

URBAN AFRICANS

T. V. L.

2 JANUARY 1980 — 19 February 1980

Families could not bury dead

Funeral backlog

By **CHRIS MORE**

SEVERAL Soweto families could not bury their dead over the Christmas weekend because the government mortuary had not released the bodies of their relatives.

Confusion reigned as hundreds of mourners gathered at the homes of the dead to attend the funeral services, only to be told there would be no burials because there were no corpses.

Some of the families interviewed told POST this week that they had been informed by mortuary officials that post-mortems could not be conducted on the dead because most of their staff had gone on holiday.

Mrs Marcellina Tseliso (56) . . . relatives travelled from far.

Some family members told POST officials had said there were more than 50 corpses involved. Police could not confirm the figure but agreed that many corpses had not been attended to.

They also confirmed that most of their staff had been off duty for the Christmas holiday. Police said, however, that the bodies would be made available this weekend.

At one of the Government mortuaries, it was reliably learnt that only one doctor had been available. It was further said that the doctor had been called particularly to

Mrs Germina Tshabalala (60) . . . re-arrange for funeral.

deal with a case involving a corpse from BophuthaTswana.

The families involved had incurred unnecessary expenses in preparation for the funerals which did not take place. Food amounting to hundreds of rands had to be disposed of quickly to avoid rotting.

The families claimed some of the relatives had travelled from far to attend the funeral and had spent a lot of money.

Some family members requested their employers to release them from work for periods ranging from a week to two

Mrs Evelyn Nhlapo . . . disappointed.

weeks, and now would be compelled to request for more time when finally the corpses are released. This, they said, would put them in a bad light with their employers.

Mrs Evelyn Nhlapo (49) of Senaoane, Soweto whose son Thomas (16) was killed on Saturday December 22, said: "We had arranged to bury my son on Sunday and were disappointed at the news that the corpse would not be available."

She continued: "My undertaker took me to the Government mortuary where officials confirmed the post-mortem had not been conducted on his body. The officials said we should not complain because we were not the only family put off by this and that there were many others who suffered the same fate."

"I am disappointed with what the officials did to us. We spent a lot of money in preparation for the funeral and all that has been wasted. We still have to spend more money when the funeral eventually takes place. We

Inside
your
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POST

**Exam results
for many today**

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**Man drowns
at festival**

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Misery of women in hostels

PEOPLE look at hostels and hostel dwellers in different ways. Some think hostels house rebels. But former Mzimhlophe Women's Hostel dweller, Ms Pusetso Letlabika, community worker for the Domestic Workers' Project (DWP), has a different opinion.

She says: "These hostels house women of varying ages, who have to live there for a number of reasons.

"Women are forced to go to hostels because of a lack of accommodation," she added.

"People from the Cape or Northern Transvaal come to Johannesburg to work and because of influx control laws they do not qualify for homes and hostels are their only homes," Pusetso said.

"Some come from families of more than 10 people who, because of the size of their homes, cannot all be accommodated. The hostel sometimes have room for them," Pusetso continued.

"And of course there are the young women who land in hostels because they shun responsibilities and those who run away from family problems," she said.

Pusetso said hostel life is humiliating and frustrating.

"There is nothing as humiliating to a 50-year-old woman as sharing a bedroom with a 20-year-old," Pusetso went on.

There is no privacy. These people have nothing in common. The situation breeds too many problems. The elderly woman naturally feels the younger girl is her responsibility and in most cases the latter refuses to be mothered."

"Hostels breed disrespect among black women and disin-

BY ZODWA MSHIBE

tegrates our cultural heritage. What is a nation without respectful women?" Pusetso added that a number of women eventually build walls around themselves and grow into their "small impenetrable cocoons," and as a result communication breaks down and frequent fights among young women and old occur.

Problems do not end at the hostel gate. There is also the outside and more terrifying world to reckon with.

"People look at us differently. We are not treated as ordinary women. We are made to feel like something between human beings and animals," Pusetso said.

"Our behaviour and manner of dressing reflected the psychology of displaced persons. We couldn't help it. The people's attitude af-



Former hostel dweller, Ms Pusetso Letlabika: "Hostel life can be frustrating and humiliating."



Mummy could have been away from home for more than a year.
Will she make it this year?

fects us," she lamented thinking back to her hostel days.

"The 1976 uprisings added fear and misery to our insecure lives. Not knowing where we belonged, we didn't know what to do. We could not predict how people would react when we sympathised with them as they regarded us as foreigners," Ms Letlabika went on.

"The fighting in the men's hostels in the location couldn't have left us unscathed. Who would have come to our rescue anyway?"

Women are exposed to a number of dangers. Pusetso told how they had to travel a distance from the main transport centres to the hostel and how unsafe it was, especially after dark. "Nobody was concerned about our safety," she said.

FAMILY LIFE

To add to the dangers the women are faced with, there are also threats of broken family ties. Some women have lived in the hostel for long periods without seeing their families. Some tried to go home at least once a month. Others would visit frequently but they cannot afford it.

Pusetso spoke of an old woman who could not remember when she had come to Johannesburg. She could only say she had been injured where she had been working and her compensation money had been taken by her boyfriend. She wanted to go home but there was no money. She said home was in Cofimvaba. Nobody knows where that is. According to Pusetso the old

lady was sent to Cofimvaba with the Bantu Affairs Commissioner (BAC) grant, and nobody knew what happened to her. "We learnt later that her family had moved but no one could say where," Pusetso said.

There are a number of women who decided to sever ties with their families for reasons known only to themselves.

"There was a woman who had lost her job and because she could no longer pay rent, had to leave the hostel. But she didn't want to go back home," Pusetso related. "Others who wanted to visit home, could not afford to because of the distance and expense involved. It's pathetic. Mothers having to stay away from their children because of the law," she said.

Hostel life also corrupts youngsters and make them money making "brats". Pusetso told how their visitors have to pay for calling the women to the gate. "At times you think you never have any visitors and they (visitors) always think you are always out because they pay young boys to call us, and nobody does. They take the money and forget about it," Pusetso said.

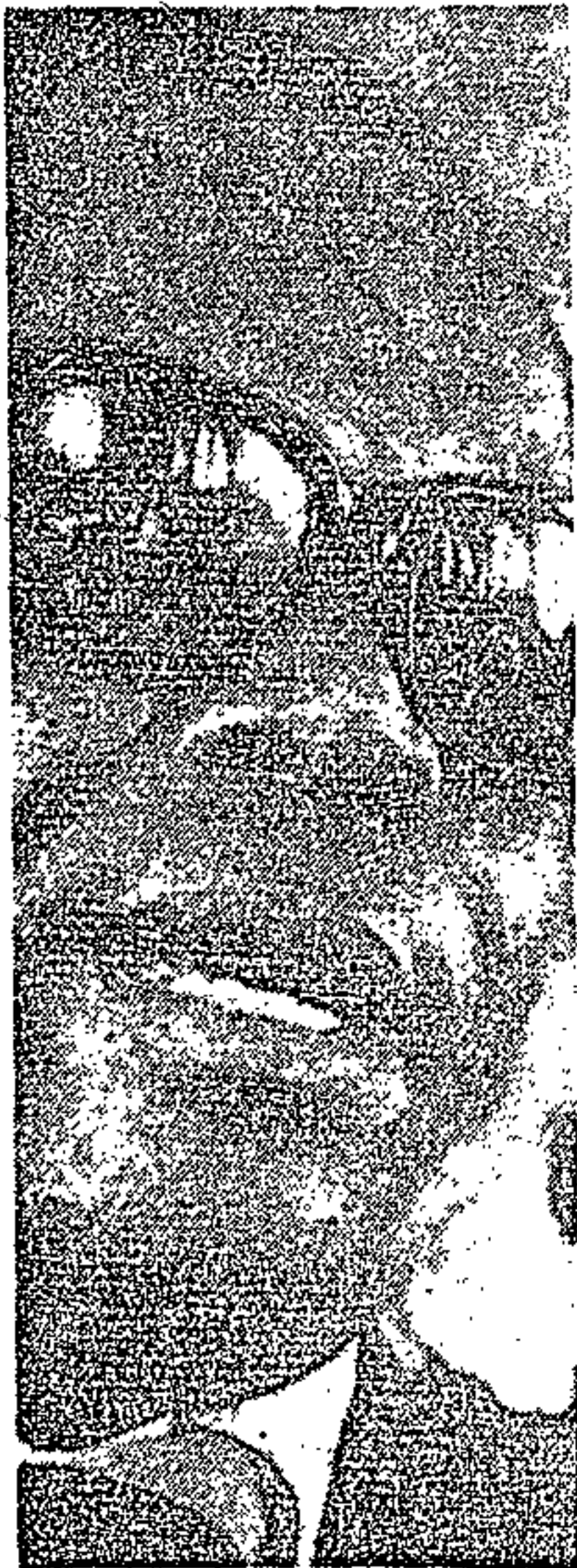
The festive season may bring joy to a number of families who after months of separation will be re-united. What does the season hold for the women in the hostel? Mothers who haven't seen their children for maybe more than a year and the wives whose husbands are waiting patiently for their return home to join in the festivities.

BUSINESSMAN HITS AT THEBEHALI

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By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE Director of the Black Unity Express, Bus Service (BUBS) Mr Joseph Gomba, yesterday slated the Soweto Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali for allegedly accepting business partnership with whites.

Mr Gomba said in an interview in Pretoria that Mr Thebehali should realise that he is a civic leader and not a true business inclined person.

He said there are laws made by the Government restricting and grant every trade and operating business in the black areas.

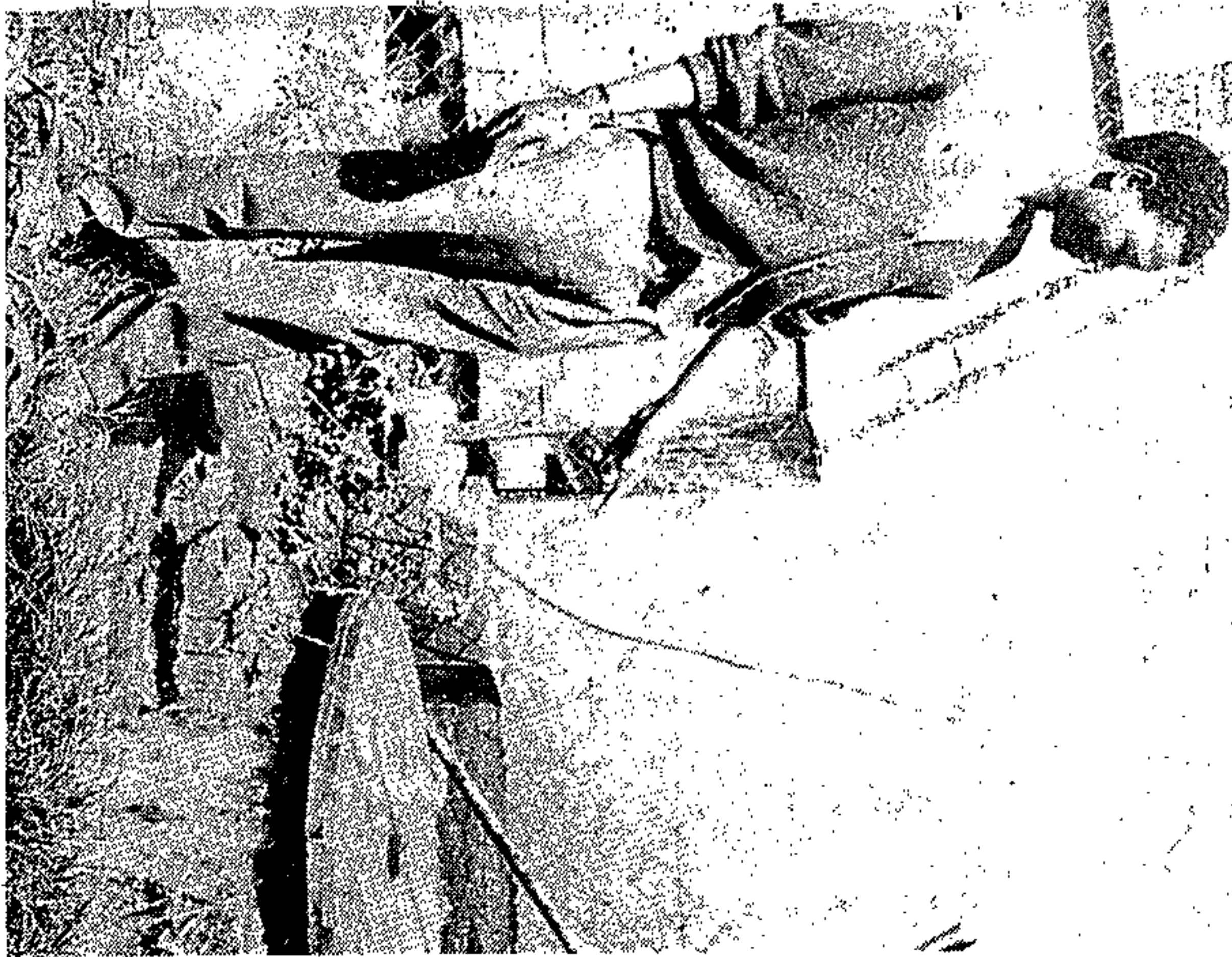
Blacks are also not

allowed to trade in white areas because of the same "oppressive laws" drafted in the "whites only" government.

In order for blacks to enter into partnership with them, the Government should first repeal their laws and grant every trader the right to trade where he likes.

He also attacked Putco's intention to raise tariffs in Pretoria and Johannesburg black townships.

He said it was high time that Putco also realised that the black man cannot just swallow without chewing. Putco is naive as far as the suffering of a black man is concerned. Their fares shall be met with protests from the community, Mr Gomba added.



Mr Edward Thusi points at the burst sewerage pipe.

Smelly New Year for Molapo folk

Est 3/11/80 (343)

MOLAPO families had a smelly New Year's day because a sewerage pipe that burst on Boxing Day has not been repaired.

According to the families the matter was reported to the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) but nothing has been done.

The waste has forced some residents to abandon the passage between the houses and the school. There is a dam of waste near the school. The waste is also flowing down the streets.

Mr Edward Thusi whose house is badly affected told POST that he struggled to prevent the matter from flowing into the house. The place was horrible on Boxing Day, he said.

He added: "We can hardly cook, prepare or enjoy our meals. The place is smelly and unhealthy. Waste matter and dirty water is spilling over into the whole yard. We have been phoning Wrab but nobody has come. It is now

By Eddie Javiya

the new year and we are still faced with this smelly mess.

Mr Thusi added: "I think Wrab must replace these pipes because they burst everyday. People have been complaining to Wrab about these pipes. This mess is now flowing the streets and people have to look carefully where they walk."

An official of Wrab said he would investigate the matter and find out why the pipe was not repaired immediately.

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NINETY-SIX PEOPLE KILLED OVER THE FESTIVE SEASON

By CHRIS MORE
THE festive season has been a bloody period for Soweto, with 96 people killed from December 16, 1979, to yesterday.

Over the past 16 days of festivity and merriment, an average of at least six people per day died at the hands of others, in Soweto alone. Between New Year's Eve and New Year's Day, nine people were killed in what was des-

cribed by Soweto CID Chief, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, as a quiet New Year's Day.

Countless other people in the township fell victims to the rampaging thugs in cases of attempted murder, robbery, street muggings, rapes, car thefts and common assault. Police reports for

crime for the last two days stand at 13 women raped and nine people arrested in seven cases, 16 street muggings with three arrested in two cases. The highest value involved in the muggings was a car valued at R800. There were also two car thefts. Police have made no arrests.

Reported cases of attempted murder are: Mrs Maria Mhlambi (61) of Room 560 Meadowlands Hostel who was standing in the doorway of her room on Monday morning when an unknown man fired a shot at her. She was hit on the left foot and her condition is described as satisfactory. There were no arrests in this case.

On the same day, Mr Jacob Kunene (25) of 11121 Orlando West had visited friends at house No 1846 Dube Village when two men came in and fired a shot at him. He was hit in the chest and his assailants fled thereafter. His condition is serious. Police have made no arrests. On Tuesday morning,

Mr Sudar Naidoo Gladiosa Street, Lenasia had stopped his car in Greyville Avenue, Lenasia and was immediately surrounded by a group of men. A shot which was fired struck him in the chest. His condition is not serious and there were no arrests. Brigadier Coetzee said shebeens were given a reprieve by the police over Christmas and New Year's Day. Thus there had been no shebeen owners arrested.

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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
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84

DET wants more white teachers in Soweto

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE Johannesburg regional office of the Department of Education and Training will continue attracting white teachers to Soweto schools.

Soweto and Alexandra schools are expected to have an influx of 20 000 pupils this year, and a teacher shortage is threatening.

The regional director for the Department, Mr Jaap Strydom, is however adamant that the shortage will not be critical.

"There will be no teacher crisis and we will be able to cope with the pupils we have," Mr Strydom said this week.

Although his department has no intention of using white national servicemen in black schools, qualified white teachers will still be welcome.

ALL CAUSES

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1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,11	10,11
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,11	1,11
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,11	4,11
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,11	18,11
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,11	53,11
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,11	8,11
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	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

IT IS 20 years since the banning of the ANC and PAC in 1960.

The bannings closed the era of protest politics and determined the course the two organisations would take in the coming decades.

Both groups have opted for an armed struggle. Decisions taken in the sixties have become even more evident in the seventies with an increase in guerilla activity, especially after the 1976 uprisings.

With the elections in Zimbabwe a month away and the consequent prospect of peace in the territory, the spotlight will focus on South Africa, starting with Namibia and moving to South Africa proper. In a month South Africa's buffer zone, which was eroded with the liberation of Angola and Mozambique, will disappear completely.

With a Patriotic Front victory, or even a Zanu or Zapu government, Namibian and South African guerillas will have greater mobility as did Zanu guerillas who were accorded bases by a Frelimo government when it came to power in Mozambique.

Prior to the banning of the ANC and PAC groups in South Africa in 1960, the Government had concentrated on restrictive action against individuals and not entire organisations.

When the bannings drove both organisations underground and made it increasingly difficult for them to operate on as broad a base as previously, it also meant that it became more difficult for the State to monitor their activities.

The bannings of 1960 were the first in which mass political organisations were banned.

Although the South African Communist Party was outlawed by the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950, it did not command the same type of support as the ANC.

With legal means of attaining political aspirations stifled, both organisations embarked on a policy of armed struggle. Their decisions became immediately evident in the sixties with numerous acts of sabotage throughout the country.

The ANC through Umkhonto We Sizwe, its military wing, and the PAC through Poqo, were the chief architects of the campaign.

The advent of guerilla warfare in South Africa, though relatively muted in the sixties, became more pronounced in the seventies — culminating in the molotov cocktails and petrol bombs of 1976.

The post-1976 period saw an escalation of guerilla activity, particularly in urban areas, which also led to the increase in the number of security trials.

The mass exodus of students, mainly from Soweto, played a significant role in the intensification of guerilla activity within the country.

Most of the ANC guerillas coming into the country after 1976 were in fact former students who left during the unrest. Added to the advantage of their youth, they were familiar with the geographical layout of the country.

In 1978 South African police estimated there were at least 4 000 black South Africans in guerilla training camps.

Solomon Mahlangu and James Mange are prime examples of former students who returned to South Africa as guerillas.

Between December 1977

SA's buffer zone against armed

and the end of last year, at least four police stations were attacked in which three policemen died.

First to be attacked was the Germiston Central police station, which was rocked by an explosion. In February 1978, another bomb exploded at the Daveyton police station damaging the building and several vehicles.

Last May, the Moroka police station in Soweto was attacked and one policeman died. In November, the Orlando police station was attacked and two policemen died. In both instances AK-47 automatic rifles were used.

Other prime targets for guerillas were railway lines and in January 1977 a railway patrolman was injured when a bomb exploded between Grasmere and Reedsburg.

Bombs also exploded on railway lines in Umlazi, Fort Jackson in the Eastern Cape, in Mzimhlope, Soweto, and at the Benoni Railway Station. Undetonated explosives were found on the Nancefield and Kiptown railway lines and in Peire in the Eastern Cape.

Other bomb explosions included the Supreme Court in Cape Town, the URC chambers in Soweto and outside the Port Elizabeth offices of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

The bulk of these activities were in urban areas, which may indicate that the 'bush war' will not only be restricted to rural areas.

At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of contacts between the South African police and guerillas. In the Eastern Transvaal, a farmer was wounded by a group of guerillas last

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END OF

Sun. Post 6/1/80

It is 20 years since

the ANC and PAC

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ZWELAKHE SISULU

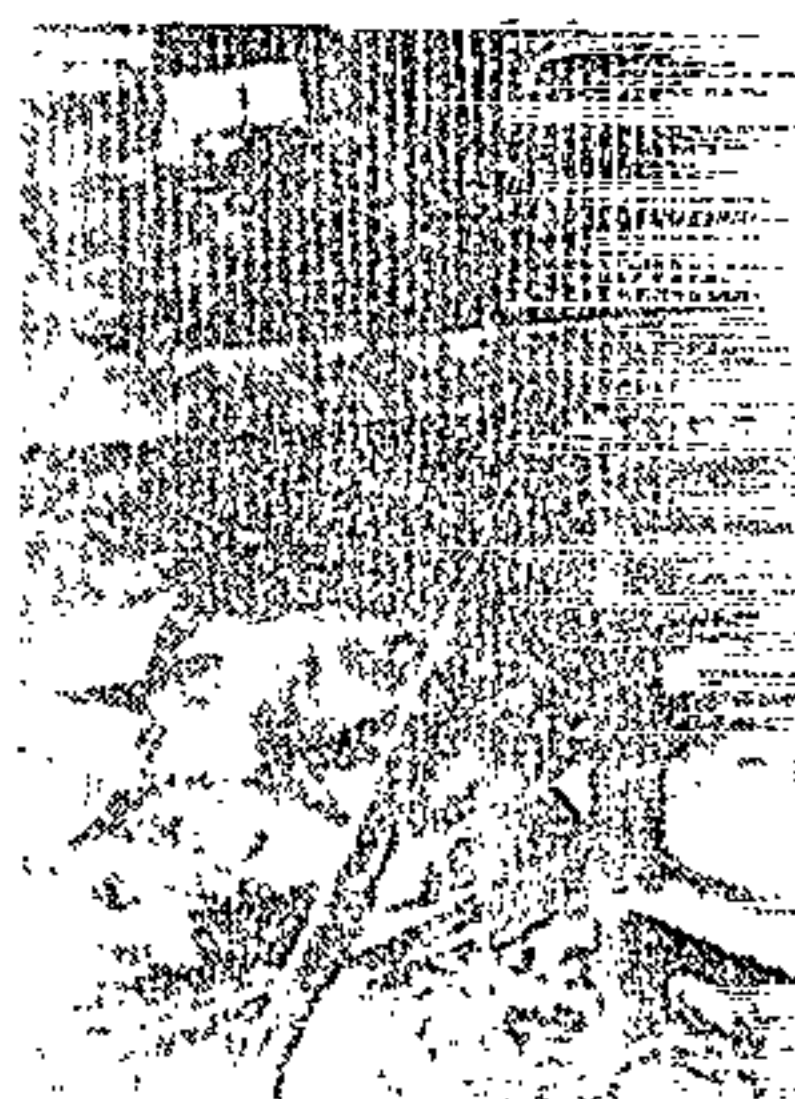
looks at two decades

of political activity

distinguished by

Soweto, guerillas

and security trials.



The

two organisations or during 1976, have gone for military training or to further their education. Some left to avoid police harassment.

The major centres for training guerillas have been named in evidence in security trials as Russia, China, Angola and Tanzania.

During the ANC Terrorism Trial in Maritzburg last year, an SADF specialist in anti-aircraft weapons described some of the accused as having had highly specialised training in weapons.

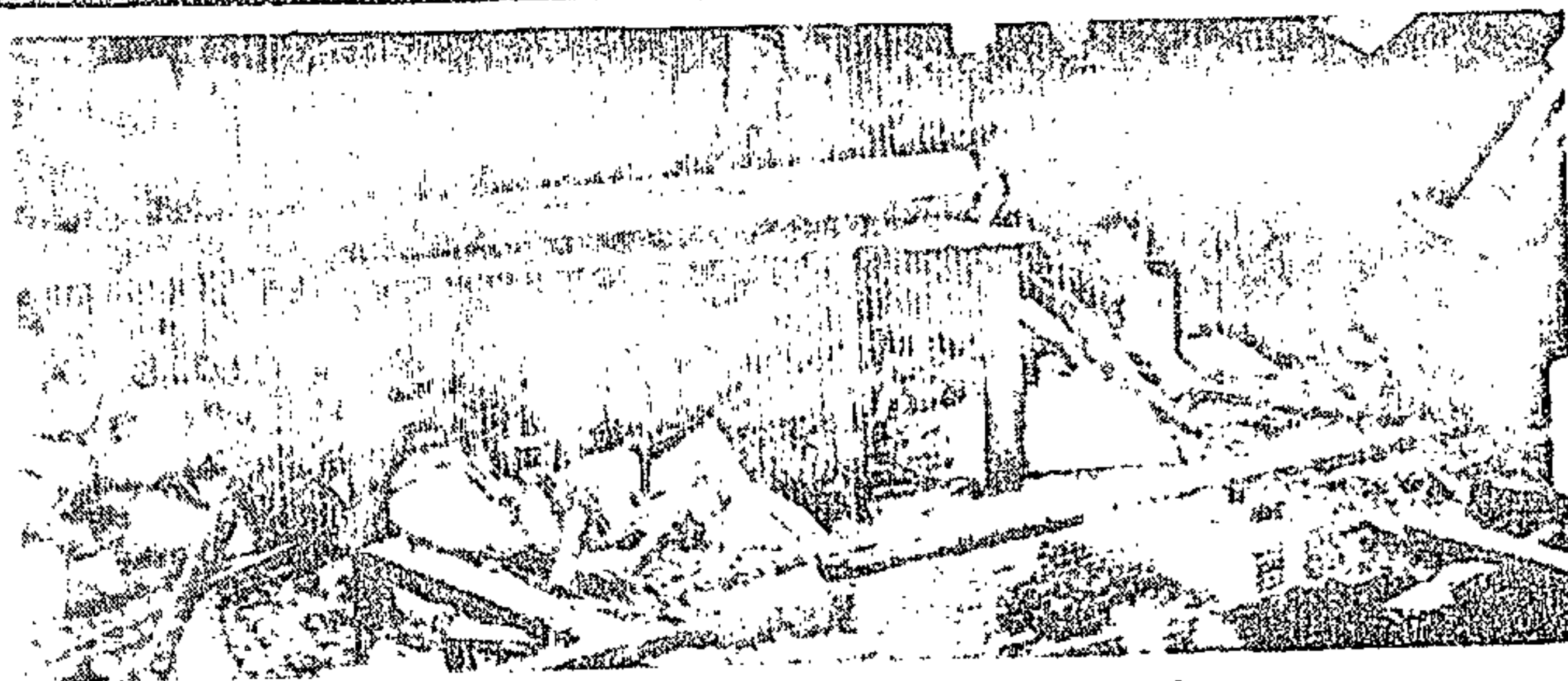
Today guerilla action within the country corresponds with an increase in political awareness.

Although political

THE TIMES (GOLD) AND THE SUNDAY TIMES

Sun. Post 6/1/80

DO OF AN ERA



The burnt-out remains of Moroka police station.

ainst armed struggle folds

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Today guerilla action within the country corresponds with an increase in political awareness.

Although political

awareness in the seventies was described by some as a 'hangover' from 1976, it will unquestionably be heightened and sustained by further acts of guerilla warfare.

The banning of 18 organisations in 1977 shortly after the tragic experiences in 1976 of Soweto and all parts of the country was seen by some as the end for overt political organisations in the country. The feeling was that political activism would not stop, but that it would continue away from the eyes of the State.

Commenting on the attack on the Orlando Police Station, Bishop Desmond Tutu said: "The attack represents the work

of desperate men. Countless thousands of black people are becoming desperate because of the inhuman and oppressive conditions under which the apartheid laws force them to exist."

Also significant is the fact that Mr P W Botha's idea of a constellation of states comes at a time when Rhodesia has crumbled and guerilla activity is escalating.

While Mr Botha may be able to orchestrate the constellation within South Africa, including both BophuthaTswana and Transkei, it is debatable that he will be able to convince black states north of the Republic to be party to it.

Tragedy of real nowhere man Nimrod Mkele.

By VIV PRINCE

AT 58 black psychologist Nimrod Mkele faces the bleak prospect of possibly becoming a nowhere man. The elderly intellectual is trapped, it seems, in a twilight world.

Rejected by the homeland he was assigned to, Mr Mkele no longer knows where he stands. He simply says: "I am a South African I was born here and for someone to tell me I'm not a South African is the height of impudence in the first place."

Mr Mkele, a Xhosa, was born in South Africa. He applied on many occasions for a South African passport but the refusals always came.

In November 1976 Mr Mkele moved to the Transkei and later in January 1978, applied for, and was granted, a Transkei passport.

On November 30 he was arrested by Transkei security police and held in detention until December 29. Then he was deported and told, he said, that he was an enemy of the Transkei.

Mr Mkele says it was made clear to him by the Transkei's Department of the Interior that he was not a Transkei citizen but a South African citizen.

So now the elderly intellectual is back in South Africa but haunting him is the fear of what might happen when he presents

his reference book for updating.

"I'm likely to be caught in the whole network that the homeland situation has created. I fear I may be unable to take up a job. I may be told 'you are a Transkei citizen, you can't work here'. I can't go back to the Transkei because I've been deported so where do I go?"

Meantime back in Umtata a small boy and a wife wait.

For first of all Mr Mkele must sort out his own situation, then the family can follow.

Calls by the Sunday Tribune to various South African departments did little to clear the confusion.

So the anguish grows but there is a little relief.

Mr Mkele was director of the Institute of Black Studies prior to his move to the Transkei.

Mr Mkele says he was in the Transkei delivering a paper when there was a countrywide swoop by SA security police.

"They visited my home in Soweto and I felt it was better at that point to stay in the Transkei."

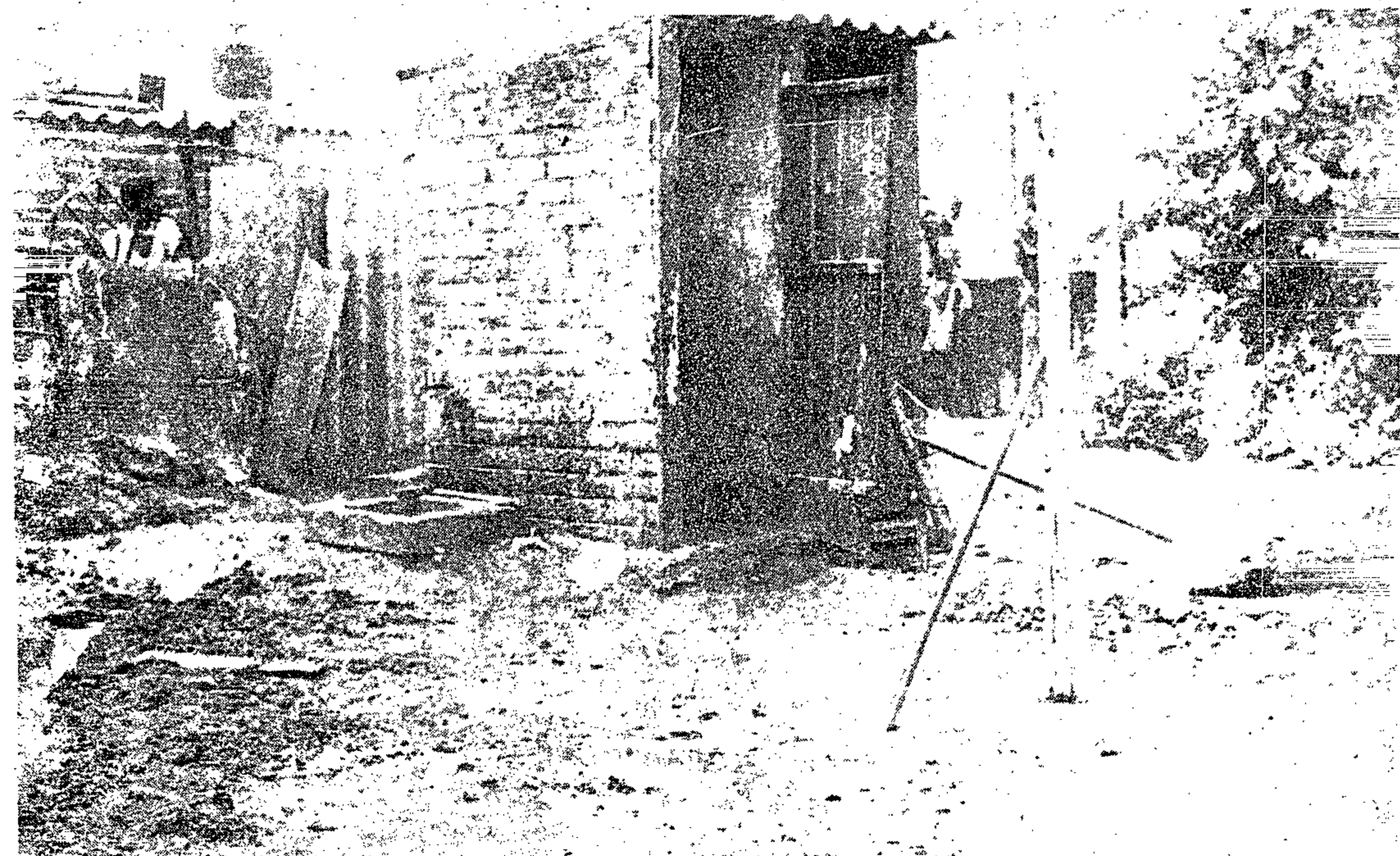
While he was in jail in Umtata he wrote a diary of every day events in prison. It was written on toilet paper and called "The Wall of 501 Bricks or It Was a Hard Day's Night."



NIMROD MKELE

Sun Post 6/1/80 (343)

Festive season



One of several backyards flooded by night soil that spilled from a blocked sewerage pipe near a row of houses in Jabulani township, Soweto, this week.

as a stinker!

Sun Post 6/1/80

343

WASTE from a blocked sewerage pipe spilled out and flooded the yards of at least seven houses in Rockville, Soweto, last week.

Residents had to live with the smell and unhealthy conditions for almost four days before the pipe was unblocked.

ROCKVILLE SEWERAGE PIPE BLOCKED FOR FOUR DAYS

By MANDLA NDLAZI

The blockage occurred on Boxing Day and a resident, Mrs Prudence Mashinini, reported the matter the following day. She was assured the repair teams would attend to the blockage. When the men failed to turn up she telephoned and the blockage was repaired on the fourth day.

Dr Walter Cohen, the West Rand Administration Board's PRO, said repair teams worked round the clock on Soweto's blocked sewerage pipes, including weekends. He said POST aimed at "shooting down" his board by reporting incidents such as the one in Rockville.

Rockville resident Mr Malusi Msimango said his yard had been flooded with night soil and other waste spillage from the toilet and the drain. "We

could hardly enjoy our meals."

He said a number of telephone calls had been made to the Dobsonville-based Water Branch but to no avail.

Mr J P Bosman, another Wrab PRO, said 26 cases of blocked sewers were reported last Thursday from various parts of Soweto.

In some of these cases tenants were held responsible for the blockage and ordered to pay R2 for the repairs.

Mr John Bates, PRO of the Johannesburg City Engineering Department, said: "A blockage can be a serious thing and that's

why we have repair teams working round the clock daily, including weekends and holidays."

Mr Bates said the teams operate in radio contact vehicles that enable them to move quickly from one place to the other in white areas without returning to their base.

He said it was important to have a maintenance section that dealt with nothing else but the regular cleaning of the sewerage pipes. "This is the secret of keeping the blockage down to a minimum."

Mr Bates said this was the system his department had used before the West

Rand Administration Board took over control of Soweto.

The blockage in white areas was caused mainly by rags, sand, roots and cooking fat.

The repair teams dealt with about 20 cases a day, but these were easily handled. It was rare that night soil and other waste spilled out to flood the yards because the storm-water drainpipes were properly laid out in white areas.

Dr Cohen said repair teams in Soweto also had radio contact vehicles. He argued that keeping a maintenance team to regularly clean the pipes would be costly, but later stated that Soweto had such a section.

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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		
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17		
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27		
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25		
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90		
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69		
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1-4								
5-24								
25-44								
45-64								
65								
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age 2

POST, Monday, January 7, 1980

Putco gets an Azapo threat

IF PUTCO is adamant about increasing the bus fares the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will call upon the blacks to boycott the buses and foot it to their "places of slavery" and other destinations.

By PHIL MTIMKULU

This was a resolution which was unanimously accepted at AZAPO's Soweto branch meeting which was held yesterday at the Orlando YMCA.

Putco came under heavy criticism from members at the meeting. Speaking from the floor, one member said the people were brought by force where they are staying. He said those who are responsible for bringing the blacks to the townships which are far away from the factories should subsidise the peoples' fares.

At the end of the stormy discussions the following resolution was

accepted unanimously.

We as Azapo, involved as workers and depending on Putco for transportation to and from places of slavery and being underpaid, hereby resolve that:

- Putco should not increase the fares, and, if,
- Putco is adamant in increasing the fares we protest and call upon the blacks to boycott the buses and foot it to their places of slavery and other destinations.

Earlier the meeting had decided that the fund-

raising committee of the branch should start a fund-raising campaign to the Ford workers who are jobless. The meeting also agreed in principle that the conditions of employment of other Ford workers in the Transvaal should be investigated once the Port Elizabeth grievances are fully known.

The issue of black students attending school in white areas also provoked a stormy debate. One speaker said after the June 76 uprisings there was an exodus of black students to white areas. He said since their attendance had political implications what was the attitude of the organisation.

Another speaker said it was sheer hypocrisy for some people to talk of fighting Bantu Education yet their children were at Lower Houghton, King David, Swaziland and Le-sotho.

But the president of Azapo, Mr Curtis Nkondo, said the blacks themselves were responsible. He said they did not respond when at Regina Mundi in 1977 it was agreed that halls and churches should be used and teachers who had resigned should teach the students.

STE

AMID the general excitement, householders had to grit their noses. The communal rubbish bins

shared by a number of households, usually emptied by a garbage collector every two weeks now, some were overflowing.

And on Friday, January 4, almost two weeks after Christmas, the bins were still overflowing with garbage.

In some streets in Mashemong Section, cars had to swerve dangerously to avoid the rubbish.

While dogs had a field day digging through a pile of rubbish and small children innocently scratched through the mess, the stench of rotting garbage forced some residents to keep their windows closed despite the sweltering heat.

Although the system of communal garbage bins where each householder has to empty his dustbin onto a large bin in the street was introduced some time ago, residents don't seem happy about them.

They claim the bins — which hold anything from ashes to dead smelly dogs — is a health hazard especially to small children.

EMPTIED

Mrs A Legodi of Tshepo Section said that two communal bins in her street had been emptied just after Christmas.

"But you should have seen them just before then. Both were overflowing and we were really relieved when the collectors arrived. All that is left now are the flies that buzz all over the place," she said.

If the lives of residents in sections with communal bins is hard, those in sections without them is even harder.

And Mrs V A Mathabathe of Ibaxa Section has had

NCH IN TEMBISA

... of the festive season some Tembisa their teeth in anger while holding onto their ... bins had not been collected for days. ... of families, the communal rubbish bins are ... age truck twice a week. But for more than ... idents claim, the collectors have not turned

Story: Mathilda Masipa

Pictures: Mxolisi Moyo

quite her share of it. "We still use the old system of bins that are collected from our yards but not everything we put in there is taken.

"The collectors are very selective. If they find anything other than ash they throw it out. As a result I usually buy the black plastic bags for my rubbish and put it outside the gate but even then I'm at the mercy of the collectors for whenever they don't feel like taking it, they just leave it.

"As a result my neighbours and I are often forced to dump the rubbish into open spaces in the township," she said.

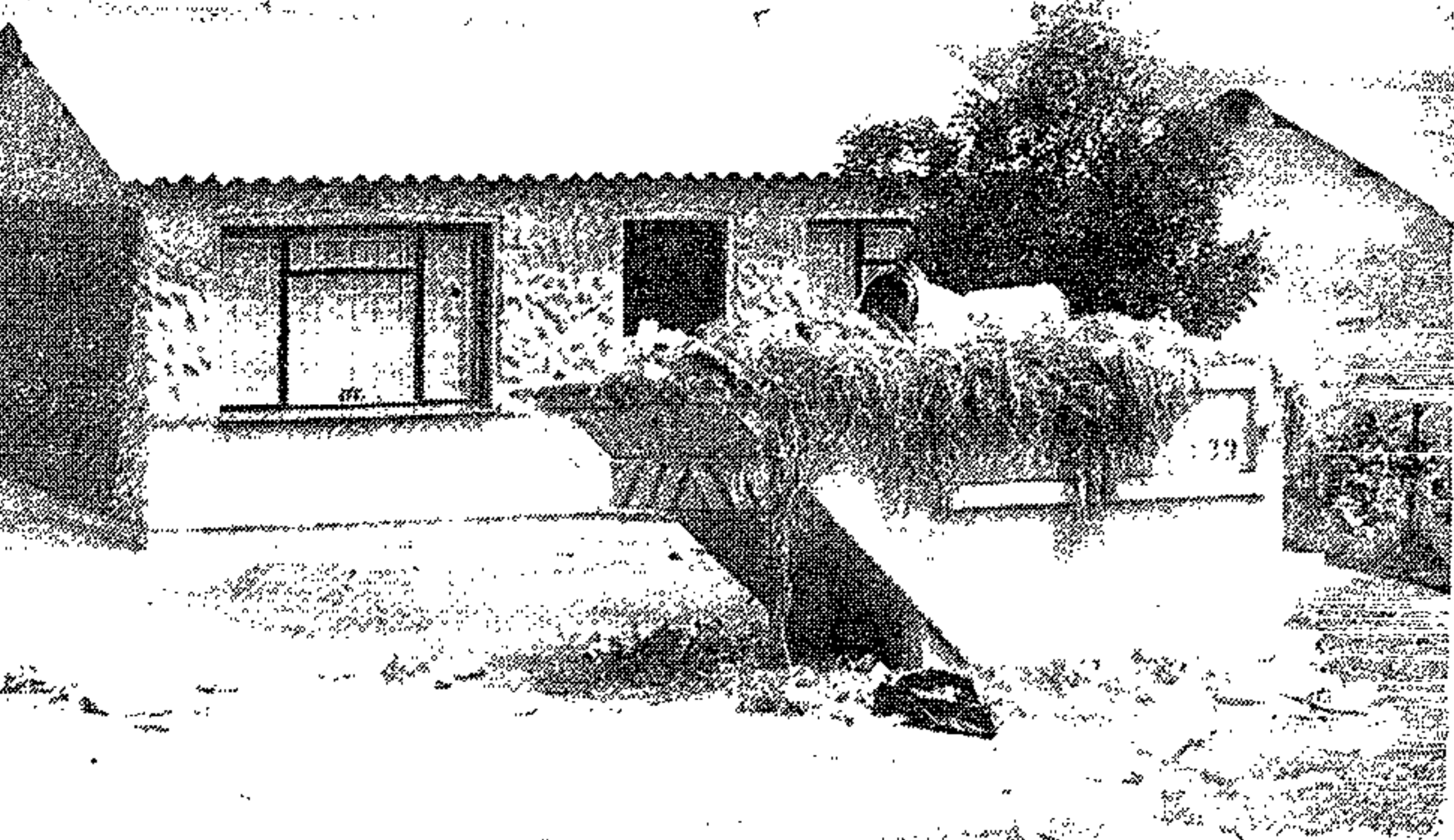
Magdaline Thulare of Kopanong Section

said the dustbins had overflowed so much in her area that her mother with one of the neighbours had gone to the township office on Thursday to report the matter.

Mrs Mahlangu of Mqantsa Sections said although the bin in her street had not been emptied for some time it was not "that full yet". This is one area that uses electricity.

Mr W A Relihan, the Tembisa township manager confirmed the garbage had not been collected for some days but said this was due to unforeseen circumstances.

"We have two trucks which collect twice a week and



An overflowing communal garbage bin stands in front of a house in Tembisa.

one of them broke down over the festive season. Unfortunately we could not fix it immediately as most of the shops with spare parts were closed for the holidays," he said.

Mr Relihan promised that the backlog would be attended to immediately. "Even now we are busy with repairs," he said.

Asked what made him introduce the communal bin system, he said "it enables the household-er to put everything in. Under the old system where each householder had his own dustbin it was difficult to put everything in," he said.

"If you notice, Tembisa is now much cleaner than it was before we introduced

the new system," he said.

Meanwhile some of the residents whose houses are just next to the bins fear for their health.

"I stay with my two grandsons who often play around the bins. I may not be a medical doctor or a nurse but I know a health hazard when I see one," said one resident.



A Tembisa resident empties out a rubbish bin.

By ZODWA MSHIBE

RESIDENTS of Thembalisha in KwaThema, Springs, are up in arms over the high rents they pay while the walls of their new houses "are cracking and collapsing."

Added to this they had to pay increased rentals from January 1.

The old rents were R17.27 a month and the new ones are R49.27. According to the East Rand Administration Board, these houses cost R4 468.

Residents complained to the KwaThema Community Council last November and nothing has yet been done, they said yesterday.

The chairman of the KwaThema Community Council, Mr. A. M. Kumalo, yesterday told POST they received a petition and met some representatives of Thembalisha residents in December.

He said the matter is still to be discussed by the Housing Committee of the Council, then the Management Committee and full council at its monthly meeting.

According to Thembalisha residents, they had

to pay a R500 or R450 deposit before being given houses. The first lot paid R500 and a second group R450.

After a meeting of residents a memorandum was sent to the council stating:

● The meeting noted with regret that the condition of the houses leaves much to be desired and their durability is highly questionable as manifested by

● Cracking and collapsing walls due to lack of proper foundation and the poor type of brick used, among other things.

A further complaint of the residents was that few people had been given receipts after paying the R450 deposit. Other residents claim to have paid R500.

An East Rand Administration Board (ERAB) spokesman denied that people were not given receipts as "all payments made are reflected in our computers," he said. He added that the minimum deposit required from all residents was R450 and "some individuals decid-

Residents up in arms



The R49,27 a month rental Thembalisha complex.

ed to pay more so as to reduce their instalments.

Meanwhile a Springs family has been thrown out of their house — three weeks after occupying it. The family comes from Thembalisha. Mr Daniel Nkambule

(36) told POST he paid the required R450 deposit on 29 November after he had signed a number of papers he "wasn't allowed even to read." He moved into the house on December 15.

According to Mr

Nkambule, on December 19, a Mr Bezuidenhout came and ordered him out of the house by December 27.

An East Rand Administration Board spokesman said Mr Nkambule was evicted because he had entered the house il-

legally while his application was still pending approval by the board in Germiston.

But Mr Khumalo, chairman of KwaThema Community Council, said Mr Nkambule had been evicted after it had been discovered that "he has been with twelve employers in twelve months and as a result does not qualify for a house."

High rents but poor houses

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 noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the 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'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

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notes (SMR)

AZAPO TO DISCUSS BUS FARE HIKEs

By ZWELAKHE SISULU
THE PROPOSED Putco bus fare hikes, which have raised widespread protests, will be discussed at a branch meeting of Azapo this afternoon.

The bus company has made a second application within three months to have bus fares on the Witwatersrand and Pretoria increased.

Putco's first increase in fares in November, which was opposed by 65-year-old Mrs Kathleen Mulligan, were found illegal and the company had to revert to its old fares. The second application,

which is presently before the Johannesburg Transportation Board, has already been opposed by various community organisations.

