.

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JARVERSLAC
1978
SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
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Gang horror

By MANDLA NDLAZI

ALEXANDRA township residents fear a return to the days of the notorious Msomi and Spoilers gangs with a new band of hoodlums — the "Torch" gang — who went on the rampage this week.

Heavily disguised and carrying documents similar to police dockets, they blind their victims with powerful torches and rape and rob them before disappearing into the night, firing shots in the streets.

The cops vow they'll smash them.

And Col H A B van der Linde, head of the Brixton-based Murder and Robbery Squad, has appealed to residents to help.

But so far they've not caught anybody.

Col van der Linde said the police had clamped down on armed robberies in the area and, to some extent, the township had been quiet for some time. He assured residents not to panic and said the days of organised gangs in Alexandra were a thing of the past.

A taxi-owner, Mr Harry "Shortie" Zombe, told me of the horror he met up with when he got to his home in 15th Avenue shortly after midnight on Monday. He said he had been a few minutes in his house when he heard a woman scream.

He went out to investigate and saw about six men forcing their way into a row of backyard rooms. Some of the men, he said, wore balaclavas and carried documents similar to police dockets. He heard them shout: "Open up, we are police." At first he thought they were carrying toy guns.

Minutes later the men blinded him with torches



Harry "Shortie" Zombe: "I was missed by five bullets fired by the Torch gang."

and fired several shots and narrowly missed him, he said.

"In all, they fired five shots at me when I ran back into my house shouting for help," said Mr Zombe.

After the gang left he was told by some of the victims that they had been robbed of their clothes, wristwatches and money and that a woman neighbour had been raped. He then drove to the local police station.

Police confirmed that Mrs Patricia Shepard (23), of 8th Avenue was held up by six men and

robbed of R25 in cash and R65-worth of clothing.

The gang moved to 15th Avenue and broke into a house where Mr Isaac Thelele and a woman were sleeping. Four of the men, one armed, held up the couple and stole R25 in cash. The woman was then raped by one of the gang.

Mrs Moira May (27), who lives two houses away, was held up by five hoodlums who demanded money. They left her alone when she could not give them any.

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OVER TOILETS

BEKKERSDAL is probably the most neglected of the townships falling under the jurisdiction of the West Rand Administration Board.

The township stinks because it has no sewerage system. Residents still use the night soil bucket system for toilets and they empty them in pits they have dug

By SAM MABE

in their yards because the buckets are sometimes never collected for up to two weeks.

The men who collect the buckets sometimes empty them on the floors inside the toilets.

And residents have made holes in the walls on the floor level so that they can sweep out the mess afterwards, according to one resident, Mrs Josephine Mvuka.

"When we protest, they tell us that we use the toilets too much and we give them a lot of work," she added.

A leading resident in the township who refused to be named said: "These buckets used to be collected more regularly in the past and they were sometimes even washed. But since the takeover of this township by the West Rand Board, things have changed."

Dirty water forms pools in some of the yards and the spread of diseases is threatening the area. Yet residents of the new houses which were built last year pay rentals of R40,70 a month — about twice the average rental paid for houses in other areas under Wrab.

The houses are no different from the usual Soweto "match-boxes".

Mrs Mvuka said: "It is not easy for us to raise that R40 every month when these houses are nothing special. It would have been better if we had had electricity and these buckets were emptied more often."

"What's more, even the quality of the buildings is not up to standard. Just look at the cracks in the walls in this house."

Because of the high rents in the area, residents have dubbed the place



One of the residents of Bekkersdal points to the filthy water in her backyard which results in stinks and the threat of disease.

"Mosadi gaa pepe, monna gaa lwale" (Women don't fall pregnant and men don't get sick).

By this is meant that both husband and wife have to be employed and none of them should have to be away from work due to illness or to give birth because

they may not be able to afford the rental.

When approached by SUNDAY POST an official from the Bekkersdal township manager's office dismissed as "nonsense" the allegation that the night soil buckets are sometimes not collected for two weeks.

A STINK

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taalgroep.

MADEIRSE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Keep your sang-froid also in crammed trains

Dignity Lane

IT IS something of a major problem to keep your dignity when everything else is screaming out for you to protest.

It is even harder to keep your head when all around you are trying to upset you.

But the trick is to try.

Take trains. The unfortunate people of Soweto have been subjected to every kind of indignity from the day trains became such an important feature of their lives.

We are forced to use trains to get to work and also do sundry other things.

It is a terrible thing for men, women and children to be crammed together in coaches as it happens on our trains. It is even more terrible to be subjected to muggings and the insults thrown at you by ticket-examiners

and officials on the railways.

But we have kept a stiff upper lip for almost a decade. We have patiently suffered the indignities with not so much as a bleat.

But the indignities are magnified when you are using trains between Johannesburg and other Reef towns. These lines also have coaches for whites, you see. And here lies the rub.

WHITES

Whites, who really need not use trains, who have the money to buy more than one car, are given the best kind of service. As blacks pack themselves like something evil into their coaches, whites sit on comfortably in almost empty coaches. How those guys can suffer this kind of thing, look on as other people are suffering, is beyond us. Yet they do, and seemingly appear to delight in it.

Some blacks, because they cannot stand this anymore, have taken chances by breaking the law. They enter white coaches and just sit there, come rain come shine.

And what do you think

happens? As soon as some of the more verkrampte whites see this they chase all the whites out of a half-empty coach, just because a few blacks have had the impertinence to sully their lily-whiteness with their presence.

We have previously said nobody should accept indignity and whatnot, for this is against God's will.

Still we fear it is better to shoulder your injured dignity with as much sang-froid as you can, rather than enter a coach where angels seemingly fear to tread.

It is the ultimate indignity for people to empty a coach just because you have dared to enter it.

WORD of GOD

For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you:

But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

Matthew 6:14-15

Write to the Editor at P O Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Political comment in this issue by P Qoboza, J Latakgomo & A Klaaste. Headlines, sub-editing & posters by S Matlhaku, all of Cnr. Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Industria.

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JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
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(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Houses up for sale

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

THIRTY special and complete houses ranging from four to six rooms, some with ceilings, all with electricity, water-borne sewerage and internal toilets are on sale at Mofokeng Section, Katlehong, Germiston.

Mr M B Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council said in a statement that the houses, which are plastered and painted, each cost R6 450. He said the deposit for each house is R1 450.

"If the scheme proves popular, 70 more experimental houses of the same nature will be erected this year," Mr Kumalo said.

Mr Kumalo said interested parties should apply to the superintendent, Section Four, Tsolo Section or get additional particulars from councillors in their specific wards.

Mr Kumalo said 450 ordinary houses at Mofokeng Section, with inside toilets as well as 200 four-roomed houses at Monise Section will become available during the current financial year to people with valid waiting lists.

CONSTRUCTION

"The above mentioned scheme will again be announced as soon as the houses become available for occupation. Some of the houses are already under construction," Mr Kumalo said.

Mr Kumalo said Katlehong has 16 000 sites and rent will go up all round by R2,50 on September 1.

He said rents will also be increased in respect of business sites, butcheries, general dealers, eating houses, ordinary shops like barber shops, sports grounds, homeland government-owned buildings and offices and shacks.

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES gelye h' jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

MOI ADO

343 20/8/79 R5

FINALE - BUT WITH A NOSTALGIC TUNE

ONE had hoped to make today's piece something of a grand finale — the ultimate swan-song.

The Muse, I'm afraid is stubbornly refusing to deliver. If all goes well, this may be my last column piece in an uncomfortably long time. And in all fairness to my fans and foes, I should really have loosed some magical stuff today.

Some of the blame, I fear, lies with the current pollicking vis-a-vis the Soweto rent increase issue.

A very sore point this, but what takes the cake is the political adroitness or seeming adroitness, the point-scoring, the dirty fighting, a mud-slinging that goes on in the halls of power.

Please gentlemen, the town's on fire. Let's stop trying to outdo one another on an issue that so vitally affects the residents of Soweto.

EXPERIENCE

We have personal experience of people who are this moment unable to pay the current rents. Increasing them seems to be something like courting a major revolution.

If Mr. Thebehali says he has suspended the rent increases, let's take him on his word and wait for the next move. Let's stop all this monkey business, all the unseemly attempts to hound the man out of sight.

This particularly concerns the other guys in the councils. We just don't care how sanctimonious they are trying to be, they are part of the whole messy business. They are as equally responsible by association. So



Just For Today by Aggrey Klaaste

Let's stop the bull and get down to getting to grips with the job.

Having got that off the chest, let's try and be more nostalgic. We have heard so many glorious stories about Boston and Harvard that we are just about to believe we are going straight to paradise.

I know I'm grateful but I just don't seem able to generate enough excitement to savour the promised cornucopia of good things in store for me and my wife.

I'm going to miss home. I just know that. I'm going to miss all the hassling, all the pass raids, all the rent evictions, all the sports in politics; all the things that make South Africa such a stimulating place to be in.

I'm going to miss every minute of the violence in Soweto, all the maddening things done by stone-hearted politicians at home. Mostly I'm going to miss my writing which has become something of a religion, even if I have been called all sorts of unflattering things in some quarters, both to the right and to the left.

I'm no phony, nor am I sentimental. Yet there is something about South Africa that takes you by the throat and sort of shakes you up and down. A good feeling that for you know, by God, you are alive.

'Making an impact on the system'

Joe Tholoe talks to managers of the Urban Foundation

THE Urban Foundation has often been accused of trying to create a black middle class as a buffer against the aspirations of the majority of blacks.

They have also been accused of papering over the cracks — working for amelioration of conditions within a detestable political system.

Record Player

PORTABLE Bush record player, as new, R65. For this bargain and many more turn to Classified on Pages 10 and 11.

der of this. It was because of the initiative of the private sector that 50 000 people in Soweto managed to move out of shacks into homes.

"This involvement was on an ad hoc basis — there was no co-ordination.

ARGUMENTS

"At the time there were philosophical and political arguments about the role of the private sector. Some were arguing that the Government was taxing companies heavily and had taken on the job of providing all the facilities for blacks. These felt that everything should be left in the hands of the Government.

"The June '76 breakdown affected everybody in the country. It was then that all the arguments converged into one question: 'Have we a role to play?'"

Mr Dempster says that

the question was answered at the November 1976 conference of businessmen.

"It was a decision taken by 60 percent of the private sector and prominent members of urban black communities.

"It was a joint decision to start the Foundation, and since then we have been continuing the policy of joint-decision making.

"Our staff is multi-racial, the projects we undertake are the projects the people themselves identify, and the projects are a collaboration between the Foundation, the people and the authorities."

The Foundation's general manager, Dr R. H. Lee, concedes that the Foundation works within the existing system: "We couldn't achieve anything if we set ourselves up to

reject the system as a whole.

"We try to do two things: to be involved with the community in specific projects and to concentrate on securing changes in areas in which we can undertake projects.

PERMANENT

"We were party to negotiating the 99-year leasehold, and its acceptance by the Government is a recognition that blacks are permanent in urban areas. This is a move away from the belief that blacks are temporary sojourners in the cities.

"The Crossroads repressive is another area. There is a changed attitude on the part of the authorities.

"We are making an impact on the system as well as working within it."

POST: Ninety-nine years

is not the same as permanence?

Dr Lee: A lot of things can happen in 99 years. In any case, we see this as a step towards our goal, freehold land tenure for everybody.

Mr Dempster said the 99-year lease had two advantages over freehold: the cost of land and the cost of registration.

"If freehold were introduced now, it would raise the price of land and many people would find it impossible to own land and their homes."

Mr Dempster and Dr Lee see the Foundation as a catalyst: "We believe that through private enterprise, given sufficient support, people can develop the necessary skills, confidence and ability to significantly improve their own lives.

Tomorrow we will be running the second part of this article.

**Tomorrow in your
Super POST**

R15 250 JACKPOT

**Don't
miss it!**

'Resign' call

Dobsonville to ask Dr K's help in rent issue

By WILLIE MAHLOANE and MZIKAYISE EDM

MORE than 1 000 Dobsonville residents yesterday called on members of the local Community Council to resign.

This resolution was unanimously passed at the residents meeting held at the Dobsonville Hall. The meeting was called to discuss the rent issue in the area.

Speakers at the meeting accused the council of recommending the increased rentals without consulting the people.

After heated debates the residents signed a petition

which is to be handed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. The residents are pleading with the Minister not to increase rentals.

Mr Steve Nkatlo, deputy chairman of the council, was given a

mandate to submit the petition to the Minister this week.

Earlier in the morning more than 500 people resolved at another meeting that they were not accepting the increased rentals until the people had been consulted.

The meeting at Makgwarana Higher Primary School was addressed by Mr Nkatlo.

Residents said a new party which was to carry out the aspirations of the people should be formed.

Dobsonville residents — signing a petition which will be sent to Dr Koornhof (above) and protesting about the new rent increases at yesterday's meeting (right).

Pics Thomas Khosa



Wrab must go

CHAIRMAN of Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday called on the West Rand Administration Board to move out of Soweto because it was spending its money on redundant white staff.

He was addressing more than 1 000 residents at the Orlando YMCA at a meeting called because of the rents crisis.

The meeting, marked by anti-Thebehall senti-

ments, resolved not to pay increased rents, but demanded that the Government subsidise Soweto's development.

The recent stoppage of increased rents was seen as merely a reprieve and the council was again going to increase rents.

The residents also rejected a loan raised by Mr David Thebehall, chairman of the Soweto Council, on a recent trip overseas because it had to be repaid by residents at interest of 15 percent.

Resolutions passed were that:

• No household pay increases and these are rejected.

• Alternative methods of financing the house-



Residents make a Black Power salute during an emotional meeting called by the Committee of Ten yesterday.

By IKE MOTSAPU and WILLIE MATHLOANE

ing and infrastructure development be found by (a) drastically reducing the number of whites employed by the board and (b) that the central government give a sufficiently large grant to finance housing and infrastructural need from general revenue.

• That the Soweto Council be repealed and a municipality introduced.

The meeting was highly emotional and various speakers called for the resignation of Mr Thebehall and his council. Others demanded the scrapping of rent increases.

Children with placards paraded in the hall.

After the meeting, people flocked outside chanting, "Thebehall must go". There were several anti-Thebehall shouts.

In his address to the people, Dr Motlana said West Rand Board personnel must move out of Soweto because the board was spending most of its income to pay redundant white staff.

Rent pay

He said 90 percent of Wrab's staff were whites who get their pay from rent money collected from poor Soweto residents.

Administration boards throughout the country were created by the Government to control blacks. They existed today because the Government was not happy with city councils like the Johannesburg City Council who were sympathetic towards blacks.

When they were introduced, it was said in Parliament that they

were going to offer employment opportunities to young Afrikaners.

They were also introduced with intention of removing control from sympathetic city councils to make sure that not a cent from the Government was spent on blacks.

The former Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, told Parliament that "for an absolute control of blacks in South Africa", superintendents and their assistants were required to monitor their thoughts.

Dr Motlana said Wrab was the biggest business organisation in the country. Outside Russia, Wrab was the biggest landlord in the world.

Nobody, even the Soweto Council know where money collected for rent was "going to."

Die program staan op 'n vaart Direkteur (Voorvoet) van die Akademie Advieskomitee wat in 1978 gestig is om die Sentrum van die taalgroep te ontwikkel.

Yes 20/8/79

(343)

(34)

In a country threatened by conflict there are often groups with a vested interest in either playing up or trying to minimise the danger posed.

South Africa is no exception. Exiled groups committed to a violent overthrow of the government like to depict this country as being embroiled in a state of war.

Concerned about public complacency, some of the country's top military men have warned that South Africa faces a war of low intensity — and that this is only part of the "total onslaught" against the country.

But there are businessmen and some government spokesmen who try to minimise the dangers when they court foreign investors.

Someone who does believe that conflict in South Africa is taking on the proportions of low-intensity civil war is Mr. Glenn Moss, who has made a study of political trials over the past few years.

In "Political Trials, South Africa, 1976-1979", he says the level of conflict has grown enormously since the unrest of 1976 and warns that it is not a temporary aberration. He points out that be-

Rising level of conflict

Low-intensity war a looming danger

Surveys of political trials and insurgency point to a rising level of conflict in South Africa. Political Reporter Tom Duff discusses the problem of trying to assess how serious the situation really is.



Mr Deon Fourie... senior lecturer in strategic studies at Unisa.

between November 1977 and March 1978 there were at least 20 incidents involving bomb blasts. During 1977 and 1978 a total of 238 people were convicted in security trials and sentenced to a total of 1 586 years imprisonment.

"In June 1978 security police estimated that there were at least 4 000 black South Africans in guerilla training camps, of whom 75 percent were ANC (African National Congress) recruits," he says.

In the two years following June 1976 at least 2 500 people were charged with offences related to unrest in black areas.

Mr Moss, through studying political trials during the past few years, sees a definite pattern developing. He sees four kinds of action involved in the conflict against the authority.

First there was politicalising and consciousness-raising activity. This was more prevalent before June 1976 and seems to have largely been the preserve of various (now banned) black consciousness groups and the ANC/Communist Party alliance.

Secondly there were the attacks on property perceived as a symbol of oppression — for example, schools (excluding TEACH schools) and administrative buildings.

Thirdly there was the recruitment of people for military training and their transportation out of South Africa.

Finally, there is the return of the trained insurgent. There has been a rise in the number of trials involving such people and related to this has been the large quantities of arms and ammunition found by police.

Mr Deon Fourie, senior lecturer in strategic studies at the University of South Africa and a person who closely monitors South Africa's security position, rejects the assertion that the country is already involved in a low-intensity type of warfare.

He also rejects claims that this amounts to a civil war. He does, however, warn against complacency and says low-intensity warfare is possible in the future.

"But one hand-grenade in a pub does not amount to a war."

He and other military

men point out that at present a person stands a far greater chance of being killed or injured by a bomb in cities such as London, Paris or Rome, than in any South African city.

The police Public Relations officer, Brigadier Jan Visser, says the police do not believe that the scale of insurgency has reached a point where it can be described as being warfare of one kind or another.

A lack of information about exiled groups such as the ANC of the PAC makes it very difficult to predict what will happen in the future. Both these bodies appear to be tracked by divisions, but there are reports that East Germans are now being used as instructors in ANC camps. They have a reputation for turning out a good product — and in urban guerilla warfare a few well-armed, well-trained men go a long way.

What is disturbing is the pessimism about the future among many urban blacks. This has been reflected in surveys in recent years.

Anyone who tries to find out what urban blacks are thinking inevitably comes across an

alarming number who believe (sorrowfully in most cases) that severe violence is inevitable.

For years there have been predictions that Walter, the American black ghetto, would erupt into violence. It finally did, but according to some accounts the incident which sparked off the "urban riot" was the arrest of a white motorist by a white policeman in one part of the ghetto. A crowd gathered, suddenly there was a stone, a stone was thrown and then within minutes the violence spread like wildfire.

The spark was irrelevant — but the pressures and grievances within that community were very real. Only something very slight was needed to unleash all the pent-up frustrations.

One should now bear in mind that since June 1976 there has not been a great material improvement in the lives of people living in places like Soweto. Wages may have risen, but so has the cost of living. Resentment about the system of education persists. Unemployment is at a dangerous level.

Only a fool would ignore the grievances and social pressures within urban black townships.

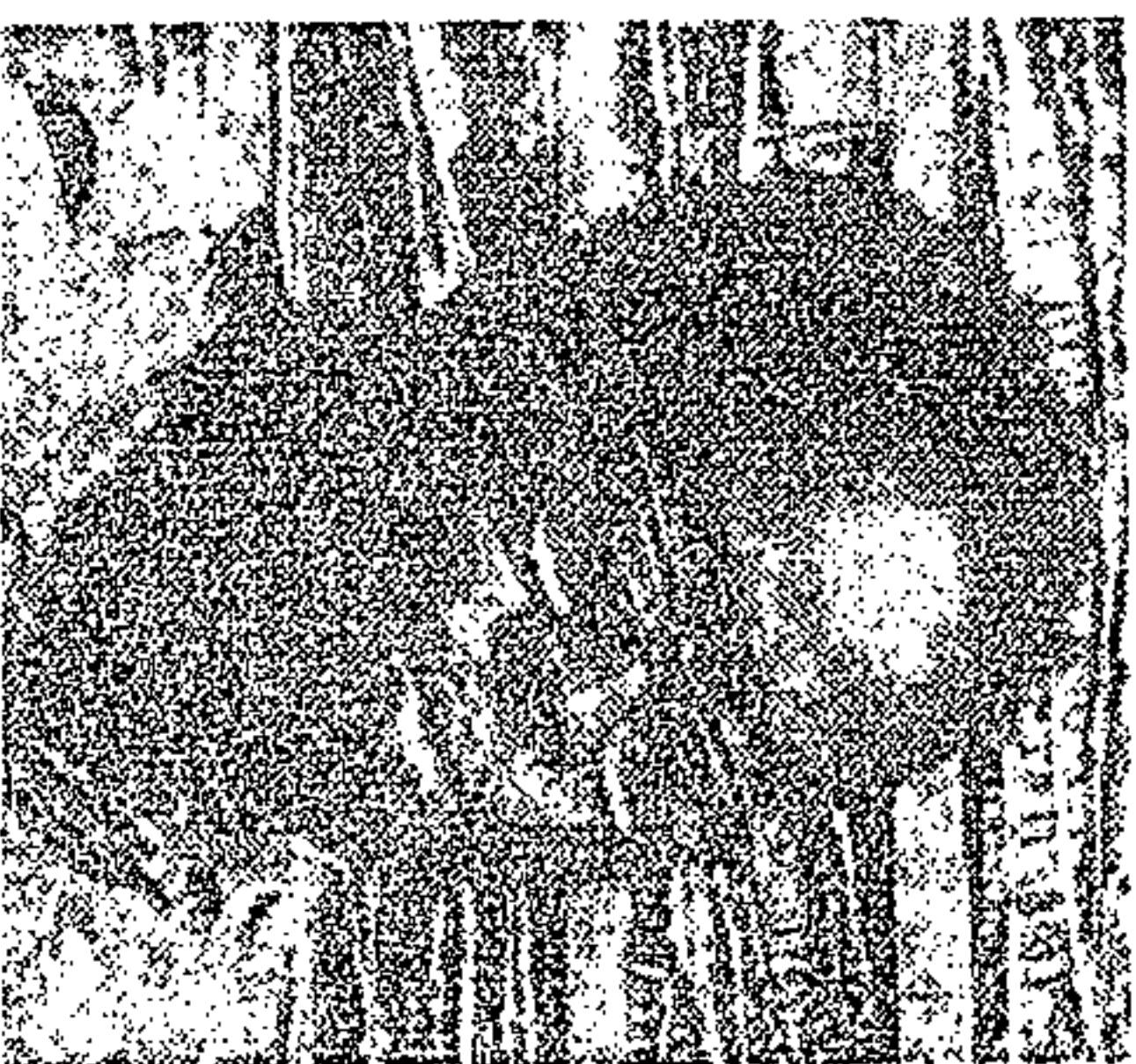
Defuse this deadly volcano

I am horrified by what I see taking place in Soweto, and I am most appalled by the fact that the Soweto Council, which we look to for leadership as householders in Soweto, and the West Rand Board which is the eyes, hands and ears of the Government in Soweto, are unaware of the deadly volcano that is about to explode in this vast black community in which we live.

I am shaken by the fact that both the West Rand Board and the Soweto Council, acting in total ignorance of what is happening among the denizens of Soweto, have once more begun making the same sort of mistakes that led to the upheavals in 1976, mistakes that were exploited to the hilt by militants to drive a wedge between the authorities and the Soweto people, and I number the proposed drastic rise in site rents throughout Soweto (now under reconsideration) among the mistakes that both the board and the council have made, mistakes that might cost our country dear.

As far as I have been able to find out, the council never fully consulted the people of Soweto

CREDO MUTWA, the Soweto writer, sculptor and herbalist, expresses deep concern at the frustrations and fears of the black township dwellers in this article.



about rents and does not even now realise what the consequences of such a step might be. The harsh truth is that there are literally thousands of Soweto householders who will not be able to afford such new rents; that the figure of unemployed Soweto denizens is much higher than Government statistics make it out to be; and that in Soweto, as in other townships, there are hundreds of people who lost their jobs during and after the riots and who have not worked for over three years.

How will these people, who are living hand-to-

mouth and existing on the charity of friends and neighbours, be able to discharge their responsibilities as Soweto citizens properly? Can you get blood out of a thrice-dehydrated stone?

Before any further steps towards the development of Soweto as a viable modern city are taken I appeal to the Soweto Council and the West Rand Board to close the wide and shameful gulf that exists between them — a gulf which slows down progress in Soweto and causes suffering to the people of Soweto, a gulf that even the human-

dest labourer sweeping the streets of Soweto is aware of — and to join hands and act as one for once.

I beg the council and the board to realise that they need each other and to be aware of the danger of further upheavals in Soweto in the very near future and that the Soweto Council needs a powerful organisation to back it up in case of further trouble, because it is an extremely vulnerable organisation which will easily be disintegrated, leaving Soweto leaderless as the Urban Bantu Council did, if violence flares up in

Soweto again. I appeal to the chairman of the West Rand Board and the chairman of the Soweto Council seriously to consider asking the Government to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry in Soweto as a matter of utmost urgency, before which even the humblest Sowetan would be invited to testify without fear. It would have the task of taking an in-depth look at:

(1) The real rate of unemployment and under-employment in Soweto and roughly how many people live below the breadline.

(2) The real rate of crime in Soweto and the means to effectively combat it.

(3) The lack of sound proper communication between the authorities and the ordinary township dweller, the reasons for it and how it can be remedied.

(4) Wastefulness, incompetence and inefficiency in certain aspects of township administration and how it could be eliminated.

(5) Exactly what amenities are required in what parts of Soweto.

(6) The extent of intimidation by militant

elements among the people of Soweto, and exactly what nature this intimidation takes, and how it can be combated.

Political extremism of the most short-sighted, foolhardy and suicidal sort is on the increase in Soweto, and for the last decade or so two known militant organisations — the ANC and the PAC — have been making strenuous efforts to hijack the minds of our young people and to turn them away from the path of peace towards the path of revolution.

Several things have happened in Soweto that no thinking person should overlook: outrages have been committed by terrorists in certain parts of Soweto which were carefully calculated to impress black Soweto youth and to fill each elderly heart in Soweto with a nameless fear.

This secret fear born of the shadowy presence of the armed terrorist has played havoc with the minds of my people in Soweto; it has so emboldened the innate-fringe radicals that they are now a law unto themselves and this has brought about the chilling phenomenon of mob rule in Soweto, Mob rule and mob justice

always go hand in hand with political extremism in any part of the world. ... look at Iran.

Today in Soweto any black man who frequently speaks to white people has become an object of hatred and suspicion, and you only need to whisper in certain ears that "so and so is a fellow" to set a roaring mob of "students" streaming along the street in search of that person — and woe betide him or her if caught.

Today in Soweto you see black leaders — men of integrity and courage — who are avoiding dialogue with the white man (the thing blacks have pleaded for for years in the past in vain) like the plague and putting up all sorts of fancy excuses for doing so.

Now I ask the West Rand Board and the Soweto Council, do you see what you have to contend with? Do you see now why you must be careful and not drive any more of our people into the arms of the shadow? I appeal to you not to grind our people and so play into the hands of the radicals; if you want our people to pay more rent please create places of employment first in Soweto so that people can supplement their income, create small industries which could employ at least some of Soweto's people.

JAAVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

P/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Wasa six remanded again

By Willie Mahloane

FOUR black journalists who allegedly entered Soweto without permits to attend a meeting of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) were yesterday remanded until November 1.

The journalists, together with two others, appeared in the Johannesburg Supreme Court before Mr T J le Grange. No evidence was led and they were not asked to plead.

They are Messrs Muhammed Ameen Akhalwaya (33), of the Rand Daily Mail, Michael David Norton (40), Samuel Pop (48), and Steven Young (51) of The Voice.

The others are Alice Diana Jacobus (42), an artist with Lambson and Paragon and Miss Shirley Teresa Lue (27), from the Bishop's Conference in Pretoria.

They allegedly entered a black residential area without applying for an entry permit at the office of Magistrate's Court.

The incident allegedly took place at Orlando on April 29 this year. Orlando is a proclaimed black residential area.

Their appearance is a sequel to a meeting of Wasa which was held at the Orlando DOCC. They were arrested with the International Federation of Journalists representative, Mr Ole Johan Ericksen, a Norwegian. He was, however, released after questioning.

The six are out on warning. They are represented by Mr Ratha Mokgoatleng. The case was postponed because the magistrate who was to try the accused was not available. It was their fifth appearance.

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Don't be cowards, 21/8/79 Evaton residents told

By Ernest Nkabinde
EVATON residents were told at the weekend that they should not be cowards and

should not fear arrest but unite and fight for their freehold rights.

Mr Philemon Sekoatla, who is a member of the

Evaton Stand Owners' Association, said this at the weekend when he addressed the report back meeting called by the association, held at Boikanyo school, Evaton.

Mr Sekoatla, was loudly cheered by a 200 strong audience when he said Evaton residents should have brave hearts like Soweto people, who are fearless and not cowards. He said they should not fear arrest as they were fighting for their rights.

"If you have fear, you will never achieve anything in your life. Be bold and stand up as one man to fight for your rights and the protection of your title deeds," said Mr Sekoatla. "The politics of the country are very bad because they don't allow one to have the power of choice. It forces people to do things they do not like, that is suppression," he said.

Mr Sekoatla appealed to the residents and the leaders of the township to unite because they have the same objectives.

He said personality conflicts among leaders should be cast aside for the good of the black unity.

A young man, Mr Motseki Satha accused the parents for lack of direction in leadership and for ignoring the youth in the struggle. He said the youths were future leaders of the township. Parents should encourage the youths in the struggle, he said.

He said Alexandra and Crossroads have been given a reprieve by the government because of the involvement of the youth. He said there were more liquor outlets in the townships than schools. He added that liquor is killing the black nation. Parents should fight this and see to it that more schools were built. Mr Satha said the council should consult the residents and not make decisions without consulting them.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

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7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb.

INLEIDING

Nr. 61 van 1973).

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit

Mr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mr W.J. September
Mr Franklin Sonn

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Motlana calls on board to move

JOHANNESBURG — The chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, has called on the West Rand Administration Board to move out of Soweto "because it is spending money on redundant white staff".

He was addressing more than 1 000 people at Orlando YMCA at a meeting called to discuss the Soweto rent issue.

The meeting resolved not to pay increased rents, and demanded that the government subsidise Soweto's development.

The recent decision not to increase rents was seen as merely a reprieve, and the council was again going to go ahead with increases.

The meeting also rejected a loan raised by the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, on a recent trip overseas because it had to be repaid by residents at an interest rate of 15 per cent.

Resolutions passed were that:

No households pay increases in rent.

Alternative methods of financing housing and infrastructure development be found by drastically reducing the number of whites employed by the board and by the central government giving a sufficiently large grant to finance housing and infrastructural needs from general revenue.

The Soweto Council be replaced by a municipality.

The meeting also called for the resignation of Mr Thebehali. — SAPA.

Afrika-Stigting
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lgende konferensies

pleeg in verband met 'n nuwe wat die Sentrum se program is.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Voerende Komitee-
en Raadsvergadering
te Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
tuut vir Rasseverhoudings
in Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde
van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Board replies Motlana

THE West Rand Administration Board had no redundant white or black staff in Soweto, the Board's Chief Director, Mr A H Stander, said in a statement yesterday.

Commenting on an article by the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, in POST, he said for the financial year ending 31 March 1979 the Board had budgeted for a total expenditure of R81 901 900 as against a total revenue of R75 277 500.