A spokesman for Azapo said assistance to workers at the Ford plant in Port Elizabeth who went on strike would also be discussed with a view to raising funds.

Wide-ranging community projects which may be initiated this year will also be discussed.

The meeting will be held at the DOCC in Orlando East at 2 pm.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and '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;

Evaton residents plan petition to save properties

By ERNEST NKABINDE

EVATON residents were told to sign a petition to the Government not to expropriate the township and not to divide their properties in order to build six houses on them.

The call was made by Mr Caswell Kabi, the chairman of the Evaton Rate Payers Association, at a meeting held at Mofolo Primary School in Evaton at the weekend. The meeting was to be addressed by four groups — Evaton Standowners Association, Isokomuzi Association, Inkatha Ye-Sizwe and Makgotla Association, but they failed to turn up, and only 50 people attended.

Mr Kabi told the meeting it had been arranged that all opposition parties in the township should hold a joint meeting to tell the residents about the petition.

"The petition is to ask the Government not to expropriate the township and not to divide the properties for the building of six houses on them without prior consultation. We want to tell the Government to abolish the

R22 law which is applicable in the township. The petition submitted by the community council to the Government was not mandated by the residents," said Mr Kabi.

He revealed that on the eve of the meeting between the Government and the community council his party was approached by members of the community council who had come

to ask them what to say at the meeting. He said they told the councillor they have nothing to say as they feared that he would use their ideas and suggestions at the meeting.

He added that his party sent a telegram to the Minister telling him that the council has no mandate to represent the Evaton Property Owners.

Dick (*62) describes a workers, *abavikeli*, at community meetings by a public health nurse. A similar range of tasks supervision of chronic at risk groups, first liaison with health service workers will be paid by members. Dick proposes according to the impact being collected.

Van Wyk (*13) describes whose main aim is to provide community. St John's Ambulance Hospital in the Cape and Educators' (AIDES) BABS, a community social the Early Learning Centre nearby. Auxiliaries would visit homes, note any major health problems and distribute literature on health topics and on health services available. If the scheme is successful, it is hoped that the role of the auxiliaries can be expanded.

Wagstaff (*21) has also been training lay health workers in Soweto 'to extend simple health care and education into the home and collect various basic data'.

Other village health worker schemes described by Savage in Chapter 6, are:

- (i) the 'agentes polyvalentes' of Mozambique;
- (ii) Family Welfare Educators in Botswana, and
- (iii) Village Health Workers in Lesotho.

31

economic status than the average, and that where the difference was it could affect their work; that care groups had been successfully educated, and that those families which had had contact with care group members had better knowledge of the causes of disease and how to prevent it than those who had had no contact. The workers are now ready to on more health tasks.

Another group of lay workers has been developed in Rhodesia to deal with a particular problem — described by Sapire (*61). Until recently, motivational work for family planning had been done by educators trained by the Family Planning Association. However, it was found that motivators who talked of methods and were unable to provide a service were not fulfilling an urgent need in the rural areas and they often lost credibility because of this. Thus educator/distributors were taught to recognise the contraindications to oral contraceptives and signs for referral to a doctor or nurse and allowed to provide them. However, 73% of acceptors were on *Depo Provera* (a three-monthly contraceptive injection). So ED's are now trained to provide this. Sapire notes that this step meets community preference in regard to the method of contraception, but 'it is important to have a reliable back-up service to support them at clinics within a reasonable distance'.

The effectiveness of distribution within the community is shown in that whereas clinic-oriented sources show continuation on oral contraceptives to be between 14 and 33% after a year, Brazil where contraceptives were distributed in the community, their continuation rate was 83% for pill patients'.

From Swaziland, Sr Ntswane (*39) describes the role and training of Rural Health Visitors (RHVs). The cadre was initiated because 'it has not been possible to build more clinics' yet it was considered important to have health units within walking distance of every family. 'The process of selecting trainees is one of community participation'; requirements are literacy and interest in health and other community matters. Training is done by a public health nurse and members of other health related ministries and voluntary organisations. Each RHV is allotted 40 households in her area. She carries out a wide range of preventive and educative tasks, deals with water supply, promotes pit latrines, gives emergency care, monitors diseases and co-ordinates community development activities.

VII
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	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	3114	3140	2200	1921

IV
DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	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	21	22	21

Petition move

THE community council of Atteridgeville and Saulsville yesterday released a statement appealing to the residents to sign petitions objecting to the establishment of an Indian township on the Dairy Farms, next to the townships.

Petitions will be circulated among the residents at public meetings to be held this Sunday. The meetings are arranged as follows:— Wards one and two will hold their meetings at the Hofmeyr High School, Ward three and four in an open space to Matthews Motors, along Maunde Street; Wards five and six at the community centre; Ward seven at Flavious Mareka School; Wards eight and nine at Mlambo Hall, Saulsville and Ward 10 at Masizane School.

The petitions, together with the council's representations will be presented to the Group Areas Board and the Department of Planning and Environment on January 28.

The main reason for the objections is a serious housing shortage.

VIII
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	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

	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

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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

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Miss Shekesha said she was surprised about the action for she was not in rent arrears. She had been occupying the house for a long time.

Officials of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) said the superintendent and his deputy were away on leave. Meanwhile, the chairman of the Katlehong community council, Mr Mpiyake Kumalo said he had no knowledge of the eviction.

Miss Jane Shekesha (30) of 66 Moshoeshoe Section in Katlehong said she was ordered out of her house by "a superintendent and a messenger of the court" on Monday, January 7. Her 10-year-old son lived with her.

She said two men, a white and a black arrived at home and told her to "get out of the house". When she asked for reasons, she was instead told to "speed up". Subsequently, the men threw her belongings in the street.

After locking the house, the men said she was evicted forthwith.

She went to inquire at the board office only to be told that she was not fit for the house. She went to see the councillor in her ward, Mr Mogorosi who said she could have applied for a two-roomed house long ago.

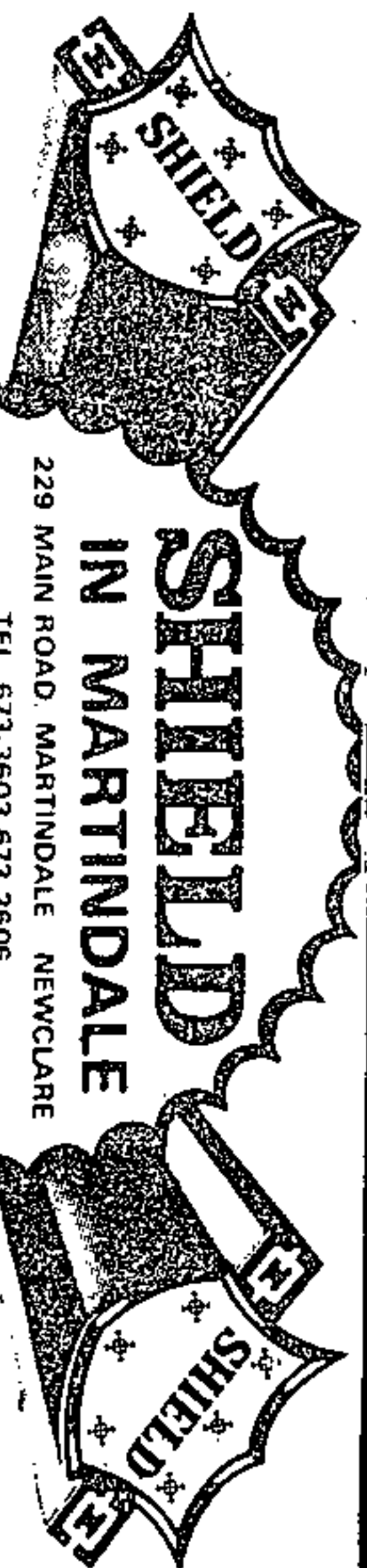
According to her, Mr Mogorosi told her to forget about re-occupying that house because "you do not qualify to own a house".

POST found miss Shekesha's belongings spilled in her neighbour's yard. The heavy rain that started on Monday, damaged some of her belongings.

LOCKED OUT IN THE RAIN

By EDMUND JAYIYA

A WEEPING Katlehong woman described how her belongings were damaged by rain following her mysterious eviction this week.



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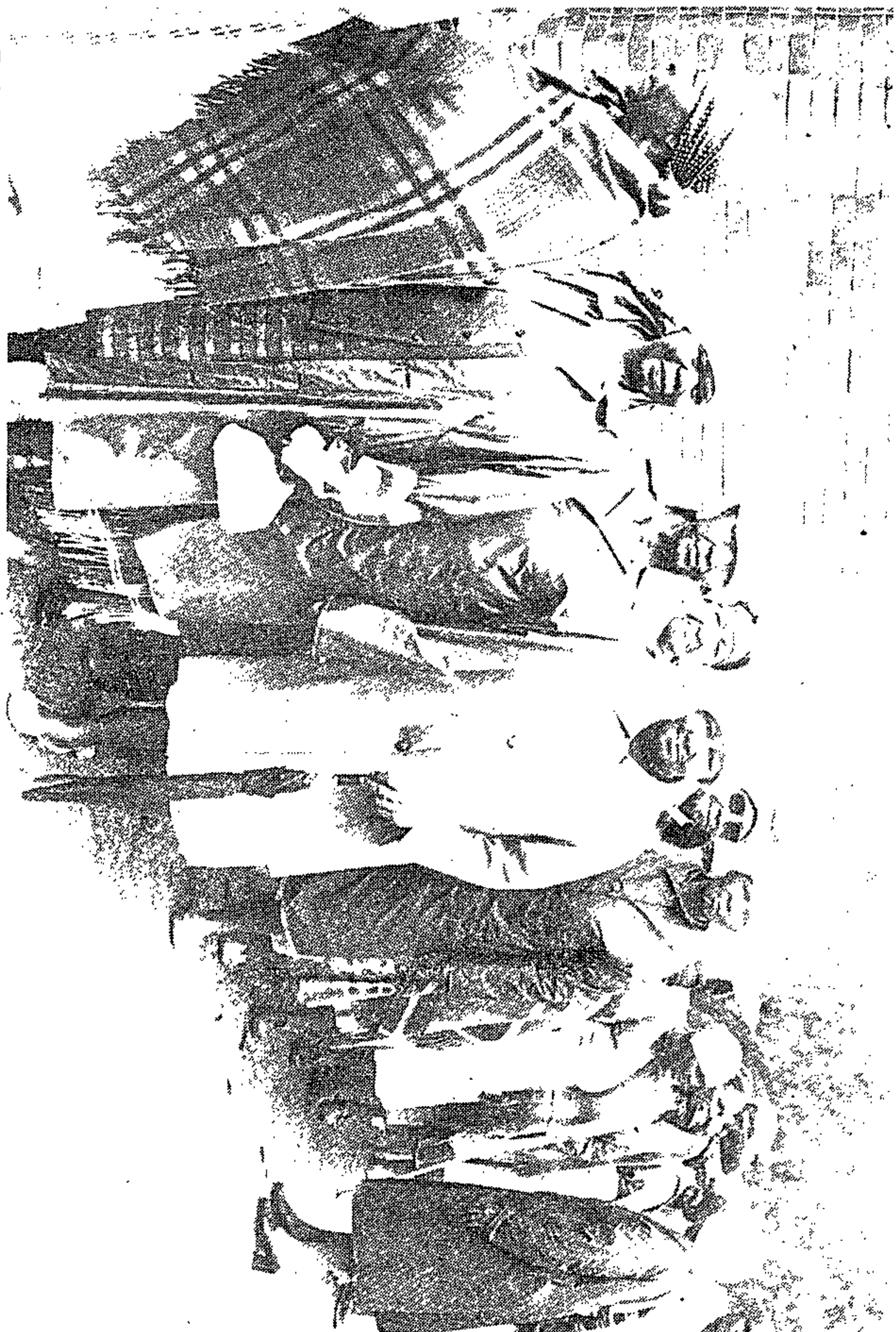
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All other back to school items at permanent low prices. All prices exclude G.S.T.

The queues . . .



Raincoats, overcoats and blankets — anything to keep the rain out and the body warm, for these women at the Orlando Communal Hall.

Our poor 'thank you' for a



An old woman wearing jerseys and a blanket to keep herself warm while waiting.

Pensioners' sad, long ordeal

It was again "pension day" for the aged of Soweto this week.

Waking up at 3 am in an attempt to be first in the queue.

Getting a younger member of the family to accompany one to the pay-out point, this time the Orlando Communal Hall. Finding there are those who got up earlier. Hours in the queue. Pouring rain. Tea from a brazier. The wait.

And then the pay counter at last - and the princely R55 to last until the next "pension day" two months hence.

All this as one is about to leave a world one has served.

Feb 14/80 343



Raincoats and hats to ward off the rain.



lifetime's service



A stick for support and a friendly hand help this woman to the queue.



Sitting and waiting for their turn, some share jokes with their neighbours.



This man, who has come to collect his disability grant, warms himself with a cup of tea and the heat from a brazier.

The serenity of the old, who have seen it all.



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1990

Soweto campus is apartheid glamour

TO many the idea of a campus for Soweto may be exciting news, yet the idea is not a new one, it has been mooted before.

Then, in official circles, it was taboo as it did not quite dovetail with policy, for policy dictated that all institutions higher learning or tertiary education had to be located in the so-called homelands.

Thus it was dismissed without hesitation.

Then 1976 happened, and the aftermath ushered revived thinking from those in power.

Official thinking saw in Soweto an extension of the homeland utopia. This idea of a university for Soweto became acceptable.

In reality the idea has its origin in official circles. Hence the chorus now heard for independence as a municipality for this dormitory of workers.

The new call for a university in Soweto comes from a new angle. This is via the architects' dream for Soweto in which some city status is visualised. This is blueprinted in the Ecoplan just composed.

It is intended to put some charm into the ghetto. What else will lend extra image than a university campus! Hence the headline in the dailies on December 12, 1979.

The events in 1976 dictated that a change in education for blacks was urgent, yet thus far removed, this change is

TALK of a university for Soweto has been going around for sometime now. Respected educationist, Mr Tamsanqa Kambule, gives his views. Mr Kambule is a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand and former principal of Orlando High. He is among the few black educationists that enjoy an international reputation.

nowhere in sight.

And since no change has taken place in black education, how then can a campus be contemplated for Soweto?

The new concoction labelled "Education and Training Bill", is unacceptable in toto, it is nothing different from Bantu Education.

In retrospect, the quality if any, has deteriorated dramatically to sub-zero level.

Those in power are deluding themselves if they think the black man will capitulate and accept or surrender or settle for this inferior brand of education. Tantalising him by offering him a university campus will not make him settle for the unacceptable.

The black man wants to receive training or education that acknowledges his role as joint owner of this land, and further, as senior partner.

Any institution set up

which does not take cognisance of this fact is doomed to miscarry.

In short, we reject a university expressly created for blacks by whites. The motives are obviously sinister.

Soweto more than a campus, lacks the fundamental basics necessary for developing a people. Prerequisites hardly exist.

Technicians, technical schools, vocational training centres and allied institutions barely exist.

Those are the necessary preliminaries obviously needed to develop a people and not prestige orientated "campuses".

Part of the unemployment problem is created by the lack of skills, and Soweto is in the grip of unemployment, yet many a job goes abegging.

All the authorities need to do immediately is to declare the University Extension Bill nul and void, and the blacks university plight will cease

to exist.

South Africa has far too many universities in existence already — 18 plus is too many for such a small country.

The University of the Witwatersrand is itching to welcome the black university student in sizable numbers.

It has braced itself already for this eventuality. It has been toying about with bridging and compensatory programmes in readiness. It is fully aware of the inadequacies in black education.

The Government must cease to interfere by taking the responsibility of deciding who shall be admitted in the so-called white universities.

The idea of a university for Soweto is the duplication of the Turfloop and the Zululands. This is the same madness underlying the "autonomy" concept of Soweto.

Thirty-odd years of brainwashing is beginning to bear fruit whereby some so-called black leaders see some merit in a separate municipality for a ghetto and exult at the concept of a campus for a location.

The year 1976 demonstrated that some irritants in township existence exist. Some revolve around housing, transport, qualitative education.

A campus will add nothing to stopping the ferment.

25-44	45-64	65	ALL	NO.
1,700	9,750	42,190	4,700	9752
4,44	32,93	3,81	7926	

VIII

	W	M	F
0-1	2,22	2,22	2,22
1-4	0,22	0,22	0,28
5-24	0,05	0,05	0,06
25-44	0,20	0,20	0,11
45-64	1,46	1,46	0,91
65+	11,52	11,52	7,81
ALL	1,12	1,12	0,91
NO.	2336	2336	2011

more than six times that of urban Africans, ²¹ and this is in itself a cause of different patterns of disease. An example of the effects of the higher consumption of whites is given by examining the commonest causes of death amongst whites and Africans in Durban. These were, in order of importance:

Whites

Heart Diseases

Africans

Certain causes of perinatal mortality

or long term bases. Our participation in the elections depend on new developments regarding this question," he added.

It is not known yet how many parties are to contest the elections in Soweto because, according to a West Rand Administration Board official, it is still early and registrations had not started.

A date for the elections is not known yet.

POST was met with a barrage of "no comments" when they tried to talk to Soweto Council chairman Mr David Thebehali yesterday.

ticipate in those elections. Our members are not budging an inch. And I can tell you straight away that on that day I will be doing my normal work — attending to patients," he said.

Inkatha's liaison officer for the West Rand, Mr Peter Davidson, said his organisation would not take part until it had been made clear how the council is to be financed.

"We are waiting for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to come out clearly on this. He must tell us also if this project is on short term

Inkatha may also boycott elections

HOPES for a massive turn-out at this year's Soweto Council elections were seriously torpedoed this week by the Committee of Ten and the Soweto branch of Inkatha.

The Committee of Ten yesterday issued a firm "no participation" comment while Inkatha said it would not take part until the Government had explained clearly how Soweto and the council were being financed or to be financed.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said his committee believed fundamental changes had not been made and they would not take part in any election until they were satisfied concrete constitutional changes in the running of the country had been made.

"We would not even encourage anybody to par-

distributed than expenditure represented health care, the health sector's elected urban areas table are the shared expenditure, whites and

Item	White (a)		Coloured (b)		Asian (c)		African (d)	
	R	Per Cent	R	Per Cent	R	Per Cent	R	Per Cent
Medical Aid & Insurance	100,83	33	13,49	29	19,44	16	2,26	1,2
Doctors & Dentists	97,11	31	7,15	15	37,23	31	2,55	9
Witch Doctors & Herbalists	-	-	,01	-	,24	-	1,33	5
Nurses & Hospitals	28,49	9	4,95	11	11,53	10	1,89	7
Medicines on Prescription	44,08	14	,47	1	1,19	1	0,11	-
Other Medicines	19,83	6	14,53	31	21,0	18	13,17	49
Dentures & (e) Spectacles etc.	21,10	7	6,22	13	28,33	24	5,66	21
Total Expenditure	311,44	100	44,82	100	119,46	100	26,97	100
Expenditure as a Percentage	3,0		1,5		3,1		1,2	

Table 9

Personal Expenditures on Health Care by Race in

Selected Areas, 1975

the households in major urban areas : Survey of Household Expenditure 1975
Department of Statistics, Report No. 11-06-05.
coloured households in the Cape Peninsula : Income and Expenditure Patterns of
an Coloured Households in Cape Town, Bureau of Market Research, (B.M.R.)
Research Report No.80.5.
an households in Durban : Income and Expenditure Patterns of Urban Indian
households in Durban, B.M.R. Research Report No.50.7.
African Multiple Households in Johannesburg, B.M.R. Research Report No.50.3.
enditure of the three Black groups include the purchase of sunglasses.

(iii) urgency based on the degree of disability (e.g. large hernias should come in more quickly than small ones);

(iv) urgency based on social factors (e.g. wage earners with many dependants should come in quickly);

(v) expected length of stay in hospital.

This and alternative methods of determining 'need' for personal health services and ways of implementing them are discussed more fully in Ref. 12. It is mentioned here only to indicate that for relatively expensive services, a variety of options are available and that chaotic overcrowding

Dr Koornhof to visit the East Rand

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development will visit the East Rand on January 19.

He has been invited by all community councils in the East Rand.

During his visit he will also hold a public meeting at the Huntersfield stadium in Katlehong in Germiston where matters affecting the residents will be discussed.

COMPLAINTS

Mr M B Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong community council who is also chairman of the Emergency Executive Committee of the East Rand Liaison committee which represents all East Rand community councils,

said yesterday Dr Koornhof has been invited by the council to discuss their complaints.

Among issues for discussion with the Minister will be a memorandum presented to him last November. Main items in the memorandum include the rent increases, sources of income, housing and infrastructure.

The Minister's tour will start in Daveyton at 10 am and then proceed to KwaThema in Springs at 10.30 am.

At 11 am the Minister will be in Duduza in Nigel and at 12 noon in Vosloorus in Boksburg. From 1 to 2 pm Dr Koornhof will have lunch and hold a meeting with councillors at the training centre situated between Vosloorus and Katlehong.

Dr Koornhof will then visit Katlehong and Thokoza at 3 pm. He will hold a public meeting at the Huntersfield Stadium. At 5 pm a cocktail party will be held in his honour.

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
OPVOEDING

No. 70

11 Januarie 1980

BURO VIR HERALDIEK

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN HERAL-
DIESE VOORSTELLINGS EN SPESIALE NAAM
EN BESWARE DAARTEEN

[Artikels 7A en 7B van die Heraldiekwet, 1962 (Wet
18 van 1962), soos gewysig]

Ondergenoemde verenigings en inrigtings het krag-
tens artikel 7 van die Heraldiekwet, 1962 (Wet 18 van
1962), aansoek gedoen om die registrasie van hulle
heraldiese voorstellings en spesiale naam. Enigeen wat
teen die registrasie van hierdie heraldiese voorstellings
en spesiale naam beswaar wil aanteken op grond daar-
van dat sodanige registrasie inbreuk sal maak op regte
wat hom wettiglik toekom, moet dit doen binne twee
maande vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie
kennisgewing op 'n vorm wat van die Staatsheraldikus,
Privaatsak X236, Pretoria, 0001, verkrygbaar is.

Aansoeker.—Hoërskool Gimnasium, Potchefstroom.
(H4/3/1/1103.)

Wapen.—In blou, 'n skuinsgekruste pik en graaf, die
kop van die pik en die handvatsel van die graaf na bo,
en daaroorheen 'n gekabelde anker, alles van silwer.

Wapenspreuk.—FAC ET SPERA.

Aansoeker.—Kontak. (H4/3/1/2611.)

Spesiale naam.—Kontak vir Beter Verhoudings en
Begrip.

Aansoeker.—Suid-Kaap-Saalperdsunion. (H4/3/1/
2615.)

Kenteken.—'n Trippelende goue perd, gesaal en
getoom en met ruiters, alles van natuurlike kleur.

Aansoeker.—Laeveld-Rugbyunion. (H4/3/1/2616.)

Kenteken.—'n Rooi poinsettia-blom, goud geknop,
met 'n geboë stengel en 'n enkele blaar na links, albei
van groen.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. 75

11 Januarie 1980

WET OP VERVOERDIENSTE VIR SWARTES, 1957
(WET 53 VAN 1957), SOOS GEWYSIG

Kragtens artikel 2 (2) (a) van die Wet op Vervoer-
dienste vir Swartes, 1957 (Wet 53 van 1957), verleen ek,
Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Vervoerwese, na
oorlegpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie,
hierby aan die gebied onder die regsmag van die stede-
like plaaslike bestuur van Pretoria vrystelling van toe-
passing van gemelde Wet met ingang van 1 Februarie
1980.

J. C. HEUNIS, Minister van Vervoerwese.

No. 76

11 Januarie 1980

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, Jan
Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Vervoerwese, na oor-
legpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die
gebied onder die regsmag van die stedelike plaaslike
bestuur van Pretoria en Verwoerdburg met ingang van
1 Februarie 1980 tot 'n gebied waarin die bepalings van

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. 70

11 January 1980

BUREAU OF HERALDRY

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
HERALDIC REPRESENTATIONS AND SPECIAL
NAME AND OBJECTIONS THERETO

[Sections 7A and 7B of the Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act
18 of 1962), as amended]

The undermentioned associations and institution
have applied in terms of section 7 of the Heraldry Act,
1962 (Act 18 of 1962), for the registration of their
heraldic representations and special name. Anyone
wishing to object to the registration of these heraldic
representations and special name on the grounds that
such registration will encroach upon rights to which he
is legally entitled should do so within two months of
the date of publication of this notice upon a form
obtainable from the State Herald, Private Bag X236,
Pretoria, 0001.

Applicant.—Hoërskool Gimnasium, Potchefstroom.
(H4/3/1/1103.)

Arms.—Azure, a pick and shovel in saltire, the pick's
head and the shovel's handle upwards, surmounted by
an anchor cabled, all Argent.

Motto.—FAC ET SPERA.

Applicant.—Kontak. (H4/3/1/2611.)

Special name.—Kontak vir Beter Verhoudings en
Begrip.

Applicant.—Southern Cape Saddle Horse Sub-union.
(H4/3/1/2615.)

Badge.—A horse trotting Or, caparisoned, and with
equestrian proper.

Applicant.—Lowveld Rugby Sub-union. (H4/3/1/
2616.)

Badge.—A poinsettia flower Gules, seeded Or slip
embowed and a single leaf to sinister, Vert.

261 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. 75

11 January 1980

343 BLACK TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957
(ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

In terms of section 2 (2) (a) of the Black Transport
Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Jan Christiaan
Heunis, Minister of Transport Affairs, after consultation
with the National Transport Commission, hereby exempt
the area under the jurisdiction of the urban local
authority of Pretoria from the operation of the said
Act with effect from 1 February 1980.

J. C. HEUNIS, Minister of Transport Affairs.

No. 76

11 January 1980

BLACK TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957
(ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

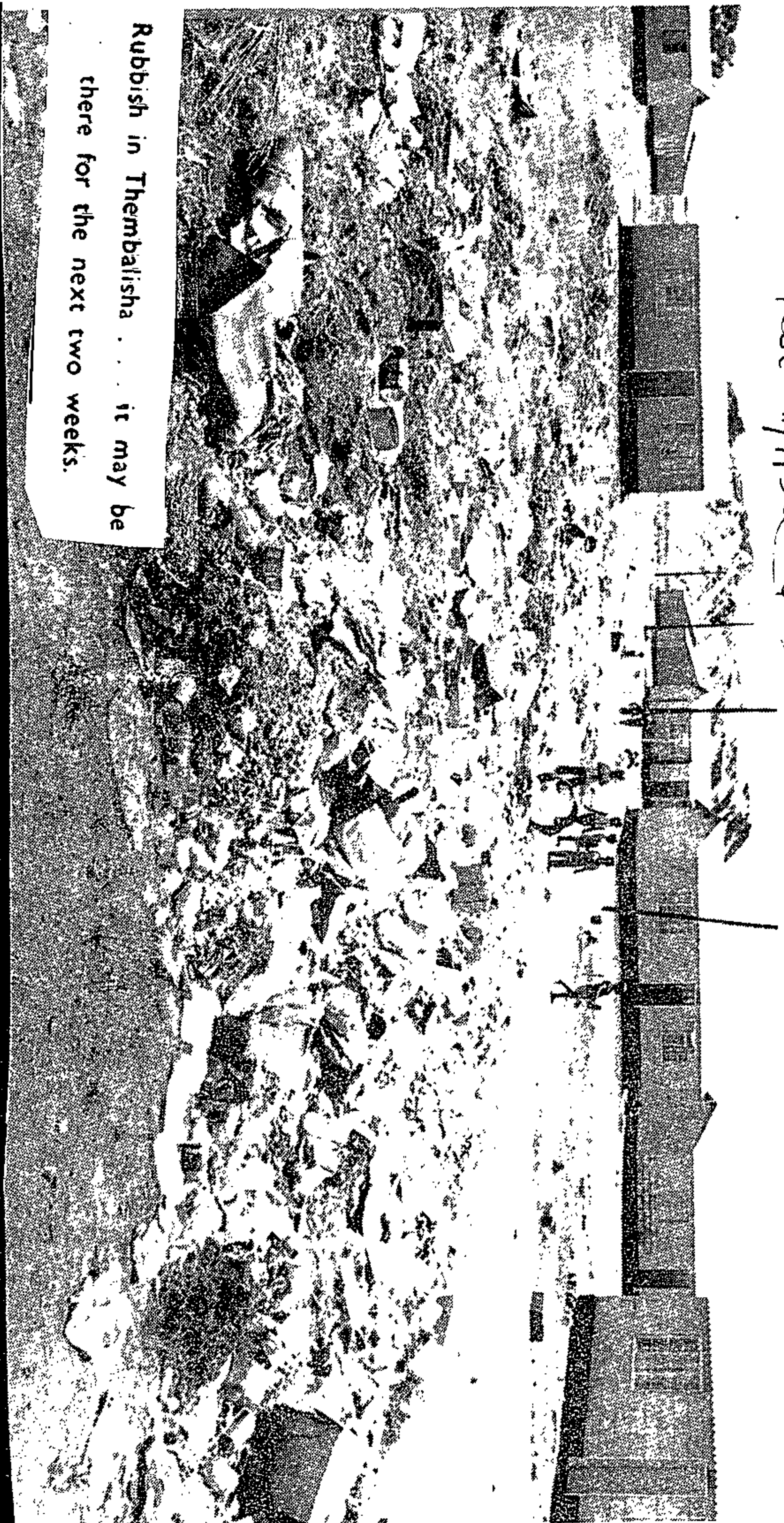
In terms of section 2 (1) of the Black Transport
Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Jan Christiaan
Heunis, Minister of Transport Affairs, after consultation
with the National Transport Commission, declare the
area under the jurisdiction of the urban local authority
of Pretoria and Verwoerdburg to be an area in which
the provisions of the Act shall apply, with effect from

(343)

Thembalisha residents angry

Post #11500 (343)

Refuse
has
not
been
collected
since
last
month



Rubbish in Thembalisha . . . it may be there for the next two weeks.

Post 11/1/80

343

By MZIKAYISE EDM

RESIDENTS at Thembalisha, an extension of KwaThema, Springs, have not had their refuse collected since last month.

And POST this week uncovered two more areas on the East Rand where residents pay high rents. Thembalisha people pay R49 per month while Daveyton and Tsakane residents also pay high rents.

All three are newly-built areas on the East Rand — extensions of already existing townships. In the new area of Daveyton, residents pay R43.03 while Tsakane people pay R37.43.

Reacting to complaints from residents, the chairman of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab), Mr S van der Merwe, said his regional directors were investigating the complaints.

Daveyton Community Council chairman, Mr Gabriel Mphosi, said his council would be meeting the board next week to negotiate for the lowering of rents.

In Thembalisha the residents have handed a petition to the local council.

Commenting on the rubbish an Erab spokesman replied with a shocker: "It will be cleared within the next two weeks." This means residents can brace themselves for the stench of rotting vegetables unless the rubbish is removed. By Wednesday afternoon it was still there.

As rubbish has not been collected in the past five weeks, residents have now resorted to use any available open space.

The stench of rotten garbage forced some residents to keep their windows closed despite the sweltering heat. Residents said they feared that they will catch diseases if the rubbish is not removed immediately.

Much planning theory does assume that the state can simply 'set' public sector objectives without recourse to the community on particular issues. However, in a democratic government, conflicts in society will be reflected in impediments to identifying public sector priorities at the policy formulation level.⁸

Nattrass also feels that problems of poor communication between groups, inadequate understanding of the complementarity and conflict between objectives and conflicts of interest hinder definition of objectives, but can, to some extent, be overcome by the use of simple health indicators and the adoption of clear policy criteria. Westcott does not think that differences of interest are thus reconciled but that the net outcome is embodied in the value judgements fed into policy evaluation. The formal methods embody and clarify the outcome of the conflicts. It is an open question whether formalising a judgement will alter the nature of the debate and the outcome.

Westcott discusses various methods of choosing objectives, but notes that before it becomes possible to tell whether any re-allocation of funds between programmes is required, it is necessary to know how much is being spent on each objective. From this exercise, some idea of present priorities (as they exist in operation) is gained, and incongruities may spring immediately to view, e.g. the existence of some programmes where marginal extra funds are extremely fruitful and others where they would have minimal effect. In this case, a transfer of funds from one to the other is probably indicated.

Beyond this, explicit criteria must be adopted. Indicators of health status, (e.g. life expectancy, morbidity) may be adopted as ultimate objectives. Programmes to combat different diseases or serve different areas may be chosen according to how much they contribute to these ends. Decisions are still needed on the relative importance of, say, reducing death and reducing illness, though many measures affect both.

Fehrson (*28) proposes that three simple indicators be collected initially in South Africa as a guide and benchmark for health policy: infant mortality, nutritional status and the tuberculosis infection risk. He argues that this data can be collected by small teams of well-trained nurses.

Besides data on health status, one would need to know:

(a) how much various programmes contribute to improving these measures by evaluating existing

Frankish (Vol.2) and

(b) the cost of each prog

Market prices may be used in governing the proportion of deficiencies of market prices correct these when calculating e.g. a lower wage where the on other policy decisions, shadow prices should be borne health programme. The two and cost to society, should the one which should count, on the amount of funds which

Thus, a relationship is obtained health, and expenditure all

Even where such data do not inapplicable. Information

order to make rational decisions about the

any method of decision-making, if it tries to be rational, will make

guesses where no information is available. Westcott and Raine both point

out that it is better to make estimates explicit and testable than to

proceed on the basis of untested assumptions. The use of epidemiological

criteria, therefore, provides a framework for decision-making and should

also stimulate the collection of the required data.

The same information is required by a cost-benefit approach which, however, also incorporates value judgements of more dubious validity. Instead of estimating the benefits in terms of health status, it needs to quantify them in money terms, and thus render them directly comparable to costs.

If the benefit-cost ratio is greater than one, then the project is worth doing. No other technique can tell this; it can only rank programmes in order of priority, and this within a very narrow range. It also

makes health projects comparable to other projects and enables a rational decision to be taken on the proportion of funds allocated to the health sector in toto. Unfortunately, however, rationality is sometimes achieved

at the expense of accuracy, and the rather broad value judgements which go into deciding the value of health in money terms (particularly the value of

Kaizer's sickly brew: po



Nimrod Mkele

ON October 26, 1976, a Johannesburg newspaper carried a cartoon which showed B J Vorster patting K D Matanzima on the head and saying in Xhosa: "Hamba ke nyana wam, wenze la msebenzi ndikufindise wone" (Go forth my son and do the work I taught you).

Since K D Matanzima's accession to the presidency of Transkei a new charge has begun to feature prominently in the courts of Transkei: behaviour or act or words calculated to bring the presidency into disrepute or to harm the dignity of the office of the presidency.

I don't know how many cases of this kind have through Transkei courts but my prison informants tell me that there have been at least 22 since KD took over the presidency of Transkei nine months ago.

It need only be stated that there was not one such case during Botha Sigcau's two-year term of office as president.

The question arises:

Why the sudden spate of cases attacking the dignity of the presidency now that KD is president?

Is he perhaps unduly sensitive as has been suggested? Or has there in fact been increased criticism of KD's overlordship of Transkei?

Or is it that he finds it convenient to invoke presidential privilege in order to whip the opposition into line regularly through the courts?

The answer is all of these and more.

It is true that KD Matanzima is an autocrat who loves to exercise power. Like all autocrats he brooks no criticism, which he regards as a personal affront.

KD keeps a firm hold on the levers of power.

For instance the cabinet does not meet in the Prime Minister's office or in the cabinet room, but in the presidential suite under his stern and watchful gaze.

His vast powers are underpinned by an armoury of some of the most vicious laws since the Nationalists came into power in 1948.

He has the public Secu-

erty, repression and despair

Summary 1st 13/1/78
rity Act of 1977 — a mutation of South Africa's Suppression of Communism Act (with the same elastic definitions of communism), the Public Safety Act, the Terrorism Act, Proclamation R400 and more.

KD's power base is not

By NIMROD MKELE

the people of Transkei but the chiefs who he has set against the people. His last message to them as Prime Minister was that they should stick with him, for he had done a great deal for them by way of better salaries and increased authority against people.

But this can be a shaky power base as was proved by the opposition to the measure to tax cattle, horses, donkeys, sheep and goats in 1977.

The following year it was quietly taken off the statute book. Not even KD could keep it on.

Trade unions are still not allowed because as George put it: "They are Communists".

By which of course, he meant that they could represent a power bloc the Matanzimas could not control. Nor could they be controlled by the chiefs since the workers would be urbanites.

The Transkei's workers remain exploited and underpaid by the industrialists who come to "develop" Transkei.

When the workers go on strike, as they have on occasion done, the police are called in.

Power blocs, especially when progressive, are anathema to leaders whose commitment is to the maintenance of South Africa's policy.

The point is that the people do want some of the fruits of independence.

They can see cabinet ministers flaunting their black cars and palatial houses to say nothing of the farms that are given away as rewards for services rendered.

In the midst of all this opulence the Transkeian man in the village is faced by poverty,

starvation and disease.

No development takes place to give him the wherewithal to subsist and he is forced to join the flocks of migrant labourers who keep South Africa's mines and sugar canefields going so profitably.

Instead of meaningful development they find South African manned organisations like the TDC siphoning out the wealth of the territory.

For make no mistake about it, Transkei is a siphoned economy: siphoned by South Africa first of its labour and second even of the earnings of that labour.

Admittedly, it is a process that would be difficult to reverse.

But concerted agricultural development and the development of people could achieve a reversal in part.

Independence (KD's underpants as it is called in Transkei) has not delivered freedom to the people of Transkei, nor has it delivered them from freedom from want.

In stead he has converted the whole of Transkei into a prison.

BY WILLIE BOKALA

PUTCO'S re-application for busfare increases is unlikely to be heard by the Johannesburg Road Transportation Board before the end of this month.

A spokesman for the board said yesterday that a date had not been set yet. The board was still negotiating with both Putco and objectors and they would be advised later about the date for the fares to be considered.

He said the Transportation Board would meet on January 17, 22 and 29. But he refused to say whether

the application would be discussed or whether a tentative date would be set during the meetings. "I can't say anything about it. I cannot say how long the whole thing will take before we call a meeting".

However, the Legal Resources Centre representing objectors said it had been told that they might be advised on the date at the end of the month which means the application may be heard only in February.

On the other hand Putco said they were also waiting for the board to tell them of the date.

DATE FOR PUTCO FARE HIKE HEARING STILL UNCERTAIN

under the following brand names: Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers narrow, plain and green; rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spag cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broad products with the Fattis & Monis brand name including icecream cones, wafers flour, bread flour, sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; All following products: self-raising flour, C

Who are Fattis & M

However production

production going by

blacks as much of

says he is worried

Fattis & Monis insi

Fattis & Monis prod

At a meeting at U.d

and a boycott of the factory's products.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies an

schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for re-employment of the work

to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members

be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers

meeting last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C.,

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity

workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same pu

separate 'coloured' & African workers who had gathered outside the factory. T

sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tri

Home Affairs; the African workers have stood firm with their 'coloured' brothers

African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the

Although those dismissed are 'coloured', more than half the men on strike are

were replaced by machinery and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

conditions. The factory has refused to negotiate with the union. It says the

dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for

Officials of the 10:00 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say ti

of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in this fi

and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are

The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a we

workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union

been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed.

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville Sout



cer seems to be addressing the crowd that had
ed him.

op

343 P22
14/1/80

Worshippers demand keys



Cops

343

Bishop Ming looks glum while a police officer harries

save

bishop

Post
14/1/80

BISHOP of the African Methodist Episcopal Church the Rt Rev G Ming, was yesterday whisked by police from angry worshippers demanding the keys to the Orlando West Chapel.

Police later took the bishop and a Rev de Wet to Protea police headquarters. Apart from the two churchmen no one was taken by the police.

The "cold war" at

control a number

Good Hope Bakery in Elsie River and

By CHRIS MORE

the Francis Herman Gow Temple, Orlando West, was prompted by the transfer of Pastor T V Khumalo to Brakpan who was to be replaced by Pastor H G Cakwe from Klerksdorp. The people are against this move.

Brigadier J J Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of Soweto Police, could not be reached for comment.

A police officer at Protea Police Headquarters told **POST** he would get in touch with the brigadier and ask him to phone **POST**. At the time of going to press, the call had not come through yet.

The two pastors involved in the fracas, the Rev T V Khumalo and the Rev H G Cakwe, declined to comment. Attempts to get Bishop Ming to comment were futile as he was always mobbed by angry people.

A church elder, Mr T Rasekoala, told **POST** that the bishop arrived at the church with other officials in four cars and demanded the keys from the resident pastor, Rev T V Khumalo. Rev Khumalo gave him the keys.

The bishop was then dragged out of the church and told to surrender the keys. He refused to do so and left for his car. The congregation followed him demanding the

keys. When he reached his car people blocked his way.

At this stage the gate leading to the church was locked by members of the congregation thus forcing the bishop and his envoy to remain at the church.

They then entered the church and ordered the children attending Sunday school to go home. A service was then organised by the bishop but was abortive as people refused to enter the building.

According to a member of the church council, Mr Gerald Mokoena, trouble started last May when the bishop threatened pastor Khumalo following the questioning of the church administration by members of his congregation at a joint media session held at the Bonner Chapel, White City Jabavu, Soweto.

Arrested

At the conference held last November in Potchefstroom, the spokesman said when their delegation arrived at the venue, the place was full of police. He said they learnt that the police were warned about their arrival. Two members of their delegation were arrested that day.

Meanwhile parishioners at the St Augustine Anglican Church in Mzimba

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The humiliatin

Post 15/1/80

343



The long queue at the Wrab's New Canada office.

HUNDREDS of Soweto residents are exposed to humiliating conditions at the West Rand Administration Board's New Canada offices.

Some people claim they have been going to the offices for more than a week. In order to be attended to, they say, they are forced to leave their homes at about 4 am to be at offices at 4.30 am.

The gates at the offices are opened at 7.30 am and the office starts operating at 8 am.

After the first group of people has entered the yard the gate is again locked, and a new queue has to be formed.

On Friday **POST** visited the offices to investigate allegations of maltreatment to the public by Wrab employees. **POST** team arrived at the office at 4.20 am. Already there were 27 people waiting in the queue.

POST discovered that some of the clerks spent a lot of time moving in and out of the offices. They were seen moving out with people outside the yard and after a few minutes of private chatting they would return to the office. This was repeated several times by more than one of the clerks. When one **POST** photographer took the clerks' pictures they complained to their superiors. One photographer was called into the office and told not to take pictures inside the offices.

The people complained that some clerks took people from the tail of the queue up front — some were seen accepting money from people.

There are no seating facilities, no room in a transit hall — leading to the various offices — the hall is small and congested and some people are forced to sit on the floor.

Mr A E Steenhuisen, Director of Labour of the Board said he knew nothing of the allegations that the clerks received money from people. He said, however, that he would investigate the matter.

Asked about the conditions at the offices, he said

By Chris More and Eddie Jayiya

improvements would be made. This included installing seating facilities inside and outside the transit hall. Senior staff will also mingle with the people to see to it that they get to the correct queues, he said.

Mr Bongani Kubheka (29) of Senaoane, said he had come to obtain a lodger's permit for his wife and two sons. He first reported at the office on December 28, 1979, and was told to bring his house permit to prove he had been in Johannesburg for 15 years. He had obtained the house permit in 1964. After a week in the long queue at New Canada he completed his task on Friday. He has now to go to the Senaoane office to file the permit.

Mrs Francinah Moshe (48) of Zone 2, Pimville, came to the offices to have her children's birth certificates endorsed. She first arrived on December 28. She sometimes brought her five children along and thus spent more than R5 a day at the offices, she said.

Mr Solomon Manana of Zola North said he had been to the office five times and on four occasions with his four children. On Friday he left them behind because "I could not afford the cost of keeping them here every day". He said he was told to fetch the children. He told **POST** he did not know when he would get the chance to go back to the office again as he was returning to work this week.



This youngster arrived minutes after the gate was locked.

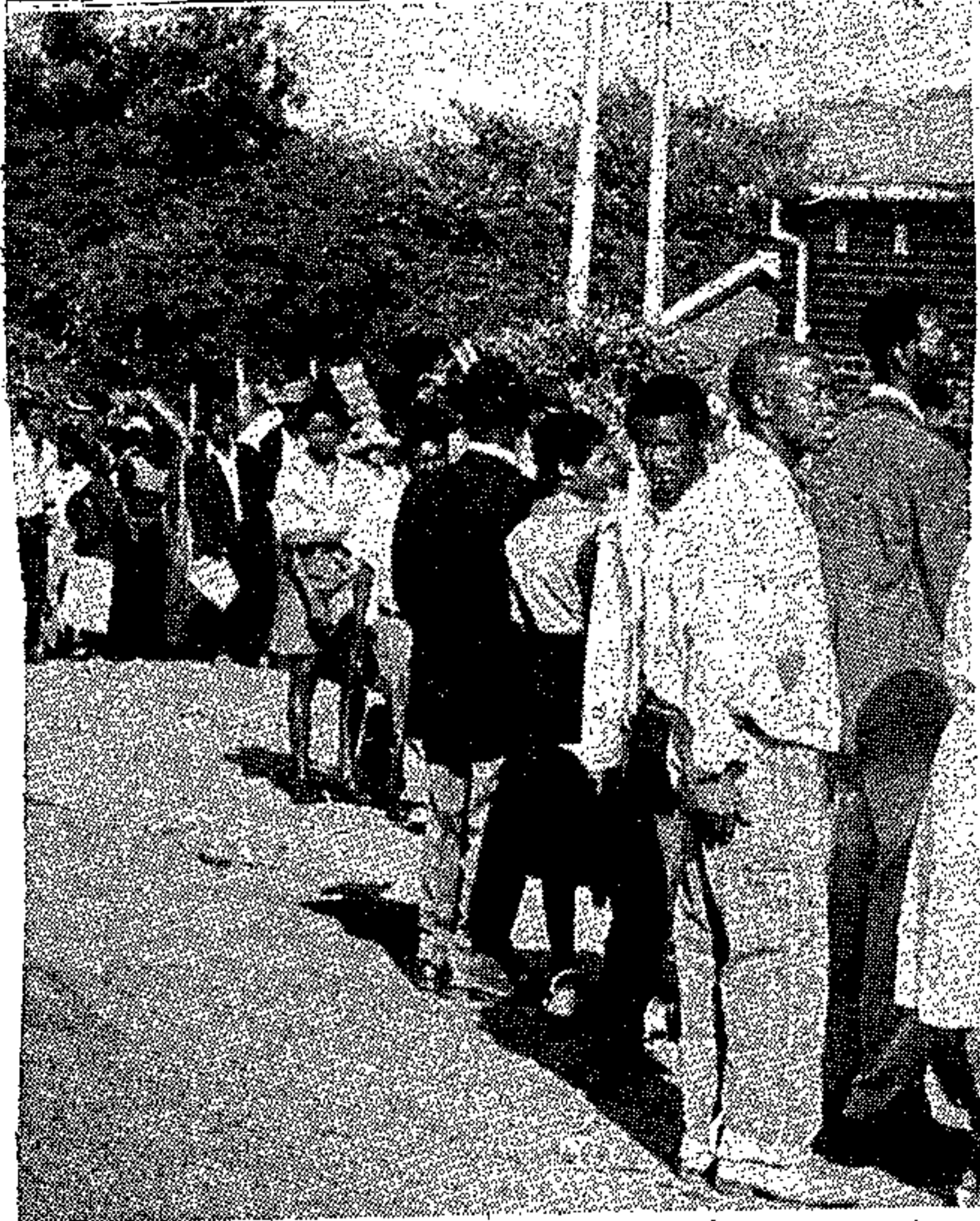


Parents wait outside the Wrab offices for their children.

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g wait



Pics by LEN KUMALO and THOMAS KHOZA

People complain of maltreatment at Wrab offices

ER councillors hope Dr K will yield on rent issue

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

EAST RAND Community Councillors hope that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will nullify increased rents for their areas when they meet him on Saturday.

They also hope that he will grant them executive and administrative functions so that they can become autonomous from the Administration Board.

Dr Koornhof has been invited by all community councils on the East Rand.

Dr Koornhof will also hold a public meeting at

the Huntersfield stadium, in Katlehong, Germiston in the afternoon, where matters affecting residents will be discussed.

Mr M B Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, who is also chairman of the Emergency Executive Committee of the East Rand Community Councils liaison committee, which represents all councils on the East Rand, said councillors expect Dr Koornhof to reply to a memorandum presented to him last November.

In the memorandum the councillors appealed to Dr Koornhof to wave the second phase of the rent increases which were in-

troduced on January 1. The first phase was introduced last September.

The memorandum also asked:

- To get the government to subsidise services in the townships and make trading sites pay economic rental.

- To make councils economically viable by giving them percentages of funds accruing from levies, motor car licences and liquor profits.

Mr Kumalo said the councillors hope that Dr Koornhof will also give a full report on the memorandum when addressing residents at the Huntersfield stadium.

Printed by S.R.C. Press,
Published by Comm Comm.

Good Hope Bakery in Blaise control a number of Baker Roma; Philadelphia flour under the following brand narrow, plain and green, cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti products with the Fattis flour, bread flour, Sifted following products: All R who are Fattis & Monis?

However production has been

production going by employing scab workers in blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by Fattis & Monis insist that there is no dispute. However a director of the firm

Fattis & Monis products. At a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students supported a call for a boycott of all

and a boycott of the factory's products. The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for re-employment of the workers

to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation. The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not

be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products. Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to

meeting last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity

workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose." separate, 'coloured' & African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The

sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tried to Home lands, the African workers have stood firm with their 'coloured' brothers and

African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the Although those dismissed are 'coloured', more than half the men on strike are

were replaced by machinery and that it was part of a cut-back of staff. conditions. The factory has refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men

dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the

of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm. and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out

The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union.

been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed. The For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have

PE back to normal

PORT Elizabeth returned to normal yesterday after a tense weekend during which several police vehicles were stoned and a hall set on fire in Walmer township.

Buses were running as normal as the residents of the city's black township apparently heeded the call by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation not to go ahead with a proposed general strike.

In Walmer Township — earmarked for a peaceful demonstration yesterday against the township's proposed destruction — the situation was reported calm although police apparently maintained a high profile.

Ford workers also responded to the agreement reached recently between their leaders and management and yesterday the first twenty-five dismissed workers reported to Neave plant for reinstatement.

The calm in the township follows a decision by the executive of Pebeo to call off the general strike and the Walmer demonstration after the cancellation of an administration board tour through the township yesterday.

Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, divisional commissioner of police in the Eastern Cape, described the weekend as "relatively calm."

A Port Elizabeth tramways bus was stoned in Kwazakele on Friday night causing minor damage to bodywork and breaking eighteen windows.

The Victory Hall in Walmer township was also set on fire but the fire brigade extinguished the fire before much damage was done to the wood and iron building.

Police vehicles were stoned in two separate incidents in New Brighton and Walmer. At one stage police used teargas to disperse the crowd.

By early yesterday there had been no reports of intimidation or injuries.

Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.
Published by Comm Comm.

Good Hope Bakery in Bisle River and Bisle Bakery in Somerset control a number of bakeries including Wrench Town Bakery in Roma; Philadelphia Flour and Koeberg Mill pack meal; under the following brand names: Pick 'n' Pay, Pot o' Gold, P narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, large & small shells, ribbon products with the Fattis & Monis brand name including ice cream flour, bread flour, sifted flour, unsifted flour, Wheatie Tr following products: All Record flour products including self-

who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which However production has been slowed down. production going by employing scab workers in the place of th blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The man says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the facto Fattis & Monis insist that there is no 'dispute'. However a Fattis & Monis products.

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Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College meeting last week more than 500 university and college students of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there

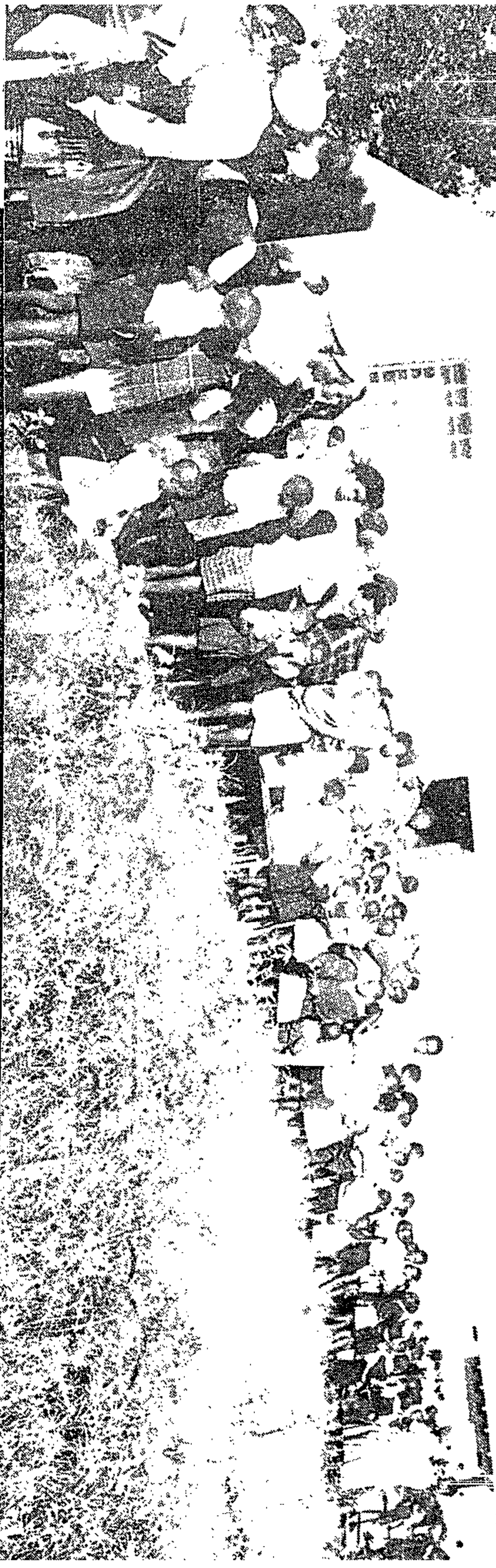
separate 'coloured' & African workers who had gathered outside sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department Homelands, the African workers have stood firm with their African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being en

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of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to 'disrup and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says the The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of workers say the dismissals were because all five were members been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow worker For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

Back to school



Parents and pupils at Motswapele Lower Primary School in Evaton yesterday.

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(348)



It was also first day at school for pre-school children finding themselves in a classroom situation for the first time yesterday.



What a joyful return!

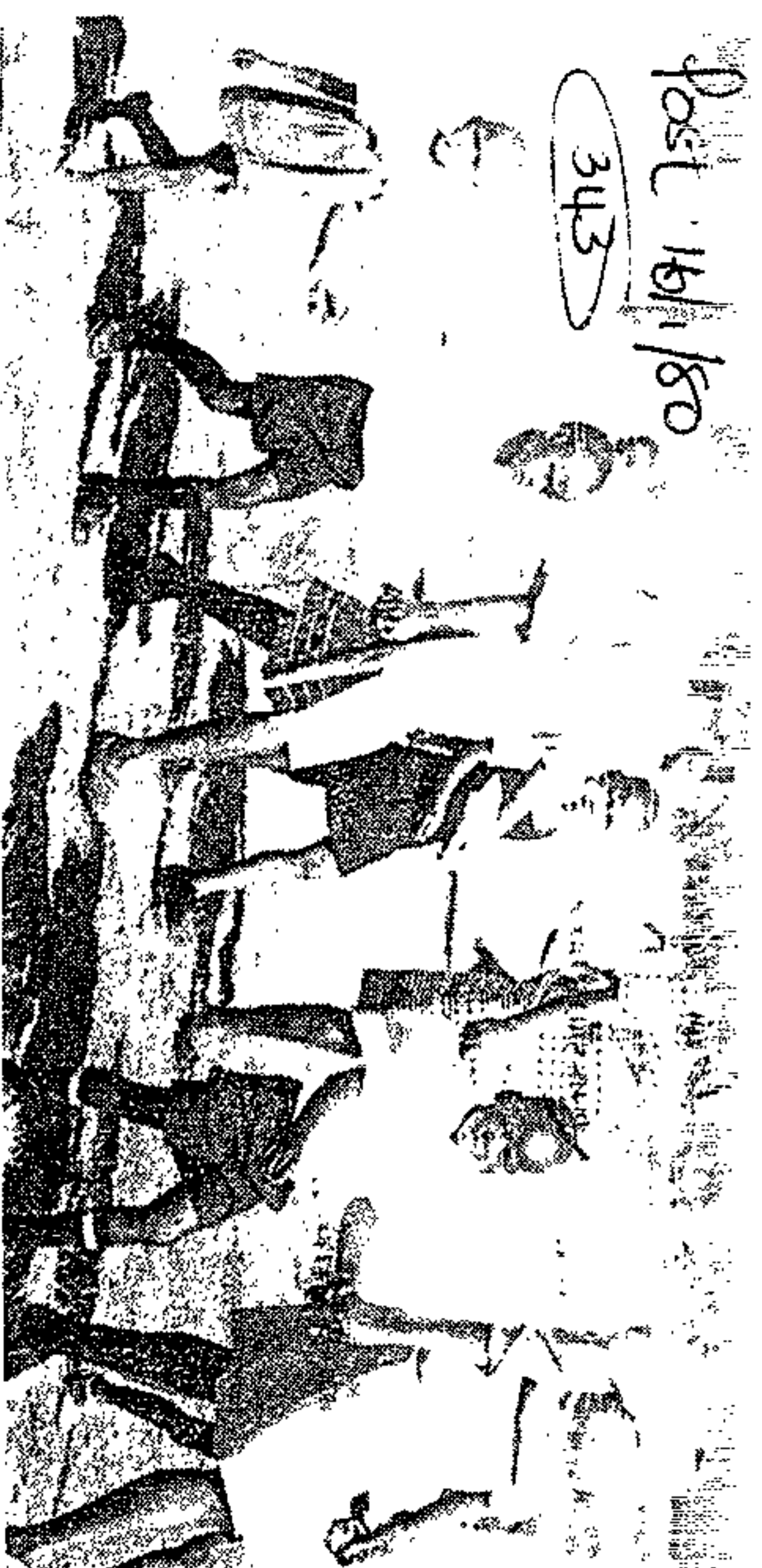
IT WAS back to school with pride for Godfrey Phakathi who scored distinction passes in all subjects for his school, Tshepo Tshemba.

Yesterday was a day of jubilation for thousands of students throughout the country when most received their results as they returned to school. Today classes get ready for the new year.

Godfrey is hoisted shoulder high by his friends in the picture. His friends were not that much off either — some scored first class passes in the examination.

In the picture with him are Bonzo Makhalemele, Petros Ramogale, Samuel Skhosana, Godfrey Hlaheli, John Maluma and Lexie Ngake.

Today POST publishes the rest of JC results in Soweto. Tomorrow we will publish results for some schools in the Vaal Triangle. It was not possible this year to get results for all schools in the country but this will be introduced next year.



Mothers take their children to school yesterday. It was school for the first time for hundreds of students as here, at the Vaal.

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lost 16/1/80
Brig Coetzee leaving Soweto

TOUGH COP BOWS OUT

By CHIS MORE

SEVEN MONTHS of hard work in Soweto's "hot seat" as Divisional Criminal Investigating Officer have come to an end for Brigadier Carel Coetzee.

Tough crime-buster Brigadier Coetzee leaves Soweto at the end of the month to head a nationwide crack squad which will initiate crime prevention throughout the country.

He will now be on the staff of Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, and will be stationed at the police headquarters in Pretoria.

He will be succeeded by his deputy, Colonel Steve Lerm, who has been described as having the potential to keep the crime rate low in Soweto.

His message to the people was: "Crime can only be prevented if police get the assistance from the public. Those people who help the police in this respect will have their identities kept secret and will receive rewards for their assistance."

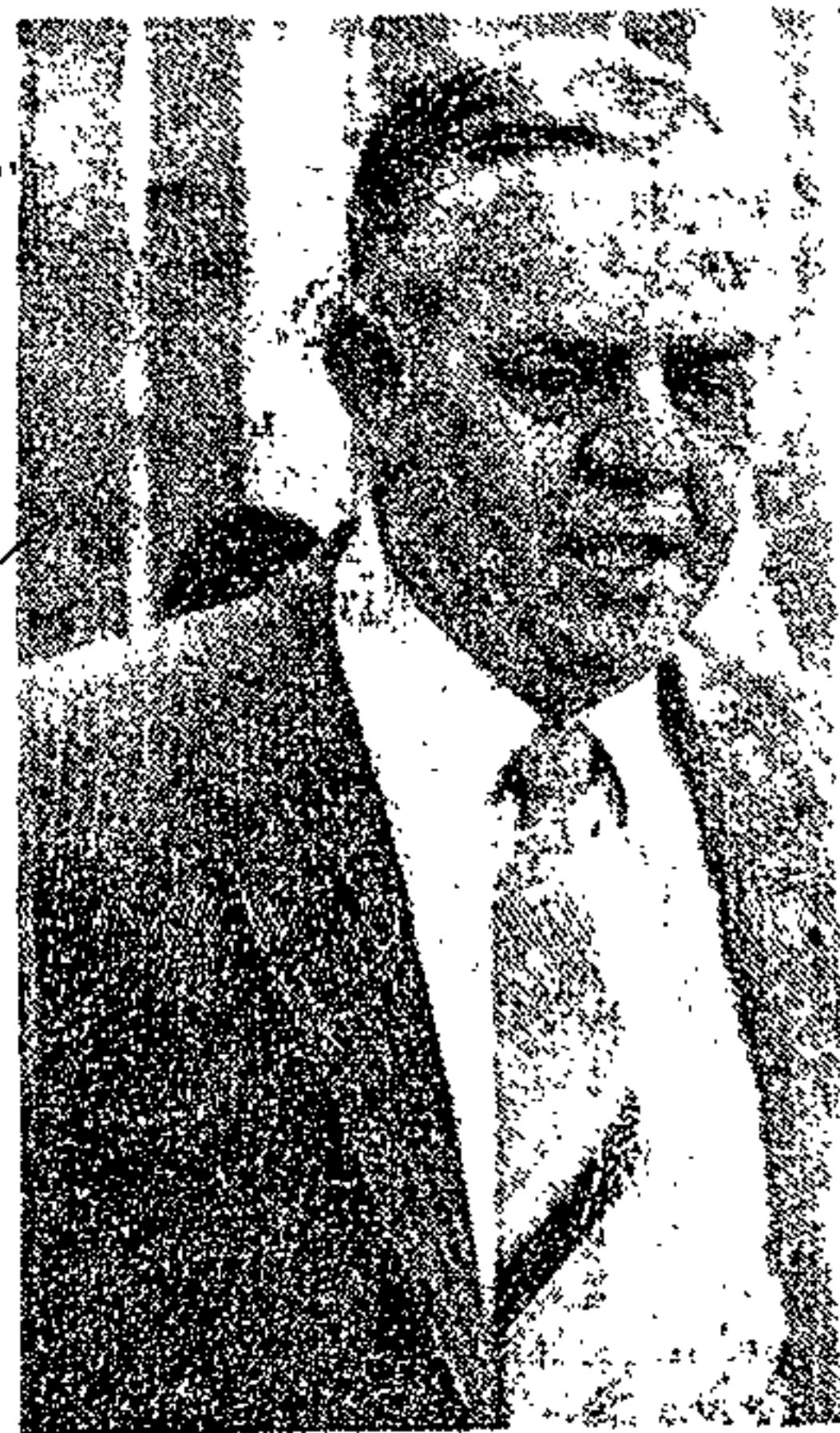
He said he enjoyed his stay in Soweto which was rife with crime when he came. It was his task to bring the crime rate down, he added.

ANGER

The Brigadier sparked wide spread anger last year when he made a remark referring to blacks as violent, especially when drunk. Asked how he felt about the reaction he drew from angry blacks, he said: "I felt bad about the reaction of the blacks about that remark because I was quoted out of context. I was talking about the tribal faction fights. I did not intend to offend the people of Soweto."

Brigadier Coetzee admitted that he did not meet with seasoned gangsters and criminals like the Msomi's and the Spoilers of the old Alexandra Township.

He said this was be-



Brigadier Carel Coetz

Brigadier Coetzee admitted that he did not meet with seasoned gangsters and criminals like the Msomi's and the Spoilers of the old Alexandra Township.

He said this was because people were now more "crime conscious and law abiding".

He described the Soweto crime rate as "low" and said it was because of the co-operation he got from people and good teamwork on the part of police officers under his control.

that real expenditures per capita did increase, as is shown in Table 5, although per capita expenditure increased at a slower rate than income. From 1969/70 to 1974/75, real health expenditure per capita and GNP per capita grew even more slowly, with income per capita increasing at 3,4 per cent per annum and health expenditures at 2,5 per cent per annum.

In Table 6, the relationship between private health expenditure, and public health expenditure and public consumption expenditure is shown. The results of this table indicate that one reason for the declining proportion of national resources allocated to health is to be found in the slow expansion of public health expenditure. Although public consumption expenditure increased as a proportion of GNP, as would be expected, the proportion of health expenditures in public consumption expenditure decreased noticeably over the sixteen year period, and as a result public health expenditures did not rise as a percentage of GNP. The proportion

Table 7 Indicators of Physical Quantity of Health Services Supplied by Countries at Different Levels of Development at 1970

Country Group by GNP per Capita	Population per Doctor	Population per Nurse	Population per Hospital Bed
\$			
100 and below	21 821	8 243	1 883 (a)
101 - 200	8 879	2 980	1 228 (a)
201 - 375	3 437	1 794	500 (a)
376 - 1000	1 729	1 508	406 (a)
1001 - 2000	1 505	689	153 (b)
South Africa	2 500	549	154 (c)
2001 - 5000	762	359	103 (b)
5000 & above	764	255	98 (b)

Source:

(a) World Bank Table 1976, John Hopkins Press, 1976 pp. 518-520.

(b) Ibid., income data from p. 496-502.

(c) South African health service data from Hospital and Nursing Yearbook of Southern Africa 1972 ed. H. MacCarthy, H. MacCarthy Publications, p. 11; Census of Health Services 1972-73, 92 cit., Table 1.1; and South African Statistics 1974, Table 4.2. In calculating averages for countries with incomes over \$1000 per capita, Arab nations have been excluded.

Cathline Mulligan.

No decision on rents

NO DECISION has been reached yet on Soweto rents.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali.

Mr Thebehali said the increases which were to come into effect in three phases from September 1 last year, will remain suspended.

Mr Thebehali said he did not know when rent increases for Soweto will be considered by his council.



Mr Thebehali . . . he does not know when rents will be increased.

At present services in the area where being financed by money from the Maintenance Reserve Fund, he said.

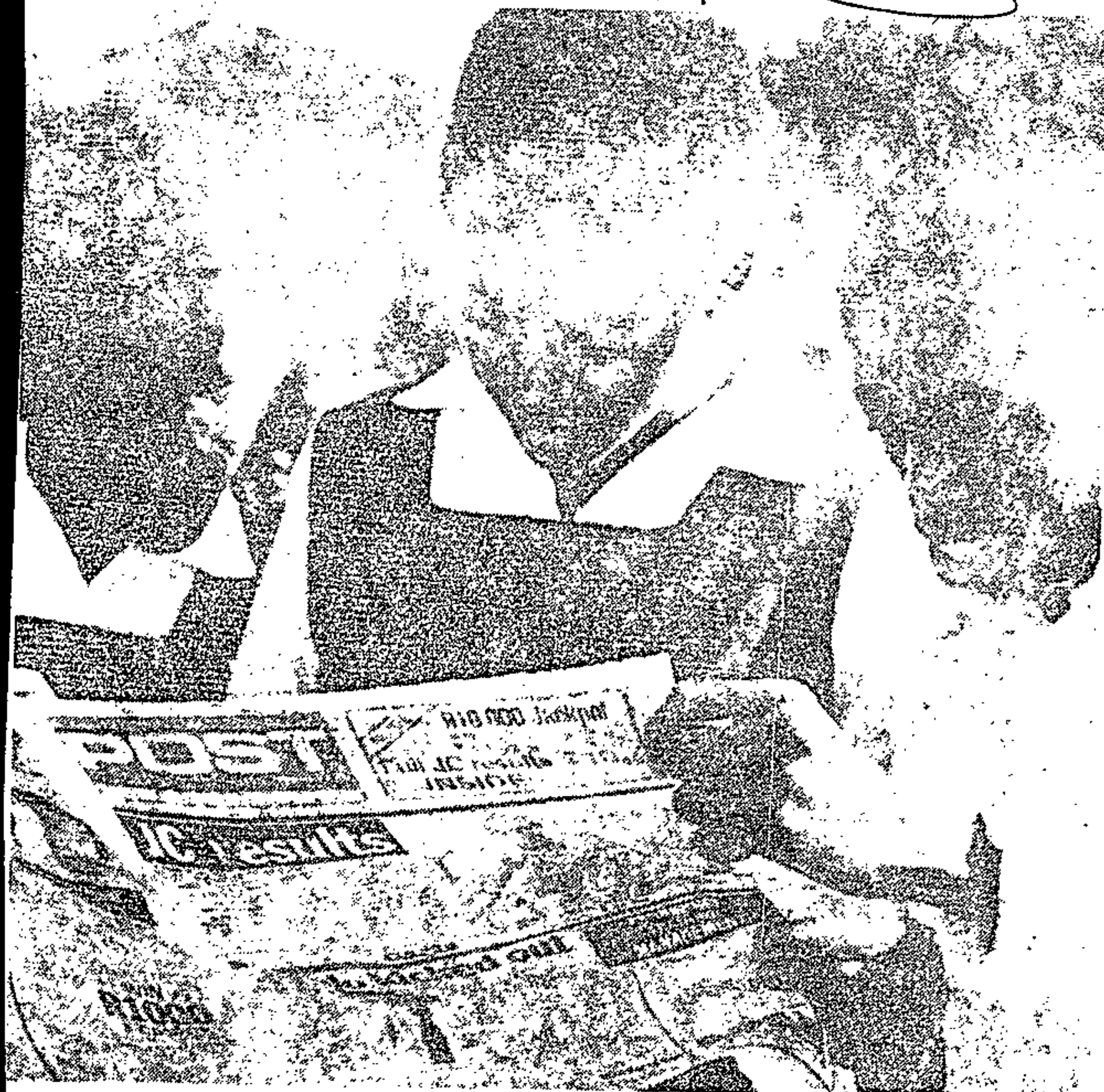
The increases, which were approved by the Soweto Council after it was given powers to control its finance, were met with protest by black leaders and residents.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said the Government should pay for the services of Soweto and not the residents.

are given by numbers of people per hospital bed, per doctor, per nurse.

Kids f

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It's all eyes on POST as nervous JC students search for their name through the long list of results.

Lock to school

343 286 16/11/80

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE EFFECT the new schools have made on the overcrowding in Soweto could not be ascertained yesterday as students were still flocking back and registration was not completed.

But in other areas there are fears that schools are going to be overcrowded. These reports are of schools in the East Rand, Pretoria and Vaal complex.

At most schools in Soweto students were milling in the yard. Those who had written their JC examinations seemed to be more interested talking about results than registration.

A teacher at the Diepkloof Secondary School said more than 600 students reported for school yesterday. He said he expected more to arrive today. He however ruled out the question of overcrowding.

At Orlando West Junior Secondary reporters found more than 800 students milling inside the schoolyard. The principal and staff were holding a meeting with school inspector Mr Cyprian Mahlaba.

Mr D D Dliwayo, principal of Leratong Higher Primary School, said all was normal at his school. He said more than 400 students reported and were all accommodated. He said extra-classrooms built during the school holidays have alleviated the problem of overcrowding. He said there was still room for more students at his school.

Mr Jaap Strydom, Johannesburg regional director of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday that they were not encountering problems in accommodating Soweto students.

"We have increased the number of classes in secondary schools to 20. We are also moving into five new secondary schools —

al pull of the better off areas, or, to identify the least advantaged areas.

as constructed and used by the Indian U.S.A. and relates to allocation both category of disease.

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on in this case is white Americans.

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THOUSANDS FLOCK BACK TO SCHOOL

From Page 1

each with 24 classrooms.

"These will accommodate about 5 000 students," he said.

He added they were expecting an increase of about 11 000 this year.

"We will cope with the situation."

In the East Rand it was already hinted that the double session system is likely to be used to cope with the overcrowding. The schools which may use this system are the H. B. Nyathi Secondary in Daveyton and the Esibonwesihle High School in Nigel.

PREFERENCE

But at Mabuya High School a teacher said there was still room for students who had passed JC. But preference will be given to students from the two townships.

As thousands of students flocked back to school yesterday teachers in Mamelodi fear that there could be a shortage of classrooms for matriculants at the three local high schools.

But pupils who are entering secondary school seem to be better placed as three new secondary schools were opened towards the end of last year.

At Mamelodi and Atteridgeville schools in Pretoria all was normal yesterday. And Mamelodi High School seemed to be the only one which could be faced with overcrowding. The principal of the school said that the number of students who have enrolled was very high. Students from Mabopane and Atteridgeville had to be sent back.

Most of the principals in the two townships said that they have not encountered any problems as far as registration was concerned. They said the erection of more post-primary schools have reduced the problem of overcrowding.

When POST visited the schools, the students were still roaming the streets. It was said classes would start next week because teachers were still dealing with registrations.

At Hofmeyr High School in Atteridgeville, more students were still expected to come for registration. The principals called for the Department of Education and Training to build as many high schools as there are post primary schools.

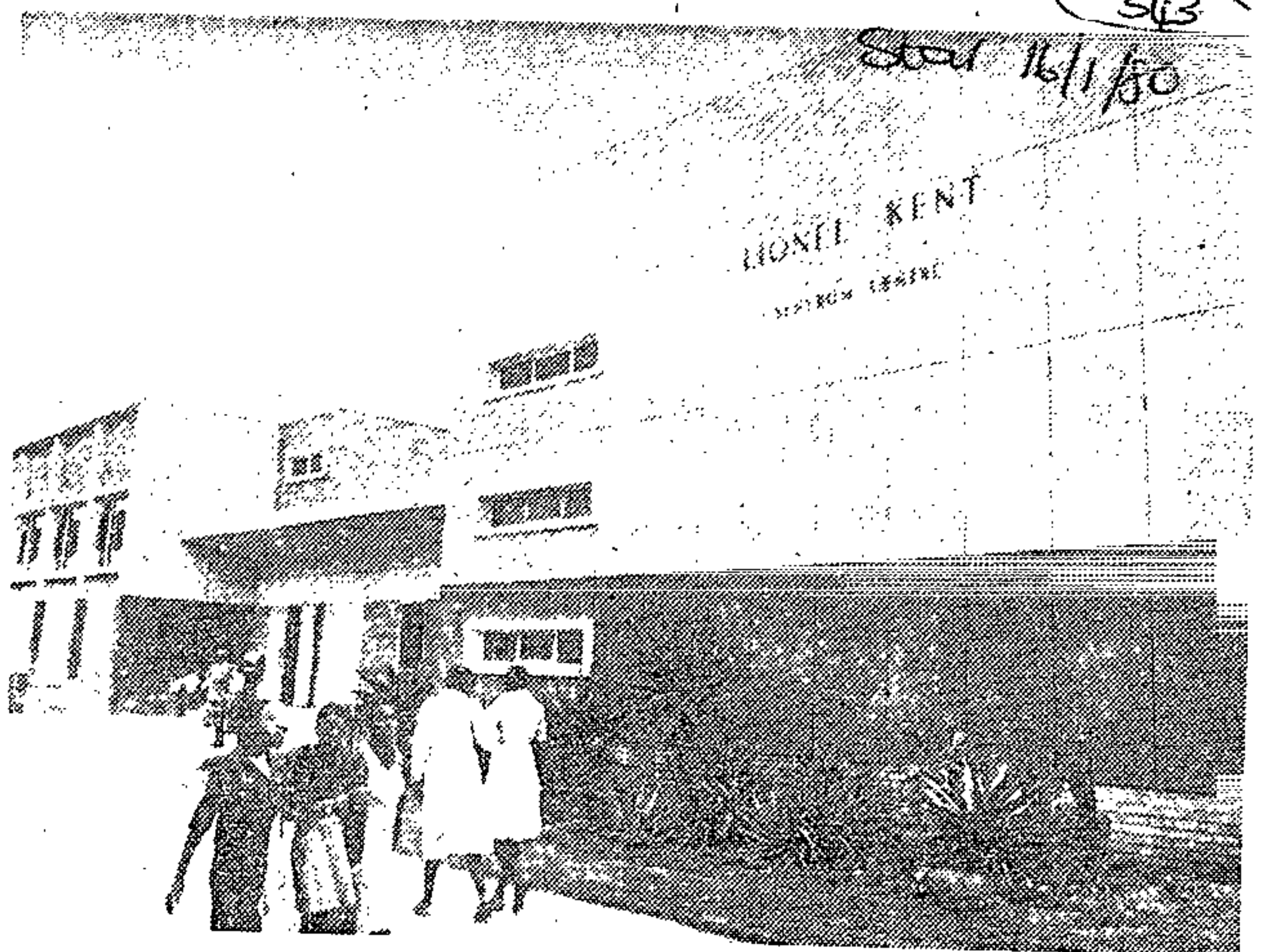
The chief PRO for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G. Engelbrecht, said that the figures of the students who have registered would be released next week.

- (iii) urgency based on the degree of disability (e.g. large hernias should come in more quickly than small ones);
- (iv) urgency based on social factors (e.g. wage earners with many dependants should come in quickly);

115

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ic overcrowding

faces of Daveyton



can standards no longer hide

A relic from Daveyton's golden birth age: the Lionel Kent Community Centre, named after a Benoni councillor.

e' town tayed black

permanent-looking black satellite town with all mod cons: metered light and water, cinema, swimming baths, hospital, maternity home, creche, golf course, library, street lights, tarred roads, cycle track and even kerb stones (the swimming pool and maternity home plans plus others, were later vetoed by Verwoerd's Bantu Affairs successor, Mr M C Botha).

It is just as astonishing to think that Benoni's ruling United Party council took the R14-million and accepted Dr Verwoerd's dictum that Daveyton should have a mini-system of apartheid imposed on it with ethnic grouping.

Daveyton started in 1955 and soon became the "tourist attraction."

Foreign bigwigs were taxed from nearby Jan Smuts Airport along a stately, tree-lined highway, past fountains, gardens and parks to the largely black-run township to be shown "what we do for the Bantu."

False face

Pictures of the place appeared in overseas magazines and on cinema screens, as well as in the usual Pretoria propaganda sheets. The impression was created that apartheid had a very liberal, free-spending face.

But that image was false. The political currents that created apartheid's black show town run much deeper.

Benoni wanted Daveyton for its own reasons. It accepted the government loan because its 23 000 Apex squatters urgently needed to be housed and because, through its Dr Ed Mathewson, it had long run a liberal policy for urban blacks.

Dr Verwoerd also wanted Daveyton for HIS own reasons. By showing Benoni's United Party councillors, an example of co-operation, he apparently hoped to foster a national bi-partisan policy towards the question of urban blacks and so end the long and bitter opposition to his policies by UP dominated authorities all over the country, such as Johannesburg.

The cynical part of the

plan that spawned Daveyton can now be disclosed for the first time.

Dr Verwoerd decided to build the town for whites — not blacks.

Mr Morris Nestadt, several times mayor of the town, has confirmed the long-held secret of Daveyton: Dr Verwoerd thought that the town had to be built to white standards because it would eventually be deserted by blacks returning to the homelands.

Then, after the grand vision of apartheid had come true, Daveyton would accommodate "poorer" classes of immigrants from Europe, like Greeks and Italians.

The end result is known to everybody. The black exodus to the homelands remained wishful thinking (Daveyton's black population has in fact doubled) while the Greeks and Italians did not come to the East Rand.

All this does not detract from the fact that the original Daveyton remains a model example to provide for urban blacks, even if the shine was unwitting and ill-meant.

★ ★ ★

Daveyton is still attractive by black township standards. The streets are clean, there are large areas with cool, shady trees (planted at the rate of one per resident in the 50s, and outside the creches smart black nurses play with black toddlers.

Black children come to say hello with a lilt in their voices and there seem to be no gruffer voices to ask you if you have a permit."

So is the lesson — to Mr Louis Rive — that model townships build happy communities? Not necessarily.

In the beginning Daveyton was certainly a happier urban bantustan. Part of the pride of the township, the cleanliness of its streets and the smiles on the faces was because it was largely self-run; at one time only four whites worked there and blacks ran entire departments.

Another plus point was that Benoni's municipal doges tended to listen

Edward Mathewson, who did in Benoni a quarter century ago what Louis Rive must try to do in Soweto during the '80s, was a man far ahead of his time.

During the days of early Nationalism he pleaded for rights for blacks to live wherever they chose. He called for full autonomy in urban areas, compulsory and equal education and freedom to buy the liquor they wanted.

Yet, as Benoni's Director of Non-European Affairs and former president of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs, he was realistic enough to work closely with the National Party Government and form a friendship with Dr Hendrik F Verwoerd.

Dr Mathewson, who received his doctorate in philosophy on a thesis outlining black administration over the length and breadth of Africa, which he travelled, put his own theories to the test.



He formed the country's first Urban Bantu Council, the forerunner of today's black Community Councils, because he believed black discontent would continue until self-government was granted.

To whites alarmed at the rise of black consciousness his advice was contained in the words of Lincoln: "When you have an elephant by the hind leg, and he tries to run away, it's best to let him run."

first to the advisory board. Then Benoni became the second town in the country to form an Urban Bantu Council, whose members soon gained a political smoothness which their equivalents in other towns lacked for years to come.

Today those same local politicians will tell you that Daveyton was allowed a short life-span of content. This ended when the Benoni Town Council lost control to the East Rand Bantu Administration Board seven years ago.

Overcrowding

The two top men now dealing with Daveyton, township manager Dave Joubert and Mr S J H Britz, the director, still show pride in it.

But Mr Britz, responding to the allegation by one of Daveyton's first leaders, Mr Shadrack Sinaba, that the population in 10 000 houses has risen to almost 140 000, admits that "this overcrowding is a breeding ground for dissatisfaction."

Dave Joubert recalls that Daveyton did not escape the 1976 riots, although they were on a smaller scale. Apart from a small fire in a staff room no schools were attacked, but the cinema and liquor outlets were set ablaze. "The absence of greater rioting was due to environmental pride," he believes.

Mr Sinaba and Dr E M

Dotwana say that Daveyton is no longer a happy or model township.

"Look at the shacks being put up everywhere," says Mr Sinaba, who gave his name to the township's large sports stadium. And Dr Dotwana adds: "Overcrowding is the main cause of unhappiness here."

Many blacks think that Daveyton has been slowly going down the drain since Benoni's parental rights were removed.

Shadrack Sinaba lists some of the reasons: "nothing" has been done by the East Rand Administration Board since 1973; too few houses are built; of the 13 social workers 10 were declared redundant; the township is paying for more white officials elsewhere; maintenance machinery was removed from the township; shacks are appearing everywhere; the railway specially built to serve the model township is now overcrowded and Daveyton Station has become a bottleneck, he says.

"Today," he adds, "this place is no longer an example to the rest of the country. Daveyton is right off the map."

The final irony of it all is that the Daveyton Community Council, which should be working with the East Rand Board under its own constitution, is planning to start consultations instead with its former parent, the Benoni Town Council.



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Mr A E Mahlophe . . . "Bring all children to the creche irrespective of your denomination."

Phuthanang—the newest creche

BY PETER SETUKE

THE Public Relation's Officer of the Organisation for Creches, Mr A E Mahlophe officially opened the Phuthanang (Get together) Creche in Zone 9, Meadowlands this week.

The Phuthanang Creche will be Meadowland's seventh and biggest creche in twenty years and it will cater for 200 children aged three and four from Zones 9 and 10, as five-year-olds are expected to attend pre-school classes at the various lower primary schools in the area.

The other six creche built by the Organisation for Creches in its 20 years of existence are: Thabong, Kattlehong, Tsweleng, Tsohang, Enkolweni and Emandleni creche. The first was built in 1960 and an additional 5 in 1983.

QUALIFIED

The creches will employ a qualified nursing-sister, a cook and two assistants to the nurse while the welfare of the children will be left in the capable hands of the qualified social worker who has been serving the community's six other creches all the time.

Mr Mahlophe said the R40 000 building was funded by the Organisation for Creches, an autonomous welfare organisation sponsored by the Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa, but stressed that it will cater for all children irrespective of their parents' denomination.

He said: "The need for more creches arises as more and more mothers take up employment."

Creche will charge a
Creches will charge a R6 a month throughout the year and it will be open from 8.00 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Angry residents forbidden to march on city

Staff Reporter

The Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr Louis Francis, has turned down an application by residents of Western Township and Newclare to march today from Western Township to the Johannesburg City Hall in protest against proposed rent increases.

Mr Francis confirmed yesterday that he had refused the application, but would not comment further.

The application was made after more than 1 000 tenants from the two townships decided at a meeting this week to refuse to pay the new increased rents.

Another protest meeting was held at Eldorado Park at the weekend at which residents condemned the proposed rent increases as unjust.

Residents signed a petition to be sent to the Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs. Copies will go to the Johannesburg City Council, the Department of Community Development, the Administrator of the Transvaal and the Prime Minister.

At the Western Township meeting residents claimed

- No road repairs had been made since people moved into the township.

- Only six floodlights served the whole township.

- There were no regular rubbish collection services.

- Repairs to fences, plumbing and houses were seldom carried out.

Resolutions taken at the meeting included:

- That the Government be called on to exempt large families from paying the increased rents.

- That pensioners get State subsidies for rents, transport and municipal services.

- That a full report on maintenance be requested.

- That the people of Western, Wesbury and Newclare do not pay the new rents.

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Fattis & Monis insist that there is no 'dispute'. However a director of the firm says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the stiking workers. However production has been slowed down.

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Fattis & Monis Strike

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products. The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation. The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University called for a boycott of all Fattis and The Women for Peace movement has called workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National has issued a statement in support of the

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "firm says he is worried about calls for by blacks because much of the factory's kept production going by employing scab workers. However production has slowed Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis following products: The following Record Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour Philadelphia flour; Koeborg Millie pack Fattis & Monis brand name. These include macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shell and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis products under the following brand names name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis bakeries in the Cape Town area. These in River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory

Students flock to register

SOMEWHERE in the heart of the Cape there laboured to enrol pupils for the new school season which started on Tuesday, January 10.

By yesterday, Fattis could not tell what their enrolment figures would be.

Although the principals had their quota at hand, they would not commit themselves that they would not exceed those. Already most had nearly the same figures as last year, but hundreds were still to be registered.

Meanwhile officials at the Johannesburg Region of the Department of Education and Training said the five new schools would be ready to use by February. The schools are located for the G.A.P. School, Bellville

at Junior Primary School, Bellville, Junior School, Dispersed Junior, Tsongol and Meadowlands Junior, Wanda Secondary School.

Meanwhile in Fattis's black townships of Mamelodi and Sandvlei, the intake was described as brisk for the past two days.

The enrolment figures for both townships is expected to reach 60 000 this year from Sub A to Standard 10. Teachers at various schools said they expected more pupils than last year.

Sinaba refuses to wear gown

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

MEMBER of the Deyton Community Council, Mr Shadrach Sinaba, did not wear his official gown for the second time at the monthly meeting of the council on Tuesday in sympathy with the homeless in the township.

He first removed his gown at a council meeting last month when about 100 women carrying placards demonstrated in

the council chamber demanding houses.

The women were members of the Sinaba Party who carried last year built shacks in "Flumelanga shu" on the outskirts of Deyton.

The shacks were demolished by the South African and the East Rand Administration Board police.

When ordered by the Council to wear his gown, Mr Sinaba stood up and said: "I will not wear the

gown" and he took his seat again.

Another councillor, Mr S T Doya also removed his gown last month in

sympathy with the homeless. The council meeting proceeded on Tuesday with the councillors not wearing their gowns.

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The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

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For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to 'disruption' in his firm.

Fattis & Monis Strike

By ALINAH DUBE

"PERMIT first or no admission" is the name of the game in all the Pretoria black schools this year.

Most of the parents were in for a shock when they were this week told for the first time that their children should get residential permits from the Administration offices.

The permits are said to be proof that a particular child qualifies for admission to that school. Only the children whose parents rent houses under

Permits first or no school, kids are told

Each child is confined to attend school in his area. A child from Atteridgeville for example is therefore prohibited from attending school in Mamelodi or any other area.

A spokesman at the superintendent's office in Soshanguve told POST

that it was the duty of the principals as well as teachers to give correct information to the parents. He said all the parents should see to it that their children have permits.

He said the permit system was introduced to confine each child to his residential place.

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1 dead, another injured, car burnt out



DEAD: Albert Malinga

Bloody

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE Soweto taxi war which has been waged since 1961 appears to have claimed another victim at the weekend while another taxi owner is in a serious condition at Baragwanath Hospital.

The death of Mr Albert Malinga (39) of Diamini comes less than five weeks after three other taxi owners were gunned down in two separate incidents.

Mr Malinga was shot dead in Klipspruit on Sunday night. His friend, Mr John Manne (70), a former member of the banned African National Congress is fighting for his life at Baragwanath. Mr Manne is being treated for head injuries.

His car was found burnt out in an open veld near Pinville on Tuesday afternoon by more than 50 taxi owners who were searching for him.

Mr Manne, of 2166 Rockville, is chairman of the Senoane Taxi Owners Association.

He went missing from home on Sunday at about 9 am and his family traced him to Baragwanath on Tuesday. They feared for his life as there was an election of executive members of the Senoane Taxi Association and warring faction within the association on Sunday according to his



INJURED: Taxi owner John Manne.

taxi

war

rajes

wife, Mrs Grace Manne.

Mr Malinga, who also went missing since Sunday morning, was found shot dead. His family traced his body to the Government mortuary.

Police are investigating.

He will be buried on Sunday at the Avalon Cemetery. The funeral service will be held at his house at 12 noon. At 3 pm the cortege leaves for the burial at the cemetery.

Malinga is survived by his wife Clara Malinga and four children.

Mr Joseph Mncube (49), chairman of the Witwatersrand Taxi Association, was shot dead by unknown gunmen at his Zola home in November last year.

A week later, Mr Obed "Obbie" Shabangu (42) of 178 Mofolo North and his friend, Mr Aaron "Bra Arie" Shezi (44) of 5134 Zone 5 Diepkloof, were gunned down less than 15 hours after they had received a bogus police message asking them to report to the Brixton Police.

The taxi war goes as far back as 1961 when a Rand Supreme Court Judge Mr Justice Jansen said: "Unlawful intimidation must be crushed with all the vigour of law".

He said this when announcing Mr Johannes Mangole, chairman of the Johannesburg Non-European Taxi Association, who had been charged with the murder.

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Seized Soweto shebeen booze nets thousands

RDM 17/11/80

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By CAMUEL DIKOTLA

EAGER buyers handed over R5 300 for more than R10 000 worth of confiscated liquor at a police auction in Johannesburg this week.

The auction, the first of its kind held by police in Johannesburg, was held at John Vorster Square. Formerly confiscated liquor was poured down the drain.

The Station Commander, Colonel J C du Preez, said more than 500 dozen quart bottles of beer and an assortment of spirits were sold to people for half the price they would have paid at bottle stores.

"Most of the liquor auctioned on Monday was taken from Soweto shebeen owners and a few dozen spirit bottles were taken from unlicensed night clubs. The buyers were either Indians or whites who, I believe, might have seen advertisements in the newspapers. Some buyers bought 60 dozen quarts," Col du Preez said.

The money goes into the State coffers.

The police also sold unclaimed properties and court exhibits this week.

More than R14 000 was collected during this auction.

The goods varied from radios, diamonds, television sets, clothes, golf bags, goods that 'fell off lorries' and many other things too numerous to name.

"All the property came from the Johannesburg and Soweto areas," Col du Preez said.

The colonel could not say whether any future liquor auctions would be held in Soweto, seeing as the largest amount of liquor sold on Monday was confiscated in the townships and not in the city. He could not make this decision, he said.

Asked whether police were in a position to give permits to blacks who wanted to hold parties in the townships and whether they would be allowed to transport any amount of liquor, Col du Preez said:

"People from Soweto were at liberty to buy as much liquor at the auctions as they wanted to. They would get written permission to have it delivered to their homes for private use.

"But if they sell it they will be arrested and charged for dealing in liquor," the Colonel said.

The next auction would be held in three months time, he said. It would be advertised beforehand.

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'You will get houses' pledge to thousands

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Staff Reporter

THE thousands of people waiting for houses in the 18 black townships governed by the Highveld Administration Board will be accommodated by the end of this year.

This assurance was given yesterday by a senior spokesman for the board. He said R19-million had been budgeted for housing and about R3-million had been set aside for schools in the townships during the 1979-80 fiscal year.

The spokesman also said R8-million had been set aside to provide electricity for houses which were now being built.

"We are building 780 houses in Witbank, 750 in Middelburg, 532 in Belfast, 316 in Standerton, 100 in Volksrust, 130 in Dolstroom and a hostel in Langverwacht, near Secunda, that will cater for 1 600 single men."

He said the allocation of houses in Witbank would begin in February at the rate of 100 per month. More houses were being built than were required, he said, to prevent acute shortages in the future.

"All are four-roomed houses which can be purchased under the 99-year-leasehold scheme, but we are still waiting for final approval from the higher authorities and this may be in force in the next couple of months," the spokesman said.

"One secondary school has been finished and is ready for occupation. We are busy building a primary and a secondary school in Langverwacht and a secondary school in Middelburg."

"The Department of Education and Training is also building a senior secondary school in Middelburg," he said.

The spokesman also said an estimated R30-million would be required for capital works in the townships during the 1980-81 financial year, because of escalating building costs.

The Pretoria Bureau reports that the Eersterust Management Committee is angry about the delay by the Department of Community Development in solving the housing shortage in the township.