He said of the total expenditure, R37 073 000 was earmarked for the housing section, whereas it was estimated that housing would provide an income of R30 678 700 only.

That meant that the Board budgeted for a loss of R6 394 300 which it was to find from sources other than rents and service charges paid by residents.

Taking into account that the Board in the 1978/79 financial year, budgeted for an amount of R7 090 500 for salaries, wages and allowances for its housing staff, black and white, it should be clear that not the residents, but the Board, through other sources, paid for their remuneration.

It is interesting to note that every year since its inception in 1973, the Board has suffered an annual minimum loss of R4 million on its housing department (excluding welfare, sport and recreation).

In other words the residents have, since 1973, been subsidised by the Board by at least R4 million per annum more than they have themselves contributed.

In 1973 the Board's approved total staff establishment provided for 1 547 posts for whites and 1 207 posts for black since the 1976 unrest, the establishment was reduced to 1 189 white employees and about 8 000

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, Professor M.F. Kaplan, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

black employees.

The Board, in collaboration with the Department of Co-operation and Development, is doing a complete investigation into staff requirements for the immediate future. Indications are, however, that it will not differ substantially from the present establishment. The Board has no redundant white or black staff in Soweto.

He wanted it to be known that the staff complement has been reduced considerably (at least 20 per cent) since June 1976, and employs no redundant staff in Soweto.

Indications are that the staff complement cannot be reduced significantly any further without adversely affecting the service.

Residents pay only a very small proportion of the salaries and allowances of officials, black and white, employed in the residential areas, he said. — Sapa.

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nadat die Program gestig is.
gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder
almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewings belang-

PERSONEEL

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit die Direkteur, professor Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kalifornië), die Administratiewe Assistent, mev. H. Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mej. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

Botha

to



Prime Minister P W Botha

visit

Soweto

By PAULINE BUTHELEZI

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr P W Botha, accompanied by four of his senior Cabinet Ministers, is to visit Soweto at the end of the month.

He will be with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof; the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

They are due to arrive in Soweto on August 31 and will spend the day touring schools, clinics and will hold talks with a variety of people.

An announcement of their visit will be made at a Press conference this morning by the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali.

Observers see Mr Botha's Soweto visit as significant. Coming shortly after his whistle-stop tour of the homelands, Mr Botha's strong Cabinet backing for the tour has some interesting aspects.

The inclusion of the Minister of Finance is seen as an indication that the Government now recognises that places like Soweto need an infrastructure to be able to pay for the services needed.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Heunis, will also have a first hand view of the transport situation — a critical and sensitive issue.

The inclusion of Mr Pik Botha, is also seen as a recognition of the impact Soweto has on the country's foreign policy and relations.

Observers also note that this is the first time a South African Prime Minister has visited Soweto. In the past

such visits were confined to various Ministers in charge of black affairs.

It was not possible to establish at the time of going to Press, as to whom the Ministers will talk to during their visit besides members of the community councils — with the Soweto Council playing as host.

Meanwhile Mr Thebehali was yesterday summoned to Pretoria where he was questioned by Dr Koornhof why he had stopped the increase in Soweto rents.

Rents

He was accompanied by Wraab officials and other members of his council.

Thebehali said the Minister had called him "to explain why as a council we had decided not to increase the rents." He said they explained that they first had to get the green light from

POST

OMO

R5000

INTERNATIONAL
YEAR OF THE
CHILD AWARD

MANY have come forward with their ideas on the International Year of the Child. Many more are engaged in projects for children. If you know someone in your area who is doing something for children, do get in touch with us and we will contact them for details.

And there is a total of R5000 to be

shared by winners of the POST/OMO International Year of the Child Award. The winners will have to put the money back into children's projects.

Here is a touching story of a young man whose aim in life is to better the lives of those who are less fortunate than he is.

WHY BHEKI BEFRIENDED RUNAWAYS

FEW young people understand the misery and sufferings of young black runaways as Bheki Sibeko does.

Perhaps because 28-year-old Bheki has himself been through the tough and tough life of a young city roamer. He was orphaned when he was two months old and he grew up as an unwanted child until he received help and kindness somewhere along the way.

Eleven years ago, while at high school, Bheki began to notice other boys in a worse situation than himself — the runaways. He saw them linger near garbage bins to satisfy their hunger. He wondered at their ability to beg, steal or scrounge. They did anything and used any method to survive.

After the 1976 upheavals he got involved with a group of young relief workers under the leadership of Ms Lindi Mvema, a Soweto community

By **Suzette Nxumalo**

worker. This gave him the necessary training to help rebuild the lives of those who suffered the aftermath of June 76.

Armed with this experience, he felt ready to tackle the problems of his "friends" as he calls the runaways. The first step was to win the trust of these rebellious boys. This he did by bringing them food, clothing and talking with them

instead of talking to them.

Once the communication barrier had been removed, the boys began to discuss their problems and share their experiences freely with Bheki. Thus a bond of togetherness was established.

The next task was to get them clean and better clothed because they suffered an extremely low self-image. Medical care was needed to cure the effects of drug abuse and other disease. The cost of treating them and transporting them was borne by Bheki.

To motivate them to aspire for greater things in life, Bheki took the boys to visit banks, a newspaper

Clinic holds meeting on child nourishment

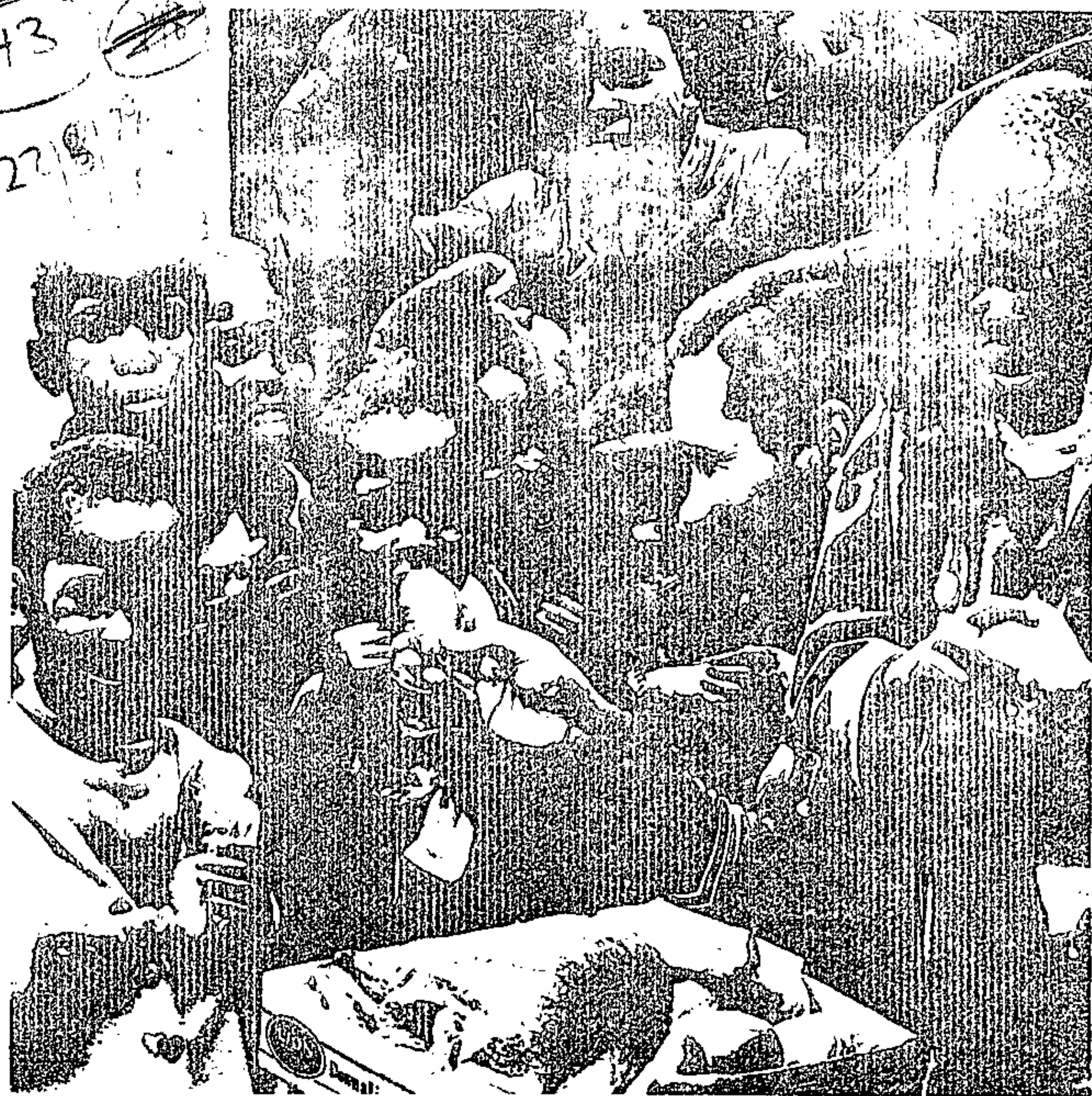
DISCUSSIONS on "A well nourished child" will be held at the Jericho Tribal Clinic, Brits, on Saturday, August 25. As a contribution to the Health Year and Year of the Child,

the nursing sister in charge, Ms Mary Motswedi, says they will be raising funds to help destitute children in the area. There will be talks on various diseases including TB, Ante-

natal sessions and mental cases.

The clinic is in dire need of donations.

All contributions should be sent to: Jericho Tribal Clinic, PO Jericho 0264, or phone Jericho 2.



and a vocational school.

"I wanted them to realise that they too could become journalists, bank tellers, mechanics or carpenters if they wanted to," says Bheki.

They reached a point where they would tell him everything about their past lives and what had made them run away from home. This led to a search for the boys' families or relatives in and out of Soweto. When he fin-

ally traced them, he tried to get to know each family's background and hear their side of the story.

After meeting the families he discovered that some boys were illegitimate who were raised by unloving families, others came from homes where alcoholism was a problem and still others came from families which had been separated by the migratory labour system. In one case, a boy had been lured from his

rural home by greedy business men who dumped the boy penniless in the city after exploiting him.

Of the original 15, four remained with their families and the rest were placed at boarding school. Bheki makes it a point of visiting the boys or corresponding with them as often as is possible to maintain the bond of friendship.

"That was just the beginning. There is still a lot of work to be done for the runaways. They need understanding, love and help from all sections of the community, and to do this, more people have to get involved," says Bheki.

At present Bheki has adopted two children from poor families whose education he is paying for. With enough backing he would also like to extend the work to the many young girls who roam the streets of Hillbrow through lack of care and love.

Indian doctors to vacate surgeries

EVATON Indian doctors have been issued with notices to vacate their present surgeries as they do not conform to the building regulations of the Evaton Community Council.

A deputation has been sent to the chairman of the Community Council, Mr Samuel Rabotapi, on the issue. Yesterday Mr Rabotapi confirmed that a delegation of doctors has seen him.

Dr A R Tayob, who is practising in the township, confirmed that the notices have been received by some doctors. They were to move out of their surgeries on August 20.

He said they were still waiting for the word from the council.

Dr Tayob said they expected a reprieve and hoped they would be allowed to build better surgeries.

Mr John Knoetze, the chief director of the Orange-Vaal Administration Board, said yesterday the notices were issued on the authority of the Evaton Community Council early this month.

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Soweto's silent sufferers

Learned

He learned all about domesticated animals, as well as snakes, frogs, mice and birds.

A while ago he was called to Alexandra Township where a horse had fallen into a disused pit containing water.

"When we got there a young black animal-lover had lassoed a rope over the head and neck of the animal, helping it to hold its head above the water," Stan said.

With a rope around his waist, his aides lowered him into the pit, watched by people who had gathered around. Ropes were tied around the horse and the haul-up began.

But as Stan was about to climb out, the side of the pit collapsed, and both plunged back into the water. More ropes were used to finally haul them to safety. The pit was later closed.

Riots

The day the riots broke out in Soweto in 1976, Stan and one of his trainee inspectors had to run the gauntlet. They were in Rockville, rescuing a horse when the black storm broke.

"We realised there was trouble when stones came flying towards us from a huge crowd that suddenly appeared some distance away, heading towards us.

"We had just placed the injured horse in our mobile caravan-box and latched it onto the station-wagon when all hell broke loose."

By Yussuf Nazeer

A Soweto horse and cart coal-seller, fired by a township coal tycoon for insubordination, returned with a panga to get his revenge — on the boss's innocent horse.

The crossbred chestnut was grazing alone when the frustrated man approached it and, according to chief inspector Stan Cronje, of AID (Animals in Distress), swung a panga at the stallion's skull.

It was a messy job. The animal did not die, said inspector Cronje. "The poor beast endured weeks in agony as we nursed it back to seemingly good condition again."

In the townships, revenge is taken out on the other person's property, said one of AID's black trainee inspectors. Animals are easiest to harm if one wants to get even with the owner.

Harm

"Hurt your enemy's horse or dog and you hurt him where it hurts most — his livelihood or protection," said the inspector.

Soweto has more than 1000 horses pulling delivery carts loaded with the township's vital household energy source — coal or wood.

They suffer the worst kind of cruelty in their long days of

toiling. They are beaten, burnt, stabbed, blinded, crippled and underfed, say the inspectors.

There are so many backyard farriers as there are horses' hoves that need to be shod.

"But what these chancers know about nailing on a horse-shoe is shocking," said inspector Cronje. "They drive nails into the foot instead of the hoof."

Pain

Inspectors have stopped many a cart drawn by horses hobbling along because of crippling pain. Aid's mobile animal ambulances waste no time in rescuing suffering beasts. They are immediately released and taken away to have the nails removed — and stabilised while their wounds are treated.

Inspector Cronje and his team of black aides have released many a beast found too unfit to continue working. Among those in retirement under Aid's care is a blind horse, several other horses with injured legs and hooves or rotting abscesses around their mouths where wire bits had cut them, and others severely burnt or stabbed.

Aid's new R100 000 horse shelter farm, acquired at the beginning of this year at Bothasfontein, 14 km from Aid's Kew headquarters, has several paddocks for injured horses.

As well as the horses, black inspectors daily rescue cats, dogs, sheep, pigs and cows.

A municipal refuse remover, charging through a backyard, hit an unlucky mongrel that got in his way on the skull with a knobkerrie.

According to an inspector, the force of the blow burst one of its eyes. The dog was small and not vicious, he said.

Goats and pigs are castrated without pain killers by backyard "surgeons" and the testicles fried and eaten by the owners for "extra sex power."

Aid's vice-chairman, Mr Didi Rutherford, said apart from wilful cruelty, most cases treated are caused by sheer ignorance.

Mobile

Nine mobile clinics now operate in Soweto and Tembisa with a team of well trained workers and inspectors. Besides treating injured animals, they also carry out anti-cruelty educational programmes.

Aid depends on public funds to keep going.

...and the
man who
saves
them

They call him the "gentle guardian saint of animals." When he started school he was odd-boy out and was teased mercilessly.

Stan Cronje needed friends, and found them.

"I sought the company of rabbits, cats and dogs," recalled Stan, now big, burly, and 42.

"If humans didn't want me, I would find those who did and who never teased me, never finding fault in what God created."

Detective

But as they sped away, the horse-box came loose. Stan stopped, reversed and jumped out with his man to relatch the caravan. They just made it out.

When a horse was stabbed several times by three men, a while ago, Stan carried out his own detective work.

For two months he doggedly stayed on their heels, until he caught them, one by one, and handed them to the police.



Inspector Stan Cronje, with the blind horse he was forced to unharness from the cart it was pulling.

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343

Rents

By GODWIN MOHLOMI

RENTS in Soweto and other West Rand townships are to be increased soon.

The rent hikes will take the form of increases in the cost of water and electricity supplies and the school levy.

This was confirmed by Mr J P Bosman, public relations officer of the West Rand Administration Board in an interview with **SUNDAY POST** this week.

The Soweto Council was told of the proposed rent increase at a meeting this week.

The East Rand Administration Board has already announced tariff increases for townships under its control.

In the case of Soweto, the monthly charge for water is to be increased from R3 to R4,90 to make up for increased rates being charged to WRAB by the Rand Water Board.

The 38 cent school levy is to be increased to R1 in terms of a WRAB decision taken last year.

And the electricity hike stems from increased electricity supply costs.

Other West Rand areas to be affected are Dobsonville, Kagiso, Munsieville, Moflakeng and Bekkersdal.

Increases in these townships will not necessarily be the same as in Soweto.

The school levy in Soweto and Diepkloof is 38 cents, while in other areas of the West Rand it is 20 cents.

Wrab wants a flat rate of R1.

The Soweto Council has also asked that the question of the school levy be clarified.

In another bid to ease the increasing housing shortage in Soweto, WRAB has meanwhile completed plans to build a prestige township near Zone Four in Diepkloof in the near future, reports **SAM MABE**.

The township, to be called Diepkloof Extension, will consist of 1200 residential sites on which individuals can build houses. The board may also have a housing scheme in the area if a loan can be obtained from the Department of Community Development.

Mr J P Bosman, WRAB's public relations officer, said the possibility of flats being erected in the area was also being investigated subject to the recommendations of the Diepkloof Community Council.

Light-up soon for Soweto

By GILVIN
MOHLANI

A START is to be made in two weeks to electrify Soweto.

This was announced by Dr L. J. D. Botha, managing agent and project coordinator of the Rand Consortium, a consortium of banks and companies, this week.

The consortium of existing and new power companies is to electrify Soweto and the surrounding areas.

a big ceremony to be attended by engineers, bankers, civic leaders, educationists, Government officials and leading citizens somewhere in Soweto in two weeks' time.

"It will be the official first digging of this great project — the biggest single project for a local authority anywhere in the world, and certainly in the whole of Africa," Dr Botha said.

At 1.50-million Soweto is far above even Johannesburg and Pretoria or any one of the country's big cities.

The Soweto Council, Diepsloot Council and Dobsonville Council would make history next month when they sign documents to accept R20 million from a consortium of four of the biggest banks in the country — Volkskas Merchant Bank, Barclays, Nedbank and Standard.

Fixed date for this move is August 30.

On this date the R20 million will be deposited in trust with the West Rand Administration Board.

The banks, Dr Botha said, are prepared to raise

more money when it is asked for and they presently hold a guarantee to them of R40 million for the Soweto project.

They have also agreed to finance a short term project for upgrading of all electric lines in the great Soweto complex and have offered a sum of R600 000 to the three councils for this purpose with Soweto alone being awarded R350 000.

The R600 000 is already available and work for upgrading starts immediately on launching of the project in two weeks and this will run on into the major development project without stoppage. "It will work, non-stop from then on," Dr Botha said.

A sub station to be completed within two to three years will be built and equipment will be bought to bring up existing lines to proper standard. Some of it is to be imported from overseas.

Mr Botha would not say where the actual start would be made.

Violence: They should

state where

SIR — According to Press reports, the head of the CID in Soweto, Brigadier, Carel Coetzee, taking part in the programme "Radio Today", said blacks were by nature inclined to violence.

He is said to have added that blacks can become dangerous after having consumed liquor and that 70 percent of Soweto's crime originated in shebeens and other

na Cornell en Ruth Ruther-
tente en mej. Judith
Kapaad) as deelydse
eneem. Twee ere-

places where alcohol could be obtained

In a recent editorial, and also in the column Percy's Pitch **POST**, August 15, you refer to the Brigadier's words as "racialistic".

You also add that "our deep sense of hurt by these remarks must not be underestimated."

I would be the first to agree that generalisations and remarks which may be construed as being racialistic must be avoided when reference is made to a particular section of the population.

I therefore find it a great pity that blacks in general, and Soweto residents in particular, may have been wounded in their dignity and self-respect by such words.

However, having given the matter some thought, I am inclined to suggest that we give the brigadier the benefit of the doubt.

Let's assume that the words in question were not maliciously intended or inspired by racialism.

The alternative could be that he, as an experienced police officer, may have made observations over a length of time that a certain group of people, namely those living in Soweto, are more

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Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Letters to the Editor

prone to violence than other groups with whom he has dealt in his career; that it has been proved that liquor plays a major role in the occurrence of violence and crime in Soweto.

Viewed in this light, Brig Coetzee may just have intended to spotlight a particular cultural and socio-economic phenomenon of which he has first-hand knowledge.

That would tie in with your remarks in Percy's Pitch: "If the brigadier had any sociological training, he would not ascribe crime to race. Crime is a reaction to socio-economic factors, whatever the race group."

I have dozens of Press clippings, particularly from **POST**, which will substantiate such objective observations. I will mention but a few of the findings:

Killer Licks Blood From His Knife — August 21, 1978.

Human Parts in Veld — November 10, 1978.

Mob Stones Woman to death — August 10 1979, plus the leading article.

Running Battles Mar

te is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtinge
die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir
bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en
die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle
gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Chiefs-Swallows — Clash, plus the most hideous picture — The Star — August 13, 1979

Of course, there's violence also in Mayfair or Langlaagte or Kroonstad or Houghton, for that matter. But Brig Coetzee was discussing a specific community, which happened to be Soweto.

So, may I appeal to you and your readers to forgive the brigadier the perhaps injudicious use of the word "black" in this context.

"Let's not fight this experienced career policeman. Let's rather fight with him against a common enemy: crime in Soweto."

"VERITAS".

Wilroperk.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

23/8/79 Port
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This means the increase have been approved by the Minister of Co-
operation and Development and communicated.

in the following areas from September 1

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Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

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13

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c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelman
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

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Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

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High rents in force on the Vaal since 1975

BLACK residents in the Vaal Triangle area are already paying rents roughly equal to the massive increases proposed by the three community councils in greater So-

weto. And people had accepted the need for the increases, thanks to consultation and effective communication with the authorities, according to Mr J C Knoetze, Chief Director of the Orange Vaal Administration Board.

Mr Knoetze was addressing a symposium for the community councils of Soweto, Dobsonville and Diep-Meadow.

Mr Knoetze said the rent increases in his area had been introduced gradually in three phases since 1975.

Jaarlikse konferensie, Nasionale Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

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Govt subsidy for Soweto is unlikely

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tydens die jaar is mej. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

The Government is not likely to subsidise Soweto which is hovering on the brink of a breakdown of services following the Community Council's decision to suspend rent increases.

Mr F B du Randt, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development for the Witwatersrand area, said today there was no law that provided for a subsidy coming from the Government.

"A special Bill would have to be passed in Parliament," he said.

He said the Soweto Community Council had opted for an autonomous municipality and as a result, would have to find ways and means of raising funds.

If they do not succeed in making Soweto a viable proposition, they could always come back to the West Rand Administration Board.

COLLAPSE

"But I know the men in the council and I am sure they will find a way of raising money and paying for services now on the brink of collapse," he said.

He also said Soweto Residents were more affluent than they were three years ago. "I know that salaries of many have gone up by 300 percent in the last three years and I am sure the people can afford to pay higher tariffs," he said.

lotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtinge aan die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en or die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle e gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van die

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aangebied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer eel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te ier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning ,laaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang-

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the broad category the mortality rates

Table II provides the proportional diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and 'Asians'. Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major cause of death in the Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases in the 'coloureds' and 'Asians'.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning, and greater detail, motor vehicle accidents in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the white community is suicide, while for Africans, the latter

The expectation for life at birth for 'coloureds' is summarised in Figure 7. The expectation of life for urban and rural areas of migration. The large measure of migration. The life for women in comparison to men. However, what is of interest is the life for the three communities.

ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged than males and females, a difference in infant mortality rate in this community. Asian females have the worst expectation of life, which is in marked contrast to the whites. The fact that women have the highest mortality rate in the digestive, genito-urinary and ill contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of major importance. For urban and rural communities, Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), and certain causes of perinatal mortality in the category of Infectious Diseases and tuberculosis are the most common. Experience an interesting 'developed' mortality with a high proportion of diseases in the young and circulatory system. The relatively high conditions, particularly in the urban areas, some indication of the proportion of mortality intermediate between whites and Africans, on the other hand.

PFP 'disaster' warning on jobless blacks

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Government was warned yesterday that it must take immediate action to accelerate the growth rate if it wants to avoid a "disastrous" increase in the number of unemployed blacks.

The warning came from Mr Harry Schwarz MP, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance.

Earlier this week the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Bob de Jongh, indicated that at best a 3% growth rate could be expected this year, and described the unemployment level as "unacceptably high".

Economic experts agree that consumer confidence and spending have taken a hard knock from spiralling inflation.

Mr Schwarz said that restoring consumer confidence was a task of the greatest urgency.

To have full employment and provide jobs for the more than 200 000 new black workers who

entered the labour market every year, the economy had to grow at a rate of 6,5% — more than double the figure considered possible by Dr De Jongh.

"A 3% growth rate cannot come close to solving the problems which will result from increasing unemployment. The social and economic consequences of high unemployment in this country could be alarming," he said.

Creating jobs for unemployed workers was at least as important a priority for the Government as buying guns.

The Government should waste no time in implementing any recommendations to stimulate the economy arising from next week's meeting of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, Mr Schwarz said.

These should include repayment of a loan levy, bigger food subsidies and a percentage reduction of the current loan

The outgoing president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr H C Ballingall, has warned that inflation combined with unemployment and low growth have to be solved "or we shall be faced with serious social unrest with all that implies".

And the chairman of Southern Life Association, Mr Laurie Albertyn, says the near-zero growth rate of the past two years, and a probable rate of not more than 3% this year, are "danger signals that should not be ignored".

Mr Schwarz said pensioners were in a crisis — caught in the pincers of falling interest rates and rising prices. The result was a drift towards poverty.

"There is an urgent need for the Government to issue savings bonds with a higher-than-normal rate of interest for these unfortunate people. There is also a crying need to raise social pensions to a realistic level."

exaggerated.

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When compared with the proportional mortality categories (Fig. 5), it will be apparent that the proportional contribution made by the community, the actual rates for the whites. The reason for this is that the rates for infectious and parasitic diseases swamp the proportional contribution of the 'coloured' community. In fact, for most causes of death are so exaggerated.

Thumbs down for creche

24/8/79

Indaba Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — Community councillors turned down a proposal to build a second creche in Makana's Kop in favour of developing a site adjacent to Tanti Lower Primary School.

The chairman, Mr T. Nduna, said: "our idea is to have three creches. The

present creche serves people in Makana's Kop.

"What we require is a creche in Tanti and in the Old Location but as we are still awaiting clarification about the future of the Old Location — which includes Fingo Village — this third creche development must be left in abeyance."

It was noted that a site zoned for creche purposes was still available in Makana's Kop but would not be developed at present, but that a site for a future creche in the vicinity of Tanti Lower Primary School be zoned and provision for building it be made on the 1980-81 capital programme.

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Mr H.W. Middelmann
Erw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
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oshoff
der Horst

Jaarvergadering van die Maat-
elke drie jaar n verteenwoordiger
kiesing is in 1978 gehou en die
op A.W. Habelgaarn. Teryyl geen
slé word nie, word hulle geraad-
wat die Sentrum se program raak.

ORSING

het die navorsing van die
is:

Verandering in Suid-Afrika
jaar gelede aangepak. n Onder-
evolking van die Kaapse Skier-
ntal tydelike navorsings-

13

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(b) Konferensies

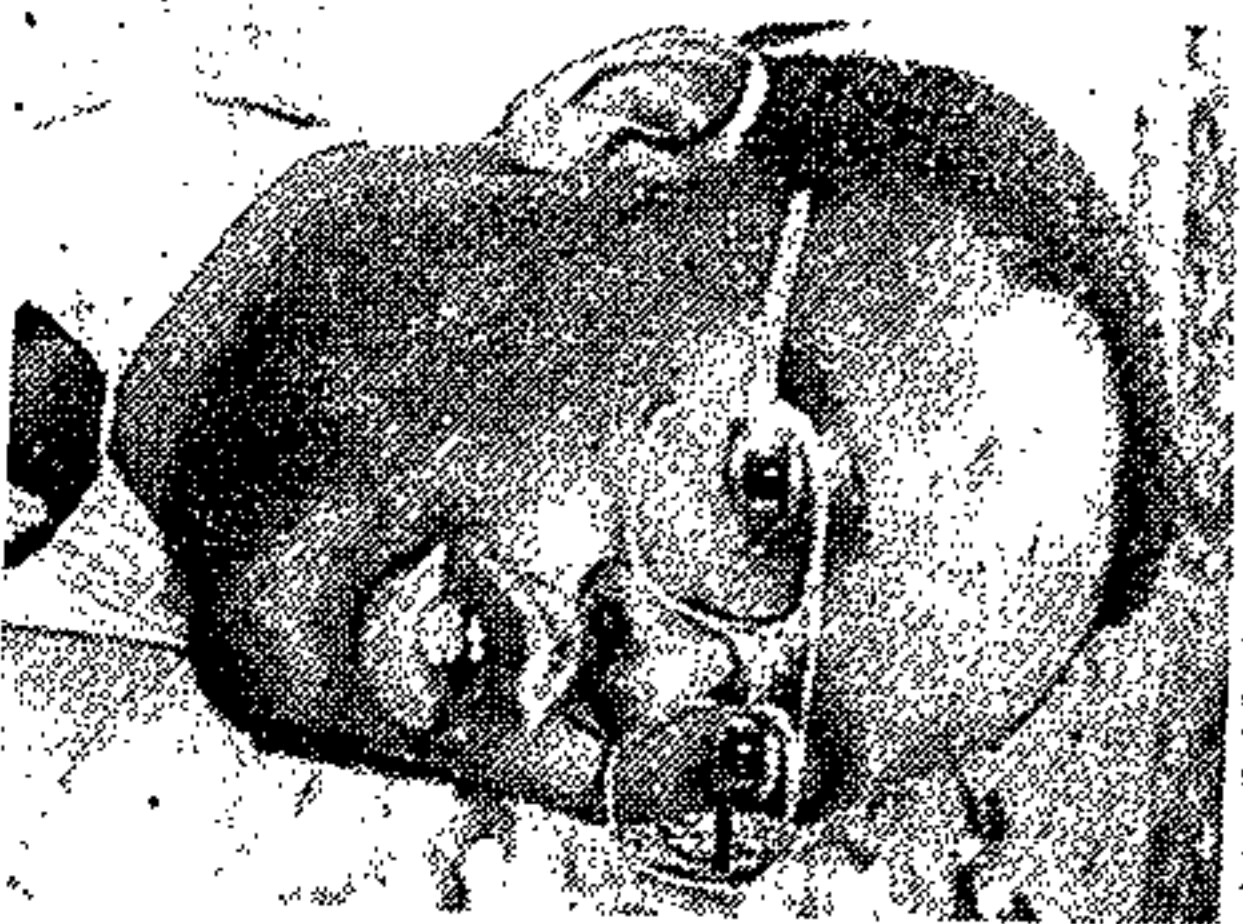
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van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Sowetans pledge support to Orlando Home



SOWETO residents pledged financial support to the Orlando Home orphanage which is about to be closed down because of lack of funds.

At a meeting held at the home, more than 150 residents resolved to start fund-raising projects to save the home.

The Chairman, Mr Isaac Meletse, speaking at the meeting.

The matter is so serious that the governing body, The Council for Voluntary Social Service in Black Community, (VSSBC), has taken over the home from the Child Welfare Society temporarily, and decided that it be run by a white-sponsored financing committee.

Mr F.A. Jacobs
Mr H.M. Jimba
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:
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By IKE MOTSAPI

Mr Isaac Meletse, chairman of VSSBC told the meeting that when his organisation took over the home, the Child Welfare gave them R13 500. This was not enough, he said, since the home needed more than R28 000 a year to run.

The public failed to respond to appeals to donate money towards the upkeep of the home. Only R7 500 was raised. R1 230 of the amount was raised from a membership drive, the rest from fund-raising projects.

The meeting resolved that the home be run by the financing committee until the end of the year.