Mr Louis Dewrance, an executive member of the commit-

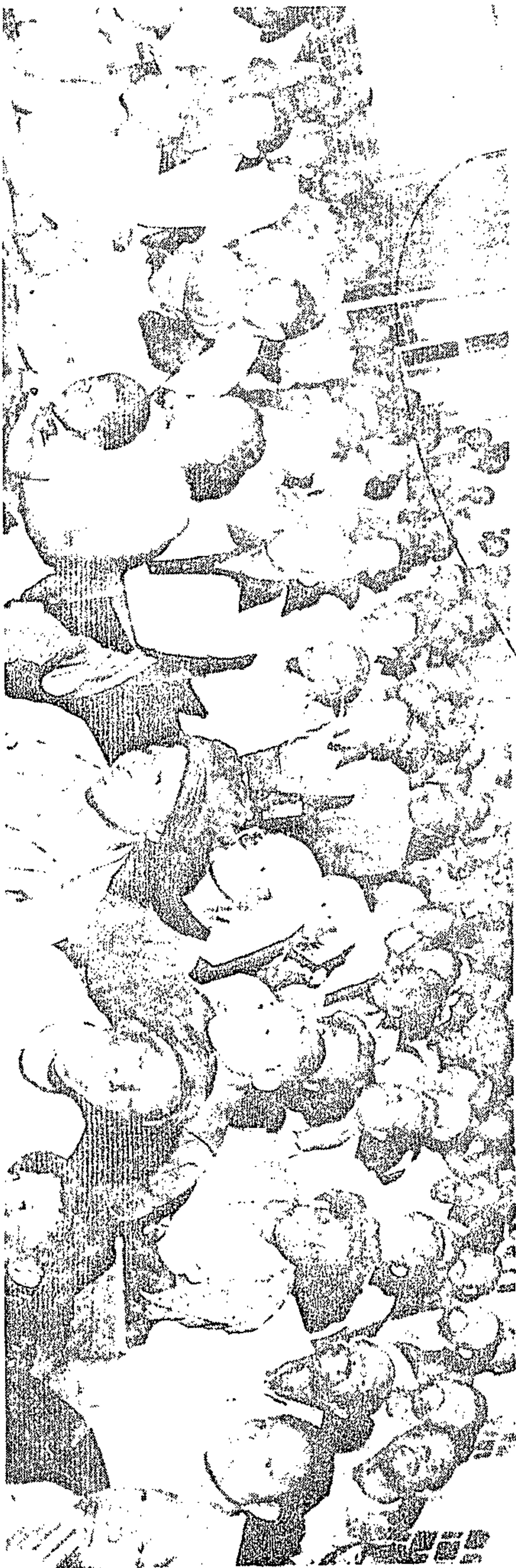
tee and chairman of the Transvaal Coloured Labour Party, said yesterday: "We received a letter from the Department of Community Development this week informing us that the building of houses will start in two years' time."

He said the management committee had applied for more houses in 1976 and his committee had only received a reply this week.

Mr Dewrance pointed out there were 22 000 residents in Eersterust living in 2 393 houses. The houses were two, three and four-roomed, which made an average of 16 people living in a two-roomed house.

He added that there were more sub-economic houses in Eersterust than economic ones.

The shortage of houses has become a burning issue in Pretoria. The Laudium Management Committee had to prorogue this week because it failed to reach agreement with the city council over the reclamation of dairy farms near Atteridgeville for Indian residential sites.



West Rand residents at the meeting.

Rent hikes — a 'rip-off'

WEST RAND residents opposed the threatening rent hikes on new houses. "It's a rip-off," the residents declared.

Now residents also threaten to get an evaluator and a lawyer to fund the cost spent by Wrab in building the houses. Residents claim that the quality of the houses does not warrant the amount of rent they are paying.

rent. Added to this is the R1.30 "connection fee" which is paid for drawing water before the house is occupied.

Wrab officials told POST that it was unlikely that the figure will be brought down in the light of protesting residents but that the matter has been deferred to the oncoming Kagiso Community Councils for further discussions. Residents also claim that they were promised

BY THE TENANTS

by the Area Manager, Mr J H Weidemann, that the rent they are paying now (temporary rent), will be part of the deposit for the house. Mr Weidemann has since announced that this proposal could not be accepted. Complaints by residents on the condition of the houses are:

- ☉ The walls are leaking

- ☉ — rain penetrates through the single layer wall which has not been plastered.
- ☉ When it rains, the door expands and cannot be closed or opened.
- ☉ The houses are not electrified.
- ☉ The houses are not tiled.

At the meeting held in Kagiso on Wednesday

many angry residents demanded that:

- ☉ Wrab stick to the initial R4 500 as cost of house.
- ☉ Metered water rates be paid only after the house had been bought.
- ☉ Wrab initial street lights and name the streets.
- ☉ That "they should compare our houses with the 'standard' houses built in Kagiso. Mofla-keng, with those in Soweto.

- ☉ That the houses be electrified.
- ☉ Wrab should decide on the rent — "we want to know how we pay R54. This should be calculated to us."

Residents have assigned former members of the Kagiso Council to approach officials at the Wrab planning meeting which will be held today. They said they expected immediate answers to their demands.

The rent for new houses in Mohlakeng township is R53,15 per month and in Kagiso township R54,26. Wrab has announced a rent hike calculated from the total cost of building the houses.

According to figures released by Wrab, Kagiso residents will now have to pay R62,13 per a month. This amount was decided on after the director of finance calculated the actual cost of erecting each of the 300 houses in the township. No details could be obtained for Mohlakeng township.

The R54,26 a month rent in Kagiso has been temporary. Details read by Wrab officials at the last Kagiso Urban Council meeting on January 11, showed that the total cost of houses built in Kagiso amounts to R1 756 500 which means each house costs R6 855.

At the meeting it was said that a rented house costs R55,27 plus R6,96 site rent which works out to R62,13. The figure excludes payment of water as metered, which usually goes along with monthly

amawake 3.000 (abo bagxothwe
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- 88 bakwa Fa

DET SECRETARY MEETS SOWETO PRINCIPALS TODAY

THE SECRETARY for the Department of Training and Education, Mr G J Rousseau, will address a principals meeting at the Soweto Teachers Training College today.

According to DET Press Liaison Officer, Mr G Engelbrecht, the meeting will involve all Soweto school principals but will be close to the public and the Press. It starts at 9 am.

Talks at the meeting will mainly hinge around the erection of new schools to be built in Soweto this year. Many other important issues will be discussed.

Mr Engelbrecht said immediately after the meeting, Mr Rousseau will hold a Press conference at 10.30 am on the premises of the Training College.

Ngubani: Fattis & Monis? Ufatis & Monis yif
Recond - half raising flour, cake flour, Bro
Who is the best flour? Philadelphia flour, Ko
Fattis & Monis: icecream cones, cake cups and
spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines;
Cherries and Roma - macaroni, spagetti, shel
Ultra Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bak
in Elstis River.

ukuzo kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlele.
Fem beqesha abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbi! Ieyo
thergwa ngabamnyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ilela kwabo bamnyama. Abaphati bale
lowa ngaphakathi wem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithwa imveliso yabo mayinga-
Ufatis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngabano nakungavani kulefektiri. Kodwa ke
Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwe Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.
Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzi le eyabo intlanganiselo bebonakalise ubunye nabasebenzi.
phindo bageshwe. Yaye akufunek! bayithenge imveliso yale fektiri.
zokwe zikulo ezinoxibelelwano kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothileyo de ba-
Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo
Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthi uza kuxelela onke amalungu
awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yalefektiri de bavume uthethathethwano.
ingathengwa.
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U.M.C. Haver, Bellville Technical College, Peninsula Training College. Abafundi
University nakwano kolegi abafundi kwe - 500. Abafundi bavele kwezi zikulo
yeentlanganiselo zokuxhasa abasebenzi kwiwe-ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base
Ayanda amanani abantu abazibanakanyileyo nabasebenzi abagwayimbi! Ieyo. Kwenye
omnye wabo uthi "Silapha sonke yaye injongo zethu zinye."
Bala kungani abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kwefektiri. Abasebenzi bali le ukwahlulwa,
ngokuba lokugala logwayimbo indoda emele! cala lomsebenzi izame ukubonisa ahe-
basebenzi bamnyama bame bem! kwicala lababala ababathatha ngokuba bangabentakwabo.
abathathwayama. Nangona batha bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba
Nangona oza bagxothileyo ingabantu bebala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbi! Ieyo ngamagoduka
yabantu yileyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.
ne uninzi lekanti balula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo
ekusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektiri leyo ilalele oluthethathethwano
ngokuba yi- Food and Canning Workers Union bathi abo bagxothileyo bebesayinile
Abasemaguvweni kubutho welunion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa
phezu kwamadla yaye ziya kwenza ngushushulu efemini.
iyure - 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektiri leyo uthi ezizinto bazifunayo zingab-
nonthathwe kulethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - 840 ngeviki yaye kusetyenzwe
bahlala kulethwano beengamalungu eTrades Unions le union be izama ukwenza uphando
sebenzi ngobandakanyo ebesebenza nabo. Lathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi
ebalileyo South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba-
inyanga ngokuba sele izakuphelela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektiri

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

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Bara moves to ease casualty overcrowding

LONG queues and overcrowding at Baragwanath may be a thing of the past thanks to the new casualty section which the hospital is busy erecting.

In fact, hospital staff say they have been able to handle the overcrowded situation in the old casualty department since the start of this year.

This was improved by doubling the number of doctors and making more room in the casualty section.

And now Baragwanath is erecting a new section which, it is said, will be more spacious, well organised to handle any number of patients. The hospital has vowed that overcrowding and long queues, which have been common in the casualty section, will be a thing of the past.

The new casualty will have 11 cubicles,

enough room where doctors can interview patients individually, in privacy and confidently. This will enable doctors to work more easily and faster when the casualty staff hopefully moves into the new section early next month.

Deputy Superintendent of Baragwanath, Dr Chris van der Heever, said the old casualty was what it had been known to be — ever overcrowded. He said patients were examined in a passage.

There were only four cubicles wherein doctors could interview patients and with no privacy.

"We realised that working conditions had been very difficult for doctors in the old casualty — inconvenient for patients too. We had very long queues because the work pace was very slow here. The new casualty will improve this situation dramatically," Dr van der Heever said.

The old casualty,

which is just next to the new one, will be used for back-up services: Plaster of Paris, stitching, injections, dressings and surgical services. But in case of a big disaster, the two departments will be made into one to provide a vast emergency area.

The hospital also said there has been a 40 per cent increase of doctors compared to 1979. Applications are still coming in and by February 5,

Story:
Len Kalane
Pix:
Bongani Mnguni

five more full time doctors will be employed, Dr H Lazar, deputy superintendent in charge of the casualty section, told POST.

The next target was to improve the bedding situation, the

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Deputy-superintendent, Dr C van der Merwe, shows POST reporter, Len Kalane, the spacious area where the new casualty will move in.

planned R3-million extensions are completed, writes a POST correspondent.

Dr J A Fourie, chief superintendent at the hospital, this week admitted the hospital was "pretty full" at present and some outpatients had to wait in queues for quite a long time before being treated.

"The problem is we treat up to 1 000 outpatients a day and a doctor can handle only a certain number an hour," he said.

"However, we are pretty well organised and any urgent case does not have to wait for treatment."

Dr Fourie said the present conditions would be relieved when the planned ex-

tensions were completed.

"We plan to build another three-storey building for clinics and outpatients, as well as more operating theatres and extensions of the X-ray department," he said.

"Architects are busy drawing up the plans now, but it is difficult to say when construction will begin. We expect the extensions to cost about R3-million".

Dr Fourie was reacting to complaints from numerous black patients who said they had to wait hours for treatment at the hospital, which was badly overcrowded.

The patients also accused Kalafong Hos-

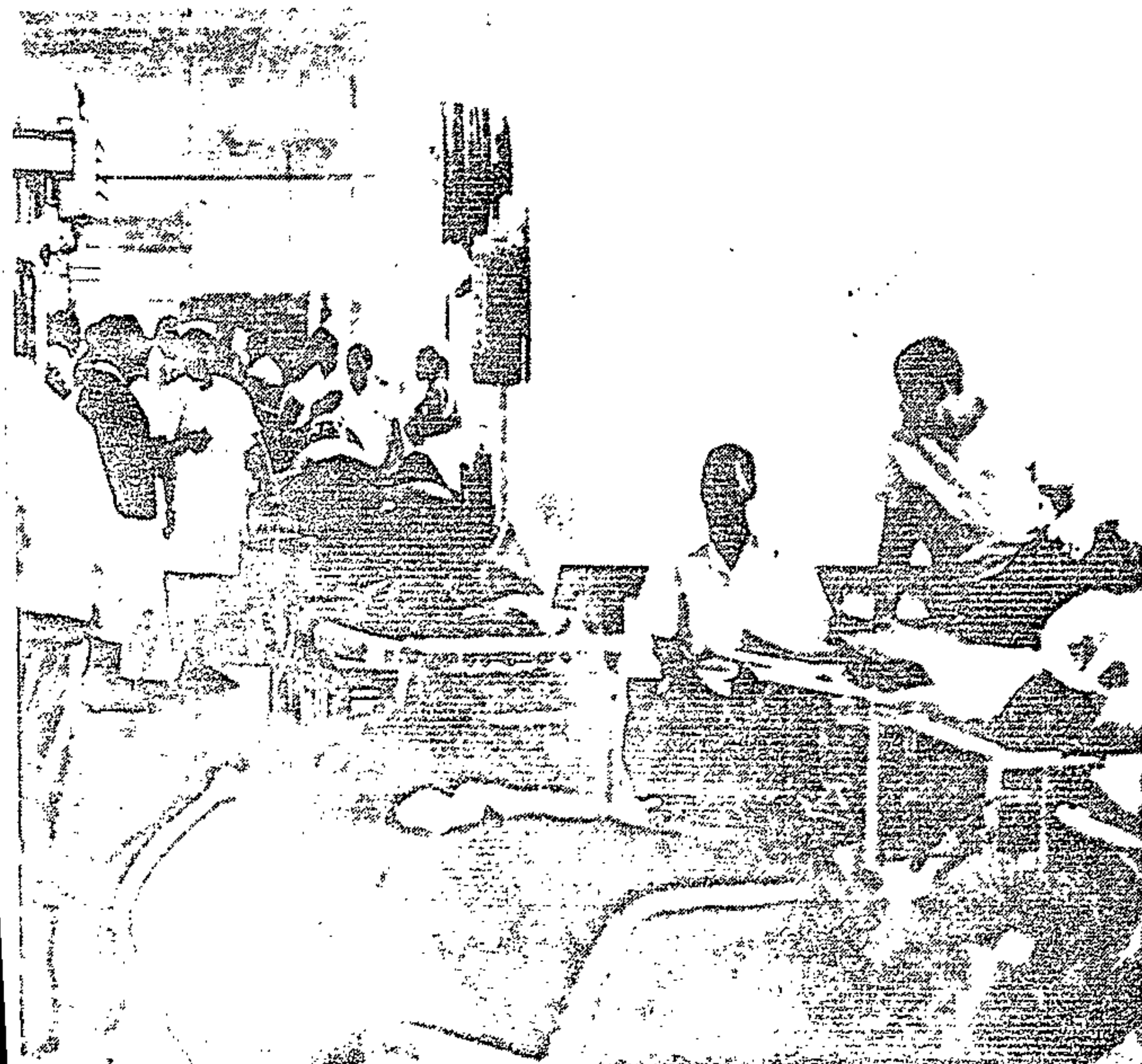
pital staff of lack of interest in the welfare of patients.

Dr Fourie admitted that there was a lack of interest from his staff "in isolated cases" but attributed this to ethnic differences. "This is a difficult problem and we are trying to solve it."

Dr Fourie said that when the new extensions were complete Kalafong would be able to handle nearly double the number of patients it treated at present.

The hospital would also get more nurses and doctors then, he said.

Kalafong is the only hospital for blacks in Pretoria.



The old casualty patients are examined in a passage and over-

FOCUS ON BARA'S

(343)

THE situation in Baragwanath Hospital's ward 31 is appalling. Post 18/1/80

Mothers, many with sick babies, have to sleep on the floor and benches at night and have to be up in the early hours of the morning as the ward has to be cleared for early casualties.

This has been going on for years. Some of the babies who have gone through these hardships are now mothers.

An investigation by POST early last year revealed that:

- Mothers with sick babies (under observation or in special wards) have to sleep under unhealthy conditions on the floor and benches.
- They can only have a nap when the last feed (sometimes at midnight) is over.
- These mothers have to carry their belongings each time they go for the three hourly feeds in the children's wards.
- There are no sanitary facilities. These mothers wash with cold water in the toilets. They all wake up at 5 am to attend to the

Mothers with sick babies sleeping on the floor and benches in Bara's Ward 31

MOTHERS who wait here with their babies in Baragwanath Hospital's Ward 31 are waiting for the recovery of their little ones who are suffering from various diseases — the most common being diarrhoea. Some come and go while others spend weeks of sleepless nights on hospital benches and even on the floor. Frustrated mothers also find the ward a suitable place to abandon their overworked babies

babies an hour later. POST found two to three mothers using the same basin in order to make way for others.

● They also have to wash their clothes in cold water, and everyone has to guard her washing — to make sure it does not "disappear" from the line.

● There is always a shortage of food. Each time meals are brought into the hall, there is a stampede.

Mothers interviewed by POST Woman this week, were bitter about the whole pro-



Mothers and babies use benches and the floor as beds in ward

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WARD 31

cedure at the hospital. Although they refused to reveal their identity, they were eager to talk about the "unfairness" at the hospital.

"It is now regarded as a way of life for any Soweto mother with an ill-stricken child," said an elderly widow, whose grandson spent the night on her lap.

She said it was not her first experience at the hospital. It happened twenty two years ago, when the mother of the baby in her arms, her daughter, was suffering from epileptic fits.

She did not know the procedure at the hospital, and consequently lost her goods in the reception hall.

"Nothing has been done to better the situation. Instead, the ward is regarded as a set example for mothers who neglect their children. They talk about it in the townships, clinics and hospitals, and we actually hear some health staffers warning mothers that they will end up in this ward if they do not care for their babies," she said woefully.

A mother of eight months old twins from Emdeni told POST Woman. "The conditions here are totally unfavourable. We have no choice but to go through this tormenting process. I wonder whether there are white mothers who experience all this."

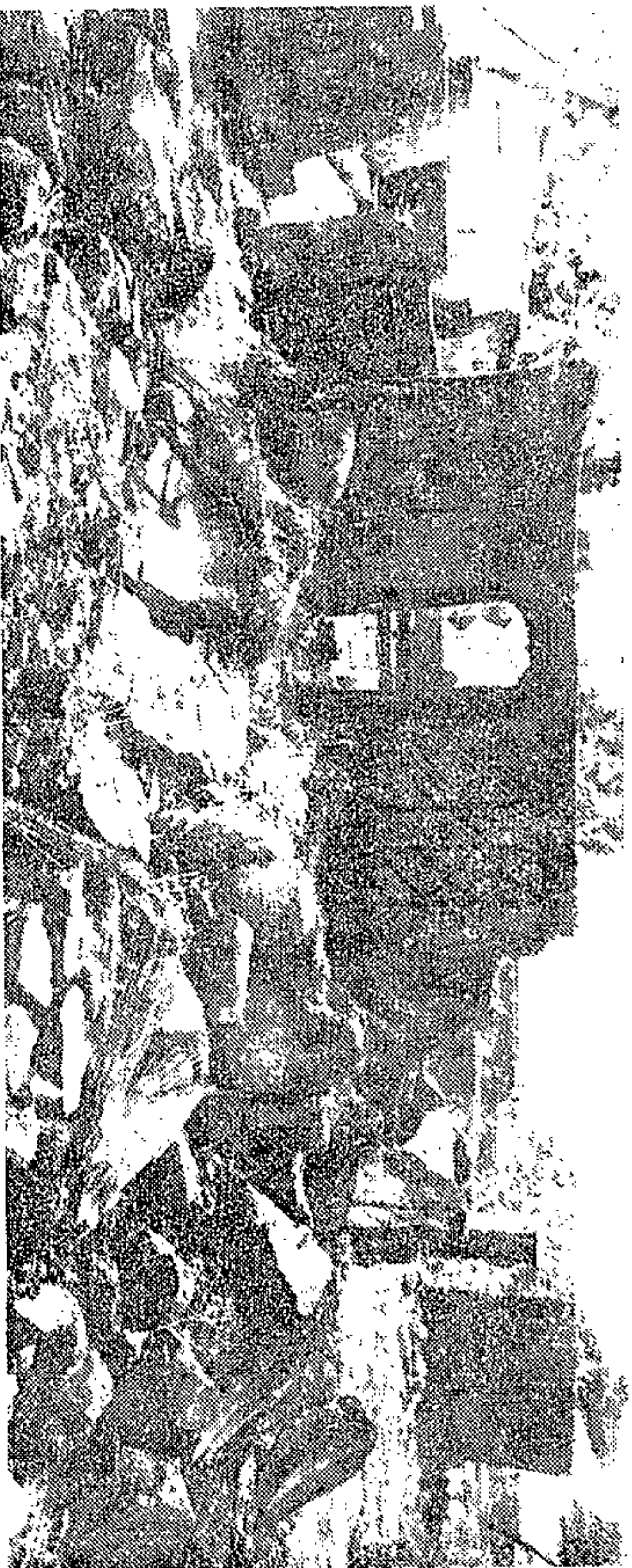
It was her third week at the hospital.

The hospital superintendent, Dr P J Beukes, said it will take some time before the conditions in Ward 31 are changed.

"At the moment we have a crisis in the hospital. An application for more beds for patients in the hospital has been approved by the Director of Hospital Services, and we have started recruiting staffers from the university," he said.

Dr Beukes, who is stepping down as superintendent, promised that there will be an improvement in the next few months.

JEAN LEMAY WRITES OF THE ANGUISH AND HEARTBREAK BEHIND FORCED REMOVALS



● This is typical of the destruction that has taken place in the Makgato village.

'We are suffering in our hearts ... our lives have been ruined'

A WOMAN this week walked around her abandoned home in tears — the first time she had returned to it since she gathered her possessions and fled 10 weeks ago.

"I want to come home," she told me. "I lived here for 16 years and my six children were born here. Do you think they will let us come back?"

I couldn't answer her, because Mrs Anna Makgato, former principal of a flourishing primary school, is a victim of the Makgato removals — in which a prosperous Lebowa village was arbitrarily moved from Banderier Kop to Kromhout, a

"We are being victimised — because we refused to move we won't get one cent in compensation for the house, which cost R10 000 in 1963. And my heart cracks with sadness when I look at the school ..."

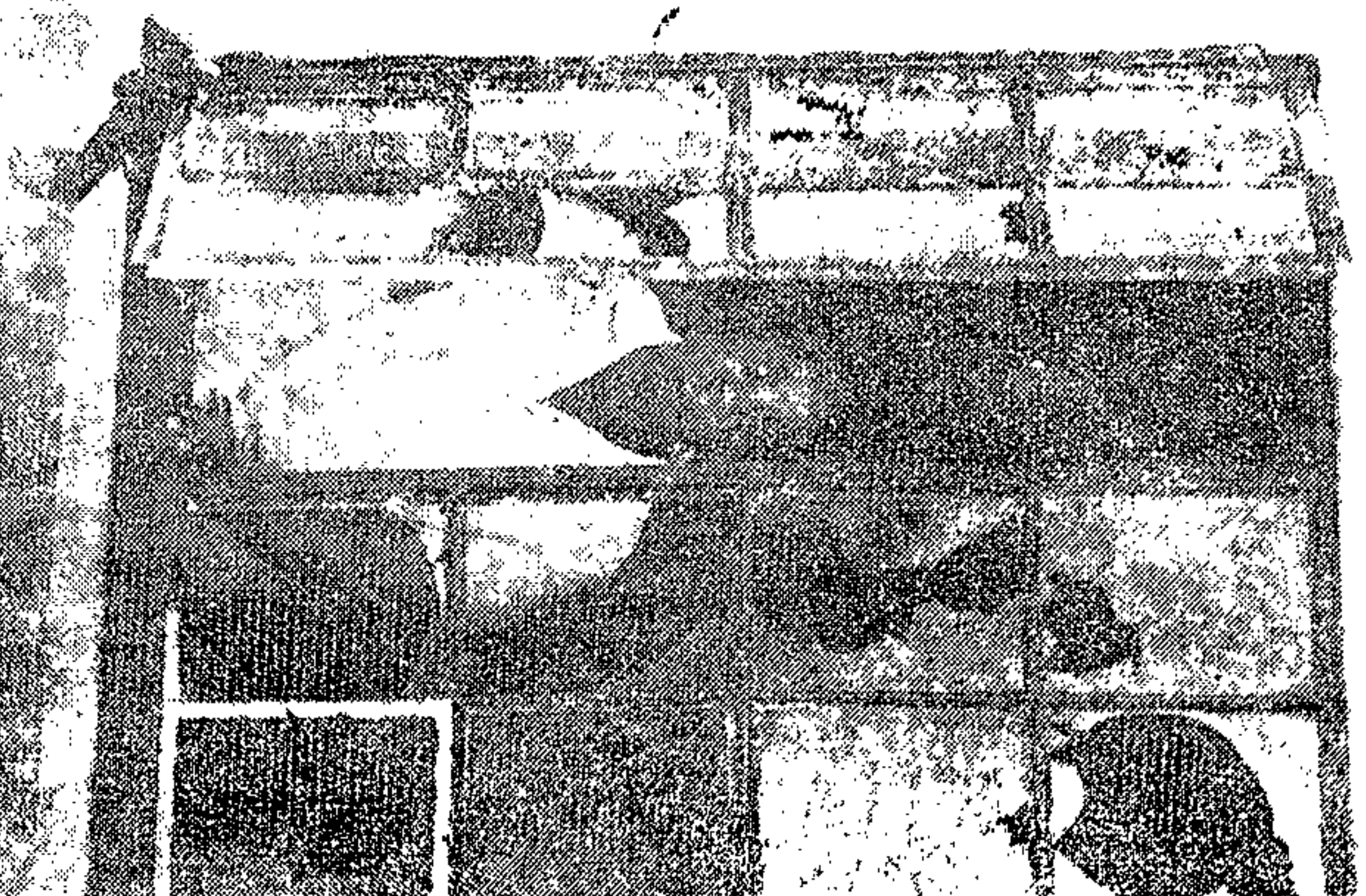
Mrs Makgato's Lefatane junior primary school, the biggest in the village, was one of three destroyed.

Gaping holes where windows were torn out stared like the eye-sockets of a skull behind screens of flowering oleander and yucca.

Throughout the village the schools, churches, clinics, shops and houses lay in ruins — more than 500 houses, once homes for at least 5 000 people, no more than a roofless rubble of crumbling walls.

About 400 families refused to move with their chief, Solomon Makgato, who went to Kromhout. Government officials promised the tribe there would be land for them in Kromhout. His going against the wishes of the tribe is deeply resented, and has caused a serious rift. A man who moved with him was seriously assaulted and would have been stoned to death by a group of young men if their elders had not intervened, I was told.

● Mrs Anna Makgato at a shattered window in the home she was forced to leave after 16 years



they have not been paid since October.

"We have been called to the Lebowa Education Department to discuss the position. We don't know whether we shall be sacked or whether we shall be given other temporary posts," said Mrs Makgato tearfully.

"We had a terrible Christmas. We have been drawing,

our savings from the bank since October to feed our children, and with no money coming in we could not make a Christmas for the children — the small ones were asking, but we could not afford any presents or a dinner for them.

"We are suffering deep in our hearts. We feel our lives are ruined ..."

Move or reprove?

80 000 waiting



● Chief Ramokgopa
... met Koornhof

remote, drought-stricken area 100 km away.

She and her husband Francis, also a school principal, were told in October they were going to be forcibly moved. They fled to the neighbouring village.

This week Mrs Makgato walked forlornly through her deserted six-roomed house, picking her way through window glass on the floor.

"This was a beautiful kitchen", she said, looking sadly at patches where wall fittings had been wrenched out.

In the yard weeds flourished where once there were vegetables to supply the family and the schools. Fruit trees and grape vines had been chopped down. Water tanks stood empty, the once-cherished rain-water flowing over broken gutters.

ABOUT 80 000 people in the Northern Transvaal are waiting to hear whether the Government will carry out its threat to force them to move to arid new homes, far away.

If the move does take place, the Sunday Express was told this week, it could swing thousands of young men and women into violent protest or active support for underground illegal movements such as the African National Congress.

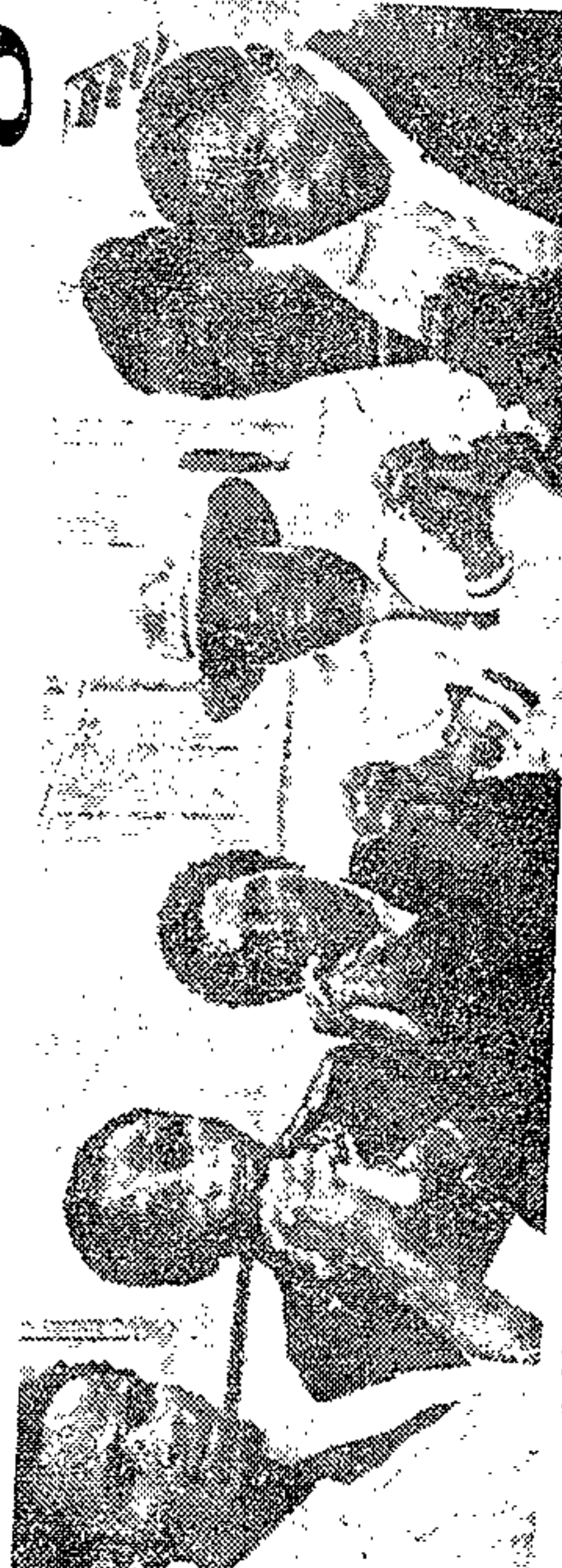
The people concerned belong to two Batlokwa tribes. They have lived in a traditional tribal area near Pietersburg for a century. Now they have been warned that they must go to a remote, drought-stricken place in the Bochum area, 150 km from Pietersburg, beyond the Bloubaerg.

One man can stop the move. He is Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development. He is still considering the case.

"Our removal will cause permanent hatred and mistrust for Whites, and our sons will never feel obliged to fight for this land," the tribes' chiefs have warned Dr Koornhof.

In a hard-hitting interview with the Sunday Express this week, Chief George Ramokgopa and members of the Batlokwa Removal Protest Committee admitted that they did not know how long their young men and women would go along with non-violent protest.

"We are afraid that if the Government goes ahead with the removals, the young people may attempt to take things into their own hands as did the



● Members of Bayo stand with clasped hands — symbol of solidarity.

Soweto students," said a spokesman.

Later a group of students, who formed the Batlokwa African Youth Organisation (Bayo), to protest the removal, told the Sunday Express they would wait and see whether the Government went ahead with the removals "and plan accordingly."

The threat of removal hangs heavily over the Batlokwa chiefs — Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Edward Machaka — following the attempted forced removal of thousands of their "cousins" and neighbours, the Makgato, in October last year.

This week the Sunday Express spoke to Chief Ramokgopa and other members of the Protest Committee at the chief's home near Bandelierkop — the traditional "Great Place" of Ramokgopa chiefs for more than 100 years.

In October 1979 we were

summoned by the Chief Commissioner for Pietersburg, Mr Pieterse, and told that we were going to be moved and that the matter was cut and dried," said a spokesman for the committee.

"Mr Pieterse said it was futile to discuss the matter. His attitude was not cordial. It was that of a master with his servants."

After Dr Koornhof's appointment as Minister of Co-operation and Development last year, the chiefs asked to meet him personally.

In July, Dr Koornhof met the chiefs and their advisers in Seceshgo, together with Dr C N Plautdi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, and the Lebowa cabinet.

Supported by Dr Plautdi, they presented him with a memorandum outlining their reasons for resisting the move

They also warned Dr Koornhof: "Malpractice by officials in your Department may ultimately lead to violence."

The committee said it was bitterly disappointed at the forcible removal of many Makgato tribesmen in late September after their friendly interview with Dr Koornhof in July.

"We had the impression that the Minister was sympathetic and we hoped that he would reverse the decision of his predecessors and stop the removals," said the spokesman.

"But now we don't know what to expect and we fear for the future."

● Mr Johan Kysen, Press Liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, told the Sunday Express that the Minister was aware of the chiefs' objections and had not yet taken a final decision on the removals.

Ministers visit East Rand townships

SUNDAY POST

Reporter

THREE Cabinet Ministers visited the East Rand yesterday.

The three were the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, his deputy, Dr G de V Morrison, and the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg.

They visited Daveyton, Tsakane, KwaThema and Kaitleng.

The object of the Ministers' visit was to enable them to gain first-hand knowledge of the problems facing black residents on the East Rand.

During a tea break in KwaThema, Dr Hartzenberg announced that the Department of Education and Training would spend about R10-million on the development of education in the East Rand.

After the tour of the East Rand, Dr Koornhof addressed a public meeting at the Huntersfield Stadium.

During his speech, Dr Koornhof said the introduction of the 99-year leasehold system had alleviated the position of the urban black man considerably in that he could now borrow money from financial institutions against security of his assets.

Dr Koornhof also said the Government had an enormous task to perform as far as the provision of housing for black people was concerned.

● Picture, Page 3.

Man dies after police, Bacas clash

By Ernest Nkabinde

A SEBOKENG hostel inmate who was hit by a bullet when the Vaal Administration Board police had a clash with groups of Bacas in Sebokeng last week, died in Vereeniging hospital at the weekend.

He was Mr Jackson Sithole (25) who comes from Sibasa. A police spokesman said yesterday that the clash was sparked off during a quarrel at the hostel's bar lounge between a Baca man and one of the police.

The police had reprimanded the Baca for misbehaviour. This angered him and he walked off to the hostel to call other men.

WEAPONS

A mob of Bacas turned up and were armed with dangerous weapons, but they were met by police who had called for re-enforcement. The police fired warning shots into the air and ordered the Bacas to disperse, but they refused.

Mr Sithole who came to the scene to watch, was then hit by a stray bullet on the head. He was rushed to Vereeniging hospital where he underwent an operation. He died on Friday night.

Funeral arrangements have not been finalised as yet. Police are investigating.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour; Bread flour; Sifted flour; Unsifted flour; Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeborg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cup macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack the products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a bakery in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Rivers River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

workers. However production has slowed down. kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory. Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a dispute has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers. More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of a boycott of the factory's products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W. Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At least 500 university and college students from U.W. Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the strikers are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who have outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said there for the same purpose."

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the staff. says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Be have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay a work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and work "disruption" in his firm.

Fattis & Monis Strike

bakeries in the Cape town area. The Ultra Bakery in Somerset West. River, Wrench Town Bakery in Somerset West.



Chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, presents stationery to a relative of a crash victim in Diepkloof.

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Help with school costs

THE Diepkloof Civic Association (DCA) is covering school costs of children whose parents were involved in the Diepkloof Highway crash last year.

Money used for the school costs is part of the collection for the Diepkloof Relief Fund.

Chairman of the association, Mr Isaac Moga-su, said the money is left after burying the crash victims.

"We decided to send their children to school with the rest," he told POST.

Some Diepkloof families were at the weekend presented with school stationery and cash to buy children setwork books for this year. The

association will also pay school fees for children whose parents died in the crash.

Chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said it was heartening to see this example of self-help by the Diepkloof community.

The Diepkloof Civic Association is a wing of the Committee of Ten.

He said: "It is in the authentic spirit of African community involvement. We sincerely hope it will serve as an example for the rest of the country."

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the staff. Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. A last week more than 500 university and college students from U. Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College call be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Fattis & Monis Strike

The Western Prov sell the factory The South Africa schools affiliated a boycott of the called for a boy More than 400 st Fattis and Monis firm says he is by blacks because kept production workers. However who are Fattis and following product Bread flour, Sift Philadelphia flour Fattis & Monis br macaroni, spaghetti and green, pain products under th name brand, Cl bakeries in the Cape town area. The Ultra Bakery in Somerset West. River, Wrench Town Bakery in Somerset West.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL INDABA

THE community councillors of the Highveld and Lowveld regions are to hold a meeting at Langverwacht on January 27, at 10 am, Mr Daniel Buti Tsotetsi, the chairman of Standerton Sports and Recreation Committee said at the weekend.

The meeting organised under the auspices of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, will discuss the following items:

- The need of the formation of regional and local committees in the Highveld Administration Board's area.
- The presidential report from Steve Kgame on the reply from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof and also the arrangements for a meeting with homeland leaders to be held in Johannesburg.

REPRESENTED TOWNS

According to Mr Tsotetsi, the community council's spokesman, more than 12 towns will be represented. The meeting will be chaired by Mr Harry J Palmer who is also the chairman of Standerton community council. Opening devotions will be conducted by Rev Mahlangu, the chairman of Bethal community council.

There will also be ward community members, and councillors are requested to renew their memberships with the council.

Towns which will be represented are Standerton, Bethal, Greylingstad, Volksrust, Piet Retief, Witbank, Middelburg, Ogies and Daalstroom.

Fattis & Monis Strike

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis.

The Western Province Traders Association sell the factory's products unless there is

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) schools affiliated to SACOS to support a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University called for a boycott of all Fattis and Mon

The Women for Peace movement has called on workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no firm says he is worried about calls for a by blacks because much of the factory's kept production going by employing scab workers. However production has slowed down

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National A has issued a statement in support of the d

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Que que il

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Qui vit et

5

Par le mur,

Maintenant

De pasmoison

'Des!' fait

Qui est, qui

10

Et cil li re

'Je sui', fa

La plus dolo

Et il respon

Tes dueus es

15

Envers le mi

Tant com li

A delit et a

Plus le desvc

Ducus, quant

20

Uns faibles o

Par us et par

Qu'uns autre

Ne porteroit

'Par foi!', fa

25

Que c'est parc

Mais por ce ne

Que vos aiez

Et por ce mie

Qu'il m'est av

30

Aler, quel par

Et je sui ci e

Si m'est teus faeisons donee,

Que demain serai caenz prise

Et livree a mortel juise.'

35

'Ha, Des!' fait il, 'por quel forfait?'

'Sire chevaliers! ja Des n'ait

De l'ame de mon cors merci,

Se je l'ai mie desservi!

Et neporquant je vos dirai

40

Le voir, que ja n'en mentirai,

Por quoi je sui ci en prison:

L'on m'apele de traïson,

Ne je ne truis, qui m'en defende,

Que l'on demain ne m'arde ou pende.'

45

'Or primes', fait il, 'puis je dire

Que li miens dueus et la moie ire

A la vostre dolor passee;

Qu'estre porriiez delivree,

Par cui que soit, de cest peril.

50

Don ne porroit ce estre?' - 'Oïl;

Mais je ne sai encor, par cui.

Il ne sont el monde que dui,

Qui osassent, por moi defendre,

Vers trois homes bataille emprendre.'

55

'Comment? por Dé! sont il donc troi?'

'Oïl, sire! a la moie foi.

Troi sont, qui traître me clament.'

'Et qui sont cil, qui tant vos aiment,

Dont li uns si hardiz scroit,

60

Qu'a trois combatre s'oseroit,

Por vos sauver et garantir?'

'Je le vos dirai sans mentir:

Li uns est mes sire Gauvains,

Et li autre mes sire Yvains.

Boost for black housing

By Rob Meintjies

The East Rand Administration Board which faces a critical shortage of black homes, plans to spend more in one year on black housing than it has spent over the past six years.

This was disclosed today by the chairman of ERAB, Mr S J van der Merwe.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced during his visit to East Rand townships on Saturday that a crash housing programme would be undertaken in the area.

Mr van der Merwe today declined to reveal the sum involved because the extensive housing programme was subject to approval by the Department of Community Development.

"I do not want to place myself in a tight spot," he said.

"But this I can say: that Dr Koornhof has promised to hold private talks with Community Development to see if he can get what we are asking for."

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Dr K for housing crash program

Ministers visit ER townships

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE State has an enormous task as far as the provision of housing for black people is concerned.

This was said at the weekend by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, at a public meeting held at the Huntersfield Stadium in Katlehong, Germiston. About 3 000 people attended.

Dr Koornhof was on a visit to the East Rand. He had been invited by all East Rand community councils and was accompanied by his deputy Dr G de V Morison, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Harzenberg and the Secretary for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau.

The objective of the Ministers' visit was to enable them to gain first hand knowledge of the problems facing black residents on the East Rand.

Dr Koornhof said in his speech he was going to commit himself to a crash programme of housing in the East Rand.

He said: "Although decisions have already been taken regarding the powers and functions which will initially be transferred from the Administration Boards to your councils, I want to emphasise that this important matter not only for your councils, indeed for any other council, can readily give rise to misunderstandings and problems if it is not handled with care."

Speaking on the 99-year leasehold scheme, he said it was created with the full participation of the private sector to enable it to safeguard its investment in this scheme.

On the issue of high rents paid by residents, Dr Koornhof said the two townships which have submitted their memorandum to him, Daveyton and Katlehong,



Some of the people at Huntersfield stadium who welcomed Dr Koornhof.

will meet the East Rand Administration Board this week to discuss the matter.

He said: "I will only promulgate the issue after it has been discussed by the councillors and Erub. I am appealing to the other community councils on the East Rand to follow suit."

Mr Rousseau said that approved projects for this year on the East Rand included building of more schools in Daveyton, Katlehong, Tembisa and Kwa-Thema.

Addressing people during a tea-break in Kwa-Thema, Dr Harzenberg said his department will spend about R10-million towards the developing of education on the East Rand.

The Katlehong Community Council was given powers to rule itself at the Huntersfield stadium on Saturday. The chairman of the community council, Mr M B Kumatso, said his council will start controlling the budget of the township as from April 1, 1980.

Ndlovu informs public at report back meeting

by his deputy, Dr G de V Morison, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Harzenberg and DET secretary Mr G J Rousseau.

Mr Ndlovu told the residents that the advisory board presented a memorandum compiled by all school committees in Watville demanding the building of more schools and additional classrooms. He said Mr Rousseau promised to look into the matter.

DISCUSSIONS

He also said he had discussions with Dr Koornhof on housing and the Minister in reply said there was no more

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back meeting

A report-back meeting on Dr Koornhof's visit to the East Rand was held in Wattville, Benoni yesterday.

The public meeting was called by Mr Naphthalia Ndhlovu, chairman of the Wattville Advisory Board. The meeting was held at the Mashazi Park and started at 10 am. About 100 people attended.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, visited the East Rand on Saturday.

He was accompanied

matter.

DISCUSSIONS

He also said he had discussions with Dr Koornhof on housing and the Minister in reply said there was no more ground in Wattville to build more houses.

But, he said, the Minister told him that over 800 new houses would be built in the nearby township, Daveyton, Benoni.

He said the Minister also told him that his department was still working on the memorandum presented to him last November by all councillors in the East Rand. Among other issues in the memorandum the councillors were appealing to the Minister to nullify increased rents on East Rand. The rents were increased on January 1, this year, by between R2 and R3.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. ¹⁰

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our information:

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. ¹² It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total

DET boss defends schools

By ALLINAH DUBE

IT IS the Department of Education and Training's policy that a school situated in a particular township should serve the residents of that place.

This was said by the chief public relations officer for the department, Mr G Engelbrecht, in his reaction to an article in POST that it was "permit or no admission at the Pretoria black schools this year".

PRINCIPLE

Mr Engelbrecht said that such a principle is also applied in the case of other education departments. "For the above reason pupils are required to produce proof that their parents are residents of that particular township in which they are living, or that the pupil is a boarder in the township concerned."

In order to plan the education facilities for a particular area, the above-mentioned measure is absolutely necessary," Mr Engelbrecht said.

OVERCROWDED

He said that if this is not done, the situation could arise where some schools are overcrowded while others are empty.

"If a school in a certain area does not offer the subjects which a pupil desires to take, special permission is granted to such a pupil. This is to enable him to attend school in another area," Mr Engelbrecht concluded.

* Added to test scoring method

Open air school, never mind the weather

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE Wattville combined school in Benoni exists in name only because teachers have to borrow classrooms to hold lessons.

The school, which caters for Xhosa speaking children, was founded and registered with the Department of Education and Training (DET) in 1978.

It started operating last year and was offered three classrooms at the Lesabe Higher Primary school. The school has nine teachers.

It comprises of Standard Sub A to Form 1. Last year's enrolment was over 500 children but this year the number has dropped to about 350.

The chairman of the school committee, Mr Samuel Ntshona said yesterday the drop in the enrolment figures may be caused by the fact that there are not sufficient classes, as some classes have to be held under trees even in winter.

He said: "Last year the Sub A children held classes under trees and when it rained they had to be sent home. In winter most of the children stayed away from school because they had to hold classes in the open despite the cold weather."

TOLD TO WAIT

"We were promised that our school would be built early this year next to Etwatwa Secondary School in Wattville by DET. Last week a three man delegation elected from the school committee was sent to meet officials of DET. But to our surprise, we were told that Etwatwa had to be extended and the building of our school will not take place.

"Instead, the delegation was told that we have to wait until we are given a site by the East Rand Administration Board before our school is built," he added.

He said the school has to use the double session system and borrow more classes from other schools. Mr Ntshona said they have been promised two more classes from Lesabe.

The chief liaison officer, of the Department, Mr G Engelbrecht, said the plight of the school was brought to the attention of the Minister concerned, Dr F Hartzenberg, during his visit to the East Rand at the weekend. He said the Department was seriously looking into the matter.

Further more, he said the Department had a building programme for the East Rand, details of which could not be released at this stage as the budget had still to be approved by Parliament.

Monis factory in Bellville South have a fellow workers were dismissed. They were members of a trade union. Day and hours of work - R40 a week. Factory says these demands are "out" lead to "disruption" in his firm.

& Canning Workers Union) say the union rights to negotiate for better with the union. It says the men of a cut-back of staff.

han half the men on strike are it of being endorsed back to the with their 'Coloured' brothers and in the Department of Labour tried to gathered outside the factory. The were all there for the same purpose."

re increasing. At a solidarity college students from U.W.C., Hewat, cal College called for workers to is products.

it will instruct its members not negotiation.

called on all sports bodies and for re-employment of the workers

ed a call for a boycott of all

. However a director of the firm of the factory's products by acks. The management have kept a place of the striking workers.

factory which produces the including self-raising flour, Cake Wjeatie Treat flour; All uding icecream cones, wafers, lls, ribbon noodles - broad, the above noodles and spagettis o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and ealie meal: Fattis and Monis also in Bakery in Observatory, n Somerset West.

Big drink shocker

By LEN KALANE

BOTTLE STORES in Pretoria, West Rand and the Vaal Triangle townships sold liquor worth more than R10-million during December last year.

The figure reflects sales in township bottle stores (excluding Tshabalala in Soweto). As many people prefer buying from town outlets, it means liquor brought in December in these areas could have been at least R20-million!

The sales of liquor in these areas includes malt, spirits and sorghum beer.

Figures of sorghum beer could not be obtained independently.

The figures also show

that liquor consumption is highest in the townships during December and November.

The president of the South African Council of Churches, Rev Sam Buti, reacted yesterday: "This is shocking! It only shows that our people drown themselves in liquor to the disadvantage of their development."

"They mustn't do this. I am shocked, I can't say more."

People in Soweto alone and the entire West Rand area bought liquor worth R5 213 849 during December last year.

The revenue netted in the Vaal complex from liquor sales for December was R1 801 470.54 and R1 389 745 for the Pretoria region.

Atteridgeville and Mamelodi alone netted R1 313 659 for December.

Liquor sales given by the various administration boards for 1979 are (months in brackets):

Soweto and West Rand — R2 840 365 (January); R2 968 255 (February); R3 641 912 (March); R3 185 165 (April); R3 218 068 (May); R3 331 120 (June); R3 348 150 (August); R3 826 861 (September); R3 747 838 (October); R3 918 439 (November) and R5 213 849 for December.

Pretoria region — R915 100 for November and R1 389 745 for December.

re its negotiation.

) has called on all sports bodies and a call for re-employment of the workers

supported a call for a boycott of all

dispute'. However a director of the firm boycott of the factory's products by with blacks. The management have kept rs in the cember. the striking workers.

Pretoria region — R915 100 for November and R1 389 745 for December.

Vaal was R1 801 470.54 for December; R1 141 746.46 (Nov); R1 116 669.28 (Oct); R956 310.08 (Aug) and R835 727.52 for July.

The above figures include shebeens who may be responsible for more than half the liquor in black areas.

es the flour, Cake; All, wafers, - broad, and spaghetti Checkers and nd Monis also tory,

At a meeting of the Fattis & Monis pro

Fattis & Monis insi says he is worried blacks as much of production going by However production

Who are Fattis & M following products flour, Bread flour products with the cake cups, macaron narrow, plain and under the followin Roma; Philadelphia control a number Good Hpe Bakery i

Published by Comm
Printed by S.R.C.

e tells ating' flogging

members of the makgotla in the presence
relative.

UNIDENTIFIED

mediately went back to
the makgotla and made
false allegations against
me. The next minute I
was standing accused and
before I knew what was
happening, found guilty.

"I was told to lift my
skirt and the leader of
the group laid into me
with a sjambok. I was
given four of the best
and all the time I was
begging for mercy rather
than be subjected to such

humiliation," she said,
trying to keep the tears
from her eyes.

"After that I went
straight to the police sta-
tion and laid a charge
against these men," she
said.

Mrs Truwa said she
was determined to go
through with the case.
She was called in at the
police station to identify
the men who allegedly
assaulted her.

A comment from the
police could not be ob-
tained last night as it
was late.



Mrs Bertha Truwa, flogged by makgotla
men.

a boycott of the factory's products.

a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students s
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tis & Monis insist that there is no 'di
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are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis
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ontrol a number of Bakeries including Wr
d Hpe Bakery in Elsie River and Bltra

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inted by S.R.C. press, U.C.T.

Page 8

POST, Tuesday, January 22, 1980

Housewife of 'humili makgotla

A DOBSONVILLE housewife was flogged by
of seven men, after a family quarrel with a

Mrs Bertha Truwa
told POST reporters
that she was hauled
before the Dobson-
ville makgotla, after
certain reports had
been made by a rela-
tive.

"I was found guilty
without being given a
chance to defend my-
self. In fact when I
tried to refute the al-
legations against me,
I was told to 'shut up'.
I was sentenced to

UNIDENTIFIED

receive four lashes
with a sjambok.

"A week ago, I went
to the makgotla after I
had been assaulted. A
man was sentenced to
eight lashes. He begged
for mercy and was given
an option of a R10 fine.

"He went and paid the
fine and on his arrival
back home he found me
having words with his
sister's daughter. He im-

'Wrab blocks workers from jobs in cities'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE Department of Co-Operation and Development's regulations do not prevent skilled homeland black workers from working in the cities, a department spokesman said yesterday.

And cases handled by the Black Sash advice office indicate the workers are being prevented from doing so as a result of administrative directives issued by the West Rand Administration Board — not the department.

The department spokesman, Mr Johan Eyssen, was reacting to reports that skilled workers from homelands had been turned away by labour officers who said there were sufficient skilled workers in the cities.

Mr Eyssen said any black worker from the homelands could be registered for employment in the cities if an employer indicated he needed the worker.

He added, however, that the relevant homeland government would have to agree that his services were not needed in the homeland.

"If they say he is needed there, the request would be refused," he said.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said yesterday that, although it was correct to say that official regulations did not bar jobs to these workers, the local administration board

could issue a directive to its labour officers not to register them.

This appeared to be what was happening, she said.

She added: "The suggestion that these workers might be needed in the homelands is strange. They come to the cities precisely because they can't find jobs in the homelands."

Even if these workers were to be registered, it is not yet clear whether they would be able to work in "white" areas. This is not illegal, but until recently, Government policy allowed skilled black workers in the urban areas to work only in the townships.

This policy is no longer explicitly in force, but there are no black artisans working legally in "white" areas at present.

According to Mrs Duncan, however, "the issue never gets that far. These workers have been refused registration, so they have not been able to test it."

The Rand Daily Mail Pretoria Bureau reports that Public Service Commission sources expect shortages of skilled and professional workers in the public sector to increase as the economic upswing gains momentum.

They pointed out that this had happened in the past and would inevitably happen again if forecasts of increased growth turned out to be accurate.

The sources said that because the training of public service staff was of a high quality, they were wooed by the private sector when shortages of skilled workers developed.

The Secretary for Justice, Mr J P J Coetzer, said staff losses in his department had increased over the past two years.

The problem was now being studied by the Public Service Commission, and he expected it would take into account the qualifications of Justice officials in trying to counter the resignation drain.

A Public Service Commission official said the high quality of training available to employees in the Department of Justice "makes them very acceptable to the private sector".

And he said the position in other State departments was the same.

Mr Coetzer was reacting to a claim that the legal sector of the public service was heading for a crisis because of the economic upsurge.

He said it was a continual source of concern that professionally qualified staff were attracted into the private sector.

It was particularly regrettable because some of them obtained their qualifications with State aid or in State time, and with the support of their colleagues.

Notes:

In addition, much research at universities is funded privately. MRC grants constituted only 21,5% of UCT medical research funds.

Additional costs are: disability grants; compensation for industrial accidents; compensation for occupational disease.

In the latter category, the mines alone accounted for compensation worth R17 million for occupational diseases:

sick pay funds; unemployment insurance paid to workers off sick; health care provided by the industrial sector.

These figures include only direct costs to government, private persons or firms. Indirect costs: loss of productivity, inconvenience etc. which can be measured in money terms would probably be far greater; e.g. Wynand Louw (*20) estimated the cost of alcoholism and problem drinking in the Western Cape alone to be R33 million, of which R14-15 million was accounted for by loss of production. Oosthuizen (*63) estimated the cost of peptic ulcers in South Africa to be R50,8 million p.a., of which R31,9 million p.a. was loss of production. Thus, these direct expenditures are not the only, or the main economic loss to be avoided by improved health care and prevention. Added to this, are the unquantifiable costs of inconvenience, pain and bereavement.

McGrath (Ch.5) pointed out that health expenditure in South Africa has not kept up with the growth of GNP since 1959/60 and is now below the average proportion of GNP for other countries with the same income level. This is associated with a falling proportion of government expenditure allocated to health services. (See Ch.5, Table 4).

The overall impact of health expenditure on health status is limited, McGrath shows, by an extremely uneven allocation. The racial distribution of health expenditure (insofar as this can be judged from official statistics) is more uneven than that of either income or total consumption. 73% of Whites are covered by medical aid, but very few Blacks. There are disparities in both quality and quantity of hospital beds in relation to population. The geographical differences in population per doctor (1969:1 in the 13 largest urban areas and 23 037:1 in 'homelands' in 1970) are representative of the differences in the availability of health services by area, and this further accentuates racial and income inequalities.

PRETORIA — A man was killed and two children injured in an explosion in Saulsville, Pretoria late yesterday afternoon.

Soon after the explosion police who arrived on the scene, rendered off the house No 48 Magodish Street. Road blocks were also set up at the townships entrance and cars leaving the township were stopped and searched.

Police on the scene would not give details of what happened, but said information would only be available at the Press conference this morning.

According to people in the vicinity, the man whose name could not be established was dismembered during the explosion. The house described the scene after the explosion as 'gory'. The two children were taken to the Kaituma Hospital.

According to a spokesman for the Police

late in the afternoon, the explosion occurred at about 10.30 and the man was killed. The children were injured.

The Police said that the man was a 40-year-old married man, who was a member of the South African Police Force. He was still at the hospital.

Another eye-witness said that the man was working on a building site. When the explosion occurred, he was standing near the house. The explosion was heard by many people in the area. The house was destroyed and the man was killed. The children were injured.

Israel and acceptance
The Commission
'based on
and curati

3.3 URBAN

Although the light of the comparison present an who attend the work c employed i
Despite the Smith in difficult

when so many other variables are involved.

School fee

shocker

Post 24/1/80

343



Mrs Tryphina Twala



Mr John Seleteng

POST
Reporter

SOWETO parents are in uproar over fees they have to pay at

secondary schools.

An investigation has shown that some schools charge up to R75 per year per child and the lowest pay is about R40 per child at a school.

At Immaculata in Alexandra there is a difference — parents pay R40 for the first child at the school and R4 registration for a second child.

While all secondary schools in Soweto are State schools, there is difference on the fees being paid and parents are now demanding an explanation.

To add to this principals have been unable to give an adequate explanation to parents, and have also refused to speak to the Press on the fees they charge parents.

The accusation that parents have is that while the Department of Education and Training boasts that it is paying for books for children, fees have been pitched to cover this expenditure by the department.

This means that parents are still buying books, but the department is doing the buying for them.

Mr G. White, under-secretary for DET for Johannesburg region, told POST yesterday that each child must pay R30 as security on admission for school books.

He said his department had lost R4-million in books last year and this R30 was security.

A check at schools have shown that Phefeni Secondary in Orlando West has students paying R75 per year. The children at

Umbutho oy! Western Province Traders Ass
ingabhehwa.
batho ababenz! mabaphinde bageshwe kur
U.M.C., Hwate, Bellville Technical Colle
University nakwano kolegi ababafundi kw
yeentlanganis zokuxhasa ababenz! kw
Ayanda amanani abantu abazibanakanyile
cmye wabo luthu 'isilapha sonke yaye tin
bala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphan
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bahlali lokuba bebengamalungu eTrades Un
sebenzi babantu ebebenza nabo. Bath
ebellile South benogwayimbo. Into ebang
inyanga ngoku sele izakuphelela ababenz!

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

the thwano.
elela onke amalungu
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vele kwezi zikolo
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nzi bafille ukwahlula
me ukubohlela ahe-
kuba bangabantakwabo.
yele emphandleni aba
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ngabo bathethe indawo
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yay - kusetyenzwe
ama ukwenza uphando
nwa kwaba basebenzi
kukugxothwa kwaba-

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

Too much of this drinking is a disgrace

AS REPORTED in POST yesterday, our people in Pretoria, West Rand and the Vaal Triangle, spent a staggering R10-million on liquor for the month of December only. Heaven knows how much we spent altogether if we took count of the money we spent on white bottle stores in the three cities.

Coming as it is, in the wake of tremendous unemployment among our people, and the escalating rise in the cost of living, this amount is shocking, to say the very least.

We are not urging people to stop drinking altogether, but we strongly make a plea for moderation. Far too many lives are being smashed and far too many families are suffering the effects of over indulgence by fathers or mothers.

We have seen too many tragic examples of the careers of brilliant people among us, going to the dogs, simply because they carried their drinking to dangerous excesses.

Our nation cannot survive at the rate with which we are drinking at the moment. We must exercise self discipline, drinking only in moderate quantities. Drinking can be a very pleasant pastime if taken lightly. But it can also be sheer torture if taken in unreasonable quantities.

If our story yesterday shocked you then we are glad we published it.

Moleko case scrapped

By ERNEST NKABINDE

AN Evaton leader, who was charged for erecting a R50 000 house in Evaton without the permission of the Orange/Vaal Administration Board, was yesterday acquitted in the Sebokeng Co-operation Commissioner's court on grounds that witnesses failed to turn up for the hearing.

Appearing before Mr E M Potgieter was Mr Daniel Moleko (52), chairman of Evaton Standowners Association, who was charged for building a house in 975, Durban Road, Evaton without the permission of the chief director of the Orange/Vaal Administration Board, on November 25 last year. Mr Moleko pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was not called to give evidence.

Mr Elias Boyang, pro

secuting, applied to court for the scrapping of the case from the roll, after the Evaton township manager failed to turn up for the trial. He said the township manager had been summoned to court to give evidence for the State. The application was granted.

On a previous appearance, Mr Moleko had not pleaded guilty to the charge on grounds that the Administration Board has no power to issue him with an indictment under the R22 Proclamation, now that the Evaton Community Council is a local authority according to law.



Mr Daniel Moleko

Abantundi base U.C.T. Bacele ukuba imveliso Ufatits & Monis uphik lowa ngaphathi wefe thenge ngabanyama n fem beqeshwe abasebenz ukuzo kugxothwa imveliso Ngubani ufatits & Mon Record - self raising Wheatite Treat flour; Fatits & Monis icecre spagetti, shells, rit Chokora and Roma - n Vreemde Bakery in-Elizabet River.

Umbutho oyi South Africa zonke izibalo ezinoma phinda beqeshwe. Yaye

Umbutho oyi Western I

Ingachengwa.

batho abasebenzi mab

U.M.C., Hout, Belliv

University nakwano k

yentlanganis zokux

Ayanda amanani abant

omnye wabo uthi "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Bala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemngaphandle kwefektri. Abasebenzi bali ukwahlulwa,

Ngosuku lokugala logwayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohula ahe-

basebenzi bamnyama bame bem kwicala lababala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo.

abantu bamnyama. Mangona batha bagrogri swa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba-

Nangona aba begxothwayo ingabantu bebala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbo leyo ngamagoduka

yabantu yayo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

ne imveliso efektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo

ekusetyenzwa phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilali oluthethathethwano

amphandleni e-Union igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibele

ngokuba yi Good and Canning Workers Union bathi abo bagxothwayo bebesayini

Abesemagweni kubutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa

phuzu kwandla yaye ziya kwenza uqhushululu efemini.

iyure e-8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthi ezizinto bazifunayo zing-

north-western ngemini lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R46 ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe

bahlali, ukuba bebenamalungu e-Union be izama ukwenza uphando

sebenzi abantu ebebesenza nabo. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi

ebe lixela South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba-

inyanga ngoku sele izakuphele abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa-Fatits & Monis efektri

FATITS & MONIS STRIKE

Thursday, January 24, 1980

'Magic' may be behind blast

Pretoria Bureau

POLICE do not suspect a political motive behind the explosion which killed a 60-year-old Atteridgeville man on Tuesday night.

A police spokesman said the explosion could have been caused by explosives put in the back of an old radio in the belief that it would improve reception.

Lieutenant Colonel Leon Mellet yesterday told Pressmen that it was a practice among blacks to put explosives in radio casings, because some of them believed that it's "power" improved reception.

Col Mellet said men were also known to carry small quantities of explosives to ward off illness. Explosives were also thought to be a sexual stimulant, because of their strength.

"Africans witness the power of the explosives while working on the mines," he said.

Tuesday night's blast occurred about 5pm, when Mr Geelboy Lephatsa was repairing an electrical radio he had been asked to fix.

Mr Lephatsa was killed when his body was shattered by the powerful explosion. His nephew and a friend were with him in the backyard of the house.

Robert Mashigo, 15, and Stuurman Makoro, 12, received multiple injuries and lacerations.

The two are still being treated at the Kalafong Hospital where their condition was described as as "quite serious" last night.

The blast in Mogoledi Street was heard nearly a kilometre away and shattered windows of two houses in the vicinity.

A five-week-old baby was lying in a room only 6m from the explosion, and the baby's mother, Mrs Dorah Phofela, 24, showed reporters on Tuesday night the shattered bedroom window.

Mrs Phofela said she had known Mr Lephatsa since they were children. She said he worked for a Pretoria cement company, and stayed in a hostel during the week. He was on leave at the time of his death.

DET to alleviate school shortage

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

THE Department of Education and Training has embarked on a major project to alleviate the acute shortage of schools in the East Rand.

This was announced yesterday by the Chief Liaison Officer of the Department, Mr G Engelbrecht.

He said to start with, 14 new schools, technical institutes and centres at a cost of R8.8m will be built during the coming financial year.

AWARE

He said: "The Department is aware of the shortage of schools in the East Rand and is doing something. Furthermore, apart from the building of 14 new schools and technical institutes, the Department has a building programme, details of which cannot be released at this stage as the budget has still to be approved by Parliament."

Nine days after the schools opened most of the East Rand has experienced overcrowding of

the schools. Some already overcrowded on opening day, include Isishonelo Esihle High in Duduza, Nigel, Tsakane Junior Secondary in Nigel, H B Nyathi Junior Secondary and Davey Junior Secondary in Benoni.

DOUBLE-SESSION

Most of the schools have resorted to the double-session system and in some areas, classes are held under trees due to the shortage of classes. It is common for primary children to evacuate their school for nearby tree shade while secondary and high schools take over their buildings.

Mr Anthony Mabirimi-sa, Principal of Mabuya High in Daveyton, said yesterday his school was full and could not take anymore students from the three secondary schools, Ethwathwa in Wattville, Nyathi and Davey, in Daveyton. First year matric students from these schools are roaming the streets because they cannot find accommodation at Mabuya.

The 14 new schools and technical institutes will be built in Kattlehong, Daveyton, Tembisa and KwaThema. These will be secondary schools with 30 classrooms each. Tembisa and KwaThema will also get a technical institute each catering for a total of 720 pupils.

TECHNICAL CENTRES

Mr Engelbrecht said three technical centres are to be erected in Tembisa, Daveyton and KwaThema. He also said tenders for a further five double storey schools have already been accepted and are expected to be completed by March 1981.

KwaThema will get a 16 classroom primary school, Kattlehong a 20 classroom Junior Secondary school and Vosloorus a 20 classroom Junior Secondary school.

Wattville is to get a 20 classroom Junior Secondary and Heidelberg a 10 classroom Junior Secondary. Six pre-fab class-

classrooms will be added to existing Junior Sec. School in Kattlehong.

MORE WET NIGHTS UNDER HAIL DAMAGED ROOFS

SOME MAMELODI residents whose houses were last year damaged by a hail storm, will still have to spend more wet nights under leaking roofs.

It was announced at the Community Council meeting held yesterday in Mamelodi that the Administration Board has ceased repairing the roofs as they have difficulties with suppliers.

According to a Board official, Mr J L Steenkamp, 4 500 houses were affected in the hail storm and only 3 000 have been repaired. The repairs are adjourned until February 23.

In their reaction to a statement made by the chief commissioner of Co-operation and Development, Mr C N J Welman, who said employing people from outside places would create unemployment in Mamelodi, the councillors said that they should not be told whom to employ in their businesses.

25/1/30 9-55

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25

SCHOOL FEES ROW



Mr T W Kanbule

We don't decide - Det



Mr G Engelbrecht

Uniforms

The council therefore decides on uniforms (though they may not be compulsory), and this council may decide whether books could be bought from schools instead of from town by pupils.

This means that the councils at different schools, with parent participation, decided on the high school fees, and that students must pay certain amounts for books instead of buying them in town.

But according to Mr Engelbrecht each parent has the right to question the use of his money with the principal or any school official designated by the principal must give a full account to pa-

TO PAGE 4

THE Soweto school fees controversy took a new turn yesterday when the Department of Education and Training (Det) said the charging of fees and prescribing of school uniforms was the responsibility of principals and their councils, and not of the department.

A statement from Det's Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht said: "While the department expects pupils to have prescribed books it does not state that they must

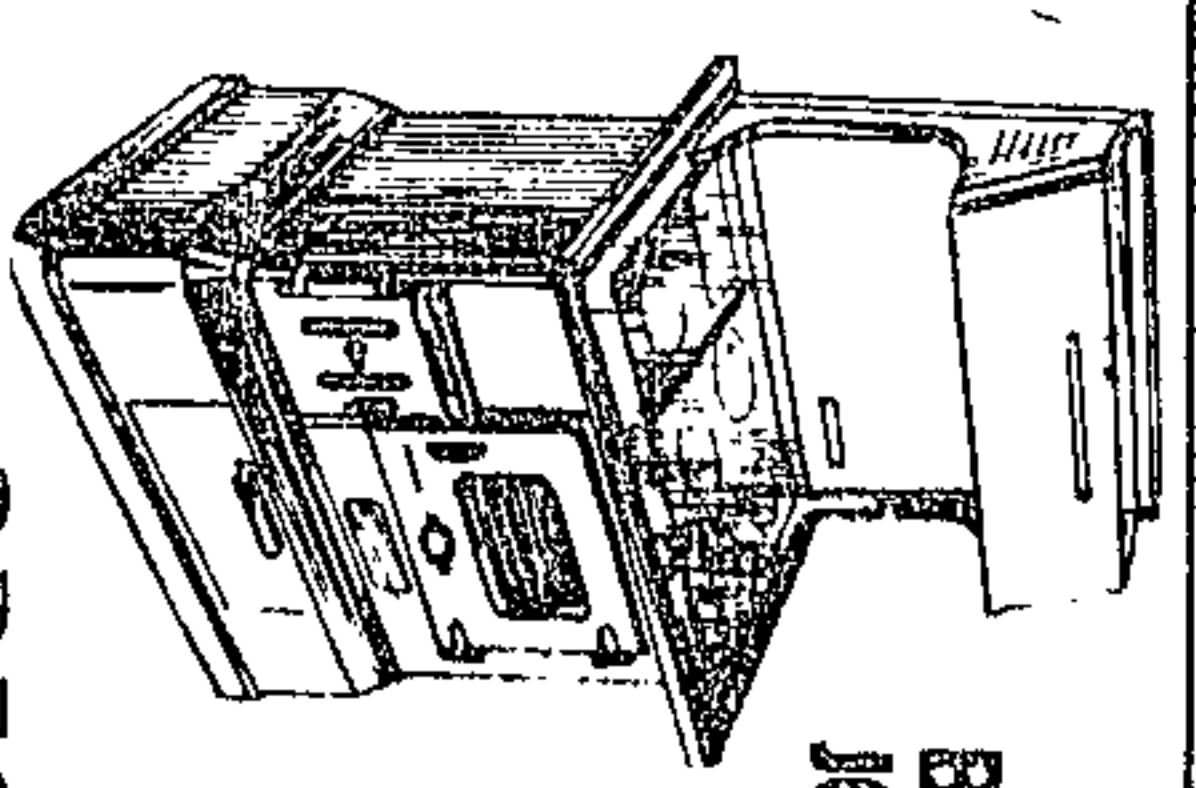
be bought at schools," and "while the department does not object to the prescribing of school uniforms these uniforms may not be made compulsory and children without them must not be discriminated against."

The statement by Mr Engelbrecht has now put the storm squarely on principals and their councils. According to Mr Engelbrecht schools have these councils which are responsible for the running of the school, its policy and administration. Three of the members of each school council are elected by parents.

Prisoner died of

multiple injuries

A SENIOR State prisoner pleaded not guilty to blow on the forehead. Mr



BU 101

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on them. ~~Expenditure will~~ depend on what we consider the benefits to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis. For example, if it can be shown that expenditure constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure that the benefits from this kind of provision share of the budget allocated to it. can pick out only the grossest in- ~~congruities~~ whatever criteria of 'value' are used. on a particular objective is, judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide range of possible types of expenditure.

THE East Rand shebeen owners will hold a meeting today at the Huntersfield Stadium, Klerksburg near Germiston.

All shebeen owners are requested to attend because matters that affect them will be discussed at the meeting which starts at 10 am.

Shebeens meeting 25/1/80

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

We don't decide — DET

From Page 1

rents on the use of the money. Mr Engelbrecht also added that councils must see to the auditing of books of accounting in the school.

While the department has made it quite clear that no child may be excluded from school because of uniform, and that parents can approach the regional director when dissatisfied with issues at schools, he de-

fended the right of principals to request money as "security" for textbooks received from the school.

Mr Engelbrecht said principals are responsible for the safe return of books given to students when the year starts. Text books are supplied but pupils must buy their own stationery and prescribed books.

An official of the Transvaal Education Department said that white pa-

rents do NOT have to pay any security but are held responsible for books lost or destroyed by their children.

Former Orlando High school principal, Mr T W Kambule, said there are other means that principals can use to ensure that the books were returned.

The principal could withhold results until books were returned, not give testimonials or not place the child in class until he returns last year's books.

Mr Kambule also claimed the practice of buying books from schools had inconvenienced the Rand Bursary Fund when some principals demanded that books be bought at school when the Fund provides its bursars with free books.

"This means that the books we have in stock at our warehouse must not be used and we must give money to the schools," Mr Kambule said.

The Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said: "We have been asking, why is it that the less able people are the ones made to pay for their education. We are told education is free and that the Department of

Education and Training provided books and yet we have people paying up to R75 for fees."

A statement from the Azanian People's Organisation read: "It seems this is a deliberate ploy to make it impossible for black parents, most of whom are poorly paid, to send their children to school because of the high fees.

"This is ironic, taking the statement made by Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, that the youth must be kept away from the streets because they were prone to subversive influence.

"The Department of Education and Training seems to be chasing the students away from school in spite of the high rate of unemployment."

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, of the Teachers' Action Committee, said the school fees shock was a big rip-off. "The whole falacy of free education has been exposed for what it really is. Blacks must take the strongest exception to being swindled in this way. The situation in black schools needs to be looked at seriously by the people and straightened out urgently."

Indaba over expulsions

By MESHACK MOTLOUNG

A SIX-MAN delegation elected from the Standerton Community Council will meet the Inspector of Education and Training in the Standerton circuit, Mr D J van der Westhuizen, some time this month, Mr Daniel Tsoetsi, a councillor, said yesterday.

This follows an expulsion of pupils from neighbouring areas who are attending school in Standerton.

According to Mr Tsoetsi, it is alleged that school principals were given instructions by the Inspector of Education and Training that pupils who are not residents of the area, should not be admitted. These allegations were confirmed by Mr D V Mkhonza, principal of Madi Higher Primary School in Standerton.

He told POST that he had received a circular from Mr van der Westhuizen reminding him of expelling children who are not residents of Standerton. The circular reads thus: "Your school has more than 55 pupils per classroom and is therefore over enrolled. You are again reminded of the instructions that pupils who are not residents in the above township (Sakhile township in Standerton), may not be admitted to your school; and as from January 1, 1980, strict disciplinary steps will be taken against principals for disobeying these instructions."

It was signed by Mr D J van der Westhuizen, Inspector of Education and Training in Standerton circuit.

The chairman of the community council, Mr J H Palmer, regards the expulsion as the greatest insult to their dignity and image. "How can they expel children without consulting us? We are the people who could have been told before this nasty action was taken," he said.

Mr Joseph Ndlovu, a businessman in the area said: "Education is the only way to liberate these children. We are fighting to normalise it. We want equal treatment to all irrespective of place of abode."

Mr Steve Mnisi, a councillor said: "But this is not fair to our children. If they are expelled, where are they going to attend school?" he asked.

Mr Mkhonza said: "We are absolutely not taking children outside Standerton."

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Good Hope Bakery in Blaise River and Blaise control a number of bakeries including Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeborg under the following brand names: Pick narrow, plain and green, rings and di cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, large products with the Fattis & Monis brand flour, bread flour, sifted flour, unsifted flour, products: All Record flour, who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis.

However production has been slowed down production going by employing scab workers as much of the factory's trade says he is worried about the calls for Fattis & Monis insist that there is no

Fattis & Monis products. At a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students

and a boycott of the factory's product schools affiliated to SACOS to support The South African Council of Sport (SA

to sell the factory's products unless The Western Province Traders Association

be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis Peninsula Training College and Bellville

meeting last week more than 500 university students of solidarity with the striking

workers refused to be separated. One separate 'Coloured' & African workers

sisters. On the first day of the strike Homebays, the African workers have stood

African contract workers. In spite of Although those dismissed are 'Coloured'

were replaced by machinery and that it dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better

officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out the union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week

workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed. The

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

Jaffe does not suggest means whereby care of the quality he regards as essential can be provided on a universal basis within financial limits, or problems of cross-cultural communication overcome.

4.2 OTHER PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Although papers on the role and training of doctors were more numerous than those relating to any other category of health workers, there was a general agreement at the conference that reliance on doctors to provide primary health care - even if larger numbers were available and with a change in the orientation of their training - could not fulfil the needs of underserved areas. Some other alternatives are presented below.

4.3 STAFFING CLINICS

Soweto clinics ceased to function during 1976 when it became rely on the presence of doctors. This stimulated training of primary health care (PHC) nurses in the clinics. Wagsta a programme to evaluate the medical and social acceptability effectiveness of this system.

The nurses are trained in group care. The training has a practical as long as it takes (usually 2 of history-taking, examination The nurses deal with 80% of cases only 5% need be referred to the is no need for an interpreter. service structure and costs in team. The doctor becomes a co- Thus doctors' higher level of

Those who were interpreters performed other tasks: weighing, temperature-taking, etc. The pharmacist also assumes a controlling and supervising role as the nurse give out her own medicines; she is relieved of "counter dispensing" and there is no extra queue for the patients.

Consultations are longer - 15-20 minutes - as time is allowed for counselling on family planning, nutrition, immunisation (though this must actually be administered elsewhere), etc. Four nurses now deal with the number of

patients formerly seen by one doctor (seeing an average of 20 patients a day each). (It is still in doubt if this limit on the number of patients seen can be afforded). The outcome of a current anthropological and health status survey of the community will perhaps show whether the nurses come closer to the ideal of a personal, holistic, primary and continuing care than was formerly the case. The community health committees, representing the residents, have an important advisory and monitoring function. They are actively involved in clinic affairs and have direct access to the Hospital Superintendent to discuss problems, complaints or requests. The programme is still inhibited by lack of recognition by the Nursing and Medical and Dental Councils. Once it is accepted by these bodies, the way should be cleared to improving promotion prospects, status and pay in ability involved.

South paediatric nurse associate course es in Day Hospitals to fulfil all the

Rhodesia are usually staffed by medical usually men, with two years' secondary course; they can give anaesthetic, emergency operations. Pugh also vated assistant can cope with 80% of apire (*61) describes the intensive re upgraded to the point where they had done previously.

at the greatest obstacle to sustained areas, was that contraceptives were not medical assistants, who are well-trained ntraceptives, have from their village lable; however lay distributors have ae below).

Foreign wives can now live with husbands

Pretoria Bureau

URBAN Blacks who marry outside their residential areas can now register their wives in the townships, according to a circular from the the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The circular, which permits non-township women to be registered in their husbands' townships, is a breakthrough for the Pretoria townships of Mamelodi and Atteridgeville, where wives have been fighting the "foreign" wives issue for more than 10 years.

Mr M. W. Aplane, chairman of the Mamelodi Community Council, said yesterday the councils of the two townships

received the circular early this month.

Before the circular was issued it was impossible for "foreign" women to be registered in the urban areas, even though their husbands qualified to live there.

Women who already had houses before training townships can register their wives on the permits of their houses, said Mr Aplane.

The community councils were prompted the circular by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Louw, when he visited the two townships last October.

Mr Aplane said superintendents were reluctant to have outside women registered without the permission of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Although we have overcome the housing problem, we are still faced with the housing problem, he said.

He added that the township councils wanted more building sites for residents to ease overcrowding and to stop the resettlement of residents in Mamelodi East.

Lesotho, Swaziland and most Black rural areas in South Africa are served by clinics, increasingly on a residential rather than a mobile basis. One or two nurses staff the clinics. Training programmes for nurse clinicians are being evolved in Transkei and in Swaziland. 'Nursing assistants' are trained at the Good Shepherd Hospital for primary health care (Ntiwane *39). The pattern of clinics run by nursing staff therefore appears to be accepted practice in rural Black communities and farming areas of South Africa.

If the impact of these measures on health is not taken into account in deciding their priority, there will be inconsistency between the decisions of the health and other ministries; and one can normally save money and achieve the same or better results by eliminating inconsistency (equalising the marginal net social profit of expenditures). Such inconsistency is apparent where the programmes of another sector require costly investment by the health authorities to remove or ameliorate health hazards thus created. An example of this kind would be the choice of providing some, or cheaper public transport over a certain route which would reduce by more than the financial losses on the transport programme, the additional hospital expenses resulting from delayed treatment, and the excessive cost of private transport for many individuals over the same route. Similarly, the designs or legislation for industrial plants could be chosen to improve safety, saving hospitalisation, workmen's compensation and the surplus losses of the employees injured; or a food policy implemented which might prevent a large number of diseases at small cost to the general budget.

However, one cannot merely incorporate 'health' as an additional criterion in development plans; it has to be made commensurate with other goals.

3.1 The Value of Health

The conventional method of doing this, through cost-benefit analysis, requires us to devise a system of expressing health benefits (and costs) in money terms, according to what is known of individuals' willingness to pay for health care or to avoid health hazards. Willingness to pay is the usual criterion for measuring the benefits of projects, but because this is not always a feasible measure in the case of health - the market for 'health' is highly imperfect - other methods have been used. Often estimates have been confined to the value of production loss and medical expenditure, leaving the subjective cost of illness an undefined extra. Even measures of production loss are far from accurate since earnings are usually taken as a proxy, and these may be very tenuously related to productivity.²¹ Moreover, such a measure implies that the health of employed workers is weighed far more heavily than the unemployed (who produce little) or housewives (who produce much but have no wages); the health of children is also undervalued to the extent that there are expected to be no jobs for them.

Because health care through the market case to depend upon state services which place of residence is measured largely by cost-benefit. This is because of distribution of benefits if they were optimal.

For this reason, benefits by a specific groups or individuals policy. A system of regional health variety of such individuals. expenditure is being local mortality reduction. Need in ability to pay, or to allocate scarce individuals.

The difficulties of question of human that the exercise the ultimate value it. The economic decisions do, in fact the decision to build implies that the value it is expected will safety precautions factory produces to shorten their lives can be hired at no account. If a mine is extended to greater depths, to what extent are the additional deaths weighed against profits? A social cost-benefit

NOORDGESIG WARY OVER MOVE

By SAM MABE
RESIDENTS of Noordgesig, the coloured township bordering Soweto, this week reacted with scepticism to an announcement that their township is to be incorporated into Soweto and fall under the Diepmeadow Community Council.

Though those interviewed by SUNDAY POST would not say outright that they were opposed to the idea, the message could be read in their eyes and from the way they avoided certain questions.

During this week's monthly meeting of the Diepmeadow Community Council, the council's chairman, Mr Joseph Mahuhushi, said Noordgesig was to be part of Diepmeadow.

He said Noordgesig residents should become part of Diepmeadow or leave the area as soon as possible.

Mr Mahuhushi's statement of incorporating Noordgesig to Soweto was hailed by coloured community leader, Mr Albie Pop, who said the idea

was realistic as there was a big shortage of housing among "our" black brothers.

A prominent resident of Noordgesig, Mrs Vesta Smith reacted sharply to this remark.

She said: "Mr Pop is implying that housing is the problem facing certain blacks and not others. If 'his' brothers have housing problems, 'our' brothers also have the same problem. Every black person in this country faces a housing problem."

She said she could not comment on Mr Mahuhushi's statement because the Johannesburg City Council had not informed them about the move.

"I've been here since 1942 and was told that our stay here was temporary. Thirty-eight years later we are still temporary sojourners in this township."

"We are waiting for a directive from the City Council and it is only thereafter that we will react as a community," Mrs Smith added.

largely in any ded by on the l-health ascribed market. sting use as ion of social of sed on a A U.K. and f health specific e popula- ng on stems - between to the rgued Life is preserve policy : e.g. cautions -ience, onal that a which urers into

into account. If a mine is extended to greater depths, to what extent are the additional deaths weighed against profits? A social cost-benefit

The effect of case mix on the average cost per patient can be seen from Table (3.3) which illustrates differences in per patient cost at two Day 1 treats a la progressive

felt that the basis of the business was gambling.

Unemployment queues will grow in 1980.

582 FOR LEASEHOLD

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

FIVE hundred and eighty two Soweto residents have applied to the West Rand Administration Board for the 99-year leasehold.

The figures were released by Mr Piet Genies, of the WRAB housing division in New Canada.

So far only 83 houses in Soweto are actually under the leasehold.

Mr Genies said that people in Kagiso, Mofokeng and Bellville will

have to wait for at least another three weeks to know whether they are allowed to obtain the leasehold or not.

He said he was awaiting approval from the Department of Co-operation and Development for these three areas.

The increasing number of applicants, he says, is largely attributed to:

③ Commitment by many large companies to make available loans to their employees for the purpose of building bigger and better homes.

④ The Urban Foundation's own vigorous campaign in stimulating interest in home ownership.

⑤ The interest of building societies in advancing loans for blacks following the formulation of the 99 year lease regulations by the Government.

380 of the applicants are from Pimville. Others are from Dube (75), Moroka (53) Orlando West (38), Orlando East (7) Diepkloof (6) and Naledi (3).

Table (3.3)

Per

Provision
Cleaning
Pharmaceu
Surgical
Radiologi

Table (3.3)

Casemix

Common epi
Emergency
Long-term
No medicat
Hospital

Table 3.2.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE PER OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCE BY INPUT CATEGORY. (RANDS)

Year ended 31st December, 1975.

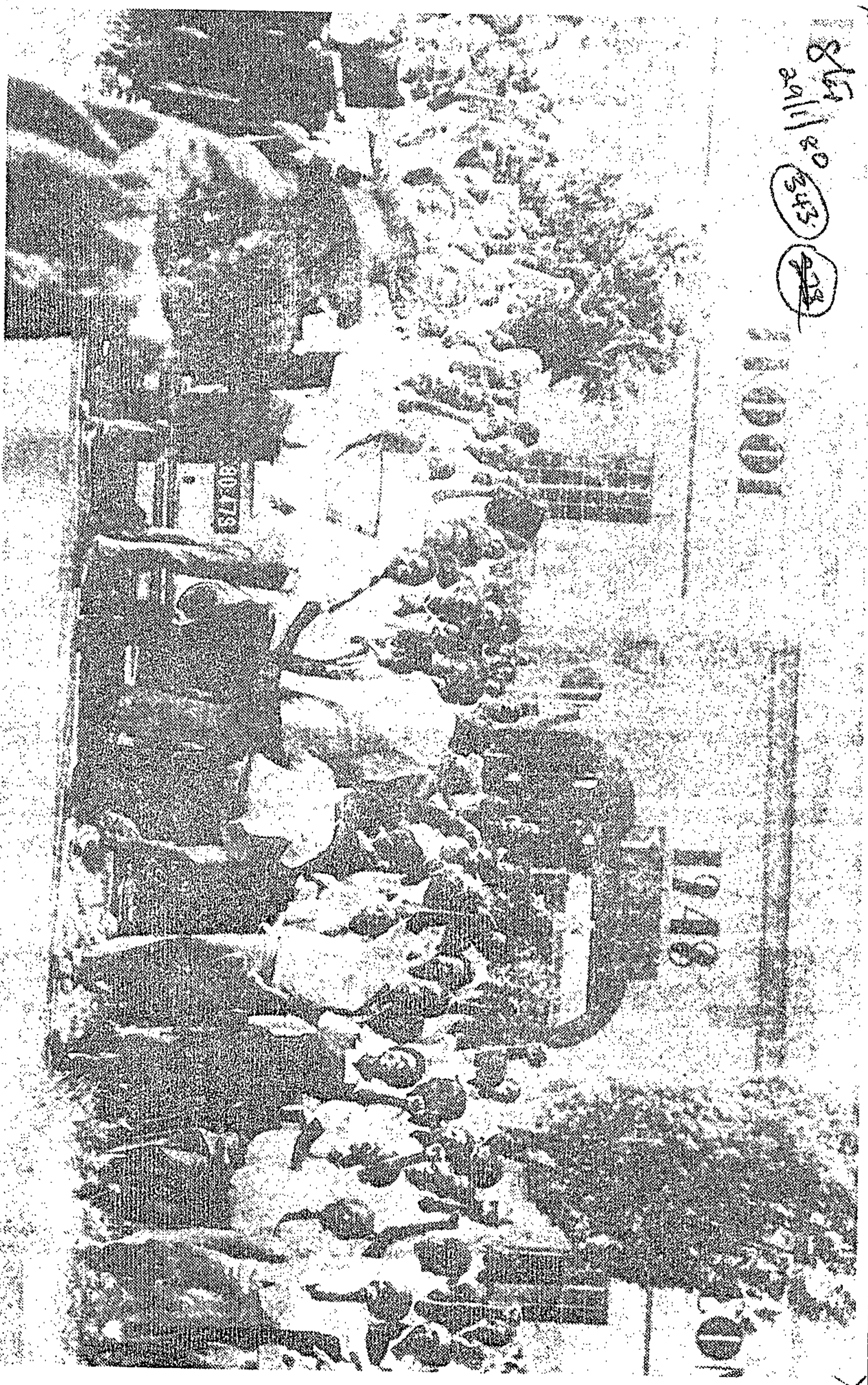
EXPENDITURE	DAY HOSPITALS ORGANISATION	GROOTE SCHUUR HOSPITAL	WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL	HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND HOSPITAL - SOMERSET WEST
PERSONNEL	2,199	7,6	4,597	3,60
CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES				
Provisions	0,015	0,375	0,385	0,319
Cleaning	0,042	0,22	0,152	0,097
Pharmaceuticals	0,959	1,166	0,73	0,207
Medical/Surgical/Radiological	0,21	1,513	0,61	0,32
Workshop Maintenance				
Materials	0,0049	0,088	0,08	-
Printing and Stationery	0,025	0,101	0,045	0,013
Miscellaneous	0,005	0,076	0,107	0,038
sub-TOTAL	1,261	3,538	2,109	0,994
NON-CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES (Furniture & apparatus)	0,044	0,6047	0,367	0,123
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Transport - Officials	0,041	0,245	0,006	-
Transport - Patients	0,064	0,165	0,12	-
Transport - Goods	-	0,073	0,006	0,022
Repairs and Maintenance	0,017	0,073	0,009	0,042
Services	0,077	0,28	0,30	0,291
Miscellaneous	0,005	0,011	0,024	0,017
sub-TOTAL	0,205	0,852	0,468	0,37
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,712	12,59	7,545	6,10

8/5/20
29/11/20
343
228

110001

1248

1201



Some of the 300 Pimville, Soweto, boycotting pupils outside the entrance of the school.

Pimville pupils boycott classes

Star
(343) 29/1/80

Pimville pupils boycott classes over expulsions

By Carol Mathlane

More than 300 pupils today boycotted the Musi High School, Pimville, in protest at the expulsion of some of their colleagues earlier this month.

Boys and girls between 12 and 18 thronged the

entrance to the school giving the black power salute as police vans arrived on the scene.

Musi High School principal Mr Redmead tried vainly to persuade the pupils to re-enter the school building.

The boycotting pupils are demanding the reinstatement of their colleagues who were not re-admitted to the school this year.

These pupils include those reportedly too old to attend high school and who should be attending adult education classes.

They also include pupils reportedly turned away from other schools.

Others included failures.

Sapa reports the Regional Director of Education and Training in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, denied there was a boycott.

After visiting the school, Mr Strydom said someone had rammed the school gate the previous night so pupils had started congregating outside and causing confusion.

CRIMEWATCH

Wild Geese of Mapetla

(343)

POST 2/11/80

We introduce another feature today, CRIMEWATCH. This feature will help protect members of the community from being careless in areas that are rife with thugs and where robberies and murders run rampant.

Like other POST packages we are not confined to Soweto, but will pinpoint all areas we manage to investigate.

We do not know all places that are a thorn in the community's flesh, and we thus need your help.

So if some area in

your township is a den of crime and murder, write and tell us. We will investigate and publish.

So with this new feature here is something in POST for you everyday. When you buy your copy you can look forward to an informative special section on our everyday lives, in addition to the lively news coverage you get.

On Monday we have Dignity Watch, where we do not pull punches in exposing those who hurt our dignity.

On Tuesday it is Crimewatch, where we

will expose areas that are crime infested.

On Wednesday it is our favourite Health Page, a must for all. And remember you also have your Percy's Pitch on Wednesday, the column you either like or lump.

On Thursday we have Education News, now being streamlined to fill you with news from the field of education.

And on Friday we have Church News, where you can announce all that happens in your church.

Friday is also Shopping Around day.

MAPETLA in Soweto is fast becoming a dangerous place to live in.

With the formation of a gang known as The Wild Geese five weeks ago, two people were stabbed to death, more than 10 injured and at least 20 robbed by members of the gang.

"I live in Mapetla and I have spoken to many of the people who alleged that they were attacked by members of the gang," writes one of our reporters. An account of his investigation follows.

"Two weeks ago at about 6 pm, members of the gang attacked a player of the Youth Football Club. He was stabbed all over his body. The player is now recovering at Baragwanath hospital.

"Nine days after, members of the Youth Club who were angered by the attack on their player, began a search for the Wild Geese.

"Members of the football club were joined in the search by residents who were also concerned about their lives. Their search ended at a shebeen where an alleged leader of the gang was found.

You can guess what happened.

"But apart from these gangsters, there has been a thug element since the beginning of November last year. This developed into a fight between inmates at Merafe hostel and thugs. Innocent residents were injured by the hostel dwellers who attacked anybody who passed by the hostel. The situation was calmed by police.

"Several people have also been robbed at a passage known as Isetshe (Search Yourself). This passage is at Mapetla Extension next to Sedibathuto Higher Primary School.

"People living near Mapetla Club House have also complained of being robbed and assaulted. There is an open space near the club house which is not far from Merafe Hostel.

A nurse at Baragwanath Hospital nearly lost her life when she was attacked by four men during December last year. She was saved by a motor-



The Isetshe passage.

ist who happened to be driving by.

People are warned to watch the following danger points at night:

- 1 The passage next to Sedibathuto Higher Primary School.
- 2 A street corner adjoining Moroka Street near an open veld in Mapetla Extension.
- 3 The street passing along a gas house in Mapetla Extension.
- 4 An open space near the club house.
- 5 Passing through Merafe Hostel at night.
- 6 An open space near Merafe Station.
- 7 A street passing along Maskhozi Shops at Mapetla East.
- 8 An open space near Phiri in Mapetla East.
- 9 A dark street near Motsaneng Lower Primary School at the back of Welkom Butchery in Mapetla Extension.

Police said they could not say which points were dangerous in Soweto because crime fluctuates from time to time in specific areas.



It is not safe to walk along this street at night.

Star. 30/1/80 (343)
School grievances to be investigated

Boycotting Musi High School pupils in Pimville, Soweto, returned to classes today after assurances by the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, that their grievances would be investigated.

Police vans stood by although no arrests were made.

The pupils were protesting the non-admission of several of their colleagues who had either failed or were "too old" for school.

Mr Strydom told The Star today there had been no strike yesterday and that he had seen no policemen at the school.

He said the students were not in classes because the gates had

been shut.

An official department statement released yesterday also denied that there had been a boycott.

But pressmen talked to pupils who said they would not return to classes until the Musi High School principal, Mr Redmead, was removed and their friends readmitted.

'We will run black townships better'

ster 30/1/80 343



By David Breier

East Rand community council leaders are confident they will do a better administrative job of running black townships in the area than the East Rand Administration Board did.

Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo, chairman of the East Rand Community Councils Liaison Committee, said direct control by community councils of township affairs would lead to more efficiency.

He said red tape would be cut and officials would be obliged to execute community council decisions.

Income

Community councils were taking over powers such as the levying of site and house rentals, he said.

He conceded that if the community councils had to increase rents due to lack of income, things could "blow up".

Community councils are relying on the Browne Committee on local government finance to recommend new sources of income for them.