Some of the residents who attended the meeting.

Geretormeerue verken in Holland.

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Soweto heads for crisis over rise in rents says Suzman

Sta 24/8/79

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By Derrick Thema

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, today warned that the rents situation in Soweto was reaching crisis proportion and it would be courting disaster if it was not treated as an emergency.

"The simple fact is that there is a threatened breakdown in essential services and Soweto people just cannot afford to pay the huge rent increases to stave off the breakdown," she said.

She called for a concerted effort by the Government, the Johannesburg City Council and employers, with the Government playing a leading role in financing the shortfall.

She said that Johannesburg owed a debt to the people of Soweto and had a moral obligation to subsidise it.

She was worried about repercussions of the proposed rent increases because very little had been done to correct the basic conditions in Soweto which led to the June 1978 unrest.

"Soweto remains a tinderbox and any spark can set it alight," she said.

DIFFERENT VIEW

She said she hoped that Dr Koornhof would have a different view from that expressed by Mr F. B. du Randt, the Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand for the Department of Co-operation and Development, who said Government would not subsidise Soweto.

According to a notice gazetted in Pretoria today, rentals for residential sites and hostel accommodation have been increased by an average of 54 percent in areas under the control of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board.

Hostel tariffs have been increased from R4.45 to R6.70 a month from R2.20 to R3.35 after the 15th of the month; and

Professor D. H. apman. ruther- dse

studie- anger cheer. n' ish. an die e Uri- s. W.A. o n lid. t officio in die

Desember 1978

Monthly residential site rental which was R7.10, is now R19.09 for diminished sites; R17.15 for existing sites with sewerage services, and R10.60 for those without — while enlarged sites with sewerage services cost R23.21.

der Merve eur

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtinge teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die ontwikkeling van Soweto, boekstaf en teenoor die persone wat hulle pligte gedurende die tydperk van 1978 tot 1979, boekstaf en

stel. gemak om te publiseer gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevoordering van h oop samelewing belang-

No. 1857

24 Augustus 1979

**ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-RAND-
GEBIED—OMSKRYWING VAN SWART TEHUIS
GELEë TE HEIDELBERG**

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1)*bis* van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), omskryf hierby die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë in die Swart woongebied Ratanda, soos omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 2237 van 30 November 1956 en geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Randgebied te Heidelberg wat wat kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 2 (1) (c) van genoemde Wet as 'n tehuis vir Swart mans bepaal en afgesonder is.

G. DE V. MORRISON Adjunk-minister van
Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A6/5/2/H31)

BYLAE

Tehuisperseel 1187, groot 18 239,47 m², geleë binne die Swart woongebied Ratanda te Heidelberg.

No. 1857

24 August 1979

**ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EAST
RAND AREA.—DEFINITION OF BLACK HOSTEL
SITUATED AT HEIDELBERG**

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)*bis* of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby define the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the Black residential area Ratanda, as defined in Government Notice 2237, dated 30 November 1956, and situate within the administration area of the Administration Board for the East Rand Area at Heidelberg, which has been defined and set apart as a hostel for Black men under the provisions of section 2 (1) (c) of the said Act.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation and Development.

(File A6/5/2/H31)

SCHEDULE

66-6626

Hostel site 1187, in extent 18 239,47 m² situate within the Ratanda Black Residential Area at Heidelberg.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE

No. 1795

24 Augustus 1979

DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE**UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL
VAN 'N DORP**

Die Staatspresident het 'n stuk geproklameerde grond ongeveer 74,1170 hektaar groot, geleë op die plase Varkensfontein 169 IR en Droogebult 170 IR, distrik Nigel, myndistrik Heidelberg, provinsie Transvaal, geregistreer op naam van die Stadsraad van Nigel en Datons Insecticides and Fungicides (Pty) Ltd, en soos aangetoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke onder RMT No. R15/78 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Heidelberg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n dorp uitgehou.

(19/5/1/805)

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

No. 1795

24 August 1979

DEPARTMENT OF MINES**RESERVATION OF LAND FOR PURPOSES
OF A TOWNSHIP**

The State President has, in terms of section 184 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), reserved for purposes of a township a portion of proclaimed land, approximately 74,1170 hectares in extent, situate on the farms Varkensfontein 169 IR and Droogebult 170 IR, District of Nigel, Mining District of Heidelberg, Province of the Transvaal, registered in the names of the City Council of Nigel and Datons Insecticides and Fungicides (Pty) Ltd, and as shown on a sketch plan, copies of which have been filed in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner, Heidelberg, under RMT No. R15/78.

(19/5/1/805)

Fingo Villagers fight orders

GRAHAMSTOWN — Black and Coloured residents of Fingo Village are up in arms at what they consider to be a government attempt to force their presence in their place of existence.

The chairman of the Fingo Village Ratepayers' Association, Mr. B. Zondani, said in a statement here yesterday that in March 1970 the central government had ordered the village "Coloureds" to be removed from the village. In June 1970 the Department of Community Development had given notice that 17 properties in the village would be expropriated for Asiatics on August 15.

He said the village's African population, which included a minority of Coloureds and only two whites, would be forced to

move to a "struggling" with the government for more than 15 years.

"The land was granted to us by Queen Victoria during the colonial period and in 1914, shortly after the First World War, on a freehold basis," Mr. Zondani said.

He said that following the latest directive to expropriate properties for Asiatics, both blacks and Coloureds had held a meeting this week at which it was decided to submit a memorandum to the Department of Community Development deploring its latest decision.

A spokesman for the Coloureds summed up their feeling as follows:

"We grew up among the Africans, we played and attended school together and live happily together in Fingo Village."

"We are accustomed to be in the midst of our African neighbours. We are now being strangers among our own Coloured community (if moved from the village)."

Blacks said at the meeting: "We claim South Africa as our fatherland. Now Africans have reached the stage of saying 'this far and no further' when it comes to their removal from the urban area."

"We cannot allow ourselves to be removed beyond the border of South Africa and be forced

to depend on crop products, such as kudu, thereby leaving behind the mineral wealth of our fatherland."

Mr. Zondani said the general feeling he got at the meeting was that the blacks and Coloureds did not want to be separated because of the neighbourliness and brotherhood they had built up over the years.

Furthermore, we are somewhat fortunate to have for the first time in the history of our country a Prime Minister whose political inclinations towards urban blacks gives us a ray of hope as people who are here to stay." — SAPA.

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FOR THE people of Kiptown it has been a constant battle against Wrab, poverty and floods. Now it's the bulldozer.

An estimated 200 families there are to be evicted soon.

Seven families have already been served with notices of expulsion — and they don't know where to go. It is just a matter of time before the bulldozers move in.

Many houses which were occupied by coloured families have already been pulled down. They were resettled in Eldorado Park.

Other families living in Kiptown told **SUNDAY POST** this week that towards the end of July this year Wrab officials handed them letters of notice to leave their houses before the end of October.

Ms Anna Xulu, who's family has been served with a notice of eviction together with six other families, said: "We were told to move out of our house by Wrab officials. But when we asked them where we should go they told us to find new homes by ourselves."

Ms Xulu's neighbours, Ms Rabia Ali and Ms Bibi Mahammed said it would be better for them to live in their shacks rather than to sleep in the street.

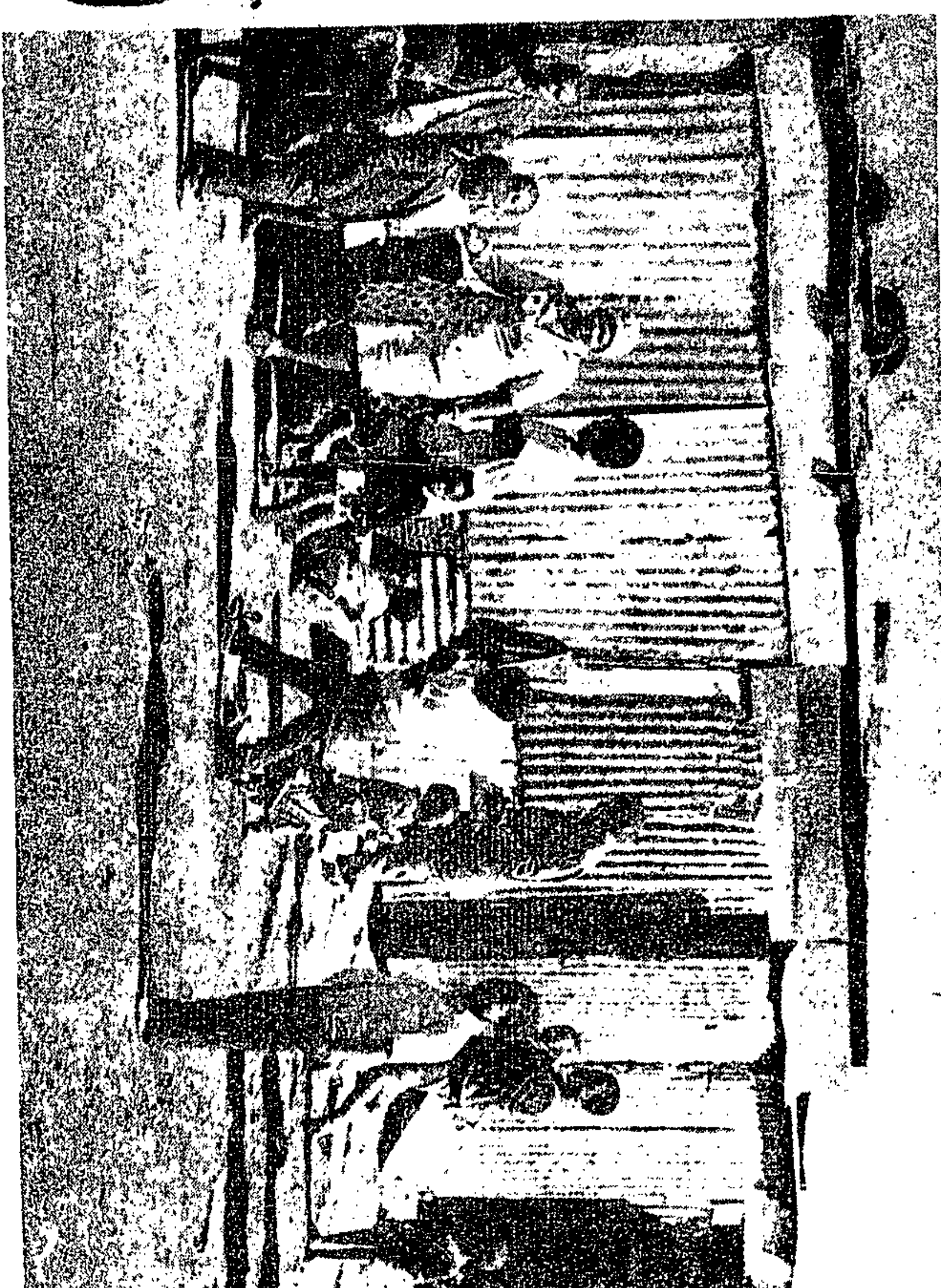
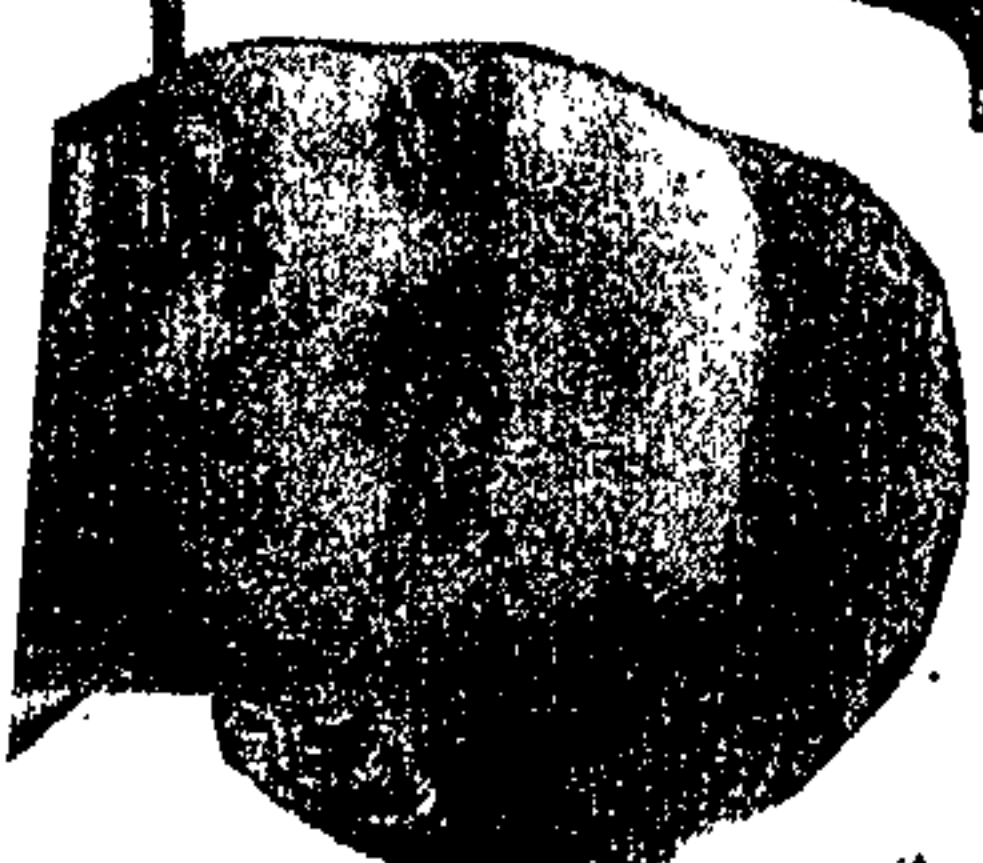
"My parents died many years ago, and I'm not responsible

Kiptown: now the bulldozer

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~~371~~



JOE LETSOALO reports



Some of the Kiptown families served with eviction notices.

Pic: MAC MOCOROSI

when they evict us from this house — the only home we know. And we've got no relatives who can accommodate us," Ms Ali said.

Other families in the area were moved from Kliptown to Mzimhlophe Hostel during the 1977 floods — and still have not been given accommodation.

The women approached a Kliptown social worker Mr M Mateman of the Good Shepherd Community Service. A committee was formed.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, has been invited to assist in the new committee.

The committee has decided to seek legal advice.

"The committee will only act after the families have been evicted from their homes," a committee member said.

"If they are not resettled the committee will try to find means to get

them re-accommodated," he said.

Committee member Mr Mateman said it seemed that no one wanted to take responsibility for the families in Kliptown. Wrab and the Soweto Council seemed to have no alternative to give the people who lose their houses.

Wrab spokesman Mr J Bosman, said: "I know nothing about the eviction. I also asked our inspectors to check — but they too know nothing about them."



Ms Anna Xulu (centre) and neighbours Ms Bibi Mahommed (left) and Mr Rabia Ali outside the homes they must now leave.

Pic: MAC MDGOROSI

Hoër huurgeld vir swart stad kan bepaal...

SY derduisende werkloses maak Soweto baie plofbaar. Die jongste bom wat alles kon opgeblaas het, se lont is gelukkig betyds afgesny—maar net tydelik. Onderlangs bly dit gis in hierdie swart stad van ver oor die miljoen mense, wat seker die grootste enkele uitdaging vir die Regering is.

Dit was in hierdie dae so hitete. Die emosionele protesvergaderings was sterk aan die gang, met erger agtiasie daar waar 'n mens dit nie so maklik kan sien nie. Met so baie werkloos, met alles wat duurder word, wou die Raad van Soweto die mense se huurgeld straf opstoot om te kan betaal vir die dienste wat hy moet lewer.

Op die tippie is dit gekom, het die Raad sy besluit herroep. Nou sit hy in 'n erger penarie: te min geld om selfs dié swak dienste wat Soweto het, in stand te hou, en 'n omgekrapte, opvlieënde publiek 'n Oorwegend jong, opstandige publiek.

Hy moet die geld èrens kry. Die voorstiter, mnr. David Thebehali, praat van 'n enorme lening wat oor-

see behoef is; hy kan nog nie name noem nie.

Vriendelike mense aanvaar dat mnr. Thebehali onder so 'n indruk gebring is, maar min glo dat hy 'n pennie daarvan gaan sien.

Dan tog maar hoër huurgeld? En teenstanders—die hele spektrum, van orendentlike mense tot opstokers en geweldenaars wat net wag om 'n kansie te kry—wat klaar 'n slag kon keer, en 'n volgende keer net meer verbete en meer emosioneel sal protesteer?

Dán kan die vonk by die bom kom.

Die arme mnr. Thebehali—en ook die arme Soweto en Johannesburg en Suid-Afrika as daar nie gou 'n

Hoe die Soweto van môre gaan lyk

343 RAKKEL

26/8/79

S&P?



...of dalk weer so?

van pap en koffie, met nou en dan iets beters.

So ongeveer 20% tot 30% van die gesinne het so min

badkamer. As die gesins-hoof uitgesit sou word omdat hy die huur nie kan betaal nie, is al die loseers ook op straat, met

deeglike plan om om 'n maatskappij te stig. Die stad op 'n vaster fondament te bring nie.

Daar's ryk mense in Soweto wat sterk munisipale belasting kan betaal, maar hulle doen dit nie. Munisipale belasting bestaan nie. Jy betaal huur vir jou erf.

Daar is pragtige huise in Soweto, maar die ryk man wat so een laat bou het, betaal dieselfde erfhuur as die armelastiges. En daar's baie, baie armelastiges wat eenvoudig minder sal moet eet as die huurgeld styg.

Baie bestaan klaar net

dat die hoër huurgeld meer as 25% van hul inkomste sou ingesluk het.

'n Kwart van die inkomste vir huisvesting is 'n aanvaarde perk. behalwe as die gesinsinkomste minder as R200 per maand is, want dan bly te min oor vir kos en klerie—en meer as die helfte van die gesinne in Soweto het minder as R200 per maand.

Baie neem loseerders in om te help, al is die huises so klein en gewoonlik klaar so vol — baie het net twee slaapkamers, min het 'n

kinders en a.

Maar terug na mnr. Thebeali en sy ellendes. Vóór sy verkose swart Raad die bestuursmag gekry het, het die Wes-Randse Administrasieraad, 'n benoemde witradaad, Soweto geregeer. Op 'n tyd het hy iets soos 57% van sy geld uit sy floreerende drankhandel gekry.

In die opstand van 1976 het die kinders die drankwinkels en drinkplekke afgebrand. "Ons kan nie eet word om hul geld uit te drink nie."

Jare lank is dit baie moeilik gemaak vir 'n swartman om 'n winkel of 'n bedryf daar aan die gang te sit. Eers in die jongste tyd is dié remme losgemaak.

Maar daar bestaan nog nie sakegeboue, nywerhede en so wat mnr. Thebeali kan belas om geld vir riolerings, strate, ambulanse en sanitasie te lewer nie. Hy't ook nie dié geld om te betaal vir die dienste wat verskaf moet word voor sulke dinge aangelê kan word nie.

So gaan dit in Soweto, vlak teenaan Johannesburg, waarvoor almal wat hom ken, die asem ophou. "As jy vanaand daar uitry, sê 'n dominee, "kan jy nie raai hoe jy dié plek môre sal vind nie."

Die Administrasieraad bestaan nog, as 'n soort van toesighouer. Hy is vreeslik ongewild. Die populêre kreet, toenemend skerp, is: "Hoekom moet ons huur opgaan om onnodige witmense se groot salarisse te betaal? Laat ons eie mense

dié werk doen!"

Aan wlt standarde gemeet, is dié salarisse nie so danig nie. Maar aan swart standarde ...

'n Ander gewilde kreet is: "Soweto is dié kind van apartheid. Hoekom moet ons daarvoor betaal? Laat

die wit regering betaal!"

Ons moet opskud om Soweto 'n sterk eie ekonomiese lewe te gee, het prof. Jan Hupkes van Unisa dié week gesê, anders word Soweto heeltemal die stert wat dié hond swaai in dié Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie.

Kyk maar hoeveel ellendes het die onluste van 1976 veroorsaak. 'n Nuwe ont-ploffing sal katastrofes wees, vir ons almal....



GREATER SOWETO'S rents are going up — and that's official.

On September 1 the rents for houses in Soweto, Dobsonville and Diep-Meadow will be increased by more than 50% and in some areas 100%.

The off-again, on-again proposed rent increases have been officially announced by the Department of Co-operation and Development as on.

According to senior officials in the Department the new rents come into effect following a resolution of the Soweto Council taken more than a week ago.

The meeting was attended by officials of the Department and the West Rand Administration Board — a normal procedure for all council meetings.

The Liaison Officer of the Department of Co-operation, Mr J F du Preez said he had heard of a subsequent meeting attended by 21 councillors after which the chairman Mr David Thebehali announced that the rent increases were being dropped.

"To our knowledge," he said, "this was not an official meeting and any decision taken there must be ratified by an official meeting of the council."

And now a meeting to protest against the increases is set for Seikeng, "Zone One, Meadowlands, at 2 pm today.

It is being organised in conjunction with the Soweto Committee of Ten.

The people of Soweto, satisfied with Mr Thebehali's announcement that no increases were coming, are not expecting anything over their usual rent on September 1.

But this week the Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand Mr F B du Randt said the people of Soweto would have to pay the new

Official Rents ARE going up

By GODWIN

rents because there was no subsidy from the Government coming.

The words of such a high official in the department are interpreted as representing the attitude of the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, on the matter.

Mr Steve Kgame, Dobsonville Community Council chairman, confirmed that Dobsonville residents will

pay the new rates.

So too will Diepmeadow residents, says that area's council chairman Mr J C Mahubush.

The Soweto Council has also called a meeting for today at the Orlando Community Hall at 9 am to explain why they decided to support the rent increase.

The new rents will be increased in three stages as follows:

Soweto — present R17,75 to R24,92 on September 1; to R30,72 on November 1; and to R36,62 on January 1. Diepmeadow — R19,55 to R26,49 on September 1; and R33,85 on November 1; to R39,92 on January 1. Dobsonville — R13,78 to R22,75 on September 1; to R30,15 on November 1; and to R37,55 on January 1.

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24/8/79

Stop the rent hikes, PW's coming!

SUNDAY POST SCRIPT



weto could turn out to be an embarrassment to the Soweto Council and the Government.

But as soon as he turns his back — if he will come at all — the rents will definitely go up by hook or by crook and this time without any public announcement. People may be told individually as they go to pay their rentals that they have to pay more, and probably be intimidated with eviction.

THE Soweto Urban Bantu Council's retreat into its grave about two years ago, but nevertheless unregrettable. We did not mourn its death but we jumped with joy at the news.

We were hardly through signing with relief when Community Councils were imposed on us and we have lost count of the number of occasions we have appealed to Pretoria to get them off our backs. We still are, and would be

happier if the West Rand Board could also resign as well and soon.

The Soweto Council has, since its inception, had a heavy cloud of tension, controversy, mystery, unpopularity and instability hanging over it. This was because certain people refused to take free and brotherly advice from us.

Now Mr. Thephali has admitted that his council is broke. I was not surprised. In fact I thought he would say it is the West Rand Board that is broke and not necessarily the council.

When control of the township was removed from the city council, Pretoria brought in the boards to enforce the implementation of influx control laws and to direct Transkeians in the Reef to Tembisa and Bophuthatswana to Plein Street in Johannesburg to get their homeland passports there and surrender their South African citizenship.

In the meantime, many things went wrong. Their financial resources contracted a serious disease called exhaustion. They could not allow themselves to be called names and have fingers pointed at them, so they came up with this story of giving Soweto "autonomy". They were actually letting Soweto inherit their financial embarrassment and they fore-

saw that increasing rents would be the only way out of their mess but they would not dare do it themselves for fear of a disastrous situation erupting in the townships.

The Soweto Council fell for the joke and accepted "autonomy". They made the mistake of bad timing in announcing the increases. You see, Prime Minister P. W. Botha is likely to come to Soweto soon.

And on the advice of either 80 Albert Street in Johannesburg or the Union Buildings in Pretoria, people were to be all of a sudden told that the proposed increases were off. Shame on those who will believe that story.

We are being cooled down temporarily because it has been realised that with some of us still smouldering with anger, Mr Botha's visit to So-

That the rents will not go up is a trick similar to the one played on us about Bophuthakel when we were told that homeland citizenship would not be forced on anyone and that it would be granted only to those who wanted it.

People the 100% in creases are still coming.

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Posadres:
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

JAARVERSLAG

Home is a bombed wreckage

343 SP 26/8/79
~~12/7~~ " 26/8/79

By MANDLA NDLAZI

SEVEN families are living in the wreckage of the Diepkloof Resettlement Board offices that were fire-bombed in the 1976 township uprisings.

Some of the families moved in soon after the Resettlement Board staff and its police moved out with what was left.

They turned some of the offices and other rooms into bedrooms and kitchens.

"We are some of the thousands of homeless families in this land of plenty," says Mrs Mathebula (34), a mother of five. She told me she moved in with her family four months after the building went up in flames and lived there rent free.

Mrs Mathebula said before they moved in there her family had been crammed into a single room of a Zone 2 Diepkloof house where they had lived as lodgers for ten months. They had no choice, she said, but to pay half the house rent as ordered by the tenant.

"We have been on the waiting list since 1975 and our hope of getting a house is slowly fading," said Mrs Mathebula.

Four of her five children are at school.

What was once a toilet in the damaged building is today her family's kitchen. Her husband, Mr William Mathebula improvised in an attempt to make the wreckage habitable, she said.

"We were told by the local superintendent to use this place whilst waiting for better accommodation," said Mrs Mathebula.

They're still waiting.

Mrs Mathebula said not having to pay rent was no advantage. They just have nowhere to go.



So far they have not experienced any violent acts from "loiterers who call this no man's land," she said.

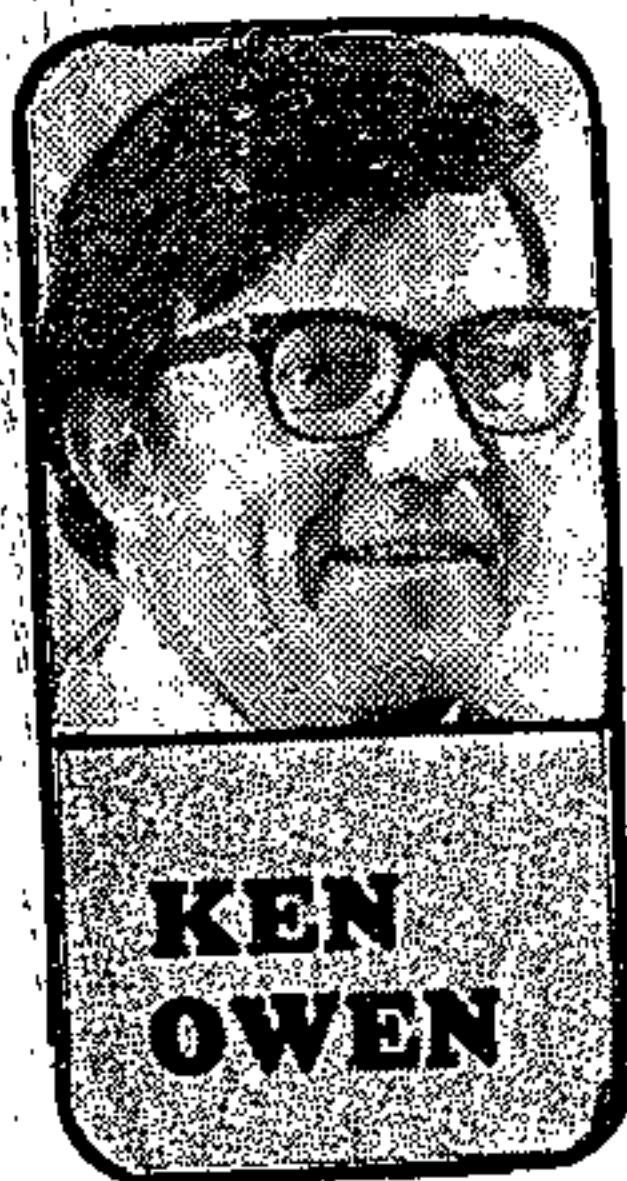


Mrs Elizabeth Mathebula (above) in front of her "home" — the wreckage of the Diepkloof Resettlement Board and (left) two of the children who live there.

Widowed Mrs Emma Mavimbela, aged about 60, moved into the wreckage with her unmarried daughter, Celia, and grandchild, Christopher, about a year ago.

They were kicked out of her son's house in Diepkloof's Zone 5

by her daughter-in-law, she said. "We have nowhere to go — this is obviously the end for me at my age," said Mrs Mavimbela whose husband died several years back. Her daughter, Celia, is a breadwinner.



THE only thing left to be done about Soweto is to give it away.

When the Prime Minister visits Soweto next week he will naturally look to his officials for answers. But to expect the bureaucrats who gave us that sociological disaster area to cure its problems is like asking the bacteria to cure the disease. It can't be done.

Nor do I hold out much hope for the new passion to hurl dollars and rands at Soweto. The people of Soweto have become steadily richer (thanks to private enterprise) and unhappier (thanks to the people who run the place). And those who have electricity in their homes seem to me no happier than those who don't.

This does not mean that Soweto should not be electrified; but electric lights, new schools, soccer stadiums and all the rest of the physical amenities will not solve the problem.

The truth is that Soweto simply does not work. As an urban development it has been a monstrous failure. The bureaucrats, anxiously ashamed of unsightly shanties, converted a perfectly ordinary slum like Sophiatown into the social monstrosity of Soweto. (And they brag about it!)

Angrier

This is not the place to catalogue Soweto's ills, except to point out that the people who live there seem a great deal unhappier, angrier, and more resentful than the people who lived in Sophiatown.

Sophiatown produced a flowering of township jazz, a new racy literary style (now largely lost), a special brand of humour, and a sense of community that mitigated, if it did not justify, the slum conditions. Something of the same spirit seems to have developed at

There is only one answer for Soweto: give it away.

Write off the Government investment in the township as an irretrievable loss; give to every householder the house he now occupies, scrap the rentals, send the officials home, and let the people of Soweto get on with the job of running their own municipality.

The changes would be dramatic. The departed white officials would cease to be a target for resentment and a burden on the public purse. The evictions, the arrests and the raids associated with rentals would cease. Every householder, being a property owner, would become responsible for maintaining and protecting his house, his neighbourhood, his suburb.

Every householder could decide for himself whether to let relatives from the rural areas into his house, and whether to charge them rent; in time, demand for accommodation would fix the level of rents, which would then become an automatic, flexible, humane system of influx control.

Ownership

The difference between tenants and property owners is fundamental. Each family would need to decide whether to expand its home, whether to paint the roof, and whether to mend the road outside — or, indeed, whether to sell it and revert to tenancy.

Actually, nothing so concentrates a man's sense of responsibility as the ownership of property — protect it or lose it. Presumably, the inhabitants of Soweto would quickly realise the need for a municipal government to provide local services, and they would elect one. Its officials would not be warders keeping order for a distant central government but servants of the community, responsive to the needs of the voters.

Soweto would not, it is true, be very wealthy. But neither would it be penniless. Many whites in Johannesburg now pay less in rates than the people of Soweto pay in rents, so a tax base does exist. Besides, it would then begin to make sense for outsiders to throw rands at the problems of Soweto.

Such speculations can be pursued almost endlessly. They may be quite wrong. At worst, the idea would end up as one of the world's more original failures of local government.

That would hardly matter. It couldn't do worse than the people who gave us Soweto in the first place.

-The only thing we can do about Soweto is to give it to the people who live there



STING 26/8/79

Crossroads but Soweto has a far more sullen air about it.

All this merely emphasises that Soweto's problem is not so much a lack of physical amenities as something else: the place is more comparable to a detention camp than to a suburb.