Lack of income is at the root of the deteriorating housing and classroom situation in townships on the East Rand.

When municipalities controlled black affairs before 1973, some subsidised black townships, but this source of income fell away when Erab took over, Mr Kumalo said.

Because of the school shortage, many local black children had no chance of obtaining secondary school education this year, he said.

This year the Department of Education and Training took over responsibility for financing new schools, and black leaders hope this will provide more funds.

Breweries

Mr Kumalo said he believed Erab would have little function other than to act as a peri-urban authority for those areas which were too small to form their own community councils.

Mr Schaik van der Merwe, chairman of Erab, predicted the board would have other functions such as running breweries, which each of the 14 black townships on the East Rand could not afford to do.

Erab critics also blame it for poor sanitation in some townships.

Dr B Karstadt, Medical Officer of Health in Springs, warned that a health hazard threatened the township of Kwa-

Thema due to growing piles of rubbish.

Most refuse heaps are on empty stands and many have overflowed on to pavements and even streets, obstructing traffic.

He said Erab was apparently unable to collect refuse efficiently. The board was "a bit slapdash" and lacked experience.

Dr Karstadt suggested a private contractor should be given the job of refuse removal in Kwa-Thema.

Mr van der Merwe replied that the board used the old system of tractors and trailers to collect Kwa-Thema refuse.

He attributed the high incidence of dumping to lack of pride by residents in their township.

By comparison, residents of Daveyton in Benoni were so proud of their township, that "if you drop a cigarette butt in the street, someone will pick it up and put it in a dustbin."

The system of large containers in which residents placed their refuse was being used experimentally in Tembisa, Katlehong and Daveyton, and a comparison of costs would be done to decide whether this was more economic than the old system.

Erab's official housing shortage is 18 000, which Mr van der Merwe des-

cribed as a "realistic" assessment.

The Urban Foundation has begun looking into the possibility of cutting the waiting list following recent squatter problems in Daveyton and Kwa-Thema.

Mr Shadrack Sinaba, an opposition Daveyton community councillor who fought for local squatters last year, said he recently visited the foundation's scheme at Carletonville.

Here the foundation provides cheap building material as well as advice and expertise to help blacks build their own homes.

Mr Sinaba suggested a similar scheme in Daveyton.

But Mr van der Merwe

Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo... red tape will be cut.

said there was no more land for housing in Daveyton.

He said the Urban Foundation would be welcome to operate on the East Rand, but it would have to buy ground, develop services and build roads, as well as provide building material.

He said Erab had suggested the foundation buy a triangular piece of ground jutting into Tembisa for such a development.

"We are still waiting to hear from them," he added.

h increased research

l rapidly gather

he response in over-

The Soweto riots in 1976 and quite a few flare-ups since, might never have happened if, a quarter century ago, an unlikely trio of men put their disparate heads into a huddle.

The first head: that of HENDRIK FRENCH VERWOERD, third NP Prime Minister since 1948 and architect of the apartheid mirage that by 1978 urban blacks would start streaming back to the homelands.

Second head: LOUIS RIVE, former Postmaster General, and new Projects Director for Soweto, a post created only after the Grand Verwoerdian vision had so obviously failed.

The third head is a peculiar one. It belonged to a little-known East Rand doctor of philosophy, J. EDWARD MATHEWSON, who died a few years ago.

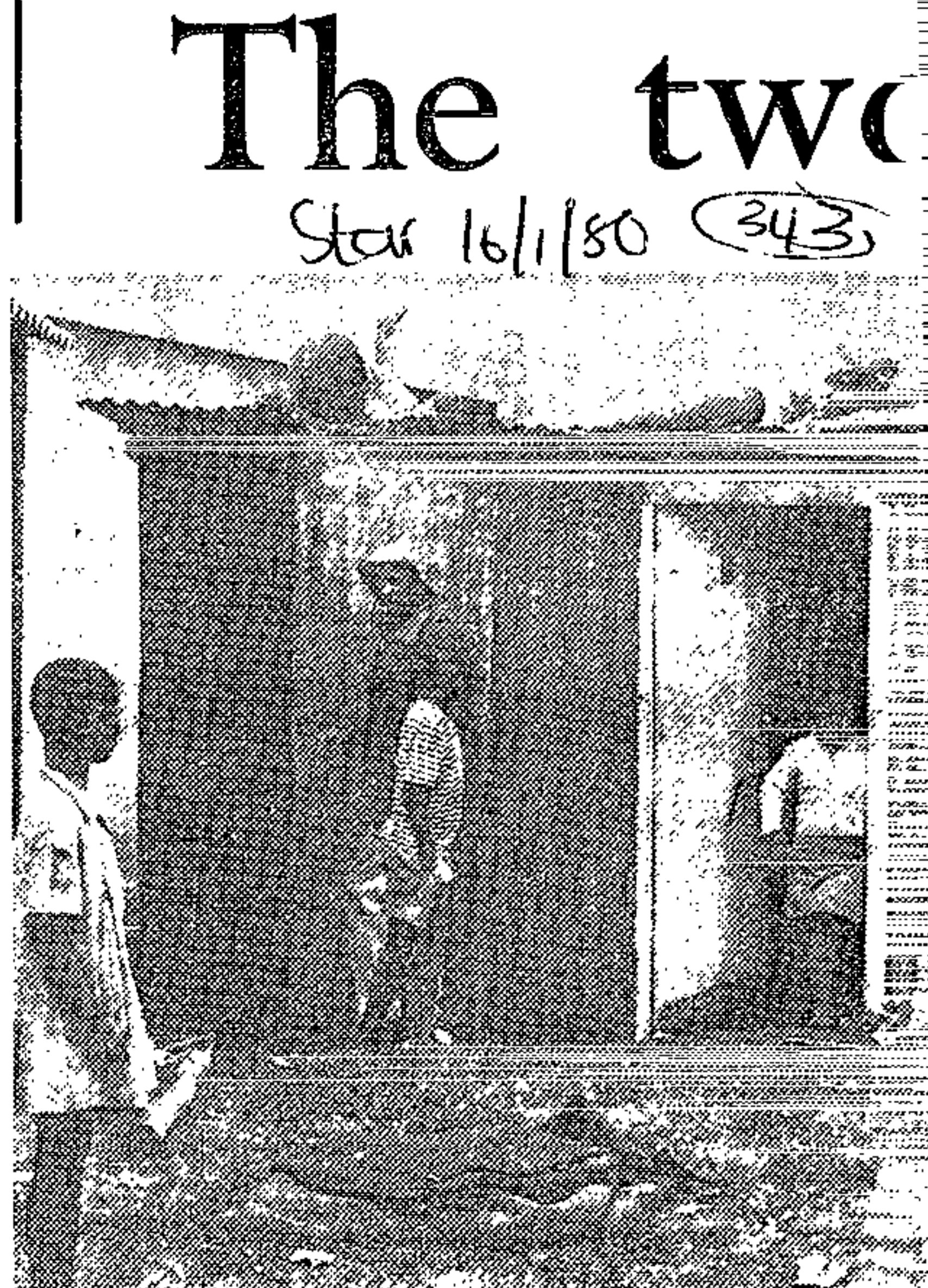
Dr Mathewson is a more important man in death than he was during his life when he was head of Non-European Affairs for Benoni municipality.

The model 'white

For he and Dr Verwoerd were bound together into a close friendship by a strange umbilical cord, all in the interests of the "native question", as the term went those days.

Their friendship was the more genuine, as a true cynic would say, because both men were opportunists and used each other for their own ends.

Verwoerd, the Dutch-born Boer wanted to prove to Mathewson, the South African Scot, that blacks were mere temporary sojourners in the cities and would flock



Daveyton's wide streets with houses built for Europeans and the many shacks.

back to the homelands.

Mathewson, usually discreet, told me that he would prove the opposite, that urban blacks were to stay, to govern themselves, and that the "grand vision" of a black exodus from the city would prove nothing but a tempting mirage.

So together the two strange men, the tall, stolid Verwoerd; and the small, agile, talkative Mathewson, that Abbot-and-Costello pair, built their monument — each to prove himself and disprove the other.

That monument was a town called Daveyton.

that s

It was started in 1955 with a special R14-million low interest loan from Dr Verwoerd's own Bantu Affairs Ministry (during the reign of Premier J G Strydom), and Daveyton became apartheid's urban showpiece which, in many ways, it still is.

Today it is astonishing to recall that the granite man of "separate development" forked out the money to build a

The potential of village health workers is therefore great. Their tasks will probably continue to be dictated by the major health needs of the area as seen by the health team, and, where trainers are sensitive, by the community.

Experience so far suggests that results are better where the worker is elected by the community after as many meetings and discussions as are required for them to fully understand the functions of the workers; where they are trained and supervised outside a hospital and as close to the community as possible, and where they have easy access to back up personnel or supervisors.

Some have warned that the efficacy of community health workers is also dependent on the social structure within which they work, e.g. whether it is split by class and status divisions; whether community initiative is encouraged or dampened by wider political structures; and by whether the family is an integral unit or whether decision-making is hampered by the absence of men. Traps are also inherent in the worker's role: e.g. in a community with great needs for medical concentrate on cure. Another trap which centrally organised training institutic rates of pay. Although there may be m experience on the content and methods o very advantages of these workers - thei and their closeness to the community - fessional aspirations which, some argue, of doctors and other health workers.

5. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

A general picture of the state of industrial health as seen by the Erasmus Commission of Enquiry is provided by Green and Miller (Vol.2). Their paper contains a summary of the Commission's report and (with Horner and Kooy) some 'impressions' of the report.

The Erasmus Commission was appointed in 1975 and reported in 1976 on the nature, incidence and extent of occupational disease and measures (present and proposed) to protect workers and 'the public'. The Commission so interpreted its terms of reference as to exclude accidents, although the Commissioners conceded that 'a great many accidents are so closely bound up with a particular industry that they may be regarded as acute diseases and indeed as occupational diseases' (Erasmus Commission, p.3, para.2.36).

The Commissioners also assumed that health in the workplace could be distinguished from health in the community. It describes diseases caused by exposure to dust (pneumoconiosis), to gases and chemicals and to industrial metals and diseases caused by physical and biological factors.

The picture painted is, by its own admission, alarming in many respects. Hundreds of thousands of workers may be exposed to harmful chemicals, dust or noise. The Commission seems to assume, write the authors in their 'impressions', that some degree of industrial disease is inevitable in production; and it is probable that some employers and some workers assume this also.

Further, they continue, the important question for the Commission is the health of the worker as it affects production and the employer.

Attempting to answer the question of why the Commission was appointed at this time, they suggest (a) that 'a high and increasing incidence of occupational disease and accidents which is impairing production - and itself called forth a response', and (b) that 'conditions might facilitate the development of groups' prompted the appointment of

THOKOZA PROGRESSIVES MEETING

THE newly formed Thokoza Progressive Association will hold its first public meeting at the Setshing Higher Primary School in Thokoza, Alberton, on Sunday at 8 am.

The meeting will discuss the association's policy and find out ways for the betterment of living conditions, according to the chairman, Mr Phineas Lekolwane.

He said the association will contest the elections to be held in June this year.

The executive committee comprises Mr Napoleon Khanyile, vice chairman, Mr Moses Mphuti (secretary), Mr Moses Malefetsa (vice), Mr Themba Mabaso (treasurer), Mr Molotodi Tsofetsi, Mr Casell Khanyile and Mr John Monty, committee members.

Effidence' of the Commissioner's occupational disease in industry. Great emphasis is laid on co-operation as a means of securing industrial health is not considered necessary. It appears throughout to assume a role for employers.

Finally, they point out that the mining industry attracts little criticism and a great deal of praise from the Commissioners. The Commission does not comment on mine accidents, having excluded accidents from its term of reference. On this question, Kooy (Vol.2) presents some statistics on accidents on the mines, where some 800 workers die annually and about 28 000 are injured, and some notes on the causes of accidents. But what about the victims of dust-induced diseases on the mines?

Two papers by Katz (Vol.2) deal with one such disease - silicosis - on the Witwatersrand gold mines. In her first paper, Katz describes the disease itself, the history of its investigation in South Africa and overseas, and attempts to control it. She also examines the question of compensation and the way in which compensation legislation has developed until the 1970s

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Leaders angry over schools grievances

By Willie Bokala

ANGER over students' and parents' grievances against the school situation in Soweto is gaining momentum with other organisations and leaders joining in to support the students' protests.

And, it already looks like everything will come to a standstill on Saturday to allow the community to attend a mass meeting organised by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) at Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Rockville.

The meeting is scheduled for 1 pm and a large crowd of students

and parents is expected to attend.

Kaizer Chiefs have pledged support and are reported to have their clash with Arcadia Papi postponed from Saturday to a later date.

Other responses of support are said to have come from shebeens, commerce and industry, karate clubs and the Johannesburg Bantu Football Association.

DOWNED PENS

Complaints about the school situation took a new turn yesterday when over 300 students at Musi High School in Pinville downed pens in protest against the expulsion of some of their colleagues, an issue which featured in

a meeting organised by Cosas and Azapo at the Orlando DOCC last Saturday.

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Answer to Temblisha memo still outstanding

THE KwaThema Community Council in Springs has not yet replied to complaints by residents of Temblisha "Mjondolo", a new section in the township.

The residents presented the Community Council with a memorandum last November complaining about the high rents they are paying and the cracking and falling of the walls in their new houses.

They are paying R49.27 rent a month. Before the rents were increased on

January 1 this year, they were paying R47.27 a month.

Mr Theo Morare, chairman of the Temblisha Residents Committee, said yesterday the community council promised to look into the matter and said they would only reply after the visit of Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development to the East Rand.

He said: "It is now a week since the Minister visited the East Rand and the council has not replied to our complaints. We will wait until their meeting next month and if nothing happens, we will take further steps."

Mr A M Kumalo, chairman of the council, said yesterday his council was still working on the memorandum.

"We are still negotiating with the East Rand Administration Board and this will take some time. We are doing our level best in helping the Temblisha residents," Mr Kumalo said.

(343)

RUBBISH LEFT TO THE FLIES - FOR WEEKS



Rubbish at Thembalisha, KwaThema. The streets have been like this since last year.

RUBBISH dumps and bins in Thembalisha, a new section in KwaThema, Springs, have not been removed for the past seven weeks, writes Mzikayise Edom.

Two weeks ago POST published a story about the loads of rubbish there. An East Rand Administration Board official in charge of the maintenance section of KwaThema promised that the rubbish bins and dumps would be cleared within two weeks.

By yesterday, nothing had been removed in the township. The place was smelling of rotten food.

dump, said yesterday she could not even open windows because of the smell and flies.

"Since I arrived here last October the dumps have not been removed. Even on Christmas Day I had to visit relatives against my will because of the stench of the rotten food and flies," Mrs Mahlangu said.

Another resident, who did not want to be named, said: "We are paying money for refuse removal but the Administration Board is doing nothing about it. The sooner they remove the rubbish the better, because we fear the place will turn into a health hazard."

Police called in as Musi students boycott classes

POLICE were called yesterday when trouble broke out at Musi High in Pinayville to quell students demanding that colleagues refused re-admission be taken on.

The protesting students made clenched fist salutes and ignored the contingent of police that had arrived to restore order. Regional Director Mr Jaap Strydom also tried to calm them.

The students had defied both riot control police and the principal who had ordered them to go to their classes. They demanded the reinstatement of their

school mates and the immediate removal of the headmaster Mr A R Redmead.

Late yesterday Mr Strydom issued a statement and said there was no boycott of classes or a demand for the removal of Mr R A Redmead, the principal. He denied that there were police at the scene and said confusion was caused by a gate which could not be opened after being crashed by a car.

He also said the students refused admission were beyond schoolgoing age and must go to adult education centres.

When POST arrived at the Musi students were milling inside and around the school premises. Some were carrying placards and were oblivious of riot police presence.

Other students were seen going in the direction of the shops nearby and returning to the school at the arrival of Mr Strydom.

The boycott started soon after assembly for morning prayer. Some students had not attended assembly and were outside the yard. When police arrived in a van they confronted them and told them to leave.

Mr Redmead went to talk to the police. They then chased the students who were outside the yard. A youngster was arrested by the police and taken to the principal but later released.

Mr Redmead said he had been trying to find accommodation for some of the students who could not be admitted but he was accused of having expelled them. The police left at that time and soon afterwards Mr Strydom arrived.

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Homeless

future



Musi Principal Mr Redmead

HUNDREDS of workers at different Johannesburg companies will be without homes from June 30 this year when the CMR compound is closed down.

POST this week visited the compound where we found the men living under crude conditions.

When we phoned an official we were told the men would have to continue staying like this until June 30 when the compound is closed down.

On phoning the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, we were told there was no accommodation at local hostels and there was not "a single bed available".

This means the men, presently living under horrible conditions, may be without a place to sleep from June 30. There are more than 1 000 men involved.

An inspection showed

sewage and dirty water running freely past rooms where inmates sat for their meals.

To add to this there is strict security at the compound and visitors are not encouraged.

Mr M Rowland, an official said the compound would be closed down in June and that all the occupants would have to look for alternative accommodation elsewhere.

"We advised them about our closing the compound at the end of June," he said, "and we told them to get in touch with the West Rand Administration Board for alternative accommodation."

"They have, however, not yet acknowledged receipt of the letters."

Asked why there was such tight security, Mr Rowland said: "We don't have security guards but tribal representatives to curb crime at the compound."

The reason he gave for the block to entering the compound was that "there is no point going there as we shall be closing down."

POST found that 15 people occupied a 9 sq in room divided into small cubicles — allowing only four people in each cubicle.

People sleep on cement-erected beds. The rooms

are stuffy with little ventilation.

The toilets are antiquated with very little privacy, and appear to be cleaned once after a long time. On entry one is met by a strong smell.

One of the chefs — an old man dressed in his casual shorts — rested his foot on one of the pots he was dishing out from, with a smoke hanging from his lips.

A big shovel was used to scoop cooked mealie meal.

Rusty and unwashed pots are used to cook food and there is also a heavy smell.

Some of the chefs there are rude and not properly dressed. They shouted at people in the queue, wielding knobkieries, forcing them to flee the kitchen.

One resident said he believed the meat provided was waste from abattoirs.



Musi students carry a placard which reads: "Away with Redmead". (See story bottom page.)

Table 10
The Racial Distribution of Provincial and Homeland
Hospital Services and Subsidised Hospital Services
in 1959 and 1974

	1974 (a)		1959 (a)	
	White	Black	White	Black
	31 918			
		6 760		
		87		
		87		
		4 885		
		1 638		
		48		
		102		
		1,8		

1 Services
ape and
ng Year

Africa, all these factors work to increase the relative level of white and Asian expenditures.²⁴ The existence of medical insurance also increase the demand for the services which it covers, and in South Africa, medical aid benefits apply to 73 per cent of the white population.²⁵ A racial allocation of the distribution of public sector expenditure cannot be made accurately, and even hospital costs and subsidies (which are the biggest item of expenditure) cannot be divided by race. An indication of the distribution of these services can, however, be gained from indexes of the physical quantity supplied, and an indication of the quality of the services can be gained from the analysis of expenditure patterns in racially segregated hospitals.

General hospitals account for 77 per cent of all beds provided in the public sector, and Table 10 shows the racial distribution of the services of these hospitals and the racial distribution of services in subsidised hospitals. In 1959 and 1974, beds for blacks accounted for 66 and 75 per cent of total beds. The proportion of hospital services received by blacks was, however, larger than this as blacks accounted for 76 and 81 per cent of patient days, and 81 and 78 per cent of outpatient attendances in 1959 and 1974. The percentage of white beds occupied was low in both years and indicates substantial excess capacity in the supply of white services, while black beds in both years were intensively used. The results of Table 10 indicate a change in the emphasis of treatment, particularly for whites, with the ratio of inpatient days to outpatient attendances falling from 2,5 to 1,4.

Two measures of need might be used to assess the degree of racial equality in the distribution of these public health services. The first approach rests on need as shown by the pattern of diseases and the quantity of services available in the private sector. The second approach takes its benchmark simply from the level of services available to the most privileged group (i.e. the white population). In terms of this second standard, the level of public hospital services provided for blacks in 1975 compared fairly favourably with that provided for whites. In terms of the first criterion, which is the better guide to need, black services were deficient. Moreover, the measures used above have abstracted from the quality of services, the distribution of services among regions, and the distribution of services among black racial groups. Published sources do not allow the last item to be divided any further.²⁶

Turning Soweto into a city

... with the help of thousands of children

By James Clarke

A former schoolteacher, Mr Japhata Lekgetho (39) has done for Soweto what the full might of the West Rand Administration Board couldn't do.

He is turning the township — with the help of thousands of youths — into a city.

Inspired by a wilderness trail experience, he has formed a movement to clean up Soweto, put trees in the streets and create neighbourhood parks.

He's even planning a zoo.

In one recent "clean-up" 6 000 youths turned up.

In a day they cleared an enormous stretch of veld of junk — including 75 car hulks.

WRAB carted the rubbish away for them.

He organised hundreds of children and youths to clear up a burned-out beerhall — a relic of the 1976 riots — with their bare hands.

Afterwards WRAB took away the remaining walls.

Today the beerhall site is a park and on any Saturday morning up to 600 children play on the play things people were persuaded to donate.

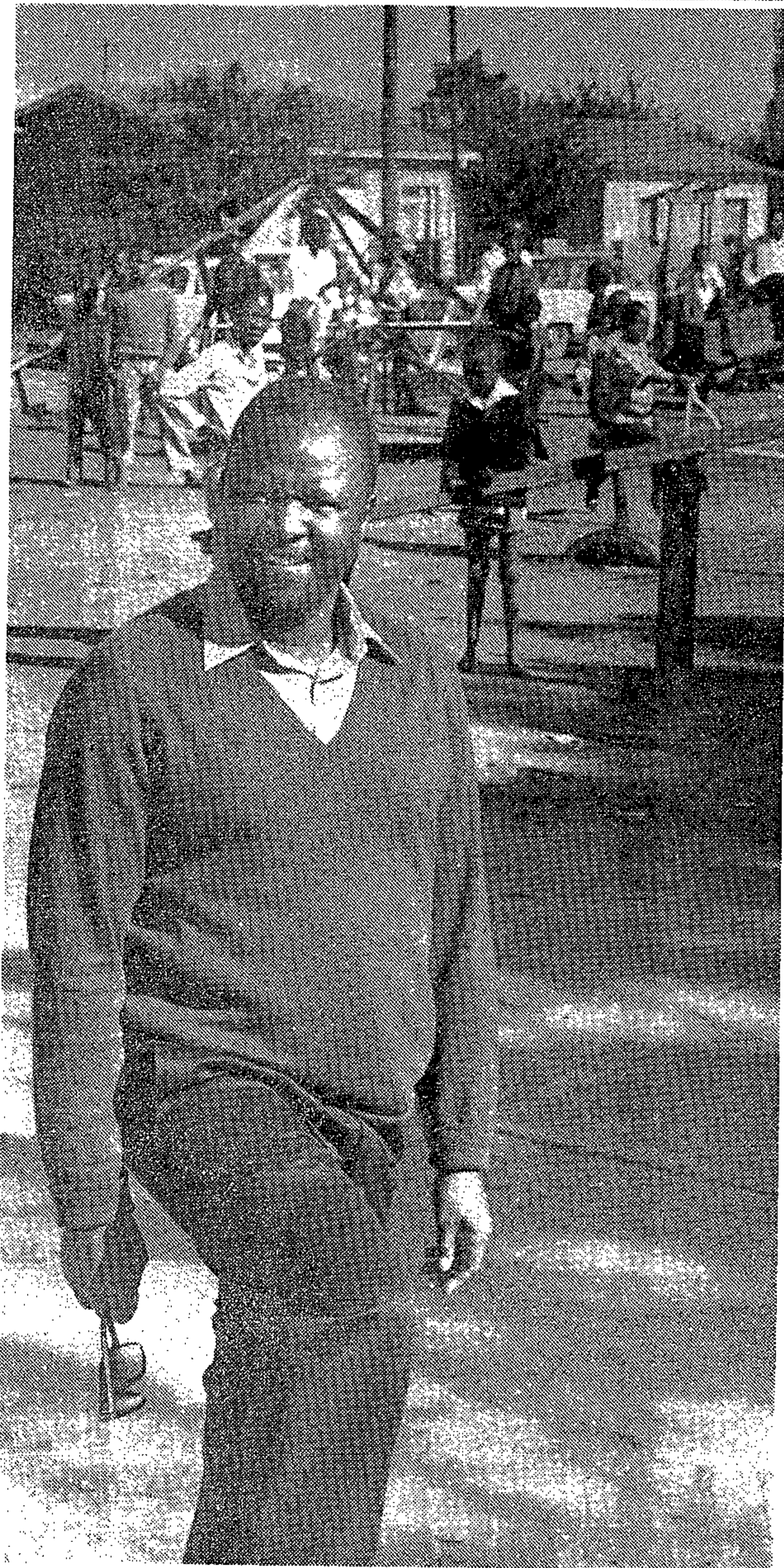
In this way several parks have been opened.

Young Sowetans have now lined with trees several streets and their enthusiasm for the project has stopped dead the old Soweto tradition of chopping down trees for firewood.

Now Mr Lekgetho, with the help of the Keep South Africa Tidy Association (KSATA) has formed the National Environmental Awareness Council (NEAC).

Impressed with their efforts, South African Breweries has donated R50 000 a year for the next three years.

Part of NEAC's long-term plan is to establish recycling plants to deal with Soweto's tens of thousands of tons of waste — worth nearly R1 500 000 a year once



Former geography teacher Mr Japhata Lekgetho, who has inspired thousands of young people in Soweto to begin turning the township into a city.

reprocessed.

The KSATA is to help NEAC establish a R70 000 pilot recycling plant — the first municipal plant of this type in South Africa.

The plant will employ 400.

Mr Lekgetho told The Star's CARE campaign: "Once you have Soweto's youth behind

you, you can do anything.

"We are all fed up with the way Soweto looks, but we know that if it is to be turned into a city with tree-lined streets, parks and other amenities, we must do it ourselves.

"The amount of outside help we are receiv-

ing has been a tremendous boost to morale."

The area which the 6 000 cleaned up is now called Domono Park — Domono for Dobsonville, Meadowlands and Mofolo.

The biggest recreational project is a zoological gardens and resort at Naledi.

17 000 homes a year from Soweto ash

By HARRY MASHABELA

A R700 000 scheme aimed mainly at manufacturing bricks from the tons of ash generated in Soweto each year is being planned by the National Environmental Awareness Council.

The industry, to be based in Soweto, could produce enough bricks to build at least 17 000 houses a year, said Mr Dave Jackson, chief executive officer of Keep South Africa Tidy, one of the organisations giving guidance and resources to the environmental council.

Mr Jackson said preliminary studies showed that 400 000 tons of domestic ash were generated in Soweto each year and that the ash could be used to make bricks and roads.

Samples of ash have already been submitted to the South African Bureau of Standards for approval.

A manager is to be appointed in April this year to prepare the launching of the scheme. Operations are expected to begin at the end of the year.

Mr Jackson said a pilot plant would be established at a cost of R70 000. Nine more plants would be established later. He said the entire scheme would give employment to between 200 and 300 people.

The scheme also involves educational and environmental improvement projects in Soweto.

Through the education programme, Soweto residents will be taught to:

- Provide adequate waste disposal facilities and services where these are required.
- Dispose of litter and refuse properly.
- Turn organic waste into compost for growing fruit and vegetables.
- Recover re-usable materials at source — ash, glass, metal, paper, plastic, cloth and oil.
- Conserve water, food, coal, and electricity.
- Keep private properties and surrounding areas clean and to plant trees and grass; and.
- Contribute to projects designed to improve the community environment.

The first target for 1980 is to raise the necessary funds needed to finance the programme for the first three years, after which the scheme is expected to be self-sufficient.

In addition, the number of environmental committees are to be increased from the current 30 to at least 80 and motivational programmes launched.

A community based recycling industry, aimed at using waste metal, paper and other materials will also be launched during the course of the year.

The environmental council, whose broad objective is to clean-up and beautify greater Soweto, is being assisted in its task by the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution (SACCAP), Keep South Africa Tidy and other interested organisations, according to Mr Jackson.

He said capital investment would be R700 000 and that the scheme could when in full swing, recover an estimated R1 420 800 by using the tons of waste generated in Soweto each year.

Her house is given away

Granny evicted

3/1/80
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By PETER SETUKE

MRS MARIA KATANE, an 82-year-old granny who for 22 years has never been in arrears with her rent, has been evicted from her Meadowlands house.

Pensioner Mrs Katane said that when she returned from a funeral she found strangers fiddling with the door of her house at 276A Ramolongwana Street. They were trying to get into the house.

When she asked what was happening, Mr William Seremane, who has since taken occupancy of the house, said he had got permission from the local superintendent to swop houses with her son.

"The men, who were with a councillor, then moved all their furniture into my house. Then they dug out my peach trees and the mealies and threw them in the street," said Mrs Katane.

"After asking the neighbours to keep my belongings, I went to the superintendent, Mr van der Merwe. But he could not assist me and said my file could not be found for reference.

"I proceeded to the West Rand Board offices at New Canada where I was also told my file could not

be found," she said.

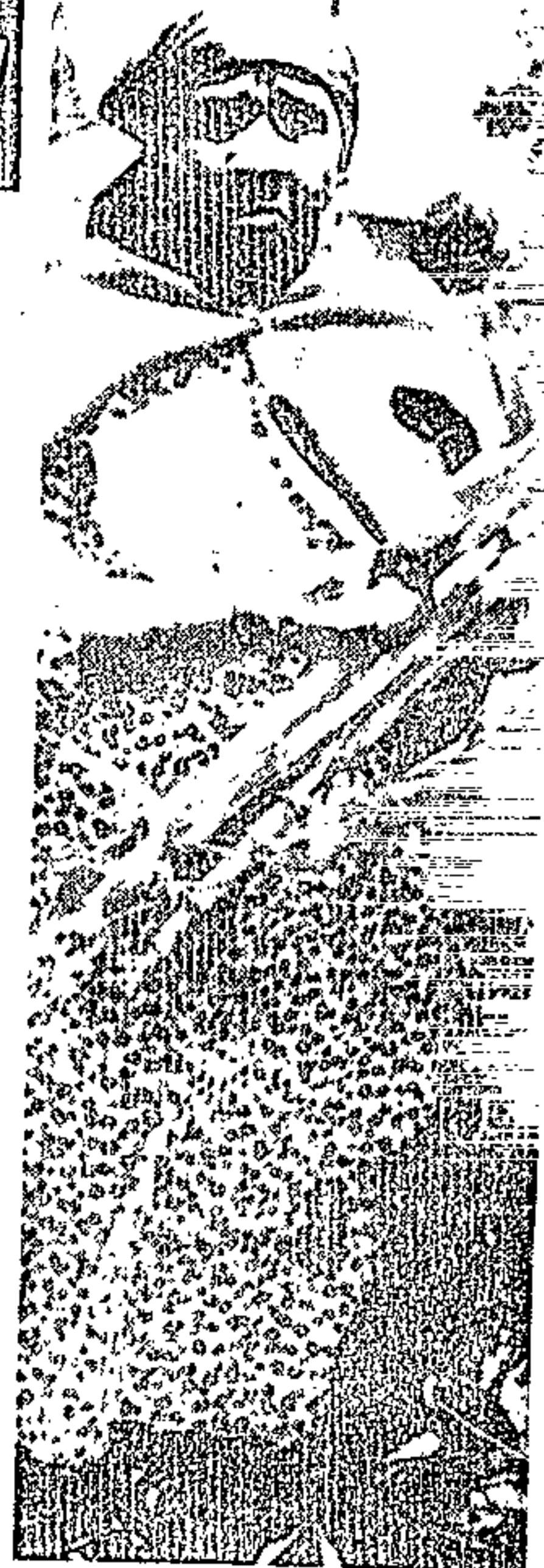
Mr Seremane told POST he applied for a transfer through the Wrab offices.

"I was allocated this house through the proper channels. I have no further comment, so please ask the superintendent," he said.

The officer in charge of Room 47 — Meadowlands Rent Office — Mr van der Merwe, told POST: "I am not prepared to disclose any information in this matter and nobody can force me to," and slammed down the phone.

The chairman of the Diepmeadow Council, Mr J C Mahuhushe, who is also a school inspector, was not available for comment.

The chief housing officer of Wrab at New Ca-



Mrs Maria Katane

Granny evicted

From Page 1
nada, Mr L Kline, referred POST to either Mr Oosthuizen or Mr Jacobs at the Soweto Council Chambers. But both were not available for comment.

Soweto to get more houses

By CHRIS MORE

SOWETO's housing problem could be eased with the erection of about 10 000 houses by 1982.

This was said yesterday at the first meeting of the Soweto Council this year by the chairman of the West Rand Board, Mr Jan Knoetze.

He said the finance — to be provided by financial institutions, and sites for the building were available. The only outstanding factor was the infrastructural facilities.

Once these were cleared the project would be underway. The houses will possibly be built in the Protea area which was recently brought under the jurisdiction of the Soweto Council.

He said: "There are plenty sites and the finance has been made available by the relevant institutions. We are now faced with clearing services for the infrastructural facilities."

The Postmaster General, Mr Louis Rive, told the meeting that in order to cope with the demands for telephones in Soweto, he had negotiated with cable manufacturers to assist in a crash programme to have 7 000 telephones installed this year. He

said they hoped to have about 32 000 lines in Soweto costing R23-million by 1982.

Mr Rive said his department had undertaken a R10-million project this year called Operation Soweto Two to install the R7 000 telephones. He had given instructions that maximum employment opportunities on the project be given to local residents.

The chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehali, announced that a R3.5-million commercial school will be erected in Jabulani starting this year. The school, sponsored by the American Chamber of Commerce will open in 1982.

He also announced that the council had been invited to join the celebration of Moshoeshoe Day on Sunday, March 16 at the Orlando Stadium. The Council will extend the invitation to Soweto residents.

By HARRY MASHABELA
SOWETANS won't have to pay for the cables and trenches that will bring electricity and telephones to Johannesburg's satellite black city.

The Post Office will provide them free of charge as a show of goodwill, the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, told the Soweto Council yesterday.

This will mean that Sowetans will only have to pay for the use of the new services.

Mr Rive — chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council — said the digging and laying of trenches and cables was his goodwill

PO's goodwill phone gift to Soweto

offer to the community.

And he said the Department of Posts and Telecommunications hoped to spend about R23-million on 32 000 telephone lines for Soweto by 1982.

Mr Rive also warned the council against accepting tenders who charged more than necessary for Soweto's development projects.

"The community must pay for services. But we must not bite off more than we can chew. We must not live above our means. You must see to it that tenders

don't charge more than is necessary," he said.

He said each council on the Witwatersrand would need to become financially self-sufficient. This could only come about if the community played its part by paying for services.

The Greater Soweto Planning Council includes Mr J Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), and the chairmen of the other three councils in the Soweto area. Mr Rive explained that

the council would only deal with the broader projects affecting the entire Soweto area, and appealed for co-operation between the councils and the administration board.

Mr Knoetze also addressed the council and said the Government, the private and the public sectors would need to play their part to solve the area's problems.

The urgent problems facing the council, he said, were the housing backlog

and the question of a budget. For the current financial year there was an estimated deficit of R3-million for electricity, R3-million for water and R2 500 000 for sewerage.

He urged the council to make the community aware that they would have to play their part so that the problems could be solved.

"A large number of these problems will be met if we all join hands and give the best we can," he said. Mr Knoetze said that be-

tween 10 000 and 15 000 stands could be developed in Soweto. But the absence of a railway line was holding back the development of Protea, a former coloured township, and the Chiawelo buffer strip.

"We can no longer afford any delays. We must put up pressure, wherever we can, to overcome the delays and make progress," he said.

He said housing and electrification of should be the council's first priorities, and added that more houses might be built in Protea.

Soweto call to boycott elections

SOWETO.—The Committee of Ten would not take part in the Soweto elections in September, the chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said here.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Soweto Civic Association's branch of the Orlando East Civic Association, Dr Motlana called on all residents to stay away from the elections.

Dr Motlana said it would be futile for Soweto residents to participate in community councils before the area had been made economically viable by introducing freehold rights and establishing rateable property within the region.

'The whole problem is centred on power. Community councils will remain toothless unless they have the finances with which to run and develop the townships,' he said. — Sapa.

Soweto call for boycott

By EZRA MANTINI

A RESOLUTION that Soweto students boycott classes from tomorrow until all white national servicemen teachers were removed from black schools, was passed at yesterday's meeting of parents and students at Regina Mundi, Rockville.

The meeting was organised by Cosas — Congress of South African Students — and Azaso — Azanian Students' Organisation — and attended by more than 2 000 people.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended chairman of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation — Azapo — said blacks should continue to strive for free and compulsory education for all races.

Mr L M Mathabathe, vice-chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Association, who led a teacher walkout in 1977, said that there was no teacher-shortage crisis.

He said there were teachers whose consciences would not allow them to pursue their careers under the present system.

He claimed that some black principals were persuaded by Department of Education officials to opt for white national servicemen teachers.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, one of the teachers who resigned in 1977, said some soldier teachers were unable to answer certain questions from students.

The meeting took the following resolutions:

- To demand the immediate admission of students who have to repeat certain exams or who have been barred from school because they are "too old".

- That parents should refuse to pay school fees until this matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of the students and their parents.

- That pupils should not

wear school uniforms until a common uniform has been decided on.

- To demand that school gates be opened to allow free movement of students and to boycott zozos (mealie-meal stalls) which are used as tuck shops at most schools.

- That Cosas and Azaso be the sole mouthpieces for all students during the boycott.

- That students refuse to pay any fees beyond the R4 stipulated for sports and other amenities.

- That all schools form their own student representative councils to serve as mediator between students and Cosas and Azaso.

Earlier this week more than 300 pupils picketed Musi High School, Pinetown, in protest because some of their classmates were told to leave school as they were "too old".

The Under-Secretary for the Department of Education and Training, Mr G W White, told the Sunday Times:

"This is not a new policy and we are certainly not imposing a new restriction on Soweto pupils.

"All schools in the country have to carry out this regulation. Many thousands of pupils will possibly be affected.

"We suggested to some repeaters and pupils who are too old for their classes that it would be in their own interest to switch from academic to adult education and acquire technical skills."

Handwritten notes in the top right corner include:
- A heart shape containing "H.A."
- "3/11"
- "S. T. M. S."
- "4/2/80"
- "343" inside a circle

COUNCIL 'YES' TO BUS FARES RISE — CLAIM

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

THE Soweto Council is alleged to have given Putco the green light to increase bus fares.

The allegations were made by Mr Isaac Mogosoa, chairman of the Diepkloof Civic Association, at a meeting of the Soweto Civic Association's and Commuters' Watch-dog Association at Chiawelo yesterday.

He said this during a meeting in which they were preparing a memorandum to present to Putco on Saturday in regard to the proposed bus fare increase.

PUTCO has applied to the Road Transportation Board for a general fares increase wherever they operate in the Transvaal. Their application is due to be heard later this month.

Mr Mogosoa said they were told by officials of PUTCO in New Canada that the Soweto council

Two-stage plan, says civic leader

lors had agreed to the proposed increases.

He added that they were told that the councillors agreed to have the increase put into operation in two stages.

Mr Mogosoa disclosed that the proposed increase of fares would be put into effect in May and August.

Despite the go-ahead from the councillors, it was agreed that they should fight the fares increases because the public could not afford them.

The meeting was

also attended by two executive committee members of the Committee of Ten, Mr Legau Mathabathe and Ms Mankekule Mahlangu.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Ernest Makhetha, said a delegation had been chosen to meet the officials of Putco. However, their names would only be released on Thursday night.

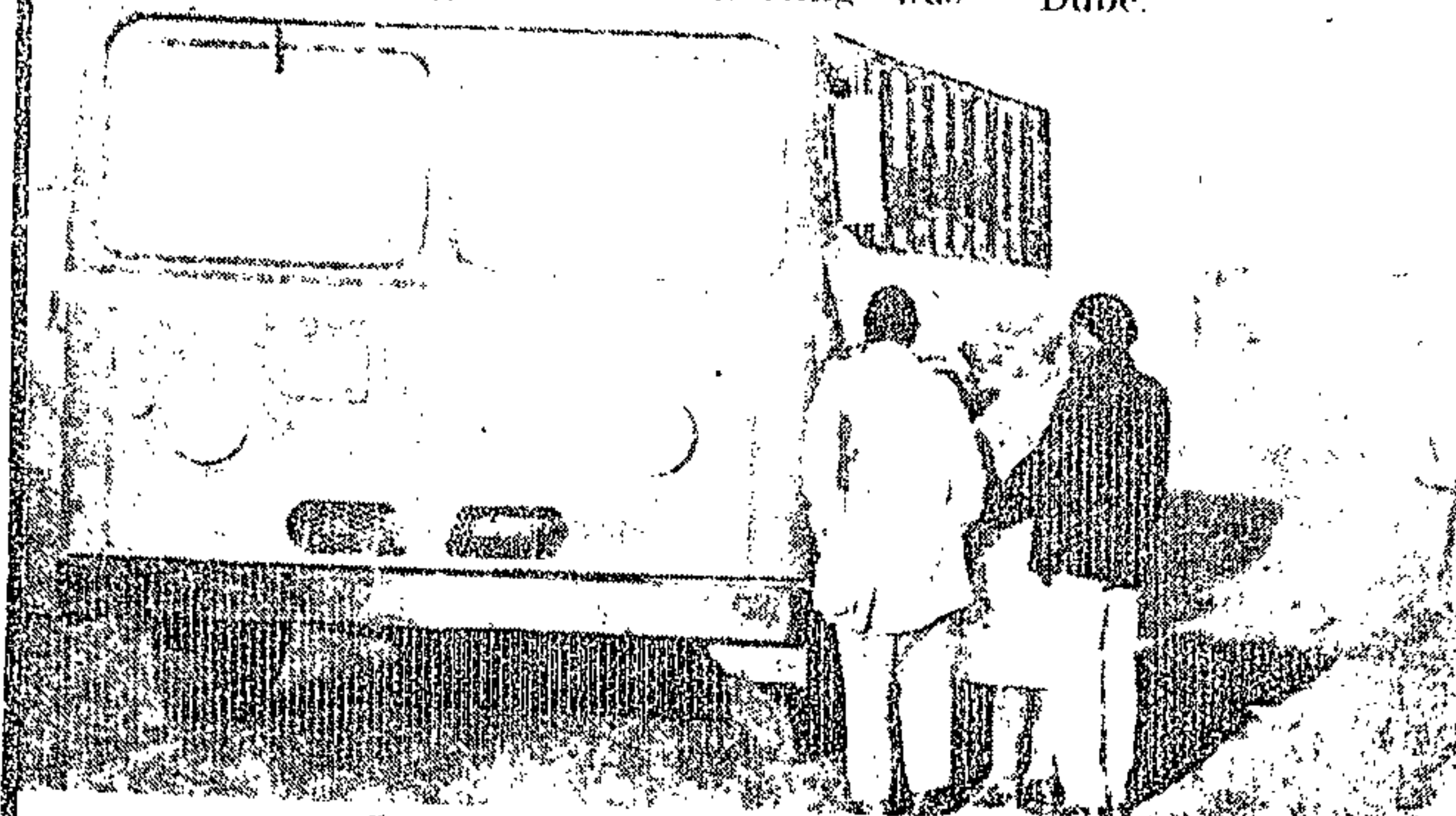
The announcement of the names and final details of the meeting will be done at Dr Nthato Motlana's house in Dube.

life) mean that more information may be hidden by a complete cost-benefit analysis than is revealed. Some economists would still defend cost-benefit analysis on the grounds that this process only makes value judgements explicit about the money value of life which are made regularly, but implicitly (e.g. in the decision to build a bridge or deepen a mine with given safety precautions), on the implicit assumption that the lives which will inevitably be lost are not worth the cost of the additional precautions which would be required to save them. Many other economic decisions are of this nature. Constructing factories, creating jobs, regulating the movement of labour, dam building, agricultural development, marketing boards, all affect the amount and pattern of disease and death. Yet their

achieving the same objective - can be useful even if they, too, merely provide a framework for the organisation of incomplete data. Linear programming may be used where production processes can be more readily defined. King (*43) takes another approach to the choice of technique in the health services. He discusses a 'microplan', a system of simple, low-cost techniques for the provision of primary child care. In this way, a group of techniques is made available to countries which do not have the resources in skilled manpower to develop them entirely for themselves.

13

14



Putco fares . . . the row continues.

Putco Westcott sees a need for

BOYCOTT

S. Post. 3/2/80 (B 43)



Curtis Nkondo . . . white soldiers who are teaching our students do not have the interest of black children at heart.

DTT!

S. Post 3/2/80

343

By **SAM MABE** and **DERRICK LUTHAYI**
THERE will be a classroom boycott in all Soweto schools from tomorrow.

The boycott will be in force until all "gun-toting soldiers disappear from all our schools". This was resolved by Soweto students at a mass meeting at the Regina Mundi Church Hall yesterday.

Students have also resolved not to wear school uniforms until a uniform common to all schools has been decided on. The uniform will be black or grey and white.

School fees will also not be paid until the school fees issue has been resolved to the satisfaction of all students and their parents.

In making a resolution to boycott classes, the students unanimously agreed they would continue going to school but would not enter the classrooms until all white teachers in Soweto schools had left.

The students also demanded the immediate re-admission of all students who had been turned back by their respective schools because "they were said to be over-aged" and because they failed in certain classes.

The students also agreed not to be addressed by Jaap Strydom, regional director of Education and Training, except if such an address is made directly to representatives of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO), who will be the spokesmen for students for the duration of the boycott.

Since the Government has declared war against the students it was now time for the students to declare war against the Government, said a COSAS representative to the 1 500-strong audience.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said in his address to the students: "Blacks are uneducated. It is not our fault that we are not educated, but it is our fault that we are not doing anything about it."

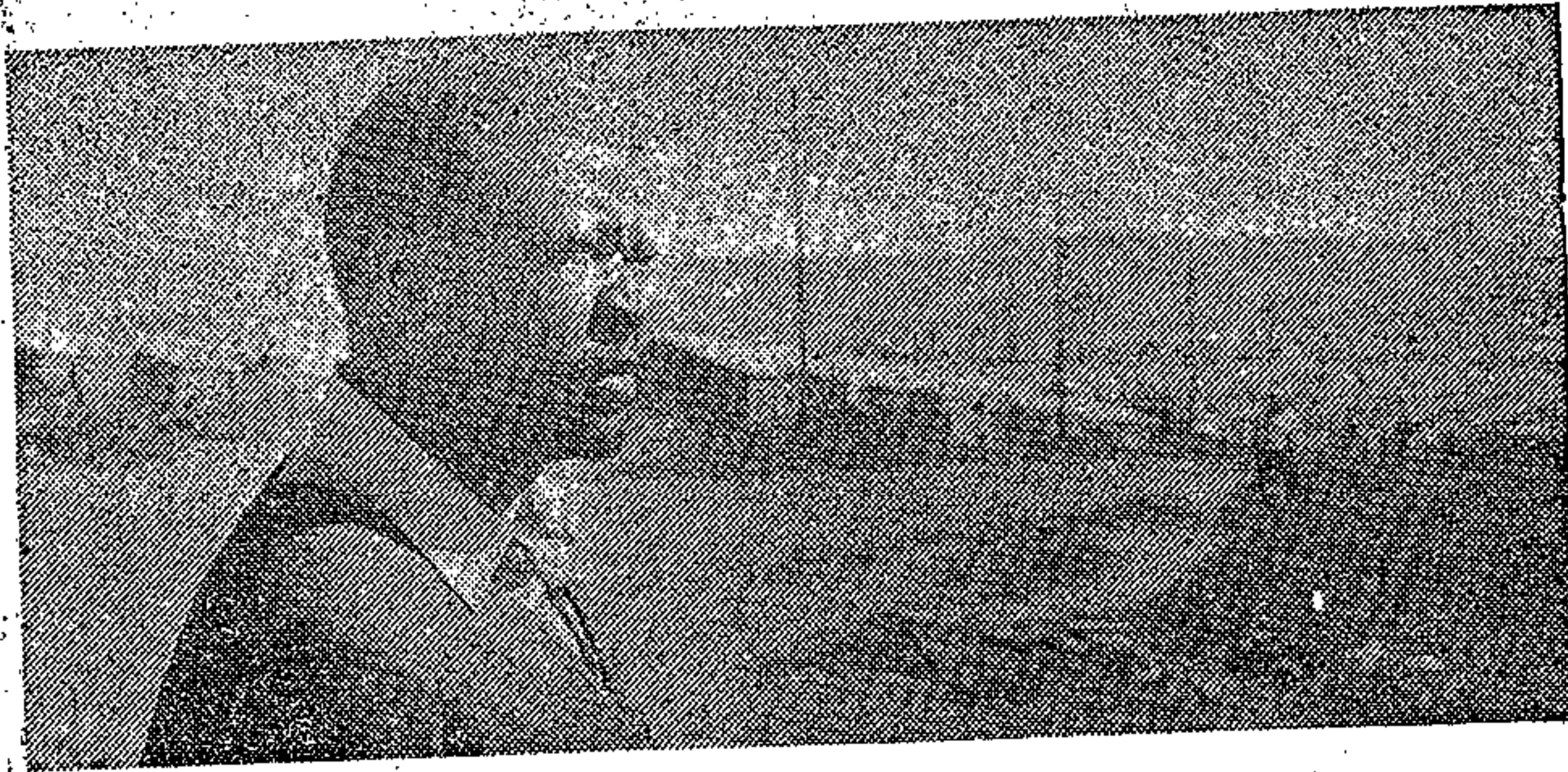
● See page 3.

Soweto students oppose fees, 'gun-toting' teachers, uniforms

factory's products by ks. The management have kept place of the striking workers.

actory which produces the uding self-raising flour, Cake Wjeatie Treat flour; All ding icecream cones, wafers, ls, ribbon noodles - broad, the above noodles and spagettis o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and alie meal: Fattis and Monis also Bakery in Observatory, n Somerset West.

The inspiring story of a one-man revolution in Soweto. The Star's CARE campaign for better environment describes an ex-school teacher's campaign as probably unequalled in South Africa's civic history.



MR JAMES LEKGETHO ... already he has moved mountains.

Rebel with a cause

By
James
Clarke

Many white people who have never been to Soweto picture it as a sterile place where the folk have little interest in their environment.

They are wrong. While it might have been that way in the days when it was officially a temporary "transit camp" the picture today is rapidly changing.

There is a new spirit — quite startling in its intensity — and it has been nurtured by the promise that Soweto is to become an autonomous city, its properties privately owned — two basic ingredients for any city worthy of the name.

Mr Japhata Lekgetho (39) a cheerful and articulate ex-teacher of Dobsonville can tell you all about the new spirit. He is part of it.

DISGUST

When he looked in disgust at a stretch of Soweto veld which was choked with rubbish, including 70 car hulks, he appealed to the youth of the area to help him clear it — 6 000 turned out. Then combed the veld and made great

for what it was: a beautiful place. I felt there was no reason why our cities should not be the same. It would make life so much more pleasant.

"And I knew nobody would help us but ourselves.

"I stepped up my talks to junior schools and I quickly realised that the students cared as much as I did.

"I formed a small committee of people who felt as I did. We persuaded schools to clean up the vicinity around the schools. In fact, long before many schools had instituted programmes to clean up their grounds.

"The idea was to spread the clean-up campaign from the schools and into the neighbourhood."

Saccap and "the small committee" held a symposium. It was well attended. Ideas and enthusiasm flowed.

... then that the

create neighbourhood parks. There are virtually no recreation facilities for children in Soweto. But we will create our own.

"And we will encourage students to become civic-minded."

In this regard Mr Lekgetho made a big breakthrough recently: He was given the go-ahead to campaign in high schools.

It will not be so easy with the older ones:

"Many of them say Soweto belongs to WRAB. It is an attitude that has to be corrected.

"We are offering prizes to teams which achieve the most — a wilderness trail."

So far 300 Soweto youths have been on trails. All come back impressed.

Another 1 000 or so have been on local trails through such areas as the Suikerbosrand — thanks to Putco which donates transport.

"On these trails I describe basic ecology. I did a month's course sponsored by the Leadership Trust of South Africa and, being a former geography teacher, I was able to appreciate what I learned.

"Our people have a good grasp of such things and are naturally interested."

These figures are not

(343) The tuberculosis incidence has diminished much in some areas, e.g. the members of the 1912-14 Tuberculosis Commission found that there was a case incidence of 5.38 per thousand and a death rate of 2.15 per thousand per annum on De Beers mines, ¹⁶ while the annual wastage rate of indentured Indians (who did most of the heavier work) on coal mines was 23.15 per thousand male employees, the mortality figure being 7.36 and repatriation rate 15.79. ¹⁷ The incidence on other mines, in urban locations and on mission stations was also high.

The table above shows that Transkei and the Eastern Cape have a relatively high infection rate for tuberculosis. In order to research the social, economic and environmental parameters related to tuberculosis, a survey was carried out in the location of Ntshigo in Transkei (Burney, Vol.2). His research is detailed in Vol. 2. Pearson (Vol.2) discusses quite a different problem in the management of TB in urban areas. He discusses the new four-drug regime, including rifampicin and lasting 100 days of

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(343)

impressed by the enthusiasm, carted it away.

The place is now a park — Domeno Park (Domeno for Dobsonville/Meadowlands/Mofolo).

Sickened by the depressing sight of a burned-out beerhall in Dobsonville — a relic from the '76 riots — Mr Lekgetho gathered the local children together who, with their bare hands, cleared the site. WRAB removed the shell of the hall.

And then with a little persuasion and a lot of guile they turned the place into a playground. Go there any Saturday and you will see up to 600 children playing.

HELPERS

The ex-schoolteacher and his growing number of helpers have planted whole streets with trees — and heaven help anybody who tries to vandalise them. Not that anybody has.

Recently an old man tried to dump some rubbish on the pavement outside his home. He was startled by the angry reaction from neighbours.

Mr Lekgetho has so far launched 30 environmental clubs in Soweto schools and, since last June, has established clean play areas in several districts with the help of local youths.

The clean-up is growing by the week and is already probably unparalleled in South Africa's civic history.

He told me: "If Soweto is to become a proud city it will depend on us, the people who live in it."

EMOTIONAL

Last winter, hearing of his work, the SA Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution (Saccap) invited him on a wilderness trail.

"It was on that trail that I realised environmental concern was more than just an emotional thing. I saw this country

Keep South Africa Tidy (KSAT) Association a national anti-litter and recycling campaign established by mainly the big packaging companies — heard of Mr Lekgetho's work.

PROMISED

Mr Dave Jackson, former journalist with The Star and a respected industrial psychologist and management consultant who heads KSAT, aware of some of the other efforts being made in Soweto, realised that if the efforts could be co-ordinated it could achieve wonders.

He promised Mr Lekgetho's group solid backing and invited his committee to think up a name and an emblem for an umbrella campaign.

Said Mr Lekgetho: "We decided on the National Environmental Awareness Council — because we want it to become national. Nee-ack is how we say it. Neac's emblem is a fish eagle — itself an endangered species. Our slogan is 'Neac protects nature'."

On behalf of Neac, Mr Jackson approached WRAB's Mr Gilbert Briscoe who is in charge of cleansing operations in Soweto.

"A most unusual man," said Mr Jackson. "He is well known in parks and recreation circles in South Africa and is an original thinker when it comes to the problem of litter, recycling and other aspects of waste."

ADVICE

Usefully, Mr Briscoe has a degree in administration and he passed on advice to Mr Lekgetho on how to accelerate his campaign.

The Neac campaign is wholly black run.

The Urban Foundation is taking an active interest.

"Now we are able to work on a long-term plan — not just a clean-up — create the sort of city we want," said Mr Lekgetho.

"Block by block we will

Where does it all go from here? One possibility is that Neac could earn money.

Rubbish is often money — a resource. KSAT, for instance, had Soweto's ash, which is 70 percent of its refuse, analysed. It was found ideal for ash blocks for building.

RECYCLED

Glass, metals and plastic containers if recycled all have value. In fact several Soweto schools have equipped whole football teams with outfits by simply collecting glass and selling it for recycling.

But one man, even as tireless as Mr Lekgetho, will not be enough when it comes to establishing recycling centres for the refuse of a million people — and organising the voluntary help, labour and incentives that would be required.

The growing clamour for street trees, pavement grassing and other environmental improvements threatens to overwhelm Mr Lekgetho's committee.

SA Breweries has offered R50 000 a year over three years — via KSAT which is co-ordinating outside help for the Soweto project. Mr Jackson is looking for a total of R2-million over the next three years to finance the various facets of the project.

The programme for the future is to encourage the entire Soweto area to clean up, then to establish a viable recycling organisation, and then to turn the township's dusty, rutted roads into proper suburban avenues. Incentives are also planned to help people improve individual properties. The prize Neac suggested: six months free rent.

In the not too distant future the committee is hoping to get help to create a zoological and recreation park and resort at Naledi.

As a city Soweto has just begun.

NO NEW OUTSIDERS FOR SOWETO SCHOOLS

STUDENTS who attended school in Pretoria, the Vaal and other parts of the Witwatersrand will not be accommodated in Soweto schools, school inspector Mr S K Matseke has warned.

He said Soweto students would be placed in schools. Students who attended in Soweto schools last year need not apply to be placed, but could return to their former schools where their places were waiting for them.

Another batch of placings is likely to be made this week but he has warned that there will be no placings after February 8. This means that this is the last week for students to get placed.

Thebehali joins lament over Noordgesig

THE chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali has joined coloured leaders in deploring the announcement that Noordgesig, a coloured township bordering Soweto, is to be incorporated into the Diepmeadow Council.

Mr Thebehali said the Diep-Meadow Council had no claim over Noordgesig. As far as he knew, the township had not been given to Diepmeadow.

The chairman of the Diep-Meadow Council, Mr J C Mahuhushi announced at the council's meeting last week that Noordgesig would be incorporated into the Diep-Meadow Council.

He said coloured residents who wished to retain their houses should take out Diep-Meadow citizenship. Those who did not have the council's citizenship would be evicted.

A representative of the township in the Coloured

Representative Council, Mr Abie Hansrod, said Mr Mahuhushi was "playing politics". Nobody knew about the area's deproclamation, he said.

"One must blame the Johannesburg City Council because it told the residents that they were temporary in the township when they were moved in about 45 years ago," Mr Hansrod said.

So far, he said, the residents had vowed not to take out the Diep-Meadow citizenship. —Sapa.

Marathon trial postponed

THE Marathon murder trial involving 266 accused was last week postponed to the Mankweng Magistrate's Court to May 16, for the Attorney General's decision.

The accused are charged with murdering Mrs Rachel Maimetsa of Ramoshau Village in Dikgale Solomondale in October last year by stoning her to death after lightning struck the village. They are also charged with the attempted murder of Mrs Maimetsa's husband and also public violence.

Most are out on bail of R500 each while others were released on their own recognizance.

Warning

THE secretary for Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, last night warned that there were "political organisations doing their utmost to disrupt the normal course of education

in Soweto for reasons clearly fabricated to serve their own selfish ends".

He was reacting to the weekend meeting at Regina Mundi in which it was resolved that there would be a

boycott of classes until soldier-teachers were removed, there was one uniform and, the issue of school fees was resolved to the satisfaction of students.

In his statement Mr

Rousseau denied there were soldier-teachers in Soweto schools, uniforms were enforced and he said schools decided on a school fund levy. He said on the school fund pupils contribute voluntarily for the purpose of furthering the provision of faci-

○ To Page 5

Class boycott today

○ From Page 1

lities for the school and pupils.

He also denied that any student who had failed was refused re-admission. He said the department had provided Adult Education Centres for students above-age as tuition to pupils varying ages would retard progress in a class.

At a meeting on Saturday it was unanimously agreed that all students continue going to school but not enter classes until the white staff had left Soweto and that the sole spokesman for the students during the duration of the boycott shall be representatives of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso).

The students also agreed not to be addressed by Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of Education and Training, except if such address was made directly to their representatives — Cosas and Azaso.

Other resolutions adop-

ted were that:

○ Students demand the immediate re-instatement of those denied re-admission either for failing last year's examinations or for allegedly being too old to be at normal schools.

○ They stopped paying school fees — except the R4 stipulated for sports and other amenities and also that principals refund the difference of what more had been paid, failing which court action be taken against them.

○ "Discriminatory" uniform — particular pattern for a certain school — which was ultimately very expensive, be rejected and replaced by ordinary black or grey and white.

○ School gates remain open to allow free movement of students to shops or home for lunch and in the process boycott tuck shop in school premises.

○ Student Representatives be formed in all schools which will serve as mediator between students and the authorities.

○ Cosas and Azaso be recognised as the sole legitimate spokesmen for the students.

The enthusiastic, chanting audience heard speakers strongly attack the government for "pushing a hated system of education down the already sore throats of black children."

Mr Curtis Nkondo told the wild cheering people that no black man had a choice to participate in the struggle for liberation because the unequal laws of the country, which protected whites and brutalised blacks, wanted it so. He said the removal of apartheid was far removed from liberation and that liberation and the removal of apartheid were not identical.

Mr Nkondo further said Bantu Education still remained. He said: "Education and Training is not the ghost of Bantu Education. No. It is Bantu Education. Black teachers are underpaid. They are hungry and therefore inclined to be sleepy. This causes children to

dodge school and become drop-outs at a nearly age."

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko told the meeting that the "treachery of the Government had lasted long enough and black parents had to act with urgency to bring it to an end. He said the presence of soldiers in schools was intimidatory and not conducive to learning. White teachers could not give black children the motivation they needed and their philosophy was diametrically opposed to the philosophy of education for a liberation hungry nation."

Mr L M Mathabathe said spokesmen for the Department of Education and Training had misled the people saying there was no problem of overcrowding in schools.

He said students were all over the townships seeking accommodation at schools, but all in vain as there were no schools. This was also made evident by the utterances of department officials that some students go to Adult Education Centres.

Councillor ousted at meeting

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

4/2/80

A MEMBER of the Thokoza Community Council in Alberton was yesterday asked to leave a public meeting held in the township to discuss the issue of council elections on ethnic basis.

The councillor asked to leave the meeting was Mr A J Khanyile, who represents Zulus in the township. The present council in Thokoza was elected on an ethnic basis. Mr Moses Malefatse, who chaired yesterday's meeting said when asking Mr Khanyile to leave, that according to the draft constitution, no dual membership was allowed.

He said Mr Khanyile would only be allowed to attend the party's meetings after he had resigned.

The meeting which was called by the Thokoza Progressive Association was held at the Setshing Higher Primary School and about 100 people attended. It started at 8 am.

The residents were told that three letters had been sent to the East Rand Administration Board, the Community Council and the Township Manager by the party, rejecting the next ethnic election of the Community Council in favour of the ward system.

A draft constitution was read at the meeting. Some of the party's objectives are:

- To contest and stand for elections, on a non-ethnic basis, in the Thokoza Community Council.
- To strive for the improvement of the quality of life of the Thokoza residents.
- To be engaged and involved in matters pertaining to the education of Thokoza residents.

Members of the party's interim committee are: Mr P Lekolwane, chairman; Mr N Khanyile, vice-chairman; Mr M Mphuti, secretary; Mr M Malefetse, vice-secretary; and Mr E Mabaso treasurer. Committee members are Mr C Khanyile, Mrs F Chapatso and Mr J Tsotetsi.

POST WOMAN

Why do they fall into prostitution?

A NUMBER of black women have turned objects of pleasure for the white Hillbrow midnight movers.

The women, some in their teens, advertise themselves at points of traffic congestion.

POST WOMAN investigations met with two of them in Quartz Street, diagonally opposite a white night club where there is stiff competition with their white counterparts.

It was going on for 2 am on Tuesday last week when we met our first interviewees.

rent ages — some in their early sixties.

Action started when a stout old man confronted us. He made his choice among us (pointing at the 19-year-old girl in slacks).

He offered a R10 and suggested a park for the venue.

Asked why he was picking the woman, he said: "She is cute and has a nice figure. She must be good."

Having only a month's experience in this business, we were

phethe impilo yethu ngazandla. (Our lives are in the hands of these birds — meaning the white clients.)

"Sometimes they play tricks and leave us stranded. Some pretend to be private detectives, just to get away with their tricks."

But she assured me they were never left stranded — "On your way back you'd hitchhike and probably catch another bird."

As if reading through my thoughts, the young woman recalled her dreary life that led to this business.

The stout old man makes his choice — the girl in the centre.

women who have been arrested under the Immorality Act. Eventually I found prostitution better-paying," she giggled.

She added that white

his 30-minute lover were back to the spot and the "cute girl" had her R10 in hand.

She did not feel any embarrassment for she got what she needed

"They'd instead be on the race to catch the nearest," she added. Several prostitutes interviewed at a multi-racial nightclub in Hillbrow also talked about similar experiences.



At first, the two women were not at ease, but they became open when we told them we know about their operation.

CORNER

Eyes staring at each car that stopped at the intersection, they agreed to be interviewed on condition they remain anonymous.

We were hardly five minutes at the corner, but more than seven white clients accosted us. They were of different

MARRIED

She got married three years ago. While expecting her first baby, she lost her job as a machinist and later her marriage was not a success.

What if the white man decides to have fun and dump the poor girl? I asked, foreseeing a possibility of unpleasant results in the whole game.

She had to find means of augmenting her granty's pension and shoplifting was the answer to the problem, she felt.

She was arrested on her fourth attempt and sentenced to 50 days.

"There I met several

prostitutes had turned against them because they (blacks) were making more money.

However, the black and the white "businesswomen" were charging the same price, she said.

Asked why they "do not pick on 'black birds,'" she frowned and said: "I don't think it would be fair to demand money from our underpaid black brothers."

The old lovebird with

Coming all the way from Rustenburg, she got into this business a month ago — after an unfruitful job-hunt.

CLIENTS

Our interview was interrupted by another white client who wanted her. She wasted no time in accepting the offer.

Her friend on the other hand told us the clients knew very well that they were not the first for the day.

their field work.

Although some admitted they were doing it for fun (as they could make a lot of money), to some prostitution was the main source of income to maintain their families.

If you were in the same position as these women, what would you do? Write and give us your views about this controversial issue.

Our address is: POST WOMAN, PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000.

Post
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Wrab information officer dies

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Dr Cohen pictured last year with POST news editor, Mr Aggrey Klaaste presenting him with a cheque for the blind.

DR Walter Cohen, a public relations officer of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), died in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Cohen (70), who went blind at the age of 17, is well-known for his work among the blind. He was patron and life president of the Transvaal Black Blind Society.

He was author of several braille books in black languages. He was editor of two journals of the council for the blind.

Dr Cohen gained a BA and an MA, majoring in psychology and African languages.

But most Soweto people will remember him from his days with the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department when he was juvenile placement officer.

Many a man in Soweto started out in life after being placed in employment by Dr Cohen.

Dr Cohen was honoured by the University of the Witwatersrand with a doctorate in 1962.

Dr Cohen collapsed and died while playing bridge with his wife, Gladys, and their friends.

DET forms committee

Action

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fee

crisis

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128
By CHRIS MORE

SOWETO principals and governing council chairmen yesterday appointed a committee to investigate school fund grievances in Soweto — but the present fees must be paid for this year.

And regional director for Education and Training in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, made it clear last night that no school could enforce uniforms — and this policy had applied since 1957.

But while the committee appointed was to investigate differences in school fees in Soweto, Mr Strydom said it would also look into ways of cutting school costs, if possible.

This meeting was attended by representatives from the 51 secondary schools in Soweto and was held at the Soweto Teacher Training College in Pimville.

The effect of the cut costs may only be felt next year after the committee has reported its findings to the department.

Points of priority for the committee were the high monies paid by parents and school uniforms. The committee's first report is expected to be tabled before the department within 30 days.

At a Press conference after the meeting Mr Strydom said yesterday's meeting was called in reaction to criticisms levelled against his department. He said they were accused of being insensitive to the problems affecting education for blacks.

He also told the conference that the principle of compulsory education had been accepted by his department and that only the date for its implementation was pending. He declined to say at what level the matter was.

On reports about the school boycott in Soweto, he said he received a report from only one principal who expressed doubt if at his school attendance would be normal today. He denied reports that there had been walk-outs at some schools, saying no other principal had made a report to this effect.

The report differs however, with the findings made by POST, that two schools had a total walk-out. At one school a meeting of students was held after which students left, and two others where some students left while others remained.

Mr Strydom further said he had had no direct complaints from either parents or students and would thus not respond or answer questions put to him regarding the students and parents.

Sowet
govern

Mundi Chapel in Soweto on Saturday

72-hour limit on illegals go — as test

By WILLEN ZILLE

Political Correspondent

CABE TOWN. — The 72-hour restriction on black "visitors" in urban areas will be dropped in Pretoria and Bloemfontein — as an experiment.

And a committee of the Department of Co-operation and Development will review and revise all laws affecting blacks in urban areas.

This step has been taken "with a view to building up good race relations and removing hurtful discrimination as far as practically possible".

These two announcements were made in Parliament yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in the boldest step to date towards implementing the recommendations of the Riekert Commission.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, welcomed the announcement, but told Dr Koornhof he was not dealing with the main issues that concerned blacks.

"I am pleased that for the first time the Government is showing interest in the positive recommendations of the commission. Up till now it has been interested only in the negative, punitive side," Mrs Suzman

said.

Dr Koornhof said the 72-hour restriction on "illegal" blacks in urban areas would be dropped in the two cities as an experiment as first.

Under existing law, blacks who do not qualify to be in an urban area may visit such an area for no longer than 72 hours. The restriction is one of the cornerstones of influx control.

The Government wanted to see whether the new influx control system, which links the movement of blacks to housing and employment, could work effectively without the 72-hour deadline.

"As soon as the system has been tested for a reasonable period, it will be evaluated and the necessary decisions will be taken. It is my intention to implement the recommendations of the Riekert Commission as soon as possible and to phase out the 72-hour limit," he said.

Dr Koornhof also told the House that the reference book all blacks had to carry was a "great hindrance to healthy race relations".

The Government was planning to replace it with a more acceptable system that would apply equally to all. This would be done after consultation with black leaders.

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'We won't leave our homes'

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE controversy surrounding Noordgesig, the coloured township on the border of Soweto, took another turn at the weekend when residents decided at a meeting that they would not leave the township or align themselves with any community council.

They said they belonged to the township and had always considered it their home.

The storm over Noordgesig started when Mr Joseph Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diepmeadow Council, recently announced at the council's monthly meeting that the coloured township was part of the Diepmeadow area and that its residents would either have to align themselves with his area or be prepared to leave.

Mr Mahuhushi said his council was not against coloureds and that they could even participate in the next council election.

But if they were not prepared to do so, he added, they would have to move from the township so that the council could allocate houses in the area to Diepmeadow residents.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, entered the fray last week when he told his council that the Diepmeadow Council had no historical claim to Noordgesig.

He said Mr Mahuhushi's announcement was "unfortunate".

At their weekend meeting, the Noordgesig residents also condemned proposed bus fare and rent increases and decided to fight them.

Mrs Vesta Smith, who was elected head of the Noordgesig Working Committee, which was formed at meeting, said residents of the township would fight against increased bus fares and rents with other township residents on the Witwatersrand.

A vote of no confidence in the existing Noordgesig Tenants' Association was passed at the meeting. Residents said they wanted the association dissolved.

Curfew-dropping implications confuse officials

The implications of dropping the 72-hour curfew on blacks visiting Pretoria and Bloemfontein have caused confusion among officials.

Mr Pierre Scott, director of labour in Bloemfontein, said he would have to examine the implications of the concession and discuss them with his chief director before commenting on its implementation.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash, said there would be no way of measuring the effect of dropping the controversial curfew until the concession was implemented in cities such as Johannesburg and Cape Town.

She pointed out that Pretoria and Bloemfontein

lay close to homelands from which thousands of people travelled to the cities daily to perform chores such as shopping or medical treatment.

Because of these visitors it was almost impossible to enforce the 72-hour curfew in these two cities.

Bloemfontein and Pretoria were the "soft options" she said, whereas lifting the curfew in Johannesburg would lead to an immediate drop in prosecutions.

Mr W J Ras, labour director for the Central Transvaal Administration Board, said proof of work and accommodation would be required as a "two-way control method." Blacks coming from the home-

To Page 3, Col 10

Curfew confusion

▶▶ From page 1

lands would have to produce the necessary documents, he said.

"We will help with work opportunity and accommodation wherever possible, but we will not accept everybody from everywhere unless they have the right documents," said Mr Ras.

He said there had been few prosecutions of blacks in his area under the curfew law.

● Page 7: Experiment may lead to passbook system change.

egou... it was part of a cut-back of

than half of the men who were on f the threat of being endorsed standing firm with their 'Coloured' trike, men from the Department can workers who had gathered separated. One said, "We were all

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no

name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Much planning theory does assume that the state can simply 'set' public sector objectives without recourse to the community on particular issues. However, in a democratic government, conflicts in society will be reflected in impediments to identifying public sector priorities at the policy formulation level.⁸

Nattrass also feels inadequate under- objectives and can, to some extent, and the adoption differences of embodied in the methods embody and question whether debate and the outcome.

Westcott discusses various methods of choosing objectives, but notes that before it becomes possible to tell whether any re-allocation of funds between programmes is required, it is necessary to know how much is being spent on each objective. From this exercise, some idea of present priorities (as they exist in operation) is gained, and incongruities may spring immediately to view, e.g. the existence of some programmes where marginal extra funds are extremely fruitful and others where they would have minimal effect. In this case, a transfer of funds from one to the other is probably indicated.

Beyond this, explicit criteria must be adopted. Indicators of health status, (e.g. life expectancy, morbidity) may be adopted as ultimate objectives. Programmes to combat different diseases or serve different areas may be chosen according to how much they contribute to these ends. Decisions are still needed on the relative importance of, say, reducing death and reducing illness, though many measures affect both.

Fehrson (*28) proposes that three simple indicators be collected initially in South Africa as a guide and benchmark for health policy: infant mortality, nutritional status and the tuberculosis infection risk. He argues that this data can be collected by small teams of well-trained nurses.

Besides data on health status, one would need to know:

(a) how much various programmes contribute to improving these measures by evaluating existing programmes, as has been done by e.g. Frankish (Vol.2) and Thomas (Vol.2), and

The superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital and the medical and administrative staff will meet to discuss claims of disorganisation and mismanagement in the hospital's casualty department. This was said yesterday by Dr Chris van den Heever, the acting superintendent. A doctors' petition about conditions in the casualty section that had been referred back to them for more particulars was now back in the hands of the superintendent, he declared. The former superintendent, Dr P. J. Bentes, who is presently a deputy superintendent at the hospital, has said he was satisfied with improvements in the casualty section and declared there was chaos there. "I will get together with the hospital staff to discuss the complaints," Dr van den Heever said. "The official against whom the complaints have been made will be given an opportunity to present his argument."

ANALYSED

The problems in the section would be carefully analysed and if necessary the section would be re-structured.

Meanwhile improvements were being made. Administration offices were being converted into a casualty section. "Curtains are up and soon the curtains will be hung and the area made into cubicles," he said.

Another improvement was that the hospital had applied to the Director of Hospital Services for 80 new beds to be opened at Baragwanath. He could not say how long they would take to arrive.

An application had also been made for a "generous increase" in hospital staff, said Dr van den Heever.

Staff at Bara to meet over 2/3 complains

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the one which should count, the former only insofar as there are limits on the amount of funds which can be raised and disbursed publicly.

Thus, a relationship is obtainable between funds spent and improvements in health, and expenditure allocated accordingly.

Even where such data do not exist, it does not follow that this approach is inapplicable. Information on costs and expected benefits is essential in order to make rational decisions about the allocation of resources, and any method of decision-making, if it tries to be rational, will make guesses where no information is available. Westcott and Raine both point out that it is better to make estimates explicit and testable than to proceed on the basis of untested assumptions. The use of epidemiological criteria, therefore, provides a framework for decision-making and should also stimulate the collection of the required data.

The same information is required by a cost-benefit approach which, however, also incorporates value judgements of more dubious validity. Instead of estimating the benefits in terms of health status, it needs to quantify them in money terms, and thus render them directly comparable to costs. If the benefit-cost ratio is greater than one, then the project is worth doing. No other technique can tell this; it can only rank programmes in order of priority, and this within a very narrow range. It also makes health projects comparable to other projects and enables a rational decision to be taken on the proportion of funds allocated to the health sector in toto. Unfortunately, however, rationality is sometimes achieved at the expense of accuracy, and the rather broad value judgements which go into deciding the value of health in money terms (particularly the value of

If the impact of these measures on health is not taken into account in deciding their priority, there will be inconsistency between the decisions of the health and other ministries; and one can normally save money and achieve the same or better results by eliminating inconsistency (equalising the marginal net social benefit is apparent where the proportion of investment by the health authorities is reduced). An example of this is the case of providing some, or cheaper public, housing. This would reduce by more than the additional hospital expenditure the excessive cost of private housing. Similarly, the decision to be chosen to improve safety compensation and the surplus left over by policy implemented which might be small cost to the general budget.

However, one cannot merely increase in development plans; it has to be a part of the overall development. The conventional method of doing this requires us to devise a system in money terms, according to which to pay for health care or to pay for the usual criterion for measurement of health is not always a feasible one. For 'health' is highly imperfectly measurable and estimates have been confined to expenditure, leaving the subject of health measures of production loss are far from accurate since earnings are usually taken as a proxy, and these may be very tenuously related to productivity.²¹ Moreover, such a measure implies that the health of employed workers is weighed far more heavily than the unemployed (who produce little) or housewives (who produce much but have no wages); the health of children is also undervalued.

3.1 The Value of Health

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of two cities

Because health through the market case to depend State services place of residence is measured largely by cost-benefit. This is because distribution of if they were o

For this reason benefits by a groups or individuals policy. A set of regional variety of such expenditure is local mortality. The ability to pay to allocate resources to individuals.

The difficulty of the question of health that the exercise of the ultimate decision. The economic decisions do, the decision implies that it is expected safety precautions factory production shorten their

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Government's experimental lifting of the 72-hour limit for blacks visiting Pretoria and Bloemfontein may ease their movement in and out of the two cities.

It may also mean that black visitors will be relatively freer from fear of being arrested in street pass-raids.

But it will have no immediate effect on the other obstacles of influx control — the carrying of reference books or travel documents, residential rights and finding employment.

That is the view of Mrs Sheena Duncan, the director of the Black Sash advice office — which assists blacks who encounter problems over reference books.

Yesterday, she spelled out the position of blacks after the lifting of the 72-hour restriction:

• All blacks will still have to

carry their reference books or travel documents. They can still be stopped and asked to produce the documents.

• The position of work-seekers from the homelands remains unchanged: they can only move to the cities if they have been recruited as contract workers through official labour bureaux. If they are not recruited, it will be virtually impossible for them to move to the cities even if they have found jobs and accommodation.

• A black workseeker who has Section 10 rights, allowing him to live in a specific black township, can move to another town only if he has found both work and accommodation.

• Black employees still face prosecution for working or residing illegally in an urban

area, while employers face heavy penalties if their workers are not legally registered and have no approved accommodation.

• Blacks who have Section 10 rights to live in urban townships will also face prosecution if they allow anyone to stay in their homes without special permission — lodgers' permits for boarders, and visitors' permits for those who want to spend a few days with them.

• Those workseekers who cannot find any legal accommodation — even temporary — can still be endorsed out of the urban areas under the "vagrancy" laws.

• Blacks still have to register as workseekers with a labour bureau within three days of leaving or losing their jobs.

Mrs Duncan said that even if the 72-hour restriction were to be lifted in all urban areas, not only would the Government still be able to exercise influx control, it would probably be able to tighten it.

This would be in line with the Riekert recommendations, she said.

If many jobs became available as a result of the expected economic boom, many blacks would still find it extremely difficult to meet the control requirements in the face of the massive black housing shortage.

All these conditions made it extremely difficult for jobseekers to remain in an urban area for any length of time without the "pillars" of the Riekert recommendations — the twin

Twists in Govt's tale

Women demo to save shacks

MORE than 50 women, all members of the Sinaba Party, demonstrated yesterday outside the Administration Board offices in Daveyton, Benoni against the demolishing of their backyard shacks in the township.

The women, dressed in purple uniform, carried placards which read: "Hands Off Our Shacks" and "People of Daveyton United For Better Houses."

According to the women — most homeless — they

received notices last month saying that their backyard shacks will be demolished by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) because they were illegal structures.

The notices with Erab stamps read: "Illegal structures — to be removed within 10 days or further steps will be taken."

The administration Board in Daveyton had by yesterday issued seven notices of this nature. Four of the women who received the notices approached the assistant township manager of Daveyton during the demonstration. With them was their leader, Mr Shadrack Sinaba who is a member of the Community Council in Daveyton.

The assistant township manager, Mr. M. C. Calitz, explained to the women that unless they demolished the shacks within the stipulated time, they would be prosecuted.

Hansard No 1 col 2

6/2/80

Provision of electricity to Soweto

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

On 28 March 1979 the responsibility for the development of the electrification scheme was assigned to the three community councils in Greater Soweto. Following

thereon the necessary technical, financial and administrative studies were completed and approved resulting in a R20 million stock issue to the public and a R40 million loan from a bank consortium in the first phase of financing the scheme.

On 6 September 1979 the first tenders for R2½ million which are for upgrading the existing system to obviate the electricity supply interruptions experienced in the past were awarded. Various other tenders have been awarded for upgrading the existing street and high mast lighting.

A call for tenders for a very substantial reticulation network as a further phase of the scheme closed on 31 January 1980. The exact amount involved will only be known after evaluation and the formal awarding of the tender to the successful tenderer.

Endeavours are being made to complete the scheme in the shortest possible time.

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Hansard

No

1 col 5

6/2/80

343

343

Soweto: school fees

†II. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether his Department recently received any complaints about school fees payable in Soweto; if so, what was the nature of (a) the complaints and (b) the reply thereto;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING: 11/2/80 1 col 5

- (1) No, officially no complaints were received.
- (2) No, my Department already reacted to press reports in this connection.

MCA meet tonight

THE Meadowlands Civic Association will hold a general meeting tonight at the Sefikeng Hall to discuss a petition they intend sending to Putco protesting about the proposed increase in bus fares.

The meeting which will start at 6.30 pm will also discuss possible assistance to the family of Fannie Mafoko who was shot dead during the Silverton siege.

The Civic Association is joining forces with other organisations which are trying to block Putco from raising the fares.

The fares were increased but Putco was forced to bring them down after a successful court application.

A spokesman of the organisation, Mr Ernest Mabalane said they had a catalogue of grievances against Putco. He said firstly, blacks are not responsible for staying far away from their places of employment.

WAGES

Among the points which they want Putco to consider before raising the fares are;

- ① Meagre wages earned by blacks,
- ② More and better bus shelters,
- ③ Buses should be on schedule,
- ④ Overloading should be stopped,
- ⑤ Buses should be serviced before leaving the depot,
- ⑥ Drivers should improve their manners,
- ⑦ More buses should be added and they should be kept clean.

Residents threaten to boycott Putco

By IKE MOTSAPI
SOWETO residents last night threatened to boycott Putco buses and instead use taxis if Putco management increase bus fares.

The decision was taken at a meeting called by the Meadowlands Civic Association (MCA), a branch of the Soweto Civic Association (SCO).

The meeting was held at Sefikeng Hall in Zone One Meadowlands and was attended by more than 300 people.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said his committee will consult the taxi people to help transport residents at a reduced price "while we are fighting Putco."

He said his committee had met Putco to discuss the impending increases, but "Putco management refused to listen to our pleas concerning the in-

creases".

He said: "We black people now have to use our economic power that will bring fruits in the end."

Ms Mankekolo Mahlangu, the secretary of the Committee of Ten, said while people boycotted Putco buses, they should realise that they will be suffering. She said: "This will be the positive suffering and people must take part in the fight."

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7/2/68

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6. Hospital

Bloemfontein has separate hospitals for whites and blacks. Pilsanomi, the non-white hospital, has an outpatients department open at all times; although the wait there can be long. Free treatment is available on payment of a 50c admission fee on the same criteria as govern the issue of certificates in Tiersdorp. Charges at the white hospital vary but there is a basic charge of R9 per day.

7. Specialists

Two of the white respondents had been referred to a specialist in Bloemfontein by their doctors. No black respondent mentioned having been referred by one doctor to another, but several had been referred to the hospital for specialist treatment.

8. Voluntary Bodies

(i) SANTA (S.A. National Tuberculosis Association) has a local volunteer, a young married woman with nurse's training. During the last two years, she has visited every school and farm in the district, given the heaf test and administered BCG vaccination or prophylactic treatment on the basis of the result. (In the Free State, all children reacting grade 2, 3 and 4 are given treatment). She recommended 201 adults and children for X-ray and 27 new cases were notified. With the aid of two black assistants, the volunteer also gives health education at schools and farms about the nature of TB and its causes, principles of hygiene and nutrition.

(ii) The Red Cross and the Noodhulpliga League have conducted training courses in home health care, hygiene and first aid. They concentrate on care of the sick before they are able to reach a doctor, and are attended mainly by farmers' wives.⁶

3. UTILISATION OF HEALTH SERVICES

3.1 Method

A survey was carried out to discover which health services were used and factors which affected their utilisation. The sample was by no means random. The five white respondents were chosen mainly because they were

(6) Thorough surveys for case-finding have been organised in the last five years in most neighbouring districts -- the speed with which the work can be done depends greatly on the volunteer.

English-speaking aid of a local accepted along the contacted at found that by into town to opened his pra obtaining a r

Altogether 51 town, and 15 district and to health serv No statistical inferred from health care in of the problem

3.2 Choice of Table 1 shows and subsequent

The majority first. Only of the cases have been due that they init and most of tr number who tr tioners wou Eight percent employer, 'ma employer in treatment by In half those of the employ

Full speed in Soweto, says Dr K

THE ASSEMBLY. — Tenders amounting to R2,5-million had been awarded for upgrading the existing electricity system in Soweto in an attempt to put an end to the electricity supply interruptions of the past, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to a question by The necessary technical, fi-

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) on what progress had been made in providing electricity to the township, he said the responsibility for the development of the electrification scheme had been assigned to the three community councils in Greater Soweto on March 28, 1979.

nancial and administrative studies had been completed and approved, resulting in a R20-million stock issue to the public and a R40-million loan from a bank consortium for financing the first phase of the scheme.

On September 6, 1979 the first tenders, amounting to R2,5-million, to upgrade the system were awarded. Various

other tenders had been awarded for upgrading the existing street and high mast lighting.

Dr Koornhof said a call for tenders for a very substantial reticulation network as a further phase of the scheme closed on January 31, 1980.

Every effort was being made to complete the scheme in the shortest possible time, he said.

Sapa.

were carried out with the urban locations were inter-farm workers' families were the doctor's queue. It was of the rural people had come just taken up residence and ere was no possibility of time available.

from the location close to mation on 77 people from the ses. Behaviour in relation

e result. All that can be ossibilities for obtaining groups of residents, and some

ulted first for each ailment,

ly gone to the nearest doctor octor first, although in 9% he hospital. This must often aint. Seventeen percent said

or merely endured their pain, treatment. However, the

, or went to indigenous prac-erably greater than reported.

consultations' were treatment by, there was only one urban

consultation with, and possibly aside among rural respondents.

ent was sought. The importance is thus considerable.

POST

Telephone 27-6081.

WHEN the Government so deftly demonstrates its lack of sensitivity to the problems of blacks in this country by introducing changes which make a mockery of the principle of equality, it is sad.

But when a so-called black leader goes out of his way to criticise even that window-dressing, it is tragic.

Such a case came up this week when Dr Piet Koornhof announced in dramatic fashion that the 72-hour regulation controlling the stay of blacks in prescribed areas was to be relaxed in two areas — Pretoria and Bloemfontein "on an experimental basis".

The law is but one in almost 1 200 pages of laws regarding the black people of this country. If that is not discrimination, then we do not know what is.

However, even this token "change" is criticised by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, who believes influx control regulations must stay.

Mr Thebehali said in a radio programme that the influx of more people to Soweto would create further housing problems, and pointed out that there was a waiting list running into thousands.

We do not want to dispute Mr Thebehali's view that those are the people who ought to get housing first. What we do want to state, however, is that this waiting list exists because of the Government's lack of foresight.

It exists because of other discriminatory regulations that this Government insists are necessary "in the national interest".

The whole pass laws system is evil, no matter how people like Mr Thebehali would like to see it. They are discriminatory. There is no reason why people should be barred from selling their labour to the highest bidder.

We will be sure there is no more discrimination when all those laws on the statute books which deal only with blacks are removed. Until that is done, the world cannot be fooled by statements about the death of discrimination.

If an immigrant can be welcomed here, get a house and a job, why can't blacks? Mr Thebehali must ask this question before starting to get worried about the "waiting list in Soweto".

And here I was on

I watched the young man stand there, his face pale as death, his hands outstretched in a gesture of despair. He was looking at me, but I did not look back. I turned away, my heart heavy with the knowledge that I had just seen the end of a life.

Stewie is the only one of the black township educators that the long, menial

But because it was a Saturday afternoon they had better things to do than roam the streets. The

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.

A visit to any black township is incomplete without a visit to a she-

The music as I entered the first shepherd jarr'd my untrained ears. It was

[illegible]

If the music was loud, was a school principal, while the appeared to do quite well matching the volume. The laborer, a leader ship artist in black politics and the various speakers heard of Arkansas.

From the man in the three-piece suit to another in a blue, scruffy overall, they sat in a circle on a

Canarderie prevailed. "Sprinkled" between the men sat about five women silent, passive, but still

These clothes were not exactly fashionable — foolish fashions of all shades

The men paid little attention to them other than to refer to them occasionally to verify a point.

Group were the youths sipping their beers and concentrating on the conversation as if they were still in 1945.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Their drinks were as diverse as their occupations, ranging from the labourer's jar of semi-

Beer, however, appeared to be the favorite drink and the quart bottles seemed to be

The topic of conversation? "Nando is a fool," the Scot said, "he deserved," said the principal setting

The reference was to the recent suspension of the leader of the Azanian People's Organisation

I was informed that

What started in
New York City and
spread to the rest of
the country.

It also struck me that even thousands of cars were operated in the lowlands of the

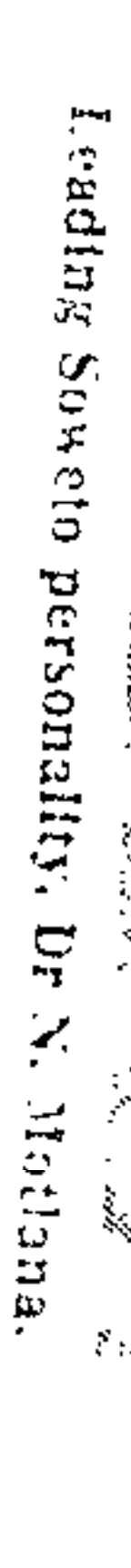
1

Nesting in the great
nesting hole in the ground
with two large white eggs.

The light started falling and I was advised to keep off the streets. The thugs -- Sovero had more than

What will I remember of Soviet? Not that mass of humanity in those "variable" houses, not the

Leading Soviet personality, Dr. N. Molodtsov



The tangl

KDM 8/2/80

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NO national servicemen are teaching in Soweto. Nor are local postprimary pupils paying high school fees — except at one school where fees have been fixed at R75 a year.

This is the finding of a Rand Daily Mail investigation conducted in the wake of the boycott of classes called this week by COSAS (Congress of South African Students).

COSAS intimated at an AZASO (Azanian Students Organisation) meeting held at the Methodist Church Youth Centre on January 12 this year that a school boycott could be staged when the 1980 academic year began — if "soldier" teachers were introduced in the townships.

That decision had been taken at an earlier meeting and AZASO, which represents university students, endorsed the proposal made by COSAS, a movement of postprimary students.

By February 2, COSAS demands had grown. Their meeting, held at Regina Mundi on that day and attended by about 2 000 people, decided a boycott be staged with immediate effect, beginning from Monday, February 4, until their demands were met by education authorities.

And their demands were:

- Withdrawal of the increasing number of white teachers in Soweto.
- Scrapping of high fees charged by schools.
- Introduction of uniform school dress for all schools — black and white for girls; grey trousers and white shirt for boys.
- Opening of school gates to allow free movement of pupils.
- Admission to schools of repeaters and others who had been turned away by schools because they were said to be "too old".
- Closing tuck shops selling food to pupils inside school premises, and
- Formation of an SRC to be allowed at all postprimary schools within the area.

During the boycott, the meeting called on pupils to:

- Refuse to attend classes.
- Refuse to wear school uniforms.
- Refuse to pay fees.

Pupils were also called upon to consider COSAS as their only mouthpiece. And parents were asked not to pay fees until "these matters has been resolved to the satisfaction of students and their parents".

Mr G W White, regional undersecretary for the Department of Education and Training, told the Rand Daily Mail that there were no national servicemen teaching in Soweto. So did black school principals.

Mr White further explained that there were 1 583 postprimary school teachers teaching at schools in Soweto. Of the 1 583 teachers, 102 were white. The white teachers included those at the three local technical training schools, one technical institute and the teachers' training college.

Only about 40 of the white teachers were at ordinary secondary schools and that had been the case before the beginning of the 1980 school year, Mr White said.

Mr F Z M Mabo, principal of Phefeni Junior, the school that sparked off the 1976 student upheavals by consistently boycotting classes in protest against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction until others joined them, said fees at his school were R75 a year.

The R75, Mr Mabo said, was made up of R4 school fund, R30 stationery and networks, R15 subject fee (gardening, homecraft, woodwork, etc), R6 sports fee and R20 deposit on departmental books (textbooks given to schools by the Department of Education and Training.)

Mr Mabo, grim faced, pulled a document out of his drawer and, placing it on the table, said: "I've nothing to hide. In fact, I invite you to spend some days with us so that you can get to know what we do here."

His detractors, he added, were pointing fingers at the school and spreading lies in the townships, saying he had burdened parents of schoolchildren with exorbitant fees.

And, exploiting these "lies", some people not interested in the education of the black child

were now bent on disrupting secondary schools by calling a boycott on classes throughout Soweto, he said.

He believed too that parents, who generally sympathised with their children in 1976, would stand by them today because they knew there was nothing amiss with what principals were doing.

Mr Mabo showed the "Mail" a copy of the minutes of a meeting held early last year at his school by parents of pupils and members of the school governing council.

Both had approved the R75 fee. Mr Mabo said he had second thoughts later about the amount of the fee. And at their



to schooling



hate

again. This time it
ontation. **HARRY**
city, examines the
nd pupils.

Pupils at the school were supplied with all the books and stationery they would need at the beginning of each year. No child had to go into town to buy books and that facilitated the running of classes, according to Mr Maboa.

Last year Phefeni Junior only catered for children who were doing Form I. It now has

Forms I and II and will progressively build up each year until the pupils reach matriculation.

Mr Maboa said that because the school had built up its coffers, only new students were paying the R75 fee this year. Established students paid only R50. And everything was, he asserted, being done with the blessings of both parents and the governing council.