Not only do people live there by compulsion; they are assigned their positions within the camp almost as arbitrarily as prisoners of war are assigned to huts. The physician ends up between a bricklayer and a day labourer and the priest beside the prostitute.

Soweto is designed not to foster human happiness but to establish order — and that, too, is more

characteristic of a prison camp than a suburb.

Not surprisingly, many of the attitudes characteristic of incarceration are reflected in Soweto. When Dr Nthato Motlana says, "The whites put us here, the whites can pay for it," he is resorting to precisely the same attitude of minimum co-operation as the prisoner.

This attitude is sometimes taken much farther in a most dangerous way. A white (British-born) reporter who was recently evicted from a meeting in the Regina Mundi church was told by the young strong-arm squad: "We are the children of Verwoerd. If

we are racist, it is because Verwoerd made us so."

Such refusal to be responsible for one's own actions — for that is what it is — produces a debilitating and unhealthy dependency. The officials become responsible for everything and, of course, they can do nothing right. The populace sits and criticises.

In this respect, elements of the Black Consciousness Movement seem to me to go directly to the central point when they tell blacks to stand on their own feet. (That, ironically, is why officialdom is so hostile to them: Black Consciousness threatens the prisoner-keeper relationship that is essential to control of Soweto.)

To expect the officials trapped in this relationship to solve anything is vain. They collect rents, pay their own salaries, assign houses, operate a few minimum facilities, and expend huge effort on ensuring that their own rules for a dreary kind of order are not broken. It is a hopeless, demoralising round of pointless work and they like to delegate it to black "trustees" where they can. Now they propose to hand the system over intact to the Soweto Council.

Meanwhile Soweto is becoming increasingly costly to maintain in this fashion, and the white population, taxed to the point of diminishing returns, is beginning to rebel against the cost. At the same

time, the suggestion to double rents in Soweto drew forth a warning rumble that the Government will ignore at its peril.

Now the bureaucracy is helpless. Its control is threatened not only from inside Soweto but from outside; private enterprise is threatening to intervene to provide home loans, to electrify the township, to take over functions from the bureaucrats.

Nothing was more revealing than their refusal, after the rubbish and debris of the Soweto riots had lain in the streets for a year, to permit private contractors to haul it away.

If Soweto is left to the officials, the struggle for control will con-

tinue until, in the end, the police and perhaps the army, will have to be called in to "restore order". The cost in human life and to the country could be incalculable.

In short, there is an urgent need to rid Soweto of its bureaucratic straitjacket, to get it out of the clutches of the officials and firmly under the control of its own citizens. That cannot be achieved by selling off the thousands of houses which the Government now owns there. Either the people don't have money, or they regard the scheme as another Government trick; either way, no more than a handful of citizens have so far proved willing to buy.

Sunday Tribune COMMENT

26/8/79 343 Time for open minds

FRIDAY will see an important and a unique event. Mr P. W. Botha will become the first Prime Minister to pay an official visit to the country's largest black urban centre. It has an official population of 600 000 people, and an unofficial population estimated by leading Sowetans as anything between 1 000 000 and 1 500 000.

Soweto is the product of white apartheid and white capitalism. The labour of its people has helped to make South Africa rich. But rich South Africa has failed lamentably in its duty towards Soweto. It put Soweto under the control of the West Rand Administration Board, a body of officials whose links with the people have been cold and often harsh.

Soweto burst into flames in June, 1976. The rioting has died down, but not before it widened disastrously the gulf between white and black South Africa. It is this alienation that the Prime Minister must try to overcome. His visit will raise expectations and if they are not in substantial measure fulfilled, the alienation will increase.

Why cannot the people of Soweto be recognised once and for all as citizens of South Africa? Why cannot they own in freehold the land on which their houses stand, just like any other citizen? Why cannot their streets and their lighting be more like those of the rich city they helped to build? Why cannot the West Rand Administration Board be scrapped, and the control of Soweto and other Rand areas be vested in their people? Why should the permanence and security of the people depend on some homeland which a vast number have never seen and never will see? Why cannot their businessmen have access to the business centre of Johannesburg?

These are the immensely important and difficult problems which confront the Government and the Prime Minister in their commitment to make this a country where "every white and black and brown child shall have security and a future".

We are certain that Mr P. W. Botha knows the importance and difficulty of these problems, and we believe that he is determined to find solutions. They won't — and can't — satisfy everybody. It is the direction and the intention that must be clearly seen.

It is our hope that the Prime Minister's visit to Soweto will be successful, and that the people will receive him with open minds. Unless there can be a measure of confidence between Soweto and the Government, there can be no confidence anywhere in the country.

n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

JAAVERSLAG
1978
SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited)

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaar-

the assurance that they do not lock out people owing one month's rent but they do it after several warnings which are sent to a person for three months.

Mr Rabie said that before a house is locked, the owner is called to explain his problem why he does not pay rent and if he does not come to the office for three months, then the house will be locked.

People were seen moving up and down in the township borrowing money to pay rent so that their houses may not be locked.

Evictions:
new threat

people are not locked out of their houses for owing one month's rent.

Sharpeville Administration officials had also given

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay

The warning is contrary to an assurance by the board's director of housing, Mr A V B Rabie, that

This warning was given by the Orange-Vaal Administration Board through a loudspeaker in the township late on Friday afternoon.

SHARPEVILLE people who had not paid the August house rentals by Friday are going to be locked out of their houses.

By GEORGE MAYEKISO

343

He said since the establishment of the committee, the council has been

Tenants suffering from tuberculosis or are seriously injured and incapable get their rents written off for that period of illness. Once they are healthy and certified fit to work, they resume paying rent.

Council Chairman Mr.
James Murphy

A. Volletoet en Politieke Verandering in Zuid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onder-
soek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skier-
land is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike naversings-



WELCOME TO SOWETO!

(Gateway to a ghetto)



Mercury Qoboza, Editor, Post Transvaal

Coetzee, predicted and staked his political future on the people of Soweto storming back to the mythical homelands. Needless to say, his prediction was far from correct. In fact the opposite has happened.

The point about it is that every bit of planning for my people here was based on the mistaken view that they are temporary. No permanent structures were allowed for many years. Facilities that could give an impression of permanence were discouraged. The result is that Soweto is a ghetto. Soweto, like any other black township in South Africa was controlled by the local authority, in our instance, the Johannesburg City Council. During these years, there was a healthy relationship between the council and the residents. A lot of money was poured from White Johannesburg into Soweto. Services were of a very high standard. Health was number one priority, with the Johannesburg Health Department doing an excellent piece of work.

Your party unwisely took away this authority from the City Council and placed it instead on the

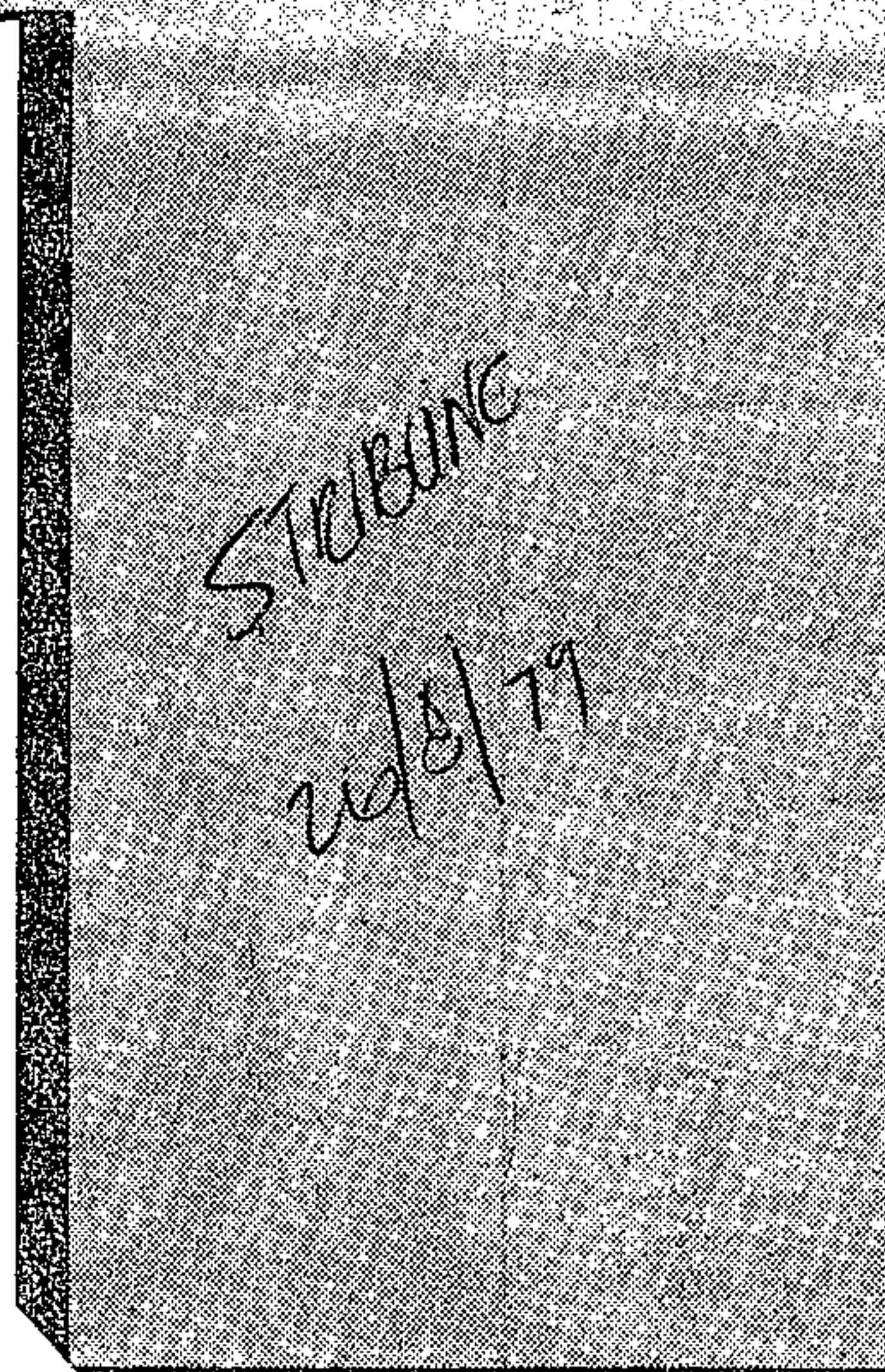
West Rand Administration Boards. It is a disaster.

The WRAB just did not understand the nature of the problems facing Soweto. What is more, the calibre of people having to deal on a day to day basis with residents, was of a suspect nature.

That there has been a deterioration of relations between the administration and the people, is a fact. Unfortunately, with the sensitive nature of our nation, an unhappy population as you find in Soweto relates this unhappiness to the entire area of race relations in South Africa.

I therefore genuinely believe that you have a special responsibility of throwing out the entire system of administration boards around South Africa and let a place like Soweto take its rightful place and become part of a greater Johannesburg with full city council status.

When you arrive in Soweto, you will also find that the majority of people there will be sceptical about your visit. Many view it as nothing but a public relations exercise. This is, unfortunately, understandable, given the nature of our experiences



in which promises have been pouring out but never fulfilled.

The 1976 June riots have, however, shaped the minds of people here. They have become far more bitter and angry about the daily insults they have to endure under your Government's policy.

They are angry:

writes an open letter to P. W. Botha

- That they have to pay increased transport costs when it was your government that decreed that they stay so far from their places of employment;

- That they have to have schools that are overcrowded and have to contend with an inferior system of education;

- That a socio-economic system forced on them has produced so much crime and to have to live with some of your police officers insulting them by saying that crimes of violence are part and parcel of "their nature."

- That while your Government opens up five-star hotels where they can have lunch, it refuses to open up moderately priced restaurants;

- That there are no recreational facilities worth talking about with only two inadequate cinemas for the entire population;

- That their women have to be chased around in the city area and arrested under the Pass Laws;

- That their leaders who oppose your policies in a peaceful way continue being harassed by the

Security Police and thrown into jail without any trial;

- That their rents must go up sometimes by as much as 100 percent while your Government refuses to pour money into Soweto's development.

These are but a few of the issues. There have been some significant success stories. Not because of your party policy, but in spite of your party policies, our men, women and children have distinguished themselves in the arts, sciences and every other secular area, in spite of limited opportunities.

Despite the levels of anger and frustration, please take heart in the knowledge that there is still a significant body of people out there who still believe that we can achieve peace and prosperity for all of our people through dialogue. The first area to begin is to realise that the days when your people could unilaterally continue to legislate for us are gone.

We believe it is our God-given right to have a say in the processes of decision-making. Only when we begin to share political power and economic opportunities,

DEAR Mr Botha,

I was personally delighted that you agreed to visit Soweto this coming Friday. You become the first ever South African Prime Minister to have done this. The fact that you will be accompanied by four of your senior Cabinet colleagues, has given many people hope that at least the problems of Soweto are beginning to make an impression on your Government. **STANDARD**

I would be naive to think that a one-day visit to Soweto will produce some dramatic answers to the multiple problems of that complex. Soweto, Mr Prime Minister, represents 300 years of a South African problem. It is the product of the country's laws. Even more tragic, it is a product of this nation's ills, where people have been dumped with no proper planning and no consideration given to our human dignity.

Before your visit here, I thought it might be a good idea if I filled you in with some background material, so that you can have a pretty good idea what makes Soweto tick.

Soweto is a sprawling complex of a population of nearly a million people. Official records of the West Rand Administration Board will show that the figure is about 600 000.

I do not believe that official census have ever been effective here for the simple reason that people caught up in the scores of laws governing their daily lives and movements, are hardly likely to draw attention to their presence here — especially if such presence can bring the law breathing down their necks.

Where do the people of Soweto come from. Believe it or not, from South Africa. Your party has never shown any generosity in acknowledging that these people are South Africans.

For years your party has deluded itself that these people were temporary sojourners. In fact one of your former colleagues in the Cabinet, Mr Blaar

can we achieve those things that all right-thinking men and women want for themselves in an orderly society. This must be achieved through a process of serious negotiation.

26/5/79
We must know, all of us — your people and my people — that we are stuck together. You cannot wish me away, in the very same way as I cannot wish you away. We must, in the words of the late Dr Martin Luther King, learn to live together as brothers or perish as fools.

The people of Soweto are proud. They have confidence both in themselves and in the future of their children. They know they are going to conquer the battle for human rights and dignity.

They know being black is not a curse. They are beautiful people. Proud to be black and happy to be God's creations. They will not allow any man to continue belittling them and deriding them because they are black.

It is these proud people you are going to meet. Do not fear meeting them and do not hesitate talking to them. You will find them angrily denouncing your party policy. Ask for them any sacrifice to save South Africa, you will not find them wanting. Do not ask them to save South Africa on the basis of your party policy.

If you do that you would be asking them to be party to their own humiliation and denigration. They will not be a party to that. Ask them to save South Africa on the basis of recognised and accepted standards of decency and recognition of human worth. Ask them to save South Africa by continuing to reject the bigotry of racism — to which they have so far been painfully subjected.

We do not need miracles to save South Africa. We only need basic common sense. Goodwill. And the determination to build a just society. The people of Soweto have shown they possess these qualities. Will you join them in this great exciting task?

Sincerely,

Percy Qoboza.

Tomorrow's Motoring special: R15 500 Jackpot

It looks like a dumping ground but people are living there!

By CHRIS MORE
FOR the last 40
years poverty and
frustration have
reigned at a squat-
ters' camp known as
MacDonald's Farm,
Soweto.

The squatters' camp
is situated behind the
Nancefield Hostel, just
off the Potchefstroom
Road. The camp con-
sists of single and two
roomed corrugated
on shacks with some
people living in old
scrapped cars and
the backs of scrap-
vans. The greater
centage of the
its is unemployed.
se who are employ-
an meagre wag-
here are children
in the camp as

conditions at the
are appalling. At
all, the area looks
like a dumping area with

many scrapped cars scat-
tered all over the place.
To link the place with a
home for human beings
is unthinkable until you
get right there and wit-
ness for yourself that life
is going on inside that
ruffled up place.

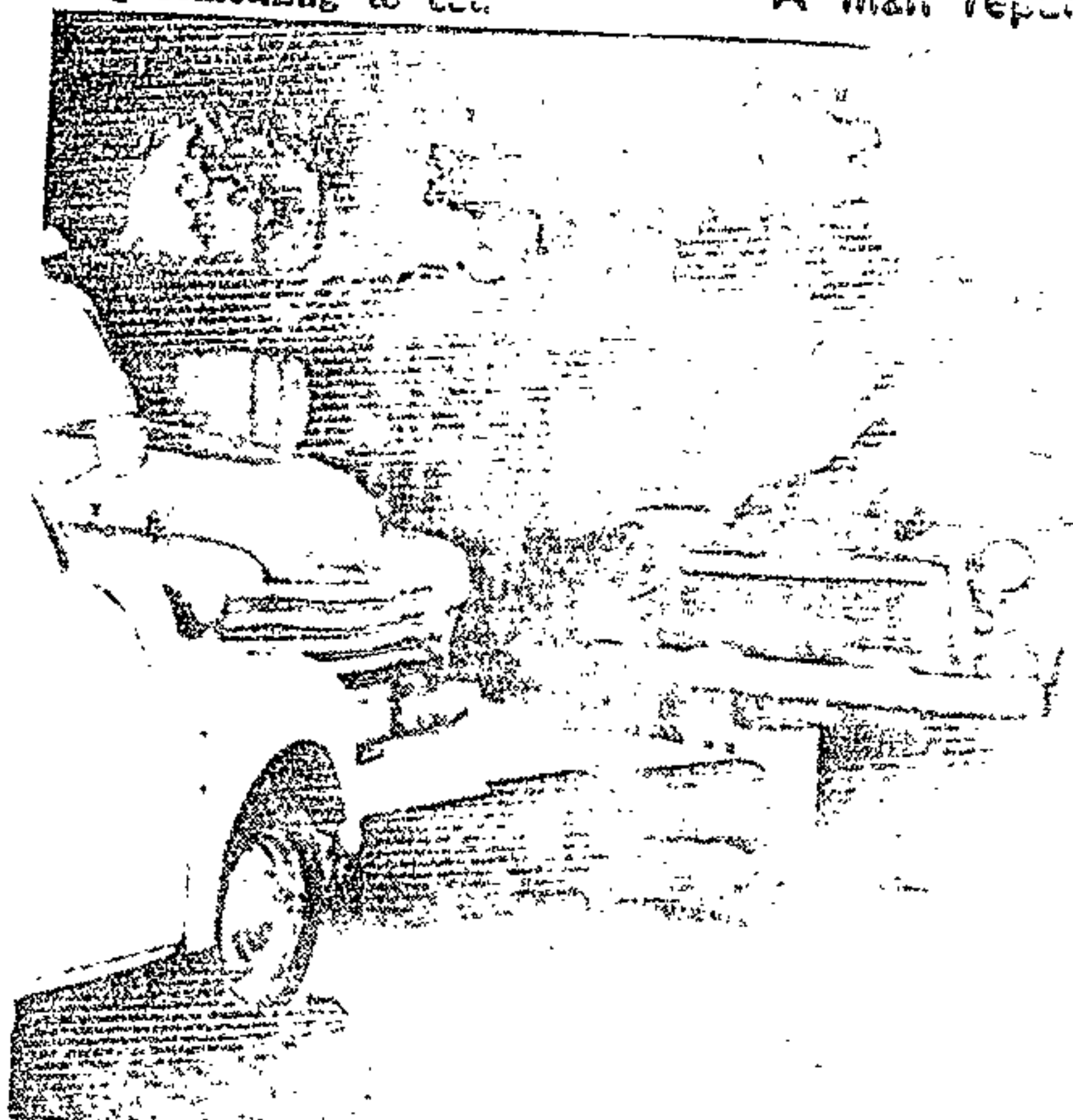
20 YEARS

The residents say they
were promised houses by
the various Administra-
tion Boards that have
had a spell in the town-
ships of Soweto. Some
have waited more than
twenty years for these
promised houses but no-
thing has come. They
were instead told to wait
patiently and they would
get their houses in due
course. As it is, most of
them have since lost
their jobs for various rea-
sons and are therefore no
longer in a state to seek
houses.

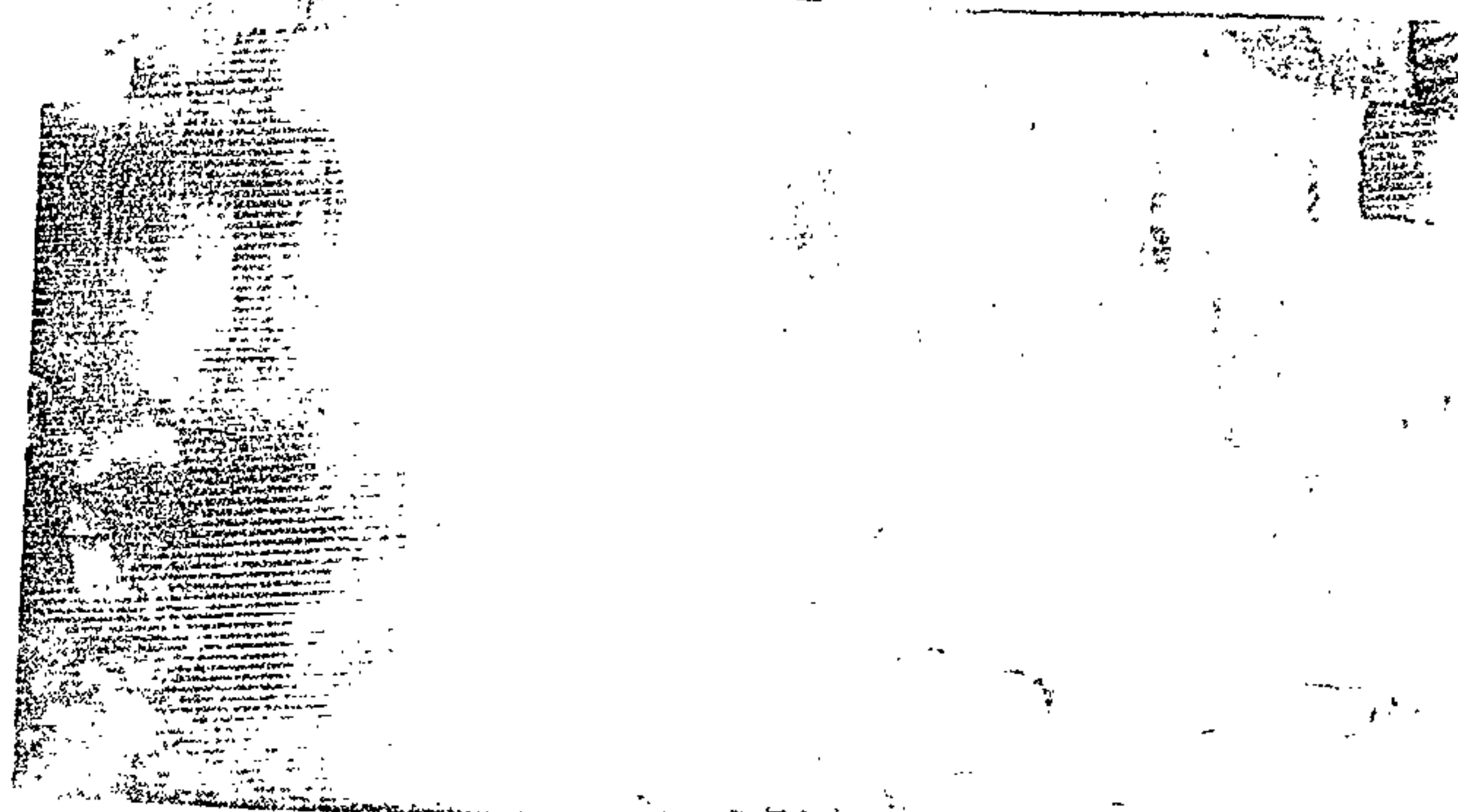
Poverty is the dominant
feature in these people's
lives. The children cannot
learn beyond Standard
One and most of them
have not gone to school
at all.

Food is the problem

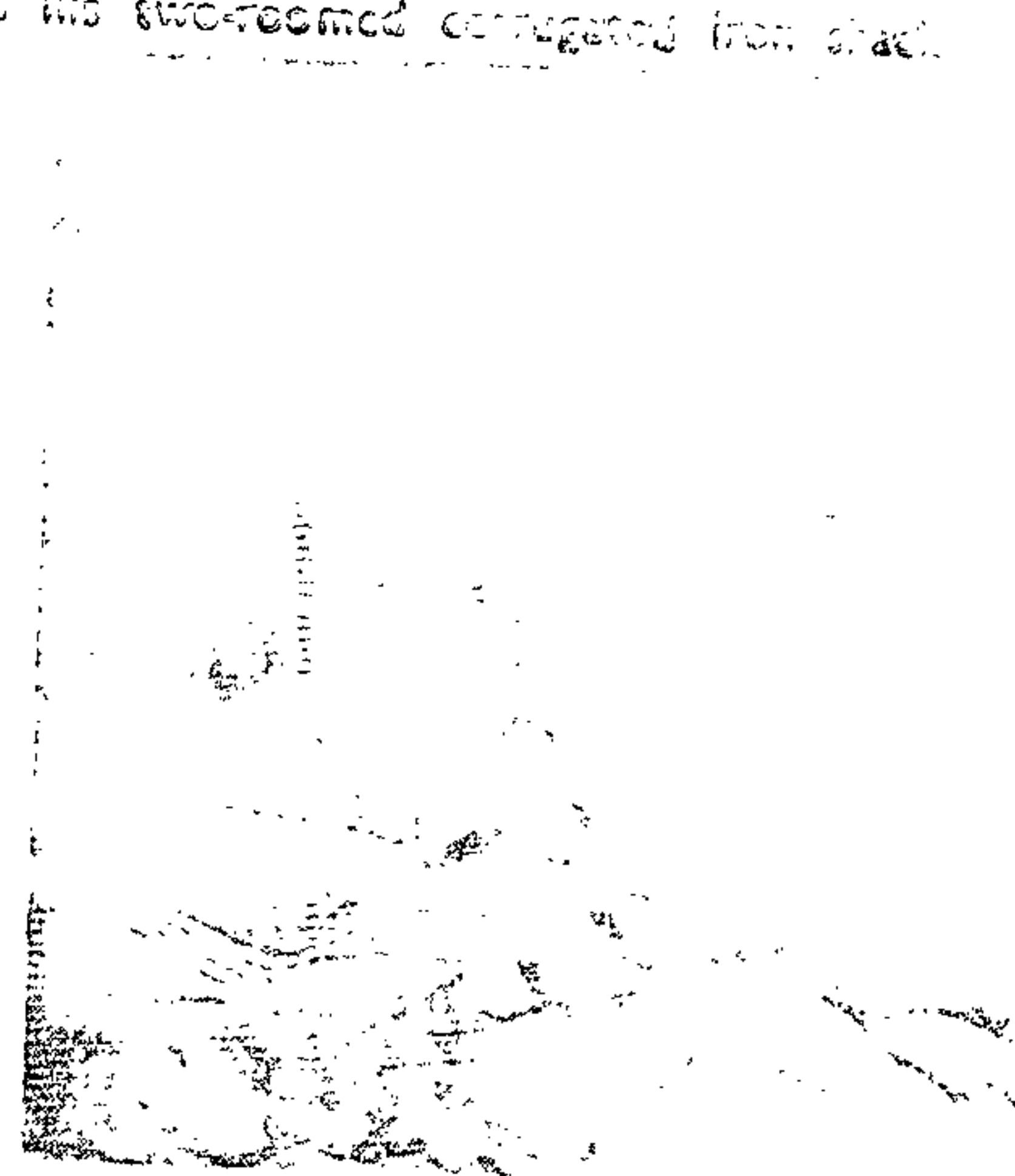
that affects both parents
and children. The squat-
ters have to pick their
food from the rubbish
bins at the nearby clinic
or anywhere they can
find something to eat.



These shabby, old vans are the homes of
some squatters.



A man repairs his two-roomed corrugated iron shack.



Mother and child squeezed inside a small
car that is their home.



Councillor T J Ramathibela (in glasses) confronted by angry residents during a rent protest meeting yesterday.

Rent hike: a big 'No'

THOUSANDS of people took unanimous decisions to defy rent increases at four major meetings in Soweto at the weekend.

The meetings were held at Sefikeng Church in Meadowlands, Good Shepherd in Diepkloof, in Orlando East and in Dobsonville.

In Meadowlands and Diepkloof, the meetings also resolved to seek interdicts restraining the community councils from increasing the rents.

At Orlando East, a councillor was nearly beaten up by angry residents who demanded to know what representation So-

POST Reporters

weto councillors made for the people.

Mr T J Ramathibela, councillor for Orlando East, was nearly assaulted after another councillor, Mr T S Shabangu, told about 300 residents not to be deceived by the fact that the Soweto Council had been granted autonomy.

Mr Ramathibela told the people there was a split among councillors and that the rent increases were ordered by senior white officials in Pretoria.

On September 1 the rents for houses in Soweto, Dobsonville and Diep-Meadow will be increased more than 50 percent and, in some areas, will be doubled.

According to senior officials the new rents come into effect following a resolution of the Soweto Council taken more than a week ago.

In Diepkloof, four uniformed South African Police walked into the meeting. The policemen, three blacks and one white, spoke to the last speaker, then left.

Among the speakers were Mr

Douglas Lolwane and Mr Leonard Mosala, both members of the Committee of Ten.

Placards condemning rent increases and calling on members of the council to resign were placed around the church.

Mr Lolwane said Soweto must be treated like a crisis situation. The Government must also take into consideration that people were not equally paid. Community Councils should have met the residents before rents were increased.

It was resolved that the rents must be subsidised by the Government. members of the Community Council should resign with immediate effect and protests be staged.

If rents were increased, people should not pay and a petition should be drawn up and sent to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

It was also resolved that there should be a demonstration on the day the Prime Minister, M P W Botha, visits Soweto and that children be stopped from forming a guard of honour for him.

A committee should be elected to work hand in hand with the Committee of Ten. All community coun-

P.T.O.

Residents say 'no' to big rent increase

343
27/8/79

From Page 1

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Ten, said: "We have a very difficult problem and in this area there is very little that we can do. What is left is for us to protest."

Friends (Quake)
Committee deur
Middelmann

"Soweto is a mess in everything, sewerage, electricity and sporting fields. It was the duty of the Government to see that everything was in order before they handed over power to the people."

A committee of five was elected to find means on how the local community council could be taken to court. Members of the committee are Mr Wandile Zulu, Mr Ernest Mabalane, Mr Solomon Tlhoale, Mr Johannes Tshtlane and Mrs Joyce Mathibe.

At the Dobsonville meeting the residents took two resolutions.

The first was to mandate the Dobsonville Residents Civic Association (Dorca) to meet the Dobsonville Council and negotiate on their behalf that the rents should not be increased.

Should this move fail, then Dorca should engage an advocate to apply for a court interdict to stop the Dobsonville Council from increasing the rents until the grievances of the residents have been satisfactorily attended to.

Some residents moved that the rents should not be paid at all. This was rejected on the grounds that the people were not in rebellion against the council, but protested the unfair increases of the rents only.

It was thus decided that all the residents should pay their usual rents and should not pay the additional money asked for by the council.

Anyone paying the extra money would be collaborating with the oppressors of the people, it was said.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Fiederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

8/10
(343)
~~273/11~~
273/11

... In a tense weekend
... from all spheres

At a meeting in Diepkloof residents called for protests on the day the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, visits Soweto.

④ Mr David Thebehali reaffirmed that the Soweto Council would not put up rents but he could not say what would be done to make up Soweto's R9-million deficit.

Rents in the Soweto area are due to go up by between 100 percent and 200 percent in three phases in the next six months.

The chief commissioner on the Witwatersrand for the Department of Co-operation and Development said last week the Government would not subsidise rentals in Soweto. There was no provision for it and it could not be done without Parliament's approval, he said.

Soweto had opted for autonomy and as such had to raise its own funds to pay for services, he added.

But with the Soviet Union in severe financial distress it is doubtful if conventional existing services — and many of these are in need of repair and improvement.

50% to 60% of the total.

Prof. Dr. Martin Nkomo, warned at the weekend that the riots could spark off a riot which would need neither "motivation or organisation," but would be impossible to contain.

The total unemployment in the townships was at least 26 percent and people, particularly the unemployed and pensioners, would not be able to pay the higher rates.

● In Pretoria today, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Koornhof, said the question of increasing Soweto rents was not yet final. "Reports that an increase has been officially sanctioned are not correct because the Soweto Council has not yet taken a final decision."

[illegible]

(343) 27/8/79 foot.

Thought
for today

They will argue that a black doctor is to be paid a lower salary because he pays less taxes. You know it is a lie. You also know that it is true that a black doctor does not get transport allowances — his white colleagues do. It's all part of a system of discrimination based on the colour of your skin. To make you feel inferior. Do not let them succeed. You are not inferior. You are superior. If you are a Christian.

Soweto—product of the nation's ills

PERCY QOBOZA WRITES
AN OPEN LETTER TO
THE PRIME MINISTER

DEAR Mr Botha,

I was personally delighted that you agreed to visit Soweto this coming Friday. You become the first ever South African Prime Minister to have done this. The fact that you will be accompanied by four of your senior Cabinet colleagues, has given many people hope that at least the problems of Soweto are beginning to make an impression on your Government.

I would be naive to think that a one-day visit to Soweto will produce some dramatic answers to the multiple problems of that complex. Soweto, Mr Prime Minister, represents 300 years of a South African problem. It is the product of the country's laws. Even more tragic, it is a product of this nation's ills, where people have been dumped with no proper planning and no consideration given to our human dignity.

Before your visit here, I thought it might be a good idea if I filled you in with some background material.

Soweto is a sprawling complex of a population of nearly a million people. Official records of the West Rand Administration Board will show that the figure is about 600 000.

I do not believe that official census have ever been effective here for the simple reason that people caught up in the scores of laws governing their daily lives and movements, are hardly likely to draw attention to their presence here.

Where do the people of Soweto come from? Believe it or not, from South Africa. Your party has never shown any generosity in acknowledging that these people are South Africans.

The point about it is that every bit of planning for my people here was based on the mistaken view that they are temporary.

The result is that Soweto is a ghetto. Soweto, like any other black township in South Africa was controlled by the local authority, in our instance, the Johannesburg City Council. During these years, there was a healthy relationship between the council and the residents.

Your party unwisely took away this authority from the City Council and placed it instead on the West Rand Administration Boards. It is a disaster.

The WRAB just did not understand the nature of the problems facing Soweto.

between the administration and the people, is a fact. Unfortunately, with the sensitive nature of our nation, an unhappy population as you find in Soweto relates this unhappiness to the entire area of race relations in South Africa.

I therefore genuinely believe that you have a special responsibility of throwing out the entire system of administration boards around South Africa and let a place like Soweto take its rightful place and become part of a greater Johannesburg with full city council status.

When you arrive in Soweto, you will also find that the majority of people there will be sceptical about your visit. Many view it as nothing but a public relations exercise. This is, unfortunately, understandable, given the nature of our experiences in which promises have been pouring out but never fulfilled.

The 1976 June riots have, however, shaped the minds of people here. They have become far more bitter and angry about the daily insults

they have to endure under your Government's policy.

They are angry:

● That they have to pay increased transport costs when it was your government that decreed that they stay so far from their places of employment;

● That they have to have schools that are overcrowded and have to contend with an inferior system of education;

● That a socio-economic system forced on them has produced so much crime and they have to live with some of your police officers insulting them by saying that crimes of violence are part and parcel of "their nature".

● That while your Government opens up five-star hotels where they can have lunch, it refuses to open up moderately priced restaurants;

● That there are no recreational facilities worth talking about with only two inadequate cinemas for the entire population;

● That their women have to be chased around in the city area and arrested under the Pass Laws;

● That their leaders who oppose your policies in a peaceful way continue to be harassed by the Security Police and thrown into jail without any trial;

● That their rents must go up sometimes by as much as 100 percent while your Government refuses to pour money into Soweto's development.

These are but a few of the issues.

In spite of your party policies, our men, women and children have distinguished themselves in the arts, sciences and every other secular area, in spite of limited opportunities.

Despite the levels of anger and frustration, please take heart in the knowledge that there is still a significant body of people out there who still believe that we can achieve peace and prosperity for all of our people through dialogue. The first area to begin is to realise that the days when your people could unilaterally continue to legislate for us are gone.

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us — your people and my people — that we are stuck together. We must, in the words of the late Dr Martin Luther King, learn to live together as brothers or perish as fools.

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If you do that you would be asking them to be party to their own humiliation and denigration. They will not be a party to that. Ask them to save South Africa on the basis of recognised and accepted standards of decency and recognition of human worth. Ask them to save South Africa by continuing to reject the bigotry of racism.

We do not need miracles to save South Africa. We only need basic common sense, Goodwill. And the determination to build a just society. The people of Soweto have shown they possess these qualities. Will you join them in this great exciting task?

Sincerely,
Percy Qoboza.

WORD of GOD

The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound;

Isaiah 61:1

Rescued from ash dump

Mr Howard Mngushe has given shelter to the family that lived on the ash dump near the Nancefield Hostel. Mr Howard Mngushe, his wife Nomathemba and their two-year-old daughter Banana lived on the ash dump more than three months.

The family has been offered temporary accommodation by Mrs Isabel Mathabathe, wife of former Morris Isaacson High School principal, Mr Legau Mathabathe.

The humanitarian action was initiated by Mrs Nkwe, matron of the Orlando Children's Home.

She responded immediately to the report in SATURDAY POST last week.

Mrs Nkwe said she was moved by the plight of the family and immediately decided to take them into her own home. Although her home was small she was prepared to remove her car from the garage and offer the family accommodation there.

BUT RESCUERS NEED HELP, TOO

"I was perturbed by the thought that a whole family with a two-year-old child was living in an uninhabitable shack on an ash dump and yet we keep a car — which has no feelings — in the safe security of a garage," she said.

The first person she contacted for assistance was Mrs Mathabathe, who serves with her in a special relief committee of the Methodist Church.

Mrs Mathabathe readily obliged.

She promised Mrs Nkwe to accommodate the family in her own garage which she said was much bigger and also had a bed and some necessary furniture.

Having established the place of abode, they both

drove to the ash dump and brought the family home.

Now the three families share whatever there is to eat.

The Mngushe family no longer have to scavenge. They have good, nutritious, clean food. And clean water.

Mrs Nkwe said she also asked the West Rand Administration Board Welfare Office for help. A senior officer, a Mr Bronkhorst, promised to send social workers to attend to the family.

Yesterday two social workers from the Wrab, a black and a white, visited the family at Mrs Mathabathe's home.

They brought two tins of canned vegetables, a tin of jam and four jerseys. One fitted the child, but the other three were outside.

The senior welfare officer of the Wrab and the senior social worker were not available for comment yesterday.

GESTURE

Mr Howard Mngushe was delighted at the kind gesture shown by the Nkwe and Mathabathe families. He said no words could express his family's gratitude and the joy brought to them by these people.

When POST visited the Mngushe family at their new home we found they had had a change of clothes and all were clean.

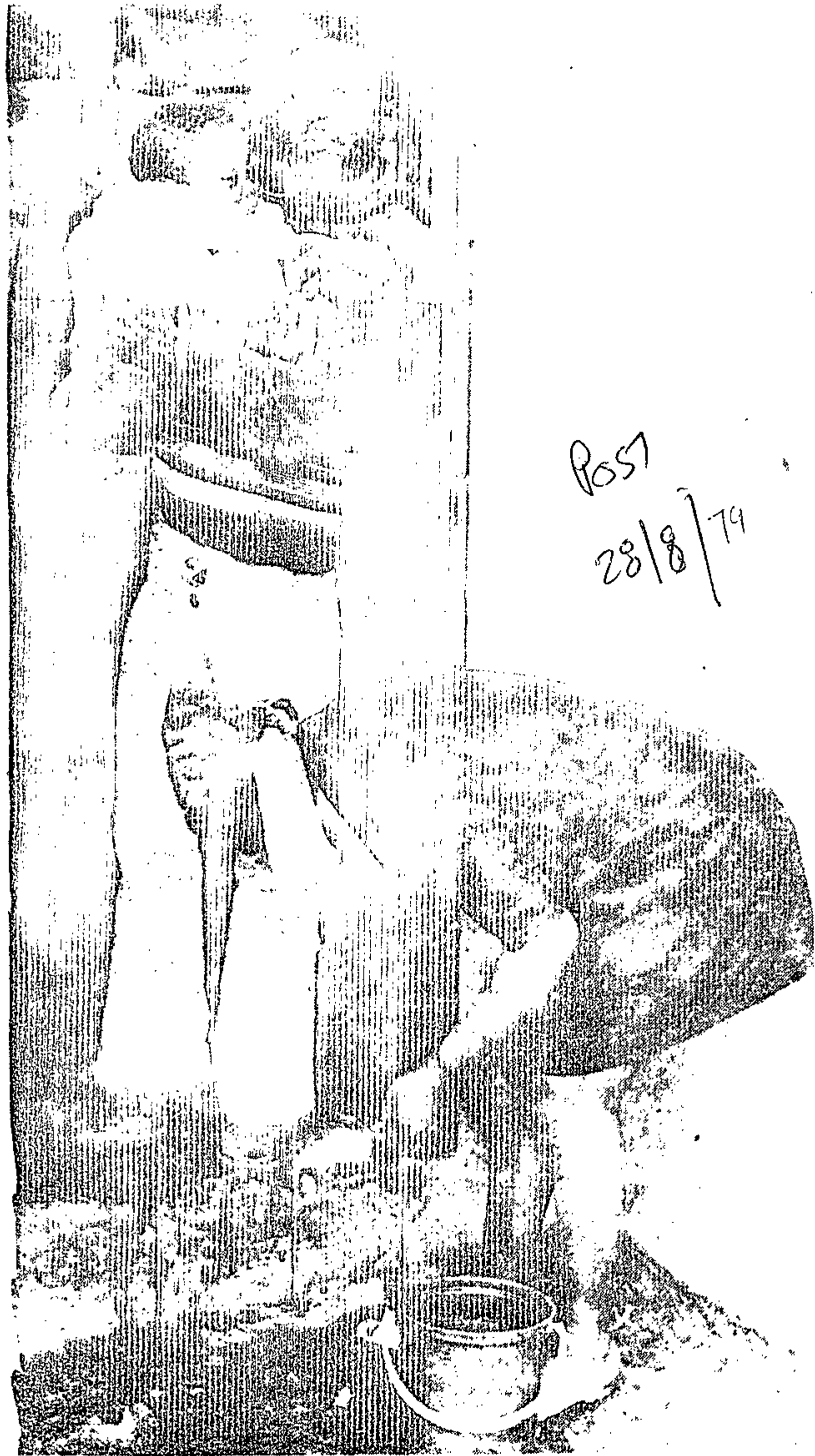
Mrs Mngushe was, in fact, cleaning their room.

Their little daughter was obviously happy and had several playmates.

Mrs Nkwe appealed to the people of Soweto to come to their aid in providing food and other services of necessity to the Mngushe family.

Although her family and that of Mrs Mathabathe were doing their best to help the Mngushes, she feared they might not be able to cater for their needs for too long as they also had the burden of maintaining their own families.

She thus appeals to the Soweto community to assist them and keep the Mngushe family alive.



POST
28/8/79

The Mngushe family at their temporary home. How long will the respite last?

3

POST, Tuesday, August 28, 1979

Page 17



Clean, fresh running water for Mrs Nomathemba Mgugushe and her family.

PM will

Star 28/8/79

343

Witness

Soweto

poverty

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will see the harsh realities of poverty, poor housing and unemployment when he visits Soweto on Friday.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, said today that he would confront the Prime Minister during his visit with the "burning issues" which face the townships.

Mr Thebehali and his counterparts in the Diep-Meadow and Diepsloot townships have been caught up in a wave of protests against the proposed rent increases.

Mr Thebehali said he would explain to Mr Botha the problems his council and the Soweto people face because of the lack of revenue.

"I will put things in their proper perspective," he said.

Sources in the Soweto Council say Mr Thebehali will ask for a Government subsidy to salvage the services in the townships which are on the brink of collapse.

Other important issues are:

• The 99-year leasehold scheme

• Unemployment.

• An estimated shortage of more than 20 000 houses.

• Necessary commercial developments within the townships.

At one of many anti-racist protest meetings in Soweto at the weekend residents demanded that the Prime Minister be shown the poorer side of the townships, not only the well-off suburbs.

Mr Botha and members of the Cabinet are to attend a residents' meeting outside the Soweto Council chambers, where Mr Thebehali is expected to make his speech calling for Government aid.

Later today Mr Thebehali said the three Soweto community councils had

Dr J.P. Durnig
Professor W.F.R. Ellis
Bishop A.W. Hake
Mr E.J.F. Jones
Professor M.J. L.
Mr W.A. Lardner
Mr J.H. Lardner
Sir Richard H.
Professor S.L.
Professor H.M.
Deputy Professor
Professor J.M.A.

The Government for additional sources of income - including a slice of the General Sales Tax.

He was reacting to a statement by Mr J.F. Oberholzer, MP, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council management committee, that GST had been introduced to give whites a return on the tax, while blacks paid taxes yet did not get a share of that revenue.

Soos voorheen gemeid, is die sentrum vir integrasie van geregtigsteerd as 'n manifestasie. In die Memorandum en Statute van Verreënskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die betoëning van eenhorend lende. Tans is daar 'n lede in hulle sluit die volende in.

ADMATSKAP

navorsings-teloor het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr. Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, I.K., en prof. J.L. Boshoff, gewese rektor van die Universiteit van die Oos-Kaap.

Home is the cold pavement of SA's wealthiest city...

Tragic lot of Joburg twilight people

ut seisuafuon lntuon u van die American Friends Service in
nmitte demoonion Hu hat uo (sruks) spier

15

THEY call them the Twilight People... They are the nomadic people who roam the streets of Johannesburg without purpose, without hope.

Their ways do not lead to some would-be employer or to the work-seekers' kraal in Albert Street. No. Their mission is a very different one altogether.

It cannot be said, however, that the one is less wanting than the other, for both are battles for survival, depending on the definition of survival that best suits the circumstance.

The only distinguishing factor about the Twilight People is that they are black. The issue here is, however, not the fact that these people are black. What

Story by
CHRIS MORE

brings them to attention is that they are human beings battling to stay alive.

They have no houses to go to — day and night. They are unemployed. It is most likely that they are victims of the Group Areas Act.

When there are no parked cars the one way of providing shelter is taking sheets of corrugated iron and making some kind of a tent. A few people can then crowd under such a structure until dawn breaks.



They have no houses to go to, so they warm themselves by making fires on the street pavements.

The most daring way to spend a night is simply to lie anywhere along the pavements and literally wait for day-break. This is, in most cases, irrespective of the weather conditions

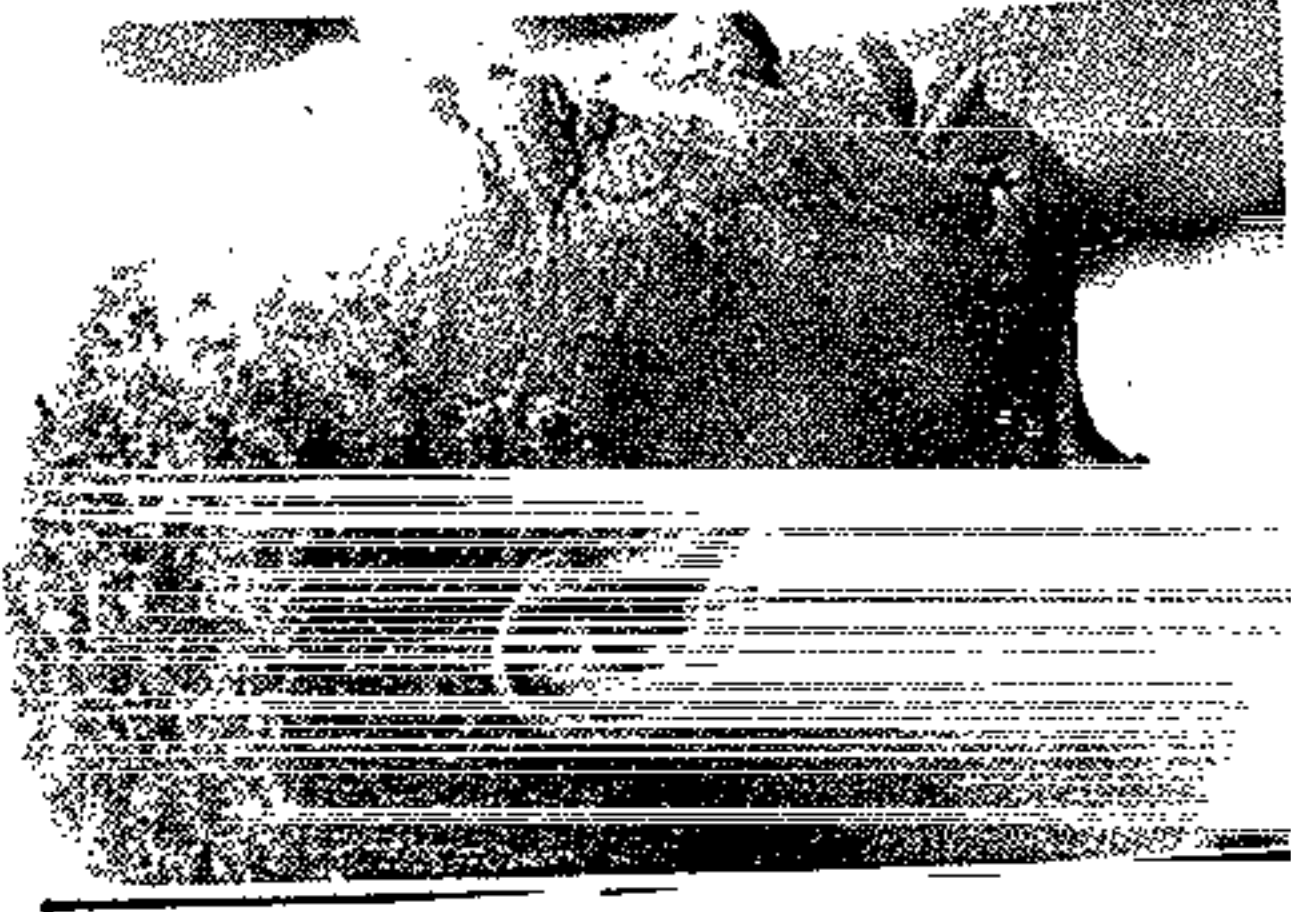
just as dirty as their food.

The Twilight People are not employed. They have been rejected by many whites who live in the neighbouring suburbs when they go to seek odd jobs like gardening and other related minor jobs.

They have been frightened from going to Albert Street to seek jobs, lest they be expelled from Johannesburg in a matter of hours.

For this reason they have resorted to roaming the streets of this wealthy haven of South Africa.

But for them hope is as expensive as it can be.



Loneliness is a daily feature in the lives of the nomadic Twilight People.

throughout the day and night.

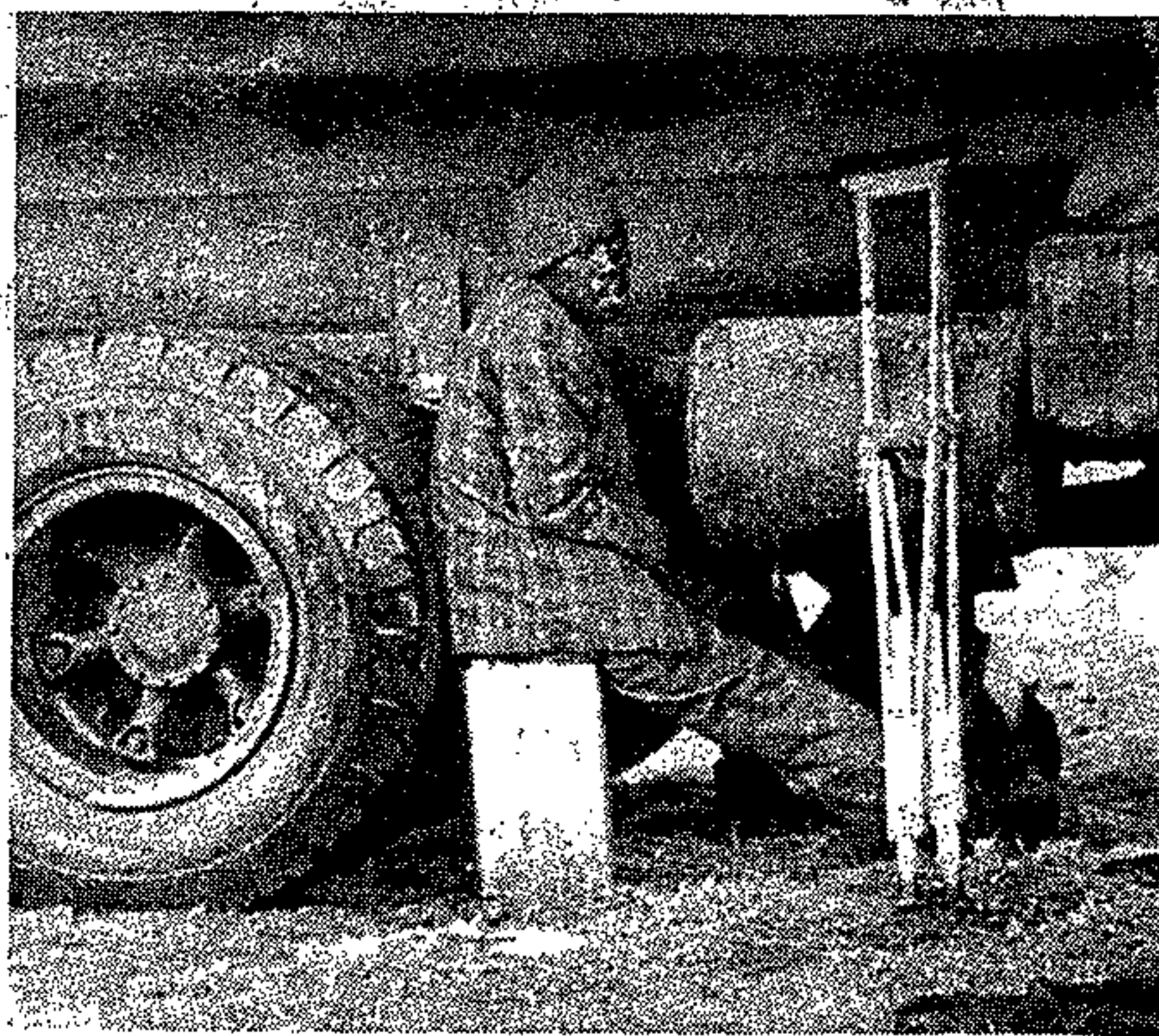
The people are plagued by disease. They have never seen doctors or had any medical aid in their lives. The major cause of disease is the lack of nutritive and clean food.

Another contributory factor is that they are exposed to all weathers, since they have no covered shelter.

Their food is picked from the rubbish bins in town. Most of it is not fit for human consumption. They have virtually no water supply. The water they drink is



These old women have spent many years roaming the streets of Johannesburg.



The Twilight People . . . their homes are just anywhere — even under parked trucks.

lost 28/8/79

Rents not going up yet

By THAMI MAZWAI
SOWETO rents are
NOT yet to go up.

According to a statement released by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Soweto Council has not yet made a decision on the issue.

The statement said the department would only act when the council has taken a final decision on the matter.

Soweto's rent furore took a dramatic turn at the weekend when it was announced that the rent increases, announced three weeks ago and suspended, would come into effect on September 1.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, yesterday told POST there was no truth in the report and he would be consulting Soweto people on how to avert the increases.

To Page 2

From Page 1

Dr Koornhof's statement confirmed his remarks and according to the Koornhof statement the department will only effect increases when instructed to do so by the council.

Meanwhile rent protest meetings continued at

the weekend and the Dobsonville and Diep-Meadow councils may be taken to court according to resolutions passed at meetings.

The two councils have made it clear they will not suspend increases, but go ahead with them as decided.

Memorite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Kiekkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Promoting Justice in Southern Africa'

in die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, 1982.

Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare

aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse

se-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-

die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van

van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap,

g van die godsdienslike Vriendekring

gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland

gebiede bevorder.

gekies as lid van die Raad van die

sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is

le Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging

nasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy

die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die

ernasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir

1982.

WARDERING EN DANK

14

3

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergriepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (*dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.R. Dean
Dr J.P. Durniny
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes

Professor M.E. Koolen

who sells cakes at Inhlazane Station was robbed of R50 by three gunmen. He was shot in the right upper leg.

Mrs Emma Negudza found the head of a child at a refuse heap in Klip-spruit.

ral Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die iedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, 'erhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Promoting Justice in Southern Africa'

an die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, (Oktober).

Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die West-ap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

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Police warn on taxi war

By WILLIE
MAHLOANE

SOWETO divisional head of the CID, Brigadier Carel Coetzee has warned that the police are out to stamp out the looming full-scale taxi war.

Brig Coetzee sounded the warning following the shooting of Mr Peter Mwel, chairman of the breakaway Noord Street Taxi Association. He was shot at the weekend by a gunman in a black track suit.

He was rushed to Baragwanath Hospital. The gunman followed but was stopped by the security guards at the hospital gates. There were fears that the shooting could spark off what could be a full-scale taxi war.

Brig Coetzee said: "We cannot allow such things to go on in a civilised society. The police are going to take strong action to stop the shootings."

He did not know what could have sparked the shootings but expected that it could be a war between the registered taxis and the pirates.

Brig Coetzee also announced that eight people were killed in acts of violence in Soweto at the weekend. Sharp instruments were used in the killings.

Other crimes reported included 26 muggings, nine rapes, four attempted rapes, nine car thefts and four housebreakings.

Mr Laurence Motsapi, of Meadowlands Hostel was robbed of his projector and films by six gun-wielding men. The value of the projector and films is R900.

Mr Meshack Moliwa (30), of 1450 Dobsonville, was found dead in Nkwe Street. He had bullet wounds in the head and leg.

Professor G.R. ...
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaar- verslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has repeated his assurance that Soweto rents will not go up.

At the same time he called on people of Soweto to receive Prime Minister P W Botha in a "spirit of co-operation and friendship" when he visits the vast complex on Friday.

Dr Koornhof made the statements when he addressed a meeting of the Associated Scientific Technological Societies of South Africa in Johannesburg yesterday.

On the rent issue, he gave the assurance that they will not go up.

"I am still waiting for recommendations from the Soweto Council and the people of Soweto," he said.

He said the presence of the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, in Mr Botha's party on Friday showed that the Government was seriously investigating ways and means of making Soweto self-sufficient.

Dr Koornhof said that he had sympathy for the people of Soweto and other places, and they

Koornhof pledge

Rents not going up

By JOE THOLOLO

could rely on him for help.

"I want to emphasise I am prepared to talk to anybody," he said.

He called on the different constituencies in Soweto to talk to Botha's party. He said that he knew there were different opinions within Soweto.

Task

"We have already invited the best brains in Soweto and other areas to help us in the tremendous task ahead. All I am saying is: let's get on with the job."

Dr Koornhof called on employers and industrialists:

- to look at wages and see if they could not step up production through increasing wages;
- to find out the cir-

cumstances of their black workers because a happy and satisfied worker is a better worker;

- to place the country on a sound economic footing by giving training to black workers.

He said he was convinced that with co-operation and development South Africa could give the world the finest government in a multi-national or plural society.

"We can prevent a bloody revolution and become the miracle of this century," he said.

Meanwhile details of Mr Botha's visit to Soweto were still not available last night.

Mr Botha will be accompanied by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of

Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Yesterday, the hosts, the Soweto Council, would not release his itinerary.

"All I can tell you is that the Prime Minister's party will be arriving at the Jabulani Chambers at 9 am," Mr David Thebali, chairman of the Soweto Council said.

He said that security was very tight and that was why they were not prepared to give details of his tour nor the names of the people he would be seeing.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development told me that details would be announced any time now.

"You should understand that this visit was arranged at short notice. That is why we have not announced the itinerary yet."

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fgetrede
J.L.
die Noorde.

Council to ask people's advice

THE only definite thing about Soweto rents is that they will not be going up on September 1. So what happens thereafter?

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday repeated that his department was still waiting for recommendations from the Soweto Council and people.

Mr Thebehali, chairman of the council, says that the rents will not be going up until the council has spoken to the people.

In an interview yesterday Mr Thebehali said the Orlando East meeting on Sunday, where a councillor, Mr J T Ramathibela, was nearly assaulted, was the first of these meetings.

Councillors would explain their dilemma and ask for donations.

He said that the council was also thinking of sending a questionnaire to every householder in Soweto.

POST: The people of Soweto have already shown that they are dead set against the increases. Where do we go from there?

Thebehali: We want them to tell us that and also suggest alternative ways how we can pay for the services.

By JOE THOLOLOE

POST: What happens if the people say they don't want the increases and do not make any suggestions?

Thebehali: We will cross that bridge when we come to it.

POST: What is the deadline to your fact-finding?

Thebehali: We have no deadline. All we want is the will of the people in Soweto.

POST: One gets the impression that you are hoping that the people will spontaneously agree to the increases.

Thebehali: We are only trying to get a solution to a difficult problem.

POST: Did the three councils — Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow — come together to dis-

cuss the increases? They all decided on September 1 for their first increases, and all decided to phase them in three stages.

Thebehali: We came together when we were separating our accounts. Remember that the West Rand Board used to have one account for the whole area. But the decisions to raise rents on September 1 and to phase the increases in over a period, were arrived at independently by each of the councils.

You should also note that we share the same services — all our water comes from the Rand Water Board, we use the same sewerage system, etc. You would therefore expect all the people using the same services to be affected in the same way.

POST: Some councillors have even suggested that the three councils are merely carrying out orders.

Thebehali: I know that crowd who are trying to make themselves clean in the eyes of the public. But they themselves worked on the budget for Soweto from as early as May.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davi
Professor J.J. Dege
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Du
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggl
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Ha
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Bos
Dr Sheila T. van de

Lede word na die Algemene Ja skappy uitgenooi en kies el op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkie huidige ampsdraer is Biskop verpligtinge aan lede opgele pleeg in verband met sake w

NAVORS

Gedurende die verslagjaar he Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar soek onder die kleurling bevo eiland is onderneem. 'n Aanta

Steps towards a more stable Soweto

WHO must pay for the Sowetos of South Africa? Is there any way to make black urban areas financially viable? A recent move to raise Soweto rents by a whopping 100 percent has reopened the whole vexatious question, one which lies at the very core of policy on urban blacks.

The rents move came from the Soweto Council, acting under its newly conferred fiscal powers and faced with a big deficit plus services reportedly on the brink of collapse. It was quickly dropped as soon as the depth of Sowetans' opposition was made clear. But the basic problem remains unsolved—and potentially explosive.

The trouble with Soweto and scores of townships like it is that they are not normal municipalities. If Sandton, say, needs to increase its income it can step up its proportion of big-business or industrial sites and thus levy higher rates. Black townships until recently were precluded from doing the same. Effective removal of this anomaly will be a first step towards self-sufficiency.

But more than that is required. Soweto's ordinary residents need the opportunity to become home owners with a stake in improving their quality

of life, instead of a community of tenants with nothing to show for the years of rent they pay. The ownership scheme must be given a dramatic boost: firstly by the Government overcoming the mental block that prevents it moving beyond 99-year leasehold; secondly by removing other silly bureaucratic restrictions; thirdly by facilitating a massive flow of cash to get the scheme off the ground.

The State need not do anything as drastic as making a gift of township homes to their occupants. It can sell them to residents at sub-economic rates, just as it rents them at sub-economic rentals. The building societies are today awash with excess loan money. With the right guarantees from the State, some of this could be diverted to help urban blacks make the down payments which only a few of them are able to put together. As home owners they would assuredly be happier to pay, whether by rates and/or loan repayments, what they are now paying in rent if not more.

Whatever means are devised, they must be devised rapidly and effectively. The Government, whose policies created abnormal communities like Soweto, cannot evade today's responsibility for giving them a more normal life-style.

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

2

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

15

Al weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Koninklike Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Suid-Afrika bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die strukturele Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning van plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort by die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder ander mense wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang het.

1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

343
29/9/79
Koornhof promises
bright future for
Soweto and SA

The government is making a serious effort to achieve self-sufficiency for Soweto with the minimum taxation for its people, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing a public meeting in the city, he referred to the fact that the cabinet team to visit Soweto on Friday would include the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, as well as Senator Horwood, the Minister of Finance.

"Senator Horwood's reputation shows that this government is making a serious effort to investigate ways and means of building an infrastructure that will make Soweto self-sufficient in terms of generating capital," Dr Koornhof added.

This would enable Soweto to pay for all its services with the "minimum of taxation for the ordinary residents," he said.

In an interview he declined to comment on whether this statement implied that the government planned to subsidise Soweto.

In his speech, Dr Koornhof compared South

Africa to Britain during the industrial revolution of the last century.

He said Britain was then the "polecat of the world" as it treated people like "suitcases".

But Britain achieved a fine system of democracy and avoided bloody revolution — one of the "miracles" of the 19th century.

Dr Koornhof said: "I am convinced this country can give the world one of the finest systems of government in a multinational setup."

He added: "I have the firm conviction that just like Great Britain in the previous century, this part of the world can prove to the entire world that we can do it and in the process prevent a bloody revolution in the southern point of Africa. And that will be the miracle of this century in Africa and maybe in the world."

Dr Koornhof called on the best brains of Soweto to come forward and assist in the "tremendous task" that had to be done.

He called on employers to consider increasing productivity by increasing pay and by training workers and providing housing through loans.

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

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15

Desember 1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligting teneor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teneor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grootte Schuur Campus aangebied.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (Cont.)

Soweto needs a 'distress fund'

SIR. — Let me hasten to congratulate you for your open letter addressed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, by which you have so ably spelt out the current mood and frustration of the people of Soweto.

It is my fervent wish that when the Prime Minister reads it, his honest assessment and judgment of the enumerated facts in your letter will not be adversely influenced by your past and present association with those who were held in captivity for months without trial in 1977.

Allow me to add my personal contribution to your plea for the provision of some dramatic answers and solutions to the multiple problems of Soweto.

Let the Prime Minister and his senior Cabinet colleagues be shown places such as the Diepkloof Emergency Camps, White City Jabavu, Priri, Chiawelo and Zola Townships by the organisers of this very rare itinerary.

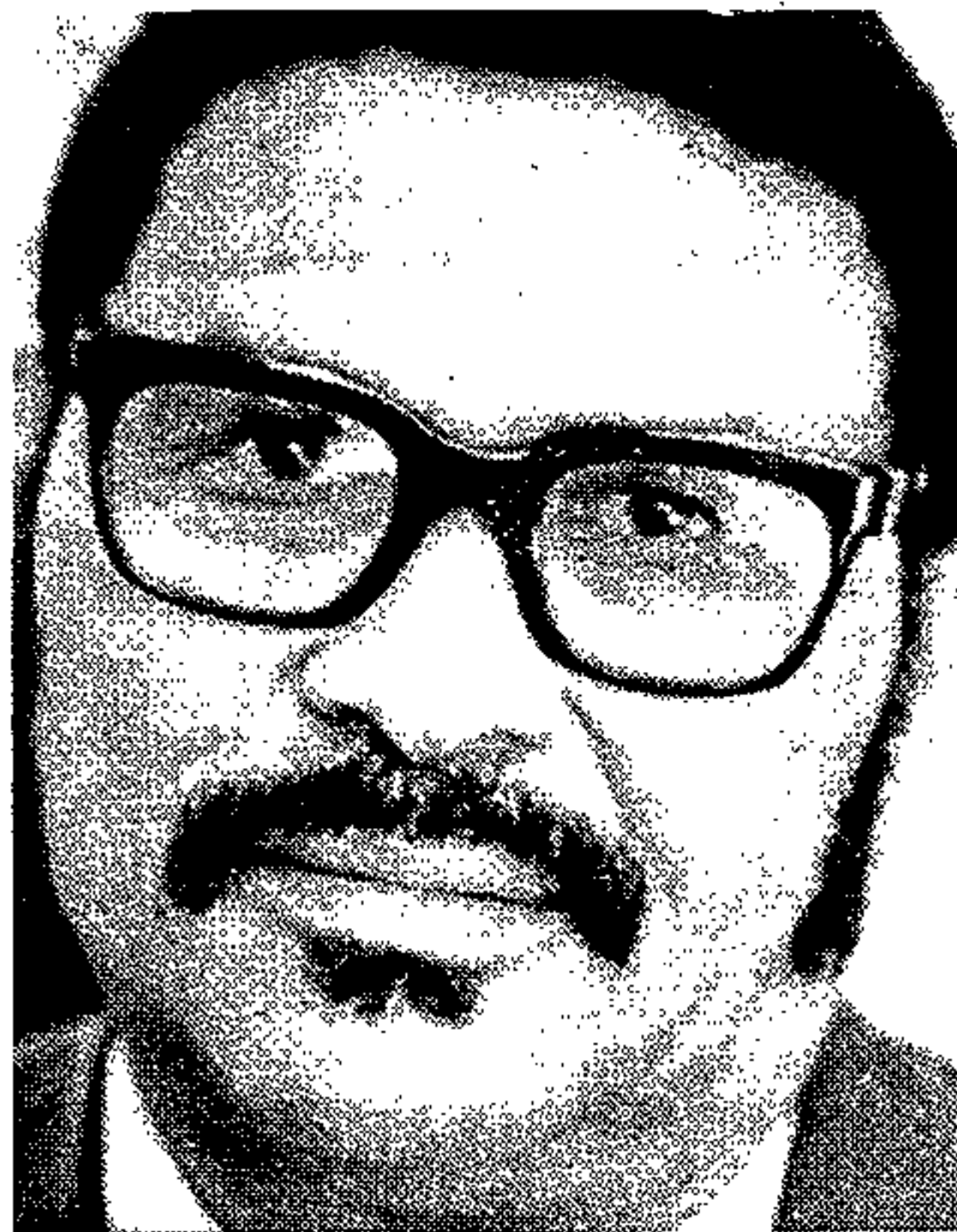
I shall be deeply shocked if the Ministers' findings and observations will not confirm the daily reports on the plight of our people.

If the Chief Commissioner of P W V for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Durandt has been correctly reported in the newspapers, heaven alone knows what the Regional Committee members are in for.

His recent utterances in the Press that wages and salaries of blacks have been increased by 300 percent and therefore this justifies the compulsory payment of 100 percent increase on rents by every tenant, regardless of the actual wage earned in rands and cents, is beyond my comprehension.

It is an indisputable fact that the people of Soweto demand an autonomous Soweto City Council.

A creation that shall be supported by an Act of Parliament, and whose councillors shall consist of men of substance, foresight, and wisdom, elected by the majority of Soweto



Douglas Lolwane

residents, who shall exercise their voluntary democratic rights to achieve their objectives — in terms of the provisions of the acclaimed 1977 "Blue Print".

If it is true that the Soweto Community Council opted for autonomy at any cost, then they have grossly erred by having withheld the secret of their hopes for the source of revenue until August 1979.

To expect a large percentage of poverty-stricken residents of Soweto to inherit a legacy of a bankrupt monstrosity for which large sums of money have already been extorted from them over the past years of stagnation, is an insult to our intelligence.

Experts all over the world will tell you that no local authority can administer a township purely out of rental income. Funds for such purposes must accrue from rateable property.

Residents of Soweto are not saying they "Won't" pay, but they do say emphatically they "Cannot Afford" to pay the increased rents.

I know it is a genuine confession from a large number of people — who will certainly be evicted from their present dwelling places within three months if the increased rents are enforced mercilessly.

REPERCUSSIONS

Nobody in his right senses can have the temerity of inciting families to shirk their domestic responsibilities by not paying rent in the full knowledge of the repercussions that would follow such conduct.

We shall have failed in our duty if we do not warn and suggest that the rents issue must be tackled with care and diplomacy by intellectually mature men in close consultation with residents.

Should wiser counsel not prevail in the deferment of the rent increase until solutions are found, I hope no

scape-goats will be sniffed from our midst for a crisis situation whose consequences nobody can predict with certainty.

At this moment it would be advisable for the authorities to treat Soweto like a tornado stricken area whose residents need urgent financial relief to normalise an ugly developing situation that seems to be nobody's business.

This financial relief must of necessity come from all good citizens of Johannesburg, commerce and industry.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development could do well to set the machinery in motion for the establishment of a "distress fund," by channelling 50% of the GST revenue to Soweto — even if it could be for a period of just three years.

If there is no such law, let Parliament introduce it.

D L LOLWANE,

Dube.

Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Sash calls for subsidy

WHEN the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, visits Soweto tomorrow he should announce an emergency government subsidy for Soweto services while a better scheme for the government of Soweto is worked out, says a Press release from the Black Sash.

According to the release, it has become the traditional South African way of life to dispossess blacks and then make them pay for being dispossessed. "We hope the Prime Minister will put a stop to this," the Sash says.

The release adds: "The Group Areas Act has robbed blacks of the right to fight for fair wages and proper dole when unemployed."

"Hitherto the prohibition on the development of big business in Soweto has robbed blacks even of their own markets."

"Impoverished and dispossessed, not benefitting from all the taxes that it pays, there is no way this community can pay for its own services through increased rents."

In March this year fewer than half of the Soweto households earned the R159,76. Household subsistence necessary for a family of six. Roughly one-third of Sowetans are unemployed. The doubling of the rents will simply mean more evictions for non-payment of rent.

As Sowetans prophesied when they boycotted the elections, the Community Councils have failed to better or even maintain Soweto because they have no funds.

The Committee of Ten had better ideas for the management of Soweto. They presented them to the Government in a spirit of constructive reconciliation and were rejected and imprisoned for their pains.

One hopes that the Prime Minister will now produce a scheme for the proper and fair financing and administration of the

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman	Mr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mr Victor Norton
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Mr A. Fiederman	Mr P.M. Sonn
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Mr G.J. Gerwel	Mr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbode aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

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Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

An

open mind

That's PM's
approach to
Soweto today

NELSPRUIT — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, said here last night he was going to Soweto today with an open mind to see for himself what the situation was there.

He will be accompanied on his Soweto tour by some of his Cabinet ministers, including deputy ministers. Mr. Botha is visiting Soweto at the invitation of the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr. David Thebehali.

Mr. Thebehali said the Prime Minister had been invited because the whole "Soweto situation has been so internationalised".

PM's party

Accompanying the Prime Minister will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha; the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof; the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood; the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chris Heunis, and two other Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Thebehali said the party had been invited to come and see "things" for themselves. The council was prepared to meet them and explain the hardships of Blacks in Black townships.

Earlier, Mr. Thebehali revealed that the opposition, led by Mr. Edward Manyosi, had addressed a Press conference in Johannesburg where

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

going to tell the Prime Minister's party.

Not authorised

He said the council dissociated itself from the Press conference because the meeting was not authorised by the council.

The chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr. Nthato Motlana, said the committee was not interested in meeting the Prime Minister and his party on this occasion or any other "until the pass laws have been done away with".

"I have heard that a lot of other community leaders have been invited on this occasion, but I was not," Dr. Motlana said. — (Sapa.)

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman

WILLSON

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom, Oktober.

navorsings-fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

Major statement at PW visit?

POST Reporter
PRIME Minister P W Botha is expected to make a major announcement on new Government thinking on urban black people and black townships when he visits Soweto today.

Burning issues he is likely to touch on are the planned rent increases and Government subsidies and municipal status for Soweto.

Mr Botha becomes the first ever Prime Minister to visit Soweto — South Africa's biggest residential area — at 9 am this morning when he and senior Cabinet Ministers arrive at the Community Council Chambers in Jabulani.

Mr Botha and his Ministers will tour the townships and also visit some educational and health centres.

He will be accompa-

nied by Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, Transport Minister Chris Heunis, Finance Minister Owen Horwood and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha.

The presence of Mr Pik Botha, who also runs the country's information services, strengthens beliefs that the Prime Minister is due to make a major policy statement.

Other issues Mr Botha

is expected to touch on are:

- Alternative means of generating capital into Soweto.
- Future relationships between the Government and urban blacks.

A special bus for foreign and local newsmen will cover his trip.

A team of POST reporters and photographers will cover the visit

TO PAGE 4

PW's VISIT

and their reports and pictures — from a black man's perspective — will be published in SATURDAY POST tomorrow.

Meanwhile elaborate arrangements were being made yesterday to prepare for the Prime Minister's visit. The Diepkloof Hotel, where the touring party will have their lunch, was being spruced up and given a new face-lift.

● See Page 7

● See Editorial, Page 18

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Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn

d) Twee

Pro
Dr

Lede word na skappy uitgeel op die Beheer huidige ampse verpligtinge pleeg in verb

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Premier's visit is hailed on Vaal

By ERNEST NKABINDE

VAAL Triangle black leaders have welcomed the visit by the Prime Minister and his senior Ministers to Soweto.

They say the visit is most important as it will give Mr Botha's party a true reflection of the life-style and hardships the blacks are facing in the townships.

The comments were made by Mr S Rabotapi, chairman of the Evaton Community Council, and Mr Knox Matjila, chairman of the Vaal Triangle Community Council, in an interview yesterday.

Mr Botha and his senior ministers will visit Soweto on a one-day visit.

"The Prime Minister's visit is a great thing to happen. He will get first-hand information about the lives of the blacks.

"He will come into close contact with health hazards which they are facing and unhappy lives in the townships.

"He will observe for himself the economic situation of the blacks who

are trying to cope with low wages," he said.

Mr Rabotapi said the PM will see for himself if the proposed rental increases are reasonable.

"In order to assess the whole situation, I am sure he will contact representatives from all sections of the community."

Mr Matjila said he was heartened by the PM's visit, and would wish him to visit some of the other townships and not only Soweto.

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Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudings as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsonwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n hydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantooruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer



Mr Dukuza . . . gets food, wood and coal from the dumps.

POST 31/8/74

THE RUBBISH DUMP PEOPLE

**Here they
scrounge
for
food**

WOMEN and children with ash-covered faces pick their way in and out of rubbish dumps in Katlehong, Germiston.

The women and children are from the Mzilikazi Two transit camp in Phake Section, home for families and pensioners who have no homes.

Most of the inmates at the camp are not working and depend entirely on the pension they get every two months.

These are the people of the wasteland who forage through the garbage in search of food, wood and coal. Most live in tiny rooms. Some of the

**STORY
MZYKAYISE
EDOM
PICS
SHADRACK
NKOMO**

families occupy one room and others two rooms.

They are packed, and there is just no privacy. Family life is out of the question, with one bed for each family and children sleeping all over the place. The only thing these people enjoy is that they stay rent free at Mzilikazi.

The women at Mzilikazi told POST this week that

they were "dumped" there by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) and nothing has been done to get them proper accommodation.

When POST arrived at Mzilikazi, Miss Magdeline Nyokong (21) who lives in the camp was busy looking for wood and coal and Mrs Sannah Dukuza (84) was returning from the dumps after looking for food, wood and coal.

Mrs Dukuza's husband, Freddie told POST that they were both not working and that no one was looking after them.

"We were removed from Germiston Old Location (Dukathole) in 1950 when the township was demolished. We only

depend on the pension money we get every two months and by the end of the second week we are left penniless after paying out our expenses and then we start searching for food from the dumps," he said.

TINY ROOMS

Mrs Violet Nyokong said that they were living in two tiny rooms being nine. She said she was not paying rent and that it was now nine years she arrived at Mzilikazi.

Miss Grace Mokoena said they are four in the family and occupy one tiny room. She said there was no one working in the family and they depend on relatives for food. Miss Mokoena said

they arrived at Mzilikazi in 1956.

Mr Anthony Sebeti said they are six in his family and they share one room. He said they were staying in Mopedi Section and when his father died they were evicted and dumped in Mzilikazi.

He said he was the only one working and they were not paying rent. He said since they were dumped at Mzilikazi in 1969 and promised another house, they have not been provided with one.

There are two kinds of these camps, in Katlehong. The other Mzilikazi camp (one) is in Hlahatsi Section. Even there people live under the same conditions.

**THE
SEARCH
IS ON**

The dump where residents of Mzilikazi look for food, wood and coal. Women from the township are seen looking for coal. To them, this dump is a source of life and they scrounge for every bit of food to keep themselves going



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die direkteur Engeland,

Council to report back

By ERNEST NKABINDE

THE Evaton Community Council is to hold a big report-back meeting on a petition sent to the Government two months ago at Bona Hall on Sunday morning.

Mr Sam Rabotapi, chairman of the Council said the report will be given to the residents in connection with the petition which was sent to the Government two months ago. He said thousands of residents signed the petition. The petition asked the Government to give

the council municipal status and the right for the residents to raise loans on mortgage bond and from the financial businesses.

It also requested the government that the 900 stands which were expropriated by the Orange/Vaal Administration Board from residents for failing to pay their rates, should be sold to blacks and not be owned by the Board.

Mr Rabotapi said he has extended invitations to other groups like Evaton Stand Owners' Association, Isolomzi and other organisations to attend the meeting which is very important for all.

Verhandeling voorgelê in werking
bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde
van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

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Mnr H.M. Jimba

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

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Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering uitgenooi en kies elke drie op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkieping in huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. 'n verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word pleeg in verband met sake wat die

NAVORSING

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 Mnr W.J.
 Mnr Fran
 Mnr P.M.
 Regter J
 Mnr R. T
 Professor
 Professor
 Mv. S.
 Professor

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Vaal council to build classrooms

By ERNEST NKABINDE

The Vaal Community Council has voted R156 596 for the building of extra classrooms and toilets in various schools in the Vaal triangle townships in preparation for the next school terms.

The announcement was made by Mr Knox Matjila, chairman of the council yesterday. He said the aim of the council is to see that every child in the townships under the council gets education. He also revealed that a modern teachers training college would be built in Residensia, as well as secondary schools, to cope with the demands for the coming year.

The schools which are to get four additional classrooms and toilet blocks are Ikwezi Secondary in Sebokeng and Lebohang in Boipatong. The primary schools which are to get extra four classrooms each are Zithulele, Lesike, Atlehang and Zivuse primary schools in Sebokeng. The schools which are to get two additional classrooms are Dr Nhlapo and Seiso in Bophelong.

Mr Matjila said the council has decided to build extra classes for these schools to avoid congestion in the schools next year. He appealed to all children to attend schools.

Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

3/8/79 (342) Post

Standowners must pay for services

By GEORGE MAYEKISO

EVATON standowners will have to foot the bill developing the township which is becoming a slum, said the chairman of the Evaton Community Council yesterday.

The chairman, Mr Samuel Rabotapi said that the current budget of the Community Council is R6 000 000 and this amount does not include the development of the township.

"We cope with the budget, in the building of schools but we cannot develop the township out

of this money," said Mr Rabotapi.

Evaton has services, like, electricity, sewerage, refuse removals and essential services like clinics and libraries.

Evaton residents dump their refuse in their yards and all over the township making it a slum.

Mr Rabotapi said: "In order to have these services, standowners will have to foot the bill because they own the township."

He said that Evaton is a freehold area which belongs to the people, unlike other townships which belong to Administration Board, people should see to the developments.



Evaton Community Council chairman, Mr Samuel Rabotapi.

Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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Some relief for aged

By GEORGE MAYEKISO

OLD age pensioners in the Vaal triangle can now appoint procurators to collect and administer their pension funds to avoid standing in long queues when they collect their pension.

The appointment of procurators is not really what the Vaal Community Council wants. The council prefers a postal system whereby pensioners can collect their money from the Post office.

A Council chairman, Mr Knox Matjila, said that following their request to the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development that something should be done for the aged not to collect their funds, the Commissioners agreed to the appointment of procurators.

On insistence by the Community Council, the welfare section of the Administration Board made a survey of the number of pensioners wishing to appoint relatives or trustworthy persons to administer their pension. The appointment of procurators is subject to some conditions:

That a person will be permitted to hold more than one power of attorney, but will be limited to a reasonable number of procurators, which is solely left to the discretion of the Commissioner or his nominee. That taxi owners and shop keepers will not be allowed to administer the affairs of pensioners.

That preference will be given to relatives or other trustworthy persons and in accordance with the Commissioner's code, a district pension officer must from time to time withhold the pension from the procurator, until such time as ample proof is provided that the pensioner is indeed still alive.

Mr Matjila said: "We requested the appointment of procurators to avoid old age pensioners standing in long queues."

He said that though they were happy about the procurators, what they really want is the postal system. White pensioners collect their pension funds from the Post Office, why can't blacks be allowed to do so? he asked.

c) Ander lede:

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Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

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M's family. His father and mother work at the same bakery in the city and the father earns less than R40 a week, which places him below the recognised level of poverty. But together they earn the "minimum living level" for a family of R178,22 a month.

Then there is Thami H. He says he lost his job as a salesman three years ago and has not been able to find work since then. His wife takes two buses to get to work in the city. Transport, whether train or bus, is crowded and uncomfortable. She leaves at 4am to get to a factory by 6am and gets home at 7.30pm. She earns R120 a month, of which about R20 goes for transportation.

They have three young children, and Mr H, who says he dropped out of school after eight years, speaks strongly about wanting them to achieve an education.

"It's the only thing. My aims for them are very high," he says.

When you peep into the bedroom of the two-roomed house you realise how the family are able to make out: Stacked up to the ceiling are crates of beer, the house is a shebeen, with a large paraffin refrigerator in the kitchen for the cooling.

The shebeen evidently does not provide a fat income. Mr H says they can afford to eat meat two or three times a week, mince only. The house is furnished with the simplest of basic furniture, and Mr H is paying off a wardrobe on hire purchase. To buy it he will have to go to the city, as there

are no furniture stores in Soweto. None has until recently been allowed by the Government; the only shops permitted were those selling basic commodities.

Such shops abound in the hundreds. But often they are tiny with absurdly small stocks of foods. Because they are so small, their prices are high — which causes township people to buy as much as possible from the white-owned supermarkets in the city and haul home their purchases.

Wages have been improving and people have more money to spend. But vast numbers exist on poverty pay — perhaps as many as 60%, according to surveys.

Among them are the old-age pensioners who get a Government grant of R27,79 a month (increasing by R3,71 on October 1). Or the women who, it was reported in June, were packing fruit and vegetables at the city market for R12 a week (increased to R16 after a walk-out).

And there are the jobless. After six years of economic recession, unemployment in Soweto is thought to involve perhaps as many as one in every five men. Social welfare benefits are limited, often nonexistent.

Drive down Anderson Street, near the labour office for blacks, any day of the week and you see men standing and sitting on the pavements. If you stop to speak to one of them, as I did recently, and within seconds your car is surrounded by 20 to 30 pleading faces.

They don't ask for money. They beg for work, any work.

Others of the unemployed turn to the short-cut of crime. Those who have not graduated to robbing in the city and the white suburbs prey on their fellows in the black ghetto.

High masts carrying powerful lights have been erected throughout Soweto to turn night into day as a crime-beating measure. One adjoining area, Dobsonville, has refused, however, to have the lighting: residents say it conveys the impression of a concentration camp.

But the crime goes on: robbery and rape on a staggering scale; murders exceeding 500 a year, among the world's highest city rate of killing.

The crime problem is compounded by the overcrowding, the awful transport, the social dislocation — and by the number of people living "illegally" in the township, eternal fugitives from the law because their pass does not show they have permission to be in the Johannesburg area.

It is because of the illegals that the official population figures for Soweto are fictional. The authorities say there are 679 000 blacks; estimates put the reality at anything from 879 000 to 1,5-million.

Without a pass, it is impossible to obtain a proper job. All that can be hoped for is an underground type of existence, earning what one can. Survival again often means battenning on others.

At least, for some of those illegals who do have jobs, steps

are currently being taken to regularise their status.

Other changes are also in train, as white authority comes reluctantly to realise that something must be done to respond to black frustrations.

Leasehold rights for 99 years have been announced so blacks will be able to enjoy some permanency of title to their homes. The pass laws are to be moderated to allow more freedom of movement and to reduce the number of pass arrests. Trade union rights for at least those blacks allowed to live in the cities are imminent. Committees to advise on improving township existence have been set up. More money is being spent on black education: financing this year has increased by 26% over last year.

It is all slow, however, and it will take a considerable time for the effects to show in daily existence. In education, for example, about 13 times more money is still being spent on each white child than on each black child and black educational facilities and teaching standards are often abysmal.

If visible change amounts to little, there has been profound change in the hearts and minds of people.

Before June, 1976, whatever the harshness and drabness of existence in Soweto, there was an indefinable spirit, almost a zest for living. That is much diminished today.

The anger that gave rise to the disturbances can still be

discerned. But as Wilkie Kambole, who was principal of Soweto's largest high school in 1976 but then resigned out of disgust with the lack of progress, has put it: "There's greater awareness that there must be change. But people are frightened. They are mesmerised."

There is good reason for that... the many thousands of arrests since June 1976, the crackdown on black consciousness organisations, the unceasing detention of people without trial.

Those who press too hard know that swift and arbitrary action can come. The Security Police are vigilant.

Leadership in this situation is inevitably fragmented. The Government-created community councils clearly enjoy little credibility, so viewpoints emerge through ad hoc bodies such as the Committee of Ten.

So what will Mr Botha make of it all? Will he, as so many white visitors do, in some curious way see Soweto as a tribute to white benevolence (in accordance with the popular myth that white man's money has been poured into the township — the truth is very different: except in a few old areas, the rents charged are economic and are intended to pay the cost of erecting the houses)?

Or will his eyes see the deprivations and the inequalities that have come with Soweto's racial character? And if he sees that, will his mind tell him of the effort that his Government must put into upgrading the quality of life?



Which face of Soweto will the PM see?

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, left, makes history today: he will be the first Prime Minister to visit Soweto. **BENJAMIN POGRUND** describes what Mr Botha will see — and what he should be looking for:

EDM
3/8/79

THE early summer rains have washed the air so that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will not see Soweto at its worst when he goes there today.

Had his visit happened just a week or so ago he would have driven into the smog that is a feature of the township. From late afternoon of one day to midday the next, a thick and dark haze hangs over the vast area before it thins, never quite disappearing before starting again.

The haze comes from the tens of thousands of coal stoves lit for cooking and heating.

The stoves and the smog tell their own story. For, unlike Johannesburg, few houses in Soweto have electricity at present. A scheme for electrification is gradually being developed. But until it takes effect, and the problems of the sheer cost to people of paying for connections and buying appliances are overcome, Soweto will continue to suffer the pollution.

This is but one of Soweto's many disabilities. Alongside the wealth of Johannesburg's city skyscrapers and suburbs, Soweto is a place of substandard living, of denied hopes and aspirations.

It is not that Soweto comes off so badly when compared with mass, low-cost housing in other poor parts of the world. It probably rates well. There are the 100 000-plus brick or concrete houses. The main roads are tarred, even if the side roads are generally not.

There are two soccer stadiums, many creches and a range of other facilities.

But what sets it apart and makes it unique is its apartheid character. It is for blacks only. Entry by whites is strictly controlled and a special permit is needed. Transgressors, if caught by the police, are prosecuted.

Blacks have no choice but to live there. Laws made by whites decree it. And until earlier this year, it was a fixed principle that blacks could not even own any land there.

It's an unnatural place. Its function is to provide accommodation for black workers to serve Johannesburg's offices, factories and homes. City blacks have been viewed basically as "temporary sojourners", to be controlled by a maze of laws and regulations. Only recently has the Government come grudgingly to admit that they are not going to disappear, and hence that something more must be done to improve the level of township living.

So when the real comparison is made, not with any other part of the world, but with "white" Johannesburg, Soweto must be seen for what it is: a place of ugliness and deprivation, a product of carefully applied racism.

It was Soweto's unique nature, and the inferiority to which its residents were doomed, that caused the anger that exploded on June 16, 1976. The issue of the teaching of Afrikaans was the trigger

event; but the protest that went on and on sprang out of the wider resentment of the black lot in life. Giving the protest impetus, and drawing strength from it, was the idea of black consciousness, of black power opposing white power.

Mr Botha will see few visible signs of the turbulence. Now and again he might drive past the hulk of a burnt out shop; in one area, in Mofolo, a large municipal hall stands gutted. The schools that were put to the torch have been rebuilt. The Government liquor shops, a prime target for demonstrators angry that profits from liquor sales played such a large part in meeting Soweto's needs, are again in business, rebuilt like fortresses.

Basically, the township looks as it did before June 16. It is as dusty and unkempt as ever; row upon row of small box-like houses stretch into the distance.

Most are built to a standard formula, officially described as "51-6": Three rooms and a kitchen, no ceilings or interior doors provided, concrete floors, an outside toilet, no hot water, and often with the single tap outside.

Rent, an average of R17,50 a month, is paid to the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), the Government agency that owns the houses and locks people out for non-payment.

Occasionally, as a bizarre intrusion into the conformity, there is a much better looking house, large and well-built. There is a collection of fine

houses clustered in one area, Dube. These are the homes of the handful of well-off doctors, lawyers and businessmen who, if they had a choice, would probably buy a house in one of Johannesburg's pleasant middle-class suburbs. But apartheid confines them to Soweto.

In addition, because there is a limited number of the better homes, even the relatively well-to-do might have to be content with a "51-6" and then attempt a few improvements.

The total space in an average house is not much more than that of a generous-sized living-room in a Johannesburg suburb.

The shortage of housing is acute. A community representative says he has counted up to 21 people — men, women and children — living in a house, and that 10 or 15 is not uncommon.

There are the lucky ones such as Moses G, a messenger at a city firm, who lives in three rooms and a kitchen with his wife, one young child, and his mother. They have two other teenage sons, but both are at school in a far-off rural area. That's a frequent practice as parents seek to get their children away from the evils of township existence.

Mr G does extremely well by township standards. He doubles his salary through overtime work and earns up to R400 a month, to which is added his wife's much lower pay as a factory worker.

To get to work, by communal taxi and by train, she leaves

home at 5.40am and returns at 6.30pm.

The family eats meat most nights of the week, and there is no shortage of fruit, vegetables or milk.

Occasionally Mr G and his wife go to a cinema. There are two in Soweto. Or he goes off to have a beer. He shuns the large official beerhalls and prefers a shebeen. The shebeens are a way of life, and there are vast numbers of them in ordinary houses. They live outside the law but are usually tolerated by the law. People prefer the relaxed atmosphere of a house and are willing to pay two and even three times the normal price for a bottle of beer.

Phineas M is also a messenger and lives in the same-sized house. But there are ten people in it: he and his wife, his mother and father, his unmarried sister of 21 and his three young children, his unmarried sister of 17 and her one young child.

The sisters and their four children use the "dining room-sitting room"; mattresses are put on the floor at night for them. The sisters do not go to work.

It's a common situation that reflects the social chaos in the lives of city blacks, matching the disorganisation that has come with urbanisation in other countries — but emphasised in South Africa by enforced racial practices.

It also reflects the sense of family that remains intense in black existence. Help is given unstintingly to those in need. The poor aid the destitute.

It's a grinding life for Mr

COUNCILLORS of the Soweto Opposition Party have drafted a list of grievances that they hope to present to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on his visit to Soweto today.

The four-man opposition told a Press conference in Johannesburg that they were tired to be regarded by residents as "puppets". The councillors' delegation consisted of Messrs E L Manyosi, E B Tshabalala, I Buthelezi and J Majola.

"We want the authorities to give us the opportunity or place us in a position where we shall be able to help ourselves. We do not want to be fed. As true men we want to stand firm on the land that we can develop. This should be made known to the Prime Minister," Councillor Manyosi told the conference.

The councillors told

PM gets list of grievances

By LEN KALANE

the conference that for Soweto to avert the impending rent increases, the Government should allow blacks to own industry and develop Soweto "on their own. We are tired of being manipulated by the West Rand Board," they said.

On the rent issue the councillors said the Government should finance the debts from the central revenue, for a certain period at least.

"People of Soweto cannot afford the massive increases. It is a good thing that the Prime Minister will be accompanied by Dr Piet Koornhof and Senator Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, so that they can work out a plan to that effect," Mr Manyosi said.

The four councillors, accompanied by their legal adviser, Mr C J Oosthuizen, also said their petition sent to Dr Koornhof has already reached his office. They were expecting an answer to some points in the petition today.

Part of the prepared report the councillors intend giving either to the Prime Minister or Dr Koornhof reads: "We cannot over-emphasise that the crux of the whole matter is the land issue. We want land. We are tired of hanging in the air. We want freehold land without which we cannot develop ourselves to be self-supporting and independent.

"We desire to build our future with the little resources we have.

"We have no mines or industries. We only have our pay-packets which are often wholly inadequate to feed and clothe our families. We would like to pay taxes and contribute to the treasury of the Government that rules us. We can barely afford to do so. Our contribution and resources to our country are humble but honest. It is, however, all we have and we wish to be afforded the opportunity to use it to build a better future."



Councillor E. L. Manyosi, reading from the petition to Dr Koornhof.

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c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivi
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der R.
Professor J.H. van Rooi
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilso

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en di huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl ge verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraa pleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program ra

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Help is on the way for Alexandra's abandoned children

The streets of Alexandra township are dusty and decrepit but they teem with life — from cows chewing on abandoned cartons to stray children perched lazily on discarded paraffin tins.

Off Twelfth Street, little girls dressed proudly in school gym-slips sit on bookbags made of old shopping packets. A few have suitcases. They all listen to the teacher whose voice can be heard above the roar of the traffic.

Their school is an open plot outside the Full Gospel Church. Bounded by the street, the church, a stream which struggles to flow around wrecked cars and a gambling shack at the back where older youths play dice, the school has the sky for a ceiling.

These children are the "privileged" of Alexandra while those in the dice shack are considered to have been "abandoned" by the community, according to Mr. Harry Makubire, a member of the Alexandra Liaison Committee.

But there is some light in the gloom. First came the announcement that the township would continue to be a black residential area and now the rejuvenation projects are getting

A shelter from the dusty street

Nobody is sure how many abandoned children there are in Alexandra township. Some say there are as many as 2 000 but the number is certainly not less than 500. Help is on the way; Thusong, "a place to seek help," opens its doors next week. SHERYL RAINE reports.

Thusong is one of the projects aimed at abandoned children aged four to 21, and if all goes according to plan the centre will open its doors next week.

"The project was the combined brainchild of the Sandton Civic Foundation and the Alexandra Liaison Committee," said Mrs. Jill Oertel, chairman of a committee appointed to work with the Sandton Town Council's Year of the Child Committee.

"The Sandton Civic Foundation wanted to make a contribution to the International Year of the Child and there was Alexandra right on our borders," said Mrs. Oertel. After investigating the needs of abandoned children in the Sandton area the foundation agreed to raise R50 000 for the

project and plans went ahead.

The community of Alexandra will be actively involved with the development of Thusong while the foundation will give guidance. The money raised for the project will be spent on additional facilities of the Entokozweni Family Welfare Centre where Thusong will be housed. Indoor and outdoor equipment for recreational, cultural and sporting activities will be bought.

According to Mr. Makubire, school-going children will also be encouraged to come to Thusong to promote interaction between the abandoned ones and the more privileged members of the community.

"Some say there are as many as 2 000 abandoned children on the streets. Vices are like fashions

in Alexandra. During the bell-bottom craze it was glue and benzine sniffing,

but these fads seem to have been overtaken by stove-pipe trousers, dazs and alcohol. Then there are the young teenage girls who have opted out of school. They are single and easy game for the bachelors who live in the hostels.

"Some of the so-called abandoned children have working parents who cannot supervise their children during the day. Older members of the family are left in charge of the little ones and child 'mothers' are a common sight.

"Alcohol abuse starts in many ways. There are some parents who are a problem to their children in this regard. They send their infants to the shebeen to fetch liquor and when those children

get bored, they know just where to find a 'high'."

Street urchins overflow into the surrounding white suburbs to beg at shopping centres and late-night cafes. "Some have a real need, others are begging because they are just plain naughty," Mr. Makubire said.

Whatever shape the problems take Mr. Makubire believes they are similar to the community for help. Miss Kenti Montweedi, the supervisor at Entokozweni for the past six years, agreed. Miss Montweedi has returned from her post at Entokozweni and will be Thusong's youth leader.

"If we can get just 300 of the abandoned losers into our centre in the first month, we will consider Thusong an initial success," she said. Mrs. Montweedi's main



A dusty drum forms a gambling table for young card-sharpers.

aim will be to get the children of school-going age to go back to classes but there is some doubt whether the 13 primary schools and one high school in Alexandra will be able to cope with increased numbers.

"We are hopeful that with the reprieve of the township the Department of Education and Training will be able to improve the situation," said Mr. Makubire.

There have been projects in the past to help the children of Alexandra but these were not given the support of the community, according to

Mr. Makubire. This time there are hopes that things will be different.

"The Community Services Branch of the West Rand Administration Board has shown enthusiasm and has given us valuable advice. There are even hopes of obtaining land for a sports field in the area," said Mr. Makubire.

Lotterers prop up tumbledown shops. They have put aside books and taken to the streets of Alexandra.



Mixed feelings on P.W. visit

SOwETO residents, in a snap made-in-the-street survey yesterday, showed interest in Mr. P. W. Botha's visit to the township, but were on the whole not excited by the visit.

Victor Mthabane, 41, of 3rd Ave. 1st, said whether he is the first Prime Minister to visit Soweto, that he wants to see what Soweto seems to be a concrete because it is the fact they make that make Soweto and every other black township look like they do.

"I want to make any changes he needs only to change the Acts of Parliament and not talk a lot about how concerned he is about blacks and their lives.

"We want action now, not promises. We've had more than enough of these."

Mr. James Radebe, 45, of 1st Ave. 1st, said: "Maybe the Prime Minister will help us once he has seen the conditions under which we live. He might improve these bad houses we live in and also reconstruct the ugly streets of our township."

"It's good that he will see the terrible conditions we live in. Many people

have reported to him about our sad plight but it looks like he did not believe such reports. Let him come and see for himself and make his own judgment."

Victor Mthabane said he was grateful the Prime Minister was coming because he hoped Mr. Botha would see the conditions in which they lived and that he might improve them.

It was a good thing that the leaders of the country should keep in contact with the people regardless of their race creed or colour. This would help to improve race relations in the country, Mr. Mthabane said.

John Dibetta said: "It's okay if the Prime Minister comes to Soweto. After he has seen our houses he should at least know what should be done to improve our standard of living. The only thing that is important about the visit is that he will see for himself what kind of places black people live in."

Sam Morare: "Let Mr. Botha come and see the problems of the people. We hope when he has seen he will work towards improving the quality of life for the blacks."

"Although this is an encouraging thing to hear, the trouble is we can no longer trust anything the Government promises us. There have been so many promises before we just don't know what to believe and who to believe."

Mr. Mthabane said:

ter governing millions of blacks should only decide now to visit Soweto — an area with the highest black population in the country.

"I mean he has been visiting several white areas — probably all — and checking on how white people live. Why the delay with blacks when they are in fact in the majority?"

"Well that is apartheid. We all know, and not ma-



Mildred Mohadi: "... I don't see what he'll help us with."

Waste of time, say some...

jointly rule."

Miss Gladys Mockett, a dressmaker in Zola, said: "Let us give him a chance. He may come up with something striking for Soweto people. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, so for us to know what kind of a person he is we should welcome him and see how far he will go."

Solomon Kubheka (20): "Whether the Prime Minister comes or does not makes no difference to me. I fail to understand what it is he really wants by coming to Soweto or any black area because he makes laws in Parliament that are meant to subject the black people to miserable living conditions."

"I feel he should just stay where he likes it best and where he is liked best — in the white

suburbs. He should not waste his and our time by coming to us."

Daniel Matsee said: "Mr. Botha is wasting his time coming to Soweto. The people he is going to see are not our leaders. He knows who and where our leaders are and if he wants to discuss anything what concerns us in a serious way he should then go to the right people. There is no use for him to meet and talk to the wrong people."

Mr. A. Mabaso: "Mr. Botha's visit means nothing to me. He knows already what the black townships are like because they are of his own making. What more does he want to know in order to oppress us more than they are doing now?"

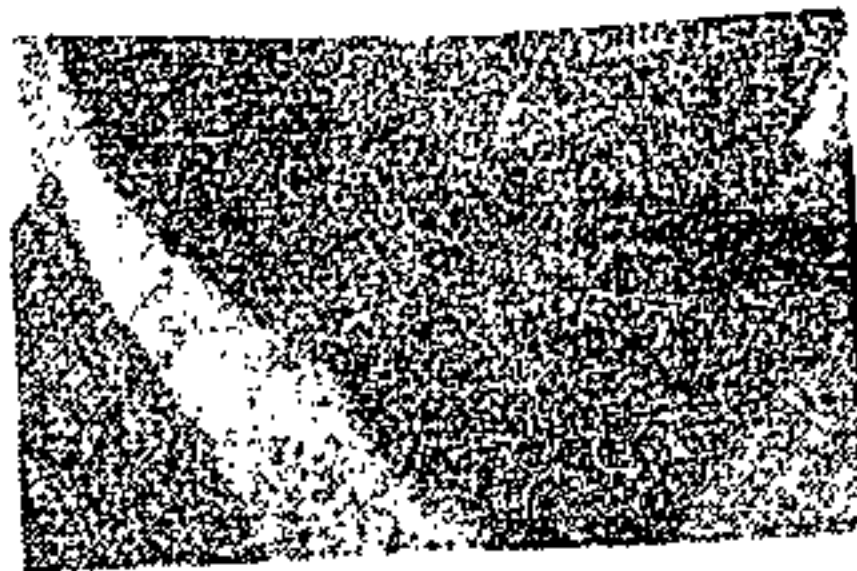
"Who has he arranged with to visit Soweto. Let him then go to those

people's homes and forget about us. We have nothing to gain from this visit. It is a waste of time for everybody."

Muriel Mohadi: "I don't see what he is going to help us with. Why is it that they want to come to Soweto only now, how old is Soweto? This visit is meant to bluff us as we have been before. We shall however wait and see what comes if this intriguing visit."



Justice Modisane: "... less talk, just change the laws of the land."



Mzimela Mnguni . . . refer him to Motlana.



Sam Morare . . . let PM see for himself the problems facing us.



John Dibetla . . . it's okay let him come, he might improve our lot

"When he comes we should refer him to Dr Nthato Motlana. He is the one man who can tell the Prime Minister and his colleagues what we want and what ought to be done to improve the black man's lot".

Johannes Mazibuko, a messenger in the city, said:

"I can't understand the purpose of his visit for the policy is the same with Nationalists — No Change and it ends there."

"He is coming, and so what?" asked Mrs Caroline Mthembu, a receptionist.

"Who is he coming to bluff?" she said. "I am not going to jump with praise for a verkrampste who has his facts straight when it comes to blacks. I am not really interested, my brother," she told POST reporters.

Rex Ndlovu, a driver in the city, said: "It's a pity he comes at the wrong time when tempers of Soweto residents are raging following the rent issue."

"We have been having top Government officials visiting Soweto under the cloak of surveying the place with the intent of improving it, but it appears shortly after they leave Soweto worsens."

"Anyway I welcome you Mr Prime Minister, but first see relevant people like Dr Motlana for a better itinerary."

Winston Kodi, resident at the Dube Men's Hostel, said: "It sounds strange that a whole Prime Minis-

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and three of his senior Cabinet Ministers come into Soweto today. They will come face to face with apartheid's greatest creation. More than a million people whose hearts are beating as one as they struggle for human recognition and the acknowledgement of their human dignity.

A million people whom the Prime Minister's party refuses to accept as South Africans. People who have been told that they can exercise their political aspirations in mythical homelands which they refuse to identify with.

A million people who have been dumped there in dreary grey houses without as much as a thought given of a form of infrastructure. A million people who must drink themselves to death and whose rents must go up if they are to pay for the services that any community needs.

He will meet a million people who must share among themselves one hospital. Two cinemas. No planned shopping centres. No recreational facilities worth mentioning. One library. No university. Three clinics.

A million people, some of whom have gone to work this very morning but may not come back because they are in some jail — not because they are criminals but because they have fallen foul of the monstrous pass laws.

A million people who are crying out for peaceful resolutions of our country's problems but that peace continues to elude them. A million people who have seen their leadership wiped out of the streets — not because they have committed any crime — but merely that they dared stand up for justice.

We hope the sight of these people will appeal to the Prime Minister's heart and conscience. We hope the experience of seeing human deprivation will persuade him to join those million people in their search for peace and prosperity. Those million people have the goodwill, the courage and the stamina to work for a just South Africa. Will the Prime Minister join them in this noble venture?

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Mr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beambtes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas

Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurlike bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologische Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

318/79 (343)

FIN

in Soviet

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was asked today to help resolve the Soweto rent crisis "bomb" which threatens to explode into a "national disaster."

Mr Botha was told this by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, when he and members of his Cabinet made their historic visit to the black townships complex.

When Mr Botha and his party arrived at Jabulani in South African Air Force helicopters, there were police sharpshooters on the roof of the Soweto Council Chambers.

A crowd of only about 250 were there to greet, but scores of pressmen swarmed round the party as they alighted.

There was little response from the onlookers as Mr Botha climbed out of his helicopter. One woman began to ululate, but stopped after only seconds — and those around her laughed.

Soweto, generally, was going about its normal business, seemingly oblivious of the event.

But when he went to the Soweto Community Council building in the afternoon, he was met by thousands of cheering and clapping residents in an overwhelming reception.

As Mr. Botha approached the entrance the crowd surged towards him.

There were anxious moments for his body-guard as the crowd surrounded him, but the mood was happy.

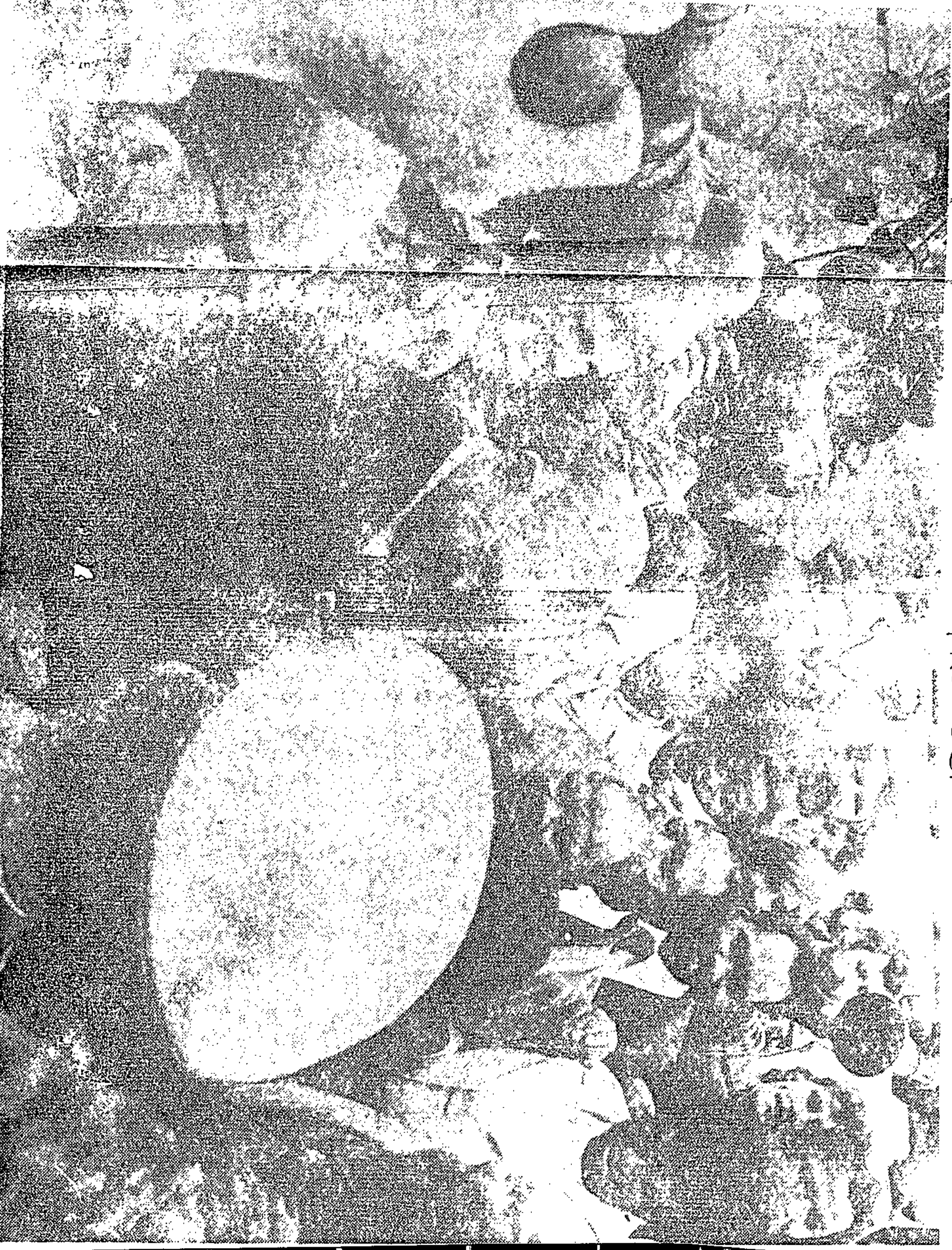
When Mr Botha's party first arrived at Jabulani in the morning, the strong force of police present was clearly prepared for any emergency.

Some ringed the field where the Super Frelon helicopters landed.

Anti-Riot

Among the others were plainclothed security men with walkie-talkies. A police "sneez machine" and anti-riot vehicles were nearby.

Greeting Mr. Botha, the Chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr. D. M. D. M. D.



Prime Minister Botha is surrounded by members of the Soweto C the J man, Mr T J M. (left, centre) was among those.

aboutani chambers, Council vice-chair-
Picture by Clive Smith

He said the Cabinet Ministers would be shown

To Page 3, Col 2

P.T.C.

Soweto leader warns PM of rising crisis

From page 1

both the "good and the bad" of Soweto.

"I am really excited that the Prime Minister is visiting Soweto at our invitation," said Mr Thebehali. "This is really a historic occasion, not only for Soweto but for South Africa. In the 75 years that Soweto has existed, no Prime Minister has ever paid a visit."

The Prime Minister told Mr Thebehali: "You have arranged a lovely day for us."

Later, talking about the rent crisis, Mr Thebehali said the Soweto Council would be committing "political suicide" if it carried out its resolution to nearly double rents.

It would be "loading the bomb" for unscrupulous people to set off, he said.

"They are looking for a crack in the armour of South Africa. I appeal to you not to give them this opening."

In the face of wide cost rises, the council had to find ways to maintain services.

"My people have to finance the shortfall of R20-million," he said, adding that he doubted if

they will meet the extra charges after increases in food and transport. The result could be drastic measures — such as cutting off water supplies.

Mr Thebehali said the Soweto people were facing far greater disaster than drought, hail or flood.

When Mr Botha and his party toured the townships they were accompanied by Soweto dignitaries.

Mr Botha was in the first car with Mr Thebehali. In the next was the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, with Mr T J Makyaya, deputy chairman of the Soweto Council. With the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, was Mrs H Taylor, a council member; with the Minister of Finance, Sen Owen Horwood, was Mr F M Chuenyane, chairman of education and health; with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was Mr F K Mahlangu, chairman of housing and general purposes committee; with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, was Mr I P Mashike, chairman of amenities committee, and with the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, was Mr M A Makhanya, chairman of transport committee.

jaarverslag
aan 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappyywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

31/5/79
(343)

Threat holding SA to ransom

BY THE EDITOR

This was written as Mr P W Botha drove into Soweto today — the first Prime Minister to visit South Africa's most populated "city." This was written before any speeches, before any impromptu gestures, good or bad were made there. Soweto is, at last, in the official limelight. Is this recognition in time?

Soweto is a chronic sore which holds the constant attention of politically sensitive people. They are aware of the pain, but are frightened to touch the sore. They are unsure about what must be done. Only two points seem immediately clear to people who live outside "townships."

Firstly, Soweto has been brought to a situation where it holds the whole nation to ransom. It is an intolerable situation. No South African — whether he be a white banker or black clerk, a professor or a dustman — can afford to witness another major riot. Nor can the people as a whole live under the constant threat of violence. Only the unemployed and the revolutionaries can afford that.

The current explosive issue is the proposal to raise township rents. But, like the issue of Afrikaans-medium instruction in 1976, it is merely the sediment in the mouth of a volcano.

The hot pressure immediately below the surface is unemployment. Below that are slower, more solid pressures — but unemployment is the one to watch at this stage.

Nobody is aware of its temperature because there are no true figures and no careful readings of the problem. All I can tell you is that far too many black people, who are the breadwinners of countless more throughout the country, have either lost their jobs, or have left school in the past few years and never been able to find suitable work.

These unemployed masses are disappearing from their homes and are possibly congregating in places like Soweto. They form the crackling dry tinder to which an issue such as rents could set the spark. After lengthy unemployment they appear to see no other prospect of warmth except from a nihilistic conflagration.

They are not protected by a blanket of social welfare. They do not qualify for unemployment benefits. They enjoy none of social programmes that sustain normal urban society.

Need I say more?

The second point that requires no commission of inquiry to pinpoint is this: the best solution to the problem of Soweto, and of most other urban townships, is to transform them rapidly into normal urban communities.

The authorities must start this process on Tuesday.

Where to begin? Firstly, extreme and sometimes socialistic steps must be taken in order to cope with the abnormalities of the past. This means injecting huge sums of money into the townships in the form of subsidies for rates and transport.

The subsidies (anathema to private enterprise) are necessary in order to overcome the artificial, almost grotesque, conditions that arose from the minor "industrial revolution" after World War 2 and from the ideological rules imposed on black urban society by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd.

It was decreed that those who could least afford to pay fares must live as many as 20 km from their jobs... therefore they should now be allowed either to live beside their work, or their commuting costs be subsidised — meaningfully, because urban blacks have been legislatively restricted from developing and therefore, they have no regional rates base... Therefore their rates must be subsidised until the position is normalised.

Another temporary but necessary State-oriented step is to raise minimum wages by decree. This process must be forced along until the workers are able to stand up and apply pressure democratically in the same way that white labour does.

Now for the "good news." "Mass socialism" can gradually be reduced. Free enterprise can still work — if we let it be free and help it to develop. Some suggestions to aid the process:

● Let there be a means

test for township houses. Make those who can afford to do so (blacks earning, say, R400 or R500 pm) move out of municipal houses where they pay only six or ten percent of their income in rent — and provide them with room to build better homes of their own choice.

● Create the environment for huge building programmes which will provide not only work, and training skills, and self-employment opportunities, but also homes for blacks.

● Spend money on electricity and other facilities so that blacks who have jobs can spend money on consumer goods... thus creating more jobs.

● Allow blacks to compete in the private enterprise system by freeing the central metropolitan area of racial restrictions on business.

Finally, treat the ratepayers of Soweto and Thembisa, etc in the same way as the ratepayers of Triomf (once a black town, remember?) and Houghton. Let there be Separate Development of these residential areas if there must — yet "Separate but EQUAL" in accordance with Nat Government theory. Then the black townships can draw rates revenue from the main business areas just as white townships do.

One method which has growing white political party support is to create a "Greater Metropolitan Board" on which will be represented all communities. Funds from the "GMB" would be allocated to where the need was greatest.

Whatever action is taken about Soweto and other black urban areas — it must begin now... or at least after the Settlers Day holiday. South Africa's challenge is not merely "adjust or die," it is "adjust quickly or die."

No. R. 1955

31 Augustus 1979

REGULASIES VIR DIE BEPALING VAN DIE
TARIEF VAN GELDE VIR DIE STEDELIKE
WOONGEBIEDE VAN MEADOWLANDS/DIEP-
KLOOF

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kondig hierby, namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (3) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met artikels 5 (1) en 5 (6) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), in ooreenstemming met 'n besluit van die Gemeenskapsraad vir Meadowlands/Diepkloof, die ondergaande regulasies af.

REGULASIES
TARIEF VAN GELDE
WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“Administrasieraad” die Administrasieraad vir die Wes-Randgebied ingestel kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 2 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971);

“Gemeenskapsraad” die gemeenskapsraad vir die Meadowlands Diepkloof-gebied ingestel kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);

“huishuur” of enige afleiding daarvan by die toepassing van regulasie 3 (c), 'n bedrag bereken op die koste en gelde met betrekking tot—

(i) rente betaalbaar en delgingsbetalings op 'n lening wat aangegaan is vir die finansiering van die oprigting van die wonings geleë in Meadowlands/Diepkloof;

(ii) 'n bydrae tot 'n reserwefonds vir die instandhouding van sodanige wonings;

(iii) 'n bydrae tot 'n reserwefonds vir slegte skulde;

(iv) 'n versekeringspremie ten opsigte van vermelde wonings;

“perseelhuur” of enige afleiding daarvan by die toepassing van paragraaf 1 van die Bylae, 'n bedrag bereken op koste en gelde met betrekking tot—

(i) administrasie;

No. R. 1955

31 August 1979

REGULATIONS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF
THE TARIFF OF MONEYS FOR THE URBAN
RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF MEADOWLANDS/
DIEPKLOOF

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby publish the regulations hereunder, on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 38 (3) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with sections 5 (1) and 5 (6) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), in accordance with a decision of the Community Council for Meadowlands/Diepkloof.

REGULATIONS
TARIFF OF MONEYS
DEFINITIONS

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

“Administration Board” means the Administration Board for the West Rand Area established under the provisions of section 2 of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);

“Community Council” means the Community Council for the Meadowlands/Diepkloof Area established under the provisions of section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);

“house rent” or any derivation thereof in the application of regulation 3 (c), an amount calculated on the costs and moneys in respect of—

(i) interest payable on and redemption payments of a loan entered into for the financing of the erection of the dwellings situated in Meadowlands/Diepkloof;

(ii) a contribution to a reserve fund for the maintenance of such dwellings;

(iii) a contribution to a reserve fund for bad debts;

(iv) an insurance premium in respect of such dwellings;

“Residential Area Regulations” means the Regulations Governing the Control and Supervision of an urban Black residential area and relevant matters, promulgated by Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas by Government Notice R. 1267 of 26 July 1968;

“site rent” or any derivation thereof, in the application of paragraph 1 of the Schedule an amount calculated on the costs and moneys in respect of—

(i) administration;

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(ii) gesondheidsdienste;
 (iii) ontspanningsgeriewe;
 (iv) opmeting van persele;
 (v) rente betaalbaar en delgingsbetalings op 'n lening wat aangegaan is vir die finansiering van die aankoop van grond geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad waarop 'n Swart woongebied aangelê is;

(vi) reinigingsdienste (behalwe vir bykomende gelde soos hierin bepaal);

(vii) rioleringsdienste;

(viii) skoolheffing;

(ix) strate, paare en stormwaterdreinerings;

(x) welsyns- en gemeenskapsdienste;

"Woongebiederegulasies" die Regulasies betreffende die beheer van en toesig oor 'n stedelike Swart woongebied en aanverwante aangeleenthede soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968; en

het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis geheg is in die Woongebiederegulasies, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg.

GELDE BETAALBAAR EN BETALING DAARVAN

2. Die huurgelde, perseelhuur, vorderings en ander gelde betaalbaar deur 'n persoon woonagtig in die administrasiegebied van die Gemeenskapsraad van Meadowlands/Diepkloof is soos in paragrawe 1 tot en met 7 van die Bylae uiteengesit en word betaal by die kantoor van die Gemeenskapsraad.

GELDE TEN OPSIGTE VAN PERSELE EN WONINGS EN HUISVESTINGSGELDE TEN OPSIGTE VAN SWART TEHUISE

3. Die gelde in die Bylae vermeld is (behalwe waar anders vermeld) vooruitbetaalbaar ten opsigte van elke maand of deel daarvan, voor of op die sewende dag van die betrokke maand—

(a) vir die huur van 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan 'n perseelpermit uitgereik is ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 6 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiederegulasies;

(b) vir die huur van 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan 'n sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 8 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiederegulasies;

(c) vir die huur van 'n woning ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 7 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiederegulasies (hierin die huishuur genoem);

(d) vir huisvesting in 'n Swart tehuis ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 13 van Hoofstuk 7 van die Woongebiederegulasies;

Met dien verstande dat in die geval van die huur van 'n woning ingevolge die bepalinge van vermeldde regulasie 7, beide die huishuur en die perseelhuur betaalbaar is; en

(e) vir die ander dienste of aangeleenthede daarin aangedui.

BYLAE

1. Perseelhuur vir woonpersele—

(1) met ingang 1 September 1979: R14,40 per maand;

(2) met ingang 1 Oktober 1979: R16,80 per maand;

(3) met ingang 1 November 1979: R19,20 per maand;

(ii) health services;

(iii) recreation facilities;

(iv) survey of sites;

(v) interest payable on and redemptory payments of a loan entered into for the financing of the purchase of land situated within the administration area of the Administration Board on which a Black residential area has been laid out;

(vi) cleansing (except for the additional moneys as herein determined);

(vii) sewerage;

(viii) school levy;

(xi) streets, roads and storm water drainage;

(x) social welfare services; and

any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Residential Area Regulations shall bear the meaning so assigned thereto.

MONEYS PAYABLE AND PAYMENT THEREOF

2. The rents, site rent, charges and other moneys payable by any person resident in the administration area of the Community Council of Meadowlands/Diepkloof shall be as set out in paragraphs 1 to 7, both inclusive, of the Schedule and shall be paid at the office of the Community Council.

MONEYS IN RESPECT OF SITES AND DWELLINGS AND ACCOMMODATION FEES IN RESPECT OF BLACK HOSTELS

3. The moneys mentioned in the Schedule shall (except as otherwise mentioned) be payable in advance in respect of every month or part thereof on or before the seventh day of the month concerned—

(a) for the hire of a site in respect of which a site permit has been issued in terms of the provisions of regulation 6 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations;

(b) for the hire of a site in respect of which a certificate of occupation has been issued in terms of the provisions of regulation 8 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations;

(c) for the hire of a dwelling in terms of the provisions of regulation 7 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations (herein referred to as house rent); and

(d) for accommodation in a Black hostel in terms of the provisions of regulation 13 of Chapter 7 of the Residential Area Regulations;

Provided that in the case of the hire of a dwelling in terms of the provisions of the said regulation 7, both the house rent and the site rent shall be payable; and

(e) for the other services and matters referred to therein.

SCHEDULE

1. Site rent for residential sites—

(1) with effect from 1 September 1979: R14,40 per month;

(2) with effect from 1 October 1979: R16,80 per month;

(3) with effect from 1 November 1979: R19,20 per month;

(4) met ingang 1 Desember 1979: R21,60 per maand;

(5) met ingang 1 Februarie 1980: R24 per maand;

(6) met ingang 1 Maart 1980: R26 per maand.

2. Perseelhuur vir handelspersele: Met ingang van 1 September 1979:

(1) Handelspersele waar geen geboue deur die Administrasieraad of Gemeenskapsraad opgerig is nie:

Vir elke volle vierkante meter van die oppervlakte van die perseel: 10c per maand.

(2) Handelspersele waarop die Administrasieraad of Gemeenskapsraad geboue opgerig het of eiendomsreg in die geboue verkry het:

Vir elke volle vierkante meter van die vloeroppervlakte van die gebou, pakhuis en bediendekamers: 75c per maand.

(3) Handelstalletjies (vrugte en groente): Per stalletjie: R2 per maand.

3. Perseelhuur vir godsdienstige, privaat opvoedkundige of ander soortgelyke inrigtings: Met ingang van 1 September 1979:

(a) Waar 'n ooreenkoms tussen die godsdienstige, privaat opvoedkundige of ander soortgelyke inrigting aan die een kant en die Administrasieraad of Gemeenskapsraad aan die ander kant, na gelang van die geval, aangegaan is, is die bedrag waarop ooreengekom is, betaalbaar; of

(b) waar daar nie 'n ooreenkoms aangegaan is nie, R5 per maand:

Met dien verstande dat waar 'n pastorie of opsigterswoning op 'n in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoelde perseel opgerig is, is die perseelhuur soos bepaal by paragraaf 1, benewens die bedrae wat ingevolge bedoelde paragrafe betaal moet word, betaalbaar.

4. Gelde vir 'n tehuispermit: Met ingang 1 September 1979:

(a) R8,45 per bed per maand;

(b) R11,45 per kamer per maand (afsonderlike kamers).

5. Gelde betaalbaar ten opsigte van watervoorsiening:

(1) Lewering van water aan persele waar meters geïnstalleer is: Met ingang 1 September 1979:

Eerste 40 kiloliters gemeet 20,73c per kiloliter; daarna 23,60c per kiloliter: Met dien verstande dat indien die bedrag vir die verbruik van water ooreenkomstig voorgaande bereken, minder as R1 beloop, 'n minimum van R1 betaalbaar is. Die verskuldigde bedrag is betaalbaar binne 14 dae van ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing van die verskuldigde bedrag.

(2) Lewering van water aan persele waar meters nie geïnstalleer is nie:

Met ingang 1 September 1979: R6,63 per perseel per maand.

6. Diverse gelde en leges:

Die onderstaande gelde en leges is, met ingang van 1 September 1979 betaalbaar ten opsigte van—

(1) ambulansgelde: R5 per rit;

(4) with effect from 1 December 1979: R21,60 per month;

(5) with effect from 1 February 1980: R24 per month;

(6) with effect from 1 March 1980: R26 per month.

2. Site rent for trading sites:

With effect from 1 September 1979:

(1) Trading sites on which no buildings have been erected by the Administration Board or Community Council: For every full square metre of the area of the site: 10c per month.

(2) Trading sites on which the Administration Board or Community Council has erected or acquired ownership in the buildings: For every full square metre of the floor area of the building, storeroom and servants' quarters: 75c per month.

(3) Trading stalls (fruit and vegetables) per stall: R2 per month.

3. Site rent for religious, private educational and other similar institutions:

With effect from 1 September 1979:

(a) Where an agreement has been entered into between the religious, private educational or other similar institution on the one side, and the Administration Board or Community Council, on the other side, as the case may be, the amount as agreed upon, shall be payable; or

(b) where no agreement has been entered into R5 per month:

Provided that where a manse or caretaker's cottage has been erected on a site referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) the site rent as determined by paragraph 1 shall be payable in addition to the amounts which are due in terms of the said paragraphs.

4. Moneys for hostel permits: With effect from 1 September 1979:

(a) R8,45 per bed per month;

(b) R11,45 per room per month (separate rooms).

5. Moneys in respect of water supply:

(1) Supply of water to sites where meters have been installed, with effect from 1 September 1979:

First 40 kilolitres 20,73c per kilolitre metered; thereafter 23,60c per kilolitre: Provided that if the amount, for the consumption of water, calculated as aforesaid, is less than R1, a minimum of R1 shall be payable. The amount due shall be payable within 14 days of receipt of a notice of the amount due.

(2) Supply of water to sites where no meters have been installed:

With effect from 1 September 1979: R6,63 per site per month.

6. Miscellaneous moneys and fees:

With effect from 1 September 1979 the under-mentioned moneys and fees shall be payable in respect of—

(1) ambulance fees: R5 per trip;

(2) begraafplaasgelde:			(2) cemetery fees:		
	Inwoners	Nie-inwoners		Residents	Non-residents
	R	R		R	R
(a) Familiegrafte.....	20	n.v.t.	(a) Family grave.....	20	n/a
(b) Enkelgrafte.....	10	25	(b) Single grave.....	10	25
(c) Kindergrafte (12 jaar en jonger)....	6	20	(c) Children's grave (12 years and under)	6	20
(d) Graf vir doodgebore persoon.....	3	3	(d) Grave for still born-person.....	3	3
(e) Opgrawings.....	16	16	(e) Exhumations.....	16	16
(f) Herbegravings.....	10	n.v.t.	(f) Re-interments.....	10	n/a
(g) Vergroting van graf.....	3	3;	(g) Enlargement of grave.....	3	3;

(3) die huur van gemeenskapsale—			(3) the hire of communal halls—		
(a) met minder as 200 sitplekke:			(a) with a seating capacity of less than 200:		
(i) 09h00 tot 12h59: R8;			(i) 09h00 to 12h59: R8;		
(ii) 13h00 tot 17h59: R12;			(ii) 13h00 to 17h59: R12;		
(iii) 18h00 tot 24h00: R20;			(iii) 18h00 to 24h00: R20;		
('n deposito van R50 ten opsigte van moontlike skade wat aan die saal aangerig mag word, is met bespreking betaalbaar);			(A deposit of R50 in respect of possible damage which may be caused to the hall is payable on reservation);		
(b) met meer as 200 sitplekke:			(b) with a seating capacity of more than 200:		
(i) 09h00 tot 12h59: R16;			(i) 09h00 to 12h59: R16;		
(ii) 13h00 tot 17h59: R24;			(ii) 13h00 to 17h59: R24;		
(iii) 18h00 tot 24h00: R40;			(iii) 18h00 to 24h00: R40;		
('n deposito van R50 ten opsigte van moontlike skade wat aan die saal aangerig mag word, is met bespreking betaalbaar);			(a deposit of R50 in respect of damage which may be caused to the hall is payable on reservation);		
(c) tehuissale:			(c) hostel halls:		
(i) 09h00 tot 12h59: R1;			(i) 09h00 to 12h59: R1;		
(ii) 13h00 tot 17h59: R2;			(ii) 13h00 to 17h59: R2;		
(iii) 18h00 tot 24h00: R4;			(iii) 18h00 to 24h00: R4;		
(4) kleuterskoolgelde:			(4) crèche fees:		
(a) eerste kind van 'n gesin: R5;			(a) first child of a family: R5;		
(b) tweede kind van dieselfde gesin: R8;			(b) second child of the same family: R8;		
(c) drie of meer kinders van dieselfde gesin: R10;			(c) three or more children of the same family: R10;		
(5) loseerderspermitte:			(5) lodgers permits: R1 per lodger per month;		
R1 per loseerder per maand;			(6) opening of a blocked drain: R2 per visit if the blocking exists before the connection with the main sewerage;		
(6) oopmaak van 'n verstopte riool R2 per besoek indien die verstopping bestaan voor aansluiting met die hoofrioel;			(7) refuse removal and sanitation: For additional bin or pail. R1 per month per bin or pail;		
(7) vullisverwydering en sanitasie vir addisionele vullisblik of sanitêre emmer: R1 per maand per blik of emmer;			(8) sport field tariffs:		
(8) sportgrondtariewe:			Sport Stadium;		
(a) Amateurwedstryde: 10 persent van die bruto hekgeldontvangste of draaiheklesing, wat ookal die meeste is;			(a) amateur events: 10 per cent of the gross gate takings or turnstile reading, whichever is the greater;		
(b) beroepswedstryde: 20 persent van die bruto hekgeldontvangstes of draaiheklesing, wat ookal die meeste is.			(b) professional events: 20 per cent of the gross gate takings or turnstile reading, whichever is the greater.		
7. Die huurgelde en vorderings vir die stedelike woon- gebied Meadowlands/Diepkloof, vervat in Goewer- mentskennisgewing 2234 van 28 Oktober 1977, uitge- sonderd daardie vorderings uiteengesit in Kolom A van Bylae A en item 4 van Bylae I van genoemde Goewer- mentskennisgewing word met ingang van 1 September 1979 herroep.			7. The rents and charges for the urban residential area of Meadowlands/Diepkloof contained in Govern- ment Notice 2234 dated 28 October 1977, excluding those charges as set out in Column A Schedule A and item 4 of Schedule I to the said Government Notice are repealed with effect from 1 September 1979.		
G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.			G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development.		
(Lêer A1/3/2/13/104)			(File A1/3/2/13/R40)		

No. 1940

31 Augustus 1979

REGULASIES VIR DIE BEPALING VAN DIE
TARIEF VAN GELDE VIR DIE STEDELIKE
WOONGEBIED VAN DOBSONVILLE

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-Minister
van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kondig hierby, na-
mens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking
en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom ver-
leen by artikel 38 (3) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede)
Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met

No. 1940

31 August 1979

REGULATIONS FOR THE DETERMINATION
OF THE TARIFF OF MONEYS FOR THE URBAN
RESIDENTIAL AREA OF DOBSONVILLE

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation and Development, hereby publish the
regulations hereunder, on behalf of the Minister of
Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the
powers vested in him by section 38 (3) of the Blacks
(Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of

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artikels 5 (1) en 5 (6) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), in ooreenstemming met 'n besluit van die Gemeenskapsraad vir Dobsonville, die ondergaande regulasies af.

REGULASIES

TARIEF VAN GELDE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“Administrasieraad” die Administrasieraad vir die Wes-Randgebied ingestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel 2 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971);

“Gemeenskapsraad” die Gemeenskapsraad vir die Dobsonville-gebied ingestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);

“huishuur” of enige afleiding daarvan by die toepassing van regulasie 3 (c), 'n bedrag bereken op die koste en gelde met betrekking tot—

(i) rente betaalbaar en delgingsbetalings op 'n lening wat aangegaan is vir die finansiering van die oprigting van die wonings geleë in Dobsonville;

(ii) 'n bydrae tot 'n reserwefonds vir die instandhouding van sodanige wonings;

(iii) 'n bydrae tot 'n reserwefonds vir slegte skulde;

(iv) 'n versekeringspremie ten opsigte van vermelde wonings;

“perseelhuur” of enige afleiding daarvan by die toepassing van paragraaf 1 van die Bylae, 'n bedrag bereken op koste en gelde met betrekking tot—

(i) administrasie;

(ii) gesondheidsdienste;

(iii) ontspanningsgeriewe;

(iv) opmeting van persele;

(v) rente betaalbaar en delgingsbetalings op 'n lening wat aangegaan is vir die finansiering van die aankoop van grond geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad waarop 'n Swart woongebied aangelê is;

(vi) reinigingsdienste (behalwe vir bykomende gelde soos hierin bepaal);

(vii) rioleringsdienste;

(viii) skoolheffing;

(ix) strate, paaie en stormwaterdreinerings;

(x) welsyns- en gemeenskapsdienste;

“Woongebiederegulasies” die Regulasies betreffende die beheer van en toesig oor 'n stedelike Swart woongebied en aanverwante aangeleenthede soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968; en

het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis geheg is in die Woongebiederegulasies, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg.

GELDE BEAALBAAR EN BETALING DAARVAN

2. Die huurgelde, perseelhuur, vorderings en ander gelde betaalbaar deur 'n persoon woonagtig in die administrasiegebied van die Gemeenskapsraad van Dobsonville is soos in paragrafe 1 tot en met 7 van die Bylae uiteengesit en word betaal by die kantoor van die Gemeenskapsraad.

1945), read with sections 5 (1) and 5 (6) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), in accordance with a decision of the Community Council for Dobsonville.

REGULATIONS

TARIFF OF MONEYS

DEFINITIONS

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

“Administration Board” means the Administration Board for the West Rand Area established under the provisions of section 2 of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);

“Community Council” means the Community Council for the Dobsonville Area established under the provisions of section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);

“house rent” or any derivation thereof in the application of regulation 3 (c), an amount calculated on the costs and moneys in respect of—

(i) interest payable on and redemption payments of a loan entered into for the financing of the erection of the dwellings situated in Dobsonville;

(ii) a contribution to a reserve fund for the maintenance of such dwellings;

(iii) a contribution to a reserve fund for bad debts;

(iv) an insurance premium in respect of such dwellings;

“Residential Area Regulations” means the Regulations Governing the Control and Supervision of an urban Black residential area and relevant matters, promulgated by Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas by Government Notice R. 1267 of 26 July 1968;

“site rent” or any derivation thereof, in the application of paragraph 1 of the Schedule, an amount calculated on the costs and moneys in respect of—

(i) administration;

(ii) health services;

(iii) recreation facilities;

(iv) survey of sites;

(v) interest payable on and redemption payments of a loan entered into for the financing of the purchase of land situated within the administration area of the Administration Board on which a Black residential area has been laid out;

(vi) cleansing (except for the additional moneys as herein determined);

(vii) sewerage;

(viii) school levy;

(ix) streets, roads and storm water drainage;

(x) social and welfare services; and

any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Residential Area Regulations shall bear the meaning so assigned thereto.

MONEYS PAYABLE AND PAYMENT THEREOF

2. The rents, site rent, charges and other moneys payable by any person resident in the administration area of the Community Council of Dobsonville shall be as set out in paragraphs 1 to 7, both inclusive, of the Schedule and shall be paid at the office of the Community Council.

GELDE TEN OPSIGTE VAN PERSELE EN WONINGS EN HUISVESTINGSGELDE TEN OPSIGTE VAN SWART TEHUISE

3. Die gelde in die Bylae vermeld is (behalwe waar anders vermeld) vooruitbetaalbaar ten opsigte van elke maand of deel daarvan, voor of op die sewende dag van die betrokke maand—

(a) vir die huur van 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan 'n perseelpermit uitgereik is ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 6 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiederegulasies;

(b) vir die huur van 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan 'n sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 8 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiederegulasies;

(c) vir die huur van 'n woning ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 7 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Woongebiederegulasies (hierin die huishuur genoem);

(d) vir huisvesting in 'n Swart tehuis ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 13 van Hoofstuk 7 van die Woongebiederegulasies;

Met dien verstande dat in die geval van die huur van 'n woning ingevolge die bepalinge van vermeldde regulasie 7, beide die huishuur en die perseelhuur betaalbaar is; en—

(e) vir die ander dienste of aangeleenthede daarin aandui.

BYLAE

1. Perseelhuur vir woonpersele—

(1) met ingang van 1 September 1979: R13,40 per maand;

(2) met ingang van 1 November 1979: R20,80 per maand;

(3) met ingang van 1 Januarie 1980: R28,20 per maand.

2. Perseelhuur vir handelspersele: Met ingang van September 1979:

(1) Handelspersele waar geen geboue deur die Administrasieraad of Gemeenskapsraad opgerig is nie: Vir elke volle vierkante meter van die oppervlakte van die perseel: 10c per maand.

(2) Handelspersele waarop die Administrasieraad of Gemeenskapsraad geboue opgerig het of eiendomsreg in die geboue verkry het: Vir elke volle vierkante meter van die vloeroppervlakte van die gebou, pakhuis en bediendekamers: 75c per maand.

(3) Handelstalletjies (vrugte en groente): per stalletjie: R2 per maand.

3. Perseelhuur vir godsdienstige, privaat opvoedkundige of ander soortgelyke inrigtings: Met ingang van 1 September 1979:

(a) Waar 'n ooreenkoms tussen die godsdienstige, privaat opvoedkundige of ander soortgelyke inrigting aan die een kant en die Administrasieraad of Gemeenskapsraad aan die ander kant, na gelang van die geval, aangegaan is, is die bedrag waarop ooreengekom is, betaalbaar; of

(b) waar daar nie 'n ooreenkoms aangegaan is nie, R5 per maand:

Met dien verstande dat waar 'n pastorie of opsigterswoning op 'n in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoelde perseel opgerig is, is die perseelhuur soos bepaal by paragraaf 1, benewens die bedrae wat ingevolge bedoelde paragrafe betaal moet word, betaalbaar.

MONEYS IN RESPECT OF SITES AND DWELLINGS AND ACCOMMODATION FEES IN RESPECT OF BLACK HOSTELS

3. The moneys mentioned in the Schedule shall (except as otherwise mentioned) be payable in advance in respect of every month or part thereof on or before the seventh day of the month concerned—

(a) for the hire of a site in respect of which a site permit has been issued in terms of the provisions of regulation 6 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations;

(b) for the hire of a site in respect of which a certificate of occupation has been issued in terms of the provisions of regulation 8 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations;

(c) for the hire of a dwelling in terms of the provisions of regulation 7 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations (herein referred to as house rent); and

(d) for accommodation in a Black hostel in terms of the provisions of regulation 13 of Chapter 7 of the Residential Area Regulations;

Provided that in the case of the hire of a dwelling in terms of the provisions of the said regulation 7, both the house rent and the site rent shall be payable; and

(e) for the other services and matters referred to therein.

SCHEDULE

1. Site rent for residential sites—

(1) with effect from 1 September 1979: R13,40 per month;

(2) with effect from 1 November 1979: R20,80 per month;

(3) with effect from 1 January 1980: R28,20 per month.

2. Site rent for trading sites: With effect from 1 September 1979:

(1) Trading sites on which no buildings have been erected by the Administration Board or Community Council: For every full square metre of the area of the site: 10c per month.

(2) Trading sites on which the Administration Board or Community Council has erected or acquired ownership in the buildings: For every full square metre of the floor area of the building, storeroom and servants' quarters: 75c per month.

(3) Trading stalls (fruit and vegetables) per stall: R2 per month.

3. Site rent for religious, private educational and other similar institutions: With effect from 1 September 1979:

(a) Where an agreement has been entered into between the religious, private educational or other similar institution on the one side, and the Administration Board or Community Council, on the other side, as the case may be, the amount as agreed upon, shall be payable; or

(b) where no agreement has been entered into R5 per month:

Provided that where a manse or caretaker's cottage has been erected on a site referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), the site rent as determined by paragraph 1 shall be payable in addition to the amounts which are due in terms of the said paragraphs.

4. Gelde vir 'n tehuispermit: Met ingang 1 September 1979: R8,45 per bed per maand.

5. Gelde betaalbaar ten opsigte van Watervoorsiening:

(1) Lewering van water aan persele waar meters geïnstalleer is: Met ingang 1 September 1979, R2 per maand basiese heffing en 19,75c per kiloliter gemeet. Die verskuldigde bedrag is betaalbaar binne 14 dae van ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing van die verskuldigde bedrag.

(2) Lewering van water aan persele waar meters nie geïnstalleer is nie: Met ingang 1 September 1979: R6,57 per perseel per maand.

6. Diverse gelde en leges:

Die onderstaande gelde en leges is, met ingang van 1 September 1979 betaalbaar ten opsigte van—

(1) ambulansgelde: R4 per rit;

(2) begraafplaasgelde:

	Inwoners	Nie-inwoners
	R	R
(a) Familiegravite.....	20	n.v.t.
(b) Enkelgravite.....	10	25
(c) Kindergravite (12 jaar en jonger).....	6	20
(d) Graf vir doodgebore persoon.....	3	3
(e) Opgrawings.....	16	16
(f) Herbegraving.....	10	n.v.t.
(g) Vergroting van graf.....	3	3

(3) die huur van gemeenskapsale—

(a) met minder as 200 sitplekke:

(i) 09h00 tot 12h59: R8;

(ii) 13h00 tot 17h59: R12;

(iii) 18h00 tot 24h00: R20;

('n deposito van R50 ten opsigte van moontlike skade wat aan die saal aangerig mag word, is met bespreking betaalbaar);

(b) met meer as 200 sitplekke:

(i) 09h00 tot 12h59: R16;

(ii) 13h00 tot 17h59: R24;

(iii) 18h00 tot 24h00: R40;

('n deposito van R50 ten opsigte van moontlike skade wat aan die saal aangerig mag word, is met bespreking betaalbaar);

(c) tehuissale:

(i) 09h00 tot 12h59: R1;

(ii) 13h00 tot 17h59: R2;

(iii) 18h00 tot 24h00: R4;

(4) kleuterskoolgelde:

(a) Eerste kind van 'n gesin: R5;

(b) tweede kind van dieselfde gesin: R8;

(c) drie of meer kinders van dieselfde gesin: R10;

(5) loseerderspermitte:

R1 per loseerder per maand;

(6) oopmaak van 'n verstopte riool:

R2 per besoek indien die verstopping bestaan voor aansluiting met die hoofriool;

(7) vullisverwydering en sanitasie:

vir addisionele vullisblik of sanitêre emmer: R1 per maand per blik of emmer;

4. Moneys for hostel permits: With effect from 1 September 1979: R8,45 per bed per month.

5. Moneys in respect of water supply:

(1) Supply of water to sites where meters have been installed: With effect from 1 September 1979, R2 per month basic levy and 19,75c per kilolitre metered. The amount due shall be payable within 14 days or receipt of a notice of the amount due.

(2) Supply of water to sites where no meters have been installed: With effect from 1 September 1979: R6,75 per site per month.

6. Miscellaneous moneys and fees:

With effect from 1 September 1979 the under-mentioned moneys and fees shall be payable in respect of:

(1) ambulance fees: R4 per trip;

(2) cemetery fees:

	Residents	Non-residents
	R	R
(a) Family grave.....	20	n/a
(b) Single grave.....	10	25
(c) Children's grave (12 year and under).....	6	20
(d) Grave for still-born person.....	3	3
(e) Exhumations.....	16	16
(f) Re-interments.....	10	n/a
(g) Enlargement of grave.....	3	3

(3) the hire of communal halls—

(a) with a seating capacity of less than 200:

(i) 09h00 to 12h59: R8;

(ii) 13h00 to 17h59: R12;

(iii) 18h00 to 24h00: R20;

(a deposit of R50 in respect of possible damage which may be caused to the hall is payable on reservation);

(b) with a seating capacity of more than 200:

(i) 09h00 to 12h59: R16;

(ii) 13h00 to 17h59: R24;

(iii) 18h00 to 24h00: R40;

(a deposit of R50 in respect of damage which may be caused to the hall is payable on reservation);

(c) hostel halls:

(i) 09h00 to 12h59: R1;

(ii) 13h00 to 17h59: R2;

(iii) 18h00 to 24h00: R4;

(4) crèche fees:

(a) First child of a family: R5;

(b) second child of the same family: R8;

(c) three or more children of the same family: R10;

(5) lodgers permits:

R1 per lodger per month;

(6) opening of a blocked drain:

R2 per visit if the blocking exists before the connection with the main sewerage;

(7) refuse removal and sanitation;

for additional bin or pail: R1 per month per bin or pail;

(8) sportgrondtariewe:

Sportstadion:

(a) Amateurwedstryde: 10 persent van die bruto hekgeldontvangste of draaiheklesing, wat ookal die meeste is;

(b) beroepswedstryde: 20 persent van die bruto hekgeldontvangstes of draaiheklesing, wat ookal die meeste is.

7. Die huurgelde en vorderings vir die stedelike woongebied Dobsonville, vervat in Goewernmentskennisgewing 2234 van 28 Oktober 1977, uitgesonderd daardie vorderings uiteengesit in Kolom A van Bylae B en item 4 van Bylae I van genoemde Goewernmentskennisgewing word met ingang van 1 September 1979 herroep.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-Minister van
Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/R40)

(8) sport field tariffs:

Sport stadion:

(a) Amateur events: 10 per cent of the gross gate takings or turnstile reading, whichever is the greater;

(b) professional events: 20 per cent of the gross gate takings or turnstile reading, whichever is the greater.

7. The rents and charges for the urban residential area of Dobsonville contained in Government Notice 2234 dated 28 October 1977, excluding those charges as set out in Column A of Schedule B and item 4 of Schedule I to the said Government Notice are repealed with effect from 1 September 1979.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation and Development.

(File A1/3/2/13/R40)

1. In die Afrikaanse teks.

Regulasie 6 (a):

Tsakanewoongebied.—Vervang "R8,00", "R1,90" en "30c" deur onderskeidelik "R9,50", "R2,40" en "40c".

2. In die Engelse teks.

(1) Regulasie 5 (1) (a) (ii):

Vervang "R45" deur "R48".

(2) Regulasie 5 (12):

Vervang "trade" deur "trader".

(3) Regulasie 6 (a):

Tsakanewoongebied. — Vervang "R8,00" deur "R9,50".

1. In the Afrikaans text.

Regulation 6 (a):

Tsakane Residential Area.—Substitute "R9,50", "R2,40" and "40c" for "R8,00", "R1,90" and "30c", respectively.

2. In the English text.

(1) Regulation 5 (1) (a) (ii):

Substitute "R48" for "R45".

(2) Regulation 5 (12):

Substitute "trader" for "trade".

(3) Regulation 6 (a):

Tsakane Residential Area.—Substitute "R9,50" for "R8,00".

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1918

31 Augustus 1979

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-RAND-
GEBIED.—REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKALE
VAN LEGES EN GELDE VIR DIE SWART
WOONGEBIEDE GELEë TE ALBERTON,
BENONI, BOKSBURG, BRAKPAN, BRONK-
HORSTSPRUIT, CULLINAN, DELMAS, DEVON,
GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG, KEMPTON PARK,
NIGEL EN SPRINGS

Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1701 van 10 Augustus
1979 word hierby as volg verbeter:

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1918

31 August 1979

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EAST
RAND AREA.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO
TARIFFS OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE
BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATED AT
ALBERTON, BENONI, BRAKPAN, BRONK-
HORSTSPRUIT, CULLINAN, DELMAS, DEVON,
GERMISTON, HEIDELBERG, KEMPTON PARK,
NIGEL AND SPRINGS

Government Notice R. 1701 dated 10 August 1979,
is hereby corrected as follows:

666643

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SHOT IN ARM FOR LEASEHOLD SCHEME

THE 99-year leasehold scheme received a boost from a leading building society which recently registered its first bond under the scheme. The bond is to be followed by 10 others.

Announcing the registration of the bond, the building society's chairman, Mr Phil Sceales said final amendments "have now cleared the way to go ahead with the scheme."

The decision to advance money which will be loaned to blacks who want to buy homes, was taken at the society's annual general meeting held in June this year.

This was after the society had decided not to take part in scheme due to some problems encountered when the scheme was first announced.

The society has interviewed 400 prospective borrowers and is at present considering 50 housing loan applications.

The managing director of the society, Mr. Peter Richardson, said his organisation, like other building societies, was allowed to build houses to

the public at a very limited scale.

Through the scheme, 50 houses have been built at Sebokeng near Vereeniging and tenders for the first 10 houses would be received next week.

The selling prices will range from R9 000 to R11 000.

His management was also negotiating with the Dobsonville council with the view of building 100 in the area early next year, he said.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

reer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:

Sosiale Wetenskappe Gebou
Universiteit Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

● A heap of rubble is all that is left of Lieut Ngobeni's house in Wesselton township. After last week's grenade attack had ripped the house apart the

municipality demolished it.



I'll sacrifice my family if I have to, says terror cop

WILLIE Ngobeni is a security policeman. And he's going to stay one even if it means sacrificing the lives of his wife and children.

Lieutenant Ngobeni, 38, was in the security police offices in Ermelo when he told us about the sacrifice he is willing to make.

As he spoke to us, five of his children lay wounded in hospital, blasted by a Russian-made grenade hurled into their bedroom in Wesselton township last Friday.

The two youngest, Gloria, eight, and Ziphozonke, three, are in the intensive care unit of the Kalafong Hospital near Pretoria. They came close to making the ultimate sacrifice their father is prepared for.

The other three — Khululekani, 12, Queen, 10, and Menzi, eight — are in the local hospital about 2km from where Lieut Ngobeni spoke to us. Khululekani, who had shrapnel down one side of his body, and Menzi, who has a cut shin, are adopted. Queen has a cut above a hip.

But it's the two children in the Kalafong Hospital who caught most of the blast of the grenade that smashed through their window shortly after 10pm, and some of the second one that was thrown on to the asbestos roof and shattered it.

Gloria has had her right hand amputated just above the wrist and her stomach was ripped open.

Ziphozonke's stomach was ripped open as well

'I WON'T REST UNTIL JUSTICE IS DONE'

By **JEREMY THOMAS and BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI**

and, at three years of age, he faces possible sterility and disfigurement.

Lieut Ngobeni's wife, Thembi, works late at a cafe in the town and normally returns home at 9pm, but was half an hour late last Friday. Her husband was already in bed.

She lit the candle in the main bedroom where he was sleeping with one of their two children who escaped injury — nine-month-old Sanilisiwe. Mpumi, five, was with the others.

Then Mrs Ngobeni followed her usual habit. She lit a candle in the children's room, checked that they were all right, blew it out and finally blew out the candle in the main bedroom.

But, outside, the attackers probably thought the youngsters' bedroom was the main one. And they hit it.

Defiantly, Lieut Ngobeni, the senior Black security policeman in Ermelo, said: 'I'm staying here. I'm not going to forgive the terrorists until I've booked them. They must suffer. I won't rest until they are brought to justice.'

'From today I'm going to be really harsh. I've been too kind to the people, but now I'm going to tell the Whites to be stricter than ever before.'

'I refuse to take my wife and kids away. It's my weak point and they will follow me anyway. I'd rather die where I am with my family. I'll hit back.'

He refused to have his picture taken.

Khululekani said he was afraid of returning home when he is discharged from hospital.

'Maybe the people will come back and kill us,' he said.

Lieut Ngobeni said he had been involved in several political trials recently but refused to name them.

'I have brought political people to trial. There may be retributions,' he said.

Lieut Ngobeni could not say whether guerrilla forces had contacts in Wesselton township and considered schoolchildren possible, but unlikely, antagonists.

He was in good standing with the community, he said. Most township residents approached refused to comment, but one said: 'His job is to protect the Whites. Why can't he go and

● Two of the Ngobeni children, Khululekani, 12, and Menzi, eight, in hospital in Ermelo. Khululekani had shrapnel down one side of his body.

stay in town after the explosion? Pity innocent children had to suffer like this.'

The house was ripped apart by the blast and has since been demolished by the municipality.

Major N J van Rensburg, Ermelo security police chief, said he was unable to say whether the attackers had come from outside the country. Investigations

were continuing, but he refused to elaborate on the identity of suspects.

Ermelo is less than 100km from the Swaziland border.



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A				C		B	
M	F	M	F	M	F		
2,10	1,24	<u>7,00</u>	<u>6,86</u>	<u>19,69,</u>	<u>19,83</u>		
0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48		
0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23		
0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78		