On the question of school uniforms, Mr Maboa said pupils at his school were not forced to buy any particular uniform. Instead, they were allowed to use uniforms they had from previous schools.

It appeared from an investigation conducted by the Rand Daily Mail this week that Phefeni Junior was the only school in Soweto where parents paid such high fees for the education of their children.

At most other secondary schools, fees varied from R10 to R15, inclusive of all school requirements: school fund, sports fund and fees for practical subjects.

Until about two years ago, pupils at Moletsane Secondary paid only the R4 school fund — the minimum stipulated by the Department of Education and Training for all schools.

Then parents decided to increase it by R6, bringing it to R10. The parents decided on this because they wanted the school sports field developed. But up to now, little has been done regarding development of the sports field because, as the school principal, Mr Jake Maforah says, the school funds are inadequate.

But Mr Maforah pointed out that parents of pupils at the school would be meeting this Saturday. He hoped they would review the school's financial position and increase fees.

Almost to a man, principals stressed that uniforms were necessary for purposes of identification. It was not their intention to burden parents with unnecessary costs and they said that they always looked for good but cheap materials for their pupils.

With a few exceptions, Soweto school principals have never had to refuse registering children because of age. As Mr M Sono, principal of Sekano-Ntoane said, some of the affected children were victims of circumstances beyond their control.

"They abandoned their schooling because of the upheavals of 1976 and spent a year or two away from school. Can we really drive them away when they return, determined to continue with their education? It would simply create problems for us, if we did," said Mr Sono.

Soweto school principals also pointed out that school governing councils were being intro-

duced within the region to administer schools. Each council had six members, including two officials of the Department of Education and Training.

Three of the members of the governing councils are elected by parents. But the chairman of the council is always one of the two officials. Usually an inspector of schools.

Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of the Department of Education and Training, has said that school governing councils were introduced when black schools in urban areas became state schools.

The one school known to have refused admission of some pupils because they were "too old" to continue formal schooling was Musi Secondary in Pinville. And most of the pupils affected were repeaters. They had failed their end-of-year examinations.

The action by Mr A R Redmead, the principal of the school, angered many parents whose children were turned away and about 300 pupils at the school demonstrated in protest against the refusal to register the "old" children on January 29.

But Mr Strydom got to the scene on that day, specifically to talk to parents of the affected children.

Mr Strydom told the parents that his department had ample facilities for adult education classes in the townships. He advised the parents to send their children to schools running such classes.

The Department of Education and Training frowns upon children remaining in Form I above 16 years of age or in Form II above 18. And it believes a child should have completed matric by the time he reaches the age of 23 or 24 years.

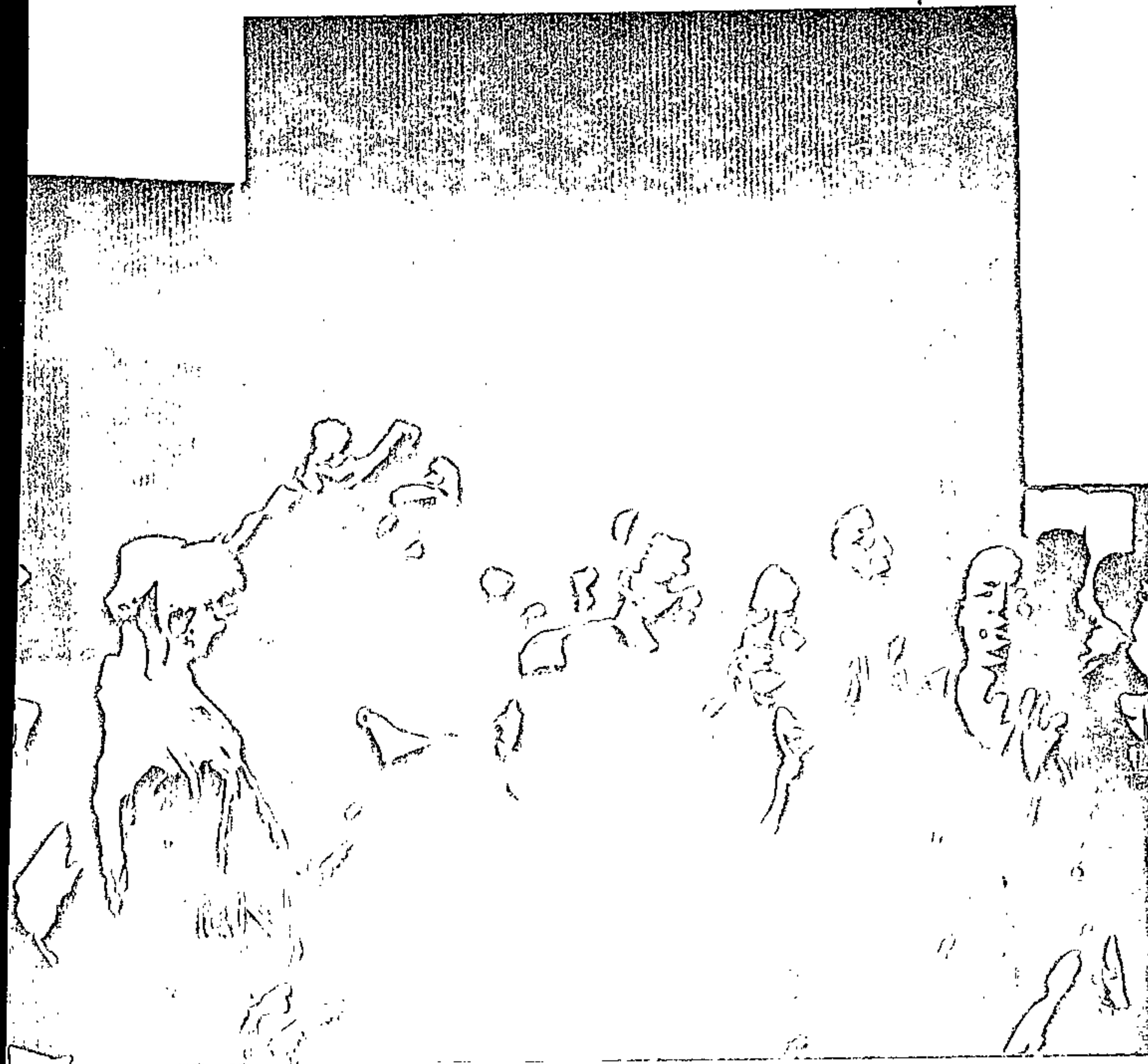
Perhaps taking a cue from the row at Musi Secondary which resulted in a protest demonstration, COSAS later decided classes at schools should be boycotted because of "high school fees" and the increasing number of white teachers at township schools.

It is now history that the boycott of classes called at Regina Mundi has not been heeded by pupils.

e of Soweto

KDM 8/2/80

3/3



1976 . . . the angry face of the schoolkids who learned to hate

The emotive issue of black education in Soweto is on the boil again. It is school fees and uniforms that have forced the confrontation. MASHABELA a concerned resident of the sprawling shadow city, explains the problem facing administrators, teachers, parents . . . and pupils.

next meeting on April 23, 1979, he told parents that he wanted to reduce the school fee by cutting out the R20 deposit for departmental books.

But the meeting resolved that the R20 be retained, instead of cutting down the school fee to R55. Parents wanted the money to be used for medical services for pupils.

As a result a sickroom — a

makeshift clinic — was established. The Rand Daily Mail was shown the room. It is equipped with a bed, a basin and shelves, the kind you find in doctors' surgeries. Some bottles and packets of medicine as well as appointment cards lie on the shelves.

"No child stays away from school because of illness. We have a doctor who attends to

those who fall ill right here at the school. If a child is seriously ill the doctor will send him to hospital.

"Parents are satisfied. So are their children, members of our governing council and myself. Who then has the right to condemn us for what happens at this school. You tell me?" Mr Maboa said.

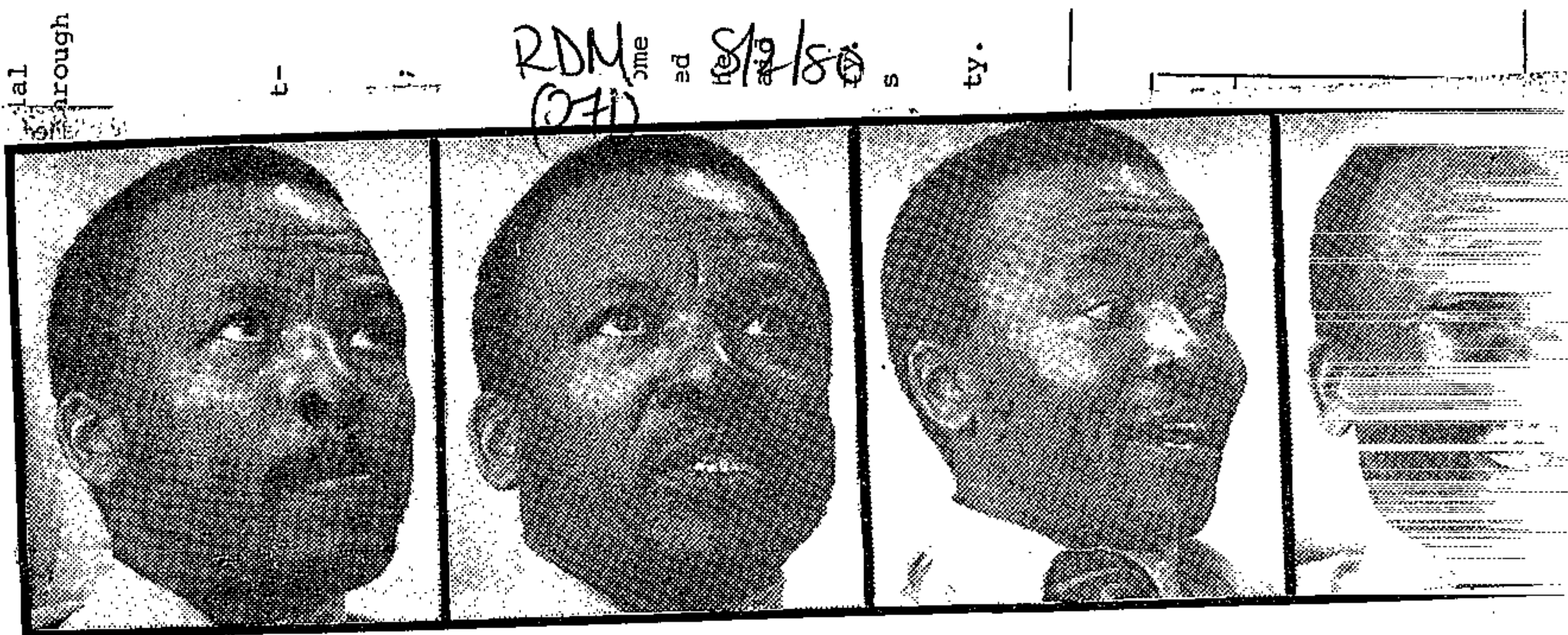
Pupils supplied with stationery the beginning child had books and running on Mr Maboa.

Last year only cate were doing

3.3.2 Recognition of Illness

The report of the SANTA volunteer indicated the presence of a number of

Black teachers carry insurance as part of the terms of their contract, so that it is only the clerical and other staff who are not covered.



WASHINGTON MODIBA, father of nine, works at the Orlando post office, has a house in Meadowlands, looks no more or less prosperous than any other middle-class citizen and doesn't seem to have a bitter bone in his reasonably well-padded body.

So what?

So what is that the man who welcomes me with a warm smile and a firm handshake and ushers me into a featureless PWD office is one of several thousand people fighting to be allowed to stay in their own homes.

No, Meadowlands is not home. Meadowlands is where Washington Modiba perches because the only way he can feed the wife, the six sons and the three daughters is to spend the working week in the city.

Home, real home, is in Batlokwa, north of Pietersburg. It is an area which has been home to the Batlokwa people for a very long time. It is the place in which they wish to stay. It is the place that the authorities are trying to take away from them because it is, in the elegant terminology of "separate development", a "black spot".

This "black spot", say independent observers with no axe to grind, is a series of thriving villages with well-built homes, numerous schools, business centres and churches.

Washington Modiba sees it as far more of an urban than a rural community. And he, and his "nation", are going to do their damndest to make sure their community remains intact and in position.

"We are staying on our land. It was bought by our tribe and we have title deeds for it. Our grandfathers are buried there.

"We have not been consulted and any removal would be forced on us. If we are moved, our people will suffer. Imagine a man like me, with nine children and a wife, having to go and stay in a tent, the size of this room." — I cannot

A people's fight for

imagine this urbane man in his bright orange shirt and dark, conservative trousers staying in a tent of any size, anywhere, at any time. And why, indeed, should he — he is not a nomad?

Mr Modiba, a member of the Batlokwa Removal Protest Committee describes himself without frills as a "bona fide son of the soil".

And it is on that soil that he has built a home to house his family; it is back to that soil he makes a point of going for a weekend every two or three weeks, like so many of his compatriots who are determined not to suffer the erosion caused to family life in rural South Africa by perpetual migrancy.

But, if the tribe is moved to the barren stretches even further away from Egoli, there will be no way of getting home at the weekends.

Mr Modiba will not even try. There is no way he will allow his family to be moved beyond his reach.

"If they move anywhere, they must come to me here," he says, arms crossed in a formidably

rocklike way. "I would have to suffer with them here in Johannesburg; they must not go further away."

The threatened removal is not the first disruption to come to the Batlokwa people. Their land has, in the past, been "reshaped" to conform to the demographic demands of apartheid.

But the basics are there: "We have an estimated 20 schools, two of them high schools — far better schools than those in Soweto. We may not be as well off as we would like to be but we have never appeared as a starving nation either."

The community has built up its communal facilities entirely from contributions from its own members and many of the schools are staffed "by our own sons and daughters" who have left the villages to study and returned to teach.

Although, because of the determination of people like Mr Modiba, the case of the Batlokwa has now made its way to the attention of Co-operation and Development Minister Dr

Piet Koornhof, the resentment caused by the initial lack of consultation rankles.

"There should have been a fair amount of consultation between the people removing us and the people directly concerned.

"Our children are on edge. The whole place is full of tension and all that's needed is a little match struck."

And Mr Modiba? Is he not angry too?

The warm smile hovers, the folded arms tighten just a little: "To tell the truth, I'm not angry. There is a type of feeling that keeps cropping up, though, a sort of self-pity. But I am not angry against anybody. After all, Dr Koornhof didn't originate this plan. The whole thing has been going on for so long."

Not angry — and yet he talks of a war being waged. And explains that what he is talking about is a legal war — he and his people will take this fight as far as it is humanly possible to go.

Optimist that he is, Mr Modiba feels there is still a great deal to hope for.

Patients who reported having from a doctor or employer, 6 were women (number) came from farms. Another woman had endured 9 months of an intermittent inability to pass water before approaching attention. He brought her to town the

3.3.3 Cost

In only 19 of the 89 cases of illness treatment or transport considered a problem. On the whole, those who did find it a problem paid fees for a private doctor, but also finding 50c, particularly those who had repeated visits to the doctor for treatment; or to those who had to use bus in general, little difficulty was reported.

Few blacks were willing to pay the fees first instance or to avoid waiting, but obtaining free State medicine after trying getting more relief from their symptoms. blacks in Tiersdorp were R2.50-R3.00, the elsewhere.

All the white respondents carried some form of insurance. The white respondents showed more concern with the quality of treatment than the blacks.

(343) ^{8/28/80} ^{EDM} Of Ms
and men

(241) Pat Schwartz



their home

"I am almost sure we won't be removed and, if that is the case, I have a feeling the whole removal affair could turn out to have been a blessing in disguise."

"Because of all the noise, to a certain extent we've been helped to be one thing and to look to the future with hope when up to now we have been dormant."

His wishes for the future; strangely enough, include a hope for co-operation with the white community.

"After we've been given the green light to stay, we would like to have the villages electrified, we would like a hospital, we would like to see the existing rivers dammed up so we can have enough water."

"I'd like to see the

white community being encouraged to build up their industries among my people so we can have enough work to build up our standard of living even further."

Meanwhile, as they wait for the order on which their survival as a people could well depend, this nation under threat is busy building, collecting and planning for the future so "if we can only hear the correct word from the authorities we will be jumping forward in leaps and bounds."

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BLACK PROPERTY RIGHTS

Grabbing Evaton, 12/50

A battle is raging between the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) and the property owners of Evaton, a black freehold area outside Vereeniging.

Among other things the Evaton residents claim that CAD is using "unconscionable" means to strip them of ownership of their properties. Last year the department used its State President's proclamation to transform Evaton into a prescribed urban area administered by a newly established local community council in conjunction with the Orange-Vaal Administration Board.

Daniel Moleko, chairman of the Evaton Homeowners' Association, says some residents have approached the Progressive Reform Party to present their grievances during the current parliamentary session.

CAD tells the *PA*: "The department is of the opinion that Evaton should become part and parcel of Sebokeng," referring to a main black town near. And it denies Moleko's claim that new members from his association to Minister Piet Koornhof have gone unanswered.

On charges that the local community council was "undemocratically imposed" on Evaton and that the area according to law was not defined as council-administered, CAD says: "The council of Evaton was given legal status by Proclamation 218 of the State President, although that area is not defined in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1955."

By virtue of a 1927 Act, the State President is the paramount chief of all blacks in SA. And, in terms of the same Act, a proclamation by the State President has the same force in law as an Act of Parliament.

"This sovereign power," points out CAD, "enables the legislator to delegate his powers under the Act, regarding the administration of Evaton."

Moleko also alleges that absentee landlords in Evaton have been told that they do not qualify to be in the area since they lack Section 10 rights. This has caused many of them to abandon their properties.

into the whole South African health scene, which occupied them for two years during a tour of 3½ months, the Commission visited various centres and institutions in South Africa.

More than 1 000 witnesses testified and 505 memoranda were handed over.

The Commission also realised the tremendous importance of a proper relationship between promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services:

Final which basic task supervision The es Concep during types In this service deal wi prevent The gre maintai health tion, e infant health

New lawyer for detainees

The wives of the three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation officials detained by security police last month have instructed another lawyer to act for the release of their husbands.

Mr L. Sokoni, who was previously to act in the matter, said the wives of Pebeo chairman Mr Thozamile Botha, his association's secretary general, Mr Phalo Tshume, and journalist Mr Mono Badela, were instructing another lawyer because he himself was no longer in a position to do so.

"I am closely connected to Pebeo, being its treasurer, I was involved with the founding of the organisation, and it was felt by members that if I continued acting for the three men I would be drawing more attention from the police to myself and Pebeo," Mr Sokoni said.

Mr Botha, Mr Tshume and Mr Badela were detained on January 10 in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, shortly before Mr Botha was to address a meeting of workers at the Ford Struandale plant.

The workers had been on strike since November last year, having left their jobs to express solidarity with Mr Botha after he was "forced to resign."

Initially the three men were held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which allows for detention without trial for up to 14 days.

But on January 25 the police announced that the three men had been transferred to Section 6 of the Terrorism Act which has provisions for indefinite detention.

Health Service in of 'health', which will ing and hospital services Union of South Africa. financial measures which the Union of South Africa of more than 200 pages, als. In their summary of tly: "The Commission's or the improvement of a , but for the reconstruc- ter III: 'The Modern thing of its actuality ive account of the various between personal health health services, which ived into promotive, factors was stressed in mmunity. Under promotive nutrition, general educa- tions, antenatal care, tion, school and workers' s.

"Today in short, advanced medical thought everywhere has come to realise that there should be no sharp division, even in administration and still less in presentation to the people, between promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services. All should be integrated in a comprehensive planned health service. Such a service would aim to secure not only the absence of disease, but also the maximum degree of physiological and mental efficiency".

The chapter ends with the following vision:

"The ultimate aim of our recommendations is to bring these services within reach of all sections of the population, according to their need, and without regard to race, colour, means or station in life".

Part II of the Report of the Commission contained a detailed survey of the health needs of the population of South Africa and to what extent these needs were met by the existing health services. The Commission observed that from 1919 onwards, there were three different kinds of public authorities, which dealt with health services: local authorities, Provincial Councils and the Department of Public Health.

Their conclusions at the end of this survey about existing health services were very straight-forward:

"The services are NOT 'organised on a national basis' - they are disjointed and haphazard, provincial and parochial.

The services are NOT 'in conformity with modern conception of Health - for they are mainly directed not to promotion and safeguarding of health, but to the cure of ill health.

The services are NOT 'available to all sections of the people of the Union of South Africa' - they are distributed mainly among the wealthier sections who, on account of their economic potentialities should need them least; and are but poorly supplied to the underprivileged sections who require them most.

Moreover, existing 'administrative, legislative and financial measures' are NOT adequate to provide, by any mere process of expansion a national health service of the range and quality demanded by our terms of reference".

Part III of the Commission's Report dealt with the fundamental question of whether a National Health Service would be the best solution for the health needs of the people. The answer of the Commission was affirmative in order to ensure unified direction, a redistribution of health resources and to make the best use of the limited economic resources available.

It was realised that massive ill health means decreased economic productivity and an increased expenditure on curative health services. The Commission

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s attack after their homes were
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hether the trial will go on today.
Z Tansi, of Pretoria, was not
esterday.

TO ULT ACISM

IL MTIMKULU
Council of Churches (SACC)
five-day consultation which
the St Peter's Seminary,
consider the responsibility of
South Africa in combating

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discussed the WCC
Programme to Combat
Racism with special refer-
ence to its effect in South
Africa;
explored and listed
other forms of racism,
such as structural and
economic racism;
The major consultation
activity will take place in
six workshops. Partici-
pants will be assigned on
an arbitrary basis to
their workshops for the
duration of the consulta-
tion.

Why they walked out

By ALINAH DUBE

STUDENTS in the Japhta Mahlangu Junior
Secondary School walkout at the weekend
told POST the summary dismissal of 11 col-
leagues who had presented the principal with
a memorandum detailing grievances was the
cause.

A memorandum handed to POST by some of
the students in Mamelodi at the weekend, said
students should not be forced to wear expensive
uniforms they could not afford.

"We all belong to the working class families
and as a result our parents have to struggle before
they get enough money," the memo read.

Eleven students were expelled after telling
the principal of their grievances.

The memo added that the school fees and buy-
ing books deadlines should be done away with as
the students were all prepared to pay, provided they
got money. Students should be given enough time to
get themselves organised.

The reference book issue also appeared in the
memo. The students said they were tired of being
arrested for unsigned reference books.

Taken to task in the memo were teachers who
fell for female students. Male students said this re-
tarded the girls' progress.

"As soon as the lover-teacher enters the class,
the concerned student suddenly reacts intimately
and eventually the situation leads to no concentra-
tion," the students continued.

Anger

From Page 1

Miss Margaret Nkgl
(28) of Orlando West told
POST she was walking
along a street near the
Mzimhlophe Womens'
Hostel when she sniffed
teargas fumes.

"I had always feared
teargas would be fired
but when I saw the mour-
ners return from the ce-
metery in large groups, I
thought there had been
and would be no trouble.

"Suddenly there were
the teargas fumes. It
was really annoying to be
subjected to such treat-
ment. My feeling is that
the police merely fired
teargas as they failed to
intimidate the mourners.
They thought the mour-
ners would stay away
from the funeral because
of their presence."

STONES

A statement from the
police yesterday stated
that stones had been
thrown at Lt-Colonel D J
van Wyk and his men. Col
van Wyk received minor
injuries.

The statement added
that apart from the tear-
gas fired police did not
use firearms, batons or
dog units.

Brig Gerber said re-
ports in a Sunday paper
that one person had died
in a stampede during a
teargas attack were "rub-
bish."

ALI: 'WE'LL HIT APARTHEID'

DAKAR — Former world heavyweight
champion and current US presidential
envoy Muhammad Ali's parting words
to Africa were: "Boycott Moscow and
you will gain support in Washington
in your confrontation with South Af-
rica."

Informed African and American
sources concurred on the balance sheet
of the visit:

Not one country changed its posi-

tion as a result.

Senegal, Nigeria and Tanzania have
said they will go to Moscow. Liberia
and Kenya have said they will not.

Ali's trip mainly served to explain,
as informally as possible, the Ameri-
can point of view.

He gave several boxing exhibitions
and pointed out during his visit that
he was both black and a Moslem. —
AFP.

10. DECISION MAKING AND OPTIMALITY IN THE PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE¹

INTRODUCTION

If a community needs of prefer the achieve in most f takes place and a large the overall makers, of problems party to from the Even a de basis will restricti in a capi the activ The probl two secto actions t ties make delivered reduced t delivery rather th It looks market an cussion o

TB patients ill-fed but flowers bloom

By BELEDE VABAZA

PATIENTS at Charles Hurwitz Centre (Santa), near Baragwanath Hospital sleep in bug-ridden wards and get no adequate food — while a flower garden flourishes in the yard.

The hospital was opened in 1959 and is subsidised by the State. It takes TB patients.

In 1979, 1550 patients were admitted. At this time it has 399 patients, including women and children.

Patients claimed:

- They do gardening irrespective of their conditions and are paid R25 a month..
- They get vegetables about twice a week.
- Because of long queues, on some occasions food runs out.
- Linen is changed once a week. This also applies to shirts which also serve as pyjamas at night.
- There is sometimes a shortage of pills.
- There is no supervision on whether patients take pills regularly.
- Three wards each with about 44 patients use six wash basins and four toilets. This means about 22 patients queue for one basin and 33 for one toilet a day.
- Out of a number of doors in a ward, only two are in use.. This the warden said was because of congestion.
- The two doors face the toilet.

Mr L P Desfontaines, an official, said patients were not called to work, but did so voluntarily.

Otherwise, he said, all allegations were not true.

THE MARKET MECHANISM AND SOCIALLY OPTIMAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The bulk of the economic decisions made by the private sector are made at the individual level, or by very small groups of people and emerge

almost spontaneously. The market system provides meeting places for those selling and those buying goods and services. The set of relative prices that emerges from the market reflects the ultimate compromise between the pattern of goods and services desired by those members of the community operating in the market and that produced by the suppliers. This market determined pattern of goods and services is, however, very unlikely to be closely related to the pattern that is actually desired by the community as a whole, due to a number of inherent shortcomings in the market mechanism itself as a decision-making medium, namely:

1. There is no way a man can record the strength of his desire for goods and services that are not currently supplied to the market.
2. A person's actual ability to register market votes is limited by his financial resources. Consequently, the votes of a rich man, who may have relatively weak preferences for a particular commodity, could well outweigh those of a poor man with extremely strong desires or feelings.
3. The benefits and costs of certain decisions taken in the market may well fall on people who were not party to the decision, and whose views and feelings consequently were not evaluated at the time the decision was made.
4. Information flows may be inadequate and may lead to the incorrect decisions being made.
5. The set of relative prices that emerge from a market system is influenced by three forces, the supply of goods and services, the desires and preferences of the people who operate in the market and the money votes that are available to back up those desires and preferences. A particular set of market prices, therefore, to some extent reflects the distribution of income in the community. If one was to alter distribution, for example, by redistributing from the rich to the poorer members of society, one would also alter the set of market prices. The gain in income by the poor would mean that their set of preferences would be more adequately backed up by money votes and consequently would have a greater impact on the ultimate decisions made in the market.
6. The market also operates on a relatively short time horizon and discounts benefits or costs that are expected to accrue in the future very heavily.

Houses to be built in Alex

By MESHACK
MOTLOUNG

THE Alexandra show house, which was to be completed before Christmas, will be ready soon, Mr Leepile Taunyane, the Alexandra Township liaison committee's spokesman said yesterday.

This follows a report by Mr Taunyane during a meeting called by the committee at the Alexandra Stadium last year where he told the gathering that before December 25, a model house will be built, to show the residents how the single houses are going to look like.

Mr Taunyane told **POST** that the Longtill Building contractors, who have undertaken to build houses in the area, were not available last year, and as a result the building was started this year.

Two types of houses would be built, the high rise and the single houses, the latter will be for sale.

"Plans for Alexandra are at an advanced stage, and we are negotiating for Marlborough and a piece of land across the Jukskei river for houses," he said.

The committee is also waiting for plans to be approved by the government.

No room for Form 4

By Mzikayise Edom

LACK of accommodation forced the Isibonelwesihle Junior Secondary School in Duduza, Nigel, to cancel its Form 4 yesterday.

This was said yesterday by F Modise, the acting principal of the school. Form 4 was introduced this year at the school.

The students have now been sent to Tsakane High School in Brakpan to continue with their Form 4. Tsakane, which got its high school status two weeks ago, is the nearest high school Duduza students can attend.

Mr Modise said 41 students had already enrolled for Form 4 at his school, but, due to lack of accommodation the Form 4 class had to be cancelled yesterday. He said the school had also a waiting list of over 100 students who wanted to enrol for Form 4.

Isibonelwesihle caters for students from Duduza, Devon, Lesley and Balfour.

Mr Kebane Moloi, a member of the Duduza Community Council, said yesterday he was not happy with the way the school handled the Form 4 issue.

He said: "Instead of cancelling the Form 4 class, the school could have used the double-session to alleviate the shortage of classes. It is time high that a civic association be formed in the township to fight such issues."

However, there is an alternative perspective of immediate relevance. A sub-set of these inputs X are those influences mentioned at the beginning of this paper as, on historical evidence, of great potential in raising a given population's mean health status. "In the nomenclature of our age, the industrial and agricultural revolutions resulted in a nutritional revolution, followed by a public health revolution, and only finally by a medical revolution" (Hartwell 1974: 16). For a high proportion of the South African population, these intermediate revolutions are still in process of occurring, and the medical one appears to lie on some future agenda. Should this be a reasonable premise, then by the fore-going argument, the R - X - H route is to be chosen and accorded precedence as a mass health strategy. Spelling it out a little, on criteria of efficiency and of equity, the indicated policy for maximising the marginal return from a unit increment of resources would be one that rejected certain R - M - H processes as inefficient. The existing size of the medical care sector would then be stabilized although a re-arrangement of internal proportions would not be precluded.

Contemporary as distinct from historical precedents do also exist, so the strategy put forward here is by no means untried. The passage following describes recent Chinese experience.

"To sum up: availability of food, absolute priority for prevention in health services as well as in medical education, and the existence of a front-line health personnel who really live among the people and share their daily problems - all these together combine to make up the difference, I believe, between China and other developing countries where malnutrition and ill-health in children are still major problems, despite all the various types of nutritional and health projects" (Mellander 1974: 159).

Two lines of thought have been developed in this paper: a sketch of alternative financing systems for health care, and an argument that to raise the health status of the greater majority of our population we need to push forward on a quite different route. More of the same again would be a strategy at best ineffectual, at worst counter-productive. It can be justified only by invoking a very limited conception of efficiency allocation, one which pre-supposes that all the hard decisions have already been made or have gone by default. But when we wish to place health care within the perspective of an entire economic system, then distributive questions become central. So long as political economy is left off-stage, we will fail to see the true alternatives and forego the promise of achieving a health care regime both rational and socially just in South Africa.

FLOW CHART



Council to probe new house prices

THE KwaThema Community Council is to investigate the selling price for the new houses in Thembalisha, the new section in KwaThema.

This was said by Mr A Kumalo, chairman of the council at a public meeting held at the KwaThema Civic Centre at the weekend.

The council is also to investigate the cracking and falling of the walls of the new houses, the non-delivery of letters by the local Post Office to the new section and signing of contracts by residents before getting new houses.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Post Office told

residents that he had difficulty in delivering post because the streets had no names.

Thembalisha residents told the meeting that when they were given new houses by the East Rand Administration Board, they were made to sign contracts which they were not allowed to read, but sign only.

They said they were made to pay R450 deposits but were not given receipts.

The new houses cost R4 468 each and the monthly rent is R49,29.

In an interview, Mr Kumalo told **POST** that the high rent paid in Thembalisha was based on the selling price of each house.

(12/2/80)

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Post

12/2/80

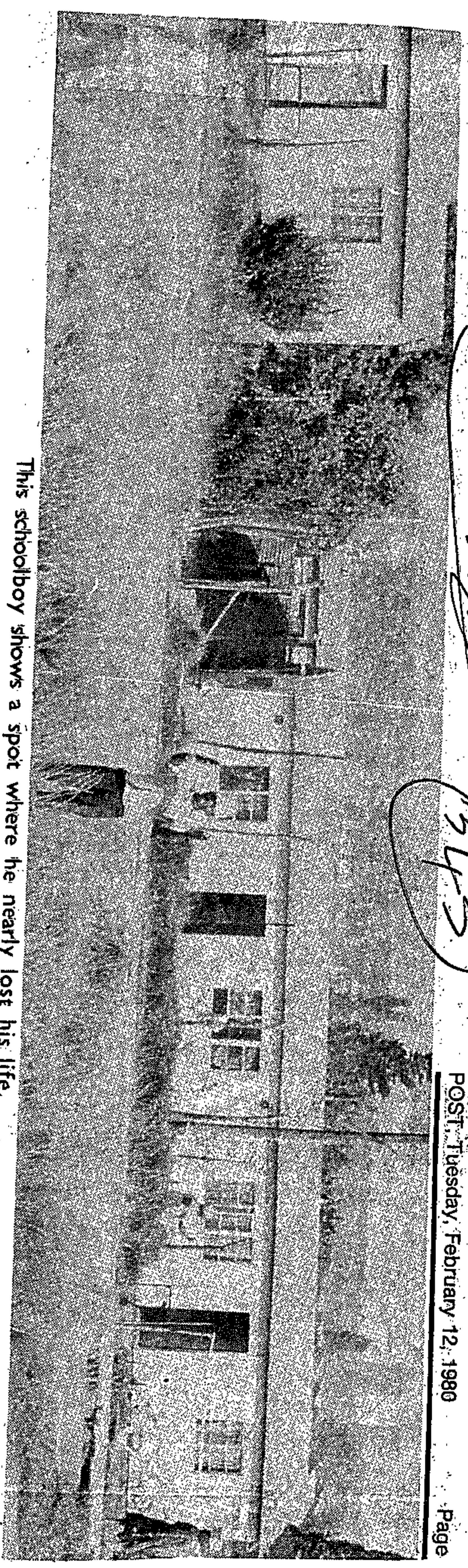
SOURCE: DUPUY-FUCHS (LEA 1774: 529)

Post 3423

3423

POST, Tuesday, February 12, 1980

Page



This schoolboy shows a spot where he nearly lost his life.

By IKE MOTSAPI
TEBOGO MOROUA is a father of four and lives in Orlando West, Soweto. He is employed in the city and every day he knocks off he gets a chill down his spine at the thought of going through the Phefeni Station subway.

For, lurking in the dark, as he puts it, could be panga-wielding men who could attack him.

This is one of the sad stories reported to Crimewatch during an investigation in Orlando West last week.

All people interviewed by Crimewatch expressed their fear at pass-

subway, said he was shocked at what was happening in the subway every day.

He said many people had lost their lives while women had been raped by panga-wielding thugs "who rule the subway at night".

He told Crimewatch that these men are mean and carry dangerous weapons.

He said: "When they attack men, they grab them and say 'letha' (which means bring money). When their victims are women, they say 'ikwise' (lie on the ground). This is unbelievable, but

ful when passing through the following danger points:

- The subway.
- Near the AME Church.
- Near the "gashouse" (electricity substation).
- An open space near the People's Funeral Undertakers.
- A short road between Shanty clinic and a creche.
- The public relations officer of the Railways, Mr J Hugo, said special police units will be sent to patrol the subway "for 24 hours". He said the railways received several complaints of robbery and assaults from the subway.

It's the subway of death . . .



People passing through the Phefeni Station subway on their way home . . . before it is dark.

ing through the subway after 6 pm every day.

An 87-year-old woman who sells vegetables near the station told me: "Mtwana wam, this place is very dangerous. I have seen people being assaulted and robbed even during the day.

"It is terrible. I am old and I make sure that every day at 5 pm I pack my things and go home," she said.

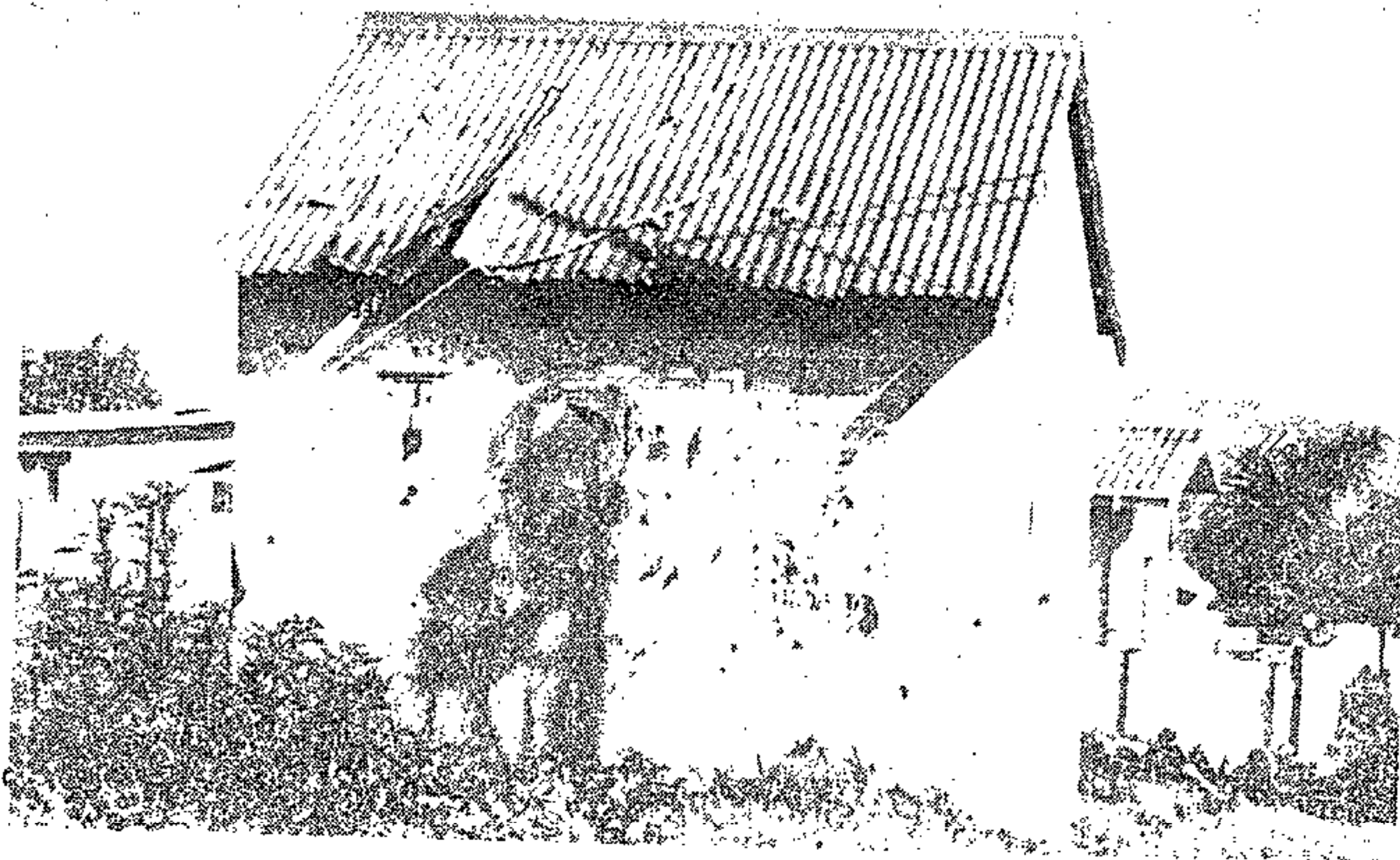
Another vegetable vendor who said he had been in the business for more than 40 years near the

it is true."

A schoolboy showed Crimewatch a spot near Phomolong Station where he said he nearly lost his life. He said the incident happened eight weeks ago while he was on his way home from visiting a friend.

Another man demonstrated to Crimewatch how he was hit with a stone near the AME Church. He said the area around the church has claimed many a life.

Residents are warned to be care-



One of the most dangerous spots in Orlando West, the "gashouse".

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Offences in Alexandra Township

108. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Police:

How many offences relating to (a) murder, (b) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (c) common assault, (d) burglary, (e) robbery, (f) theft of vehicles and cycles, (g) other thefts, (h) damage to property, (i) dagga and (j) rape were reported and investigated in Alexandra Township during the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979?

THE MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) 95
(b) 544
(c) 372
(d) 167
(e) 318
(f) 79
(g) 362

38

(h) 183
(i) 176
(j) 111

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Soweto: offences

25. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) How many cases of (a) murder, (b) rape, (c) culpable homicide, (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and (e) robbery were reported in Soweto during the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979; *12/2/80*
- (2) how many of these cases in each category were brought to trial?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) (a) 648
(b) 1 151
(c) 230
(d) 7 532
(e) 3 549
- (2) (a) 151
(b) 555
(c) 230
(d) 3 397
(e) 1 175

Orlando has civic body

By PETER SETUKE

THE Orlando Civic Association was born yesterday.

The executive is: Mr Ledimo Ndabezitha, chairman; Mr Force Khashane, secretary; Mr Bheki Nhlapo, treasurer; Mr Moses Molaba, vice-chairman; Mr Robert Maphosa, organiser, and Mr Motho Mapetso and Mrs Mittah Rachidi, committee members.

The Orlando Civic Association will fight for freehold land tenure, better education and an efficient transport system for the people of Soweto, while representing mainly the residents of Orlando.

Other civic associations already established are the Meadowlands, Moroka, Diepkloof and Chiawelo — all falling under the Soweto Civic Association.

Speakers included the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr D L Lolwane, Mr Moses Nyangiwe and a Mr Bebesha.

Among the things discussed were: Housing, school fees, uniforms, admission of children at schools, white teachers at Soweto schools and transport.

APPEAL

Dr Motlana appealed to the civic association to refrain from asking the public for R2 donations for legal fees to oppose the rents increases. He said only the R2,50 annual subscriptions were to be collected.

He warned that the black people have been exploited in the past by people collecting donations. He said people should donate only for tragedies like the recent Diepkloof disaster.

Answering questions about community councils, Dr Motlana said: "We shall never stand for election into the community councils as it is absolutely impossible to fight the system from within.

"Municipal powers do not mean change of

names from advisory boards to urban or community councils, but vesting those powers in the hands the people charged with the welfare of the community."

He said the only way the community councils could improve Soweto was by increasing rents and this was too little to finance the project. The only way would be to allow people freehold land tenure as the highest percentage of rates would come from business houses.

A number of students told the meeting that they have been refused admission at various Soweto High Schools on the patronage of their low status, adding that some of the principals put it clearly to them that they "have to be someone's child to gain admission to my school".

NEWS

Dr Motlana replied that his association will look into this matter by inviting all teachers and principals to meetings where such matters can be discussed to right these wrongs.

The house also moved that a newsletter should be distributed in Soweto to inform residents of the state of affairs of the community, like the West Rand Administration Board has one.

A letter from Brandfort requesting the Committee of Ten to send a delegation to their area to open a civic association was read to the house. The letter alleged that children at Brandfort are forced to attend school in Bloemfontein.

Dr Motlana said the association plans to form an Education Sub Committee to monitor all school matters such as admissions, passes, failures and placings as students complained that they were refused by other schools even despite the fact that they showed the teachers copies of POST showing a list of their names and the schools to which they are allocated.

Feb 13/2/80

'Premises for offal sellers'

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POST Correspondent
THE Meat Board may provide the city's offal hawkers with hygienic premises where they can process their meat for distribution to black customers.

This was confirmed yesterday by the general manager of the Board, Dr Jan Lombard.

He said the whole question of offal distribution was being studied by the Board. The possibility of providing hawkers with suitable premises near where they operated was also being investigated.

Dr Lombard said the distribution of unprocessed offal was a big problem and the hawkers were actually fulfilling an important role.

Not only did they help with distribution, but they supplied a cheap meat product to people who could not afford more expensive meat.

"If we act against the hawkers and stop them, it will lead to offal surpluses building up. This will be to the detriment of farmers and the whole meat industry," Dr Lombard said.

The hawkers usually bought supplies from legitimate offal dealers. There was nothing wrong with the offal at the point of supply, as it was the same product sold to butchers dealing in offal.

"Some hawkers who sell near the abattoir have a problem that they do not have premises where they cut up the meat, but we are now looking into the problem."

The offal problem was not unique to Pretoria, Dr Lombard said. It also occurred in Durban and other centres.

"But we do hope to find a solution to the problem soon," he added.

MORE

Post

PLACED

3/2/50

THE Johannesburg re-
gion of the Department
of Education and Train-
ing has been forced, be-
cause of a great number
of requests, to place more
children in schools since
last weekend.

The first list of these
late placements will be
published in POST to-
morrow, following on
Schools Inspector, S K
Matseke's announcement
yesterday.

Women demo for homes

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Post
12/2/80

ABOUT 200 people, mostly women carrying placards, yesterday protested at the Daveyton community councils' monthly meeting against the shortage of houses in the area.

The women — wearing purple uniforms and members of the Sinaba Party — first stood outside the council's chambers with placards that read "We want homes", "People of Daveyton

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

unite for better homes" and "Hands off our shacks".

They later entered the chambers when the meeting started. The chambers were packed with the women and those who could not find accommodation stood outside.

This was the women's third placard demonstration at the council's chambers. Earlier last year, homeless families from the township built shacks on the outskirts of the township which were later demolished by the East Rand Administration Board and the South African Police.

Mr Shadrack Sinaba and Silumko Tom Mboya, the two councillors who took off their gowns in the council's chambers meeting in sympathy with the people with no homes, did not wear their gowns at yesterday's meeting.

On the housing issue, Mr Sinaba said: "We should sympathise with those who built shacks in the township and that we should ask the authorities to wave off the regulations and prosecution against those who built shacks until they are provided with houses."

Another councillor, Mr Joseph Tau said homeless people should be allowed to build shacks in the townships as a temporary measure until they are provided with proper accommodation.

● The council also resolved yesterday to accept in principle the possibility of Checkers opening up a store on a partnership basis in Daveyton and that a meeting between the representative of Checkers, the community council and local traders be arranged as soon as possible for the purpose of discussing the purpose of discussing

Councils slated on Putco issue

BOTH Mamelodi and Atteridgeville Community Councils were yesterday criticised for not taking practical steps against Putco's fare increases.

Accusing them were residents who said allegations that the councillors were not aware of the proposed bus fare increases were untrue.

Meanwhile the Atteridgeville Community Council which last week said it would not support the fare hikes, did not object. The chairman of this council, Mr Z-Z Ma-

shao, told POST that nothing has been done so far, but the council would decide on what steps to take.

The mayor of Mamelodi, Mr W Aphane, said it would be unfair to comment on behalf of the council which was not consulted by Putco. Asked by POST if he was aware of the fact that the council was not elected by Putco, but by the community and it should therefore safeguard their interests, he retorted: "Nor are you elected by the people."

"If you want to know the reason why we did not object, I'll also ask you why those people did not inform me about the fare increases," Mr Aphane said.

A resident, Mr Hosiah Leballo said, the council is quick to tell people that they are against fare increases but they do nothing practical about it.

Another resident, Mr Joseph Mondlana, said: "One cannot expect any good from the councillors

as they are only concerned about their business. All they do is to secure their friendship with white companies."

A Mamelodi medical practitioner, Dr D Itsweng, said it is unfair for the council to ignore the matter while it was long in the light. "Putco's fare increase needed a follow-up by the community because they are most hard

hit."

The director for the Black Unity Express Bus Service (Bueds), Mr J Gomba, criticised and charged the council for not helping the community they claim to represent. He said the fact that the council met Putco 10 days ago justifies that they are completely or partly involved in the hikes.

Operation clean-up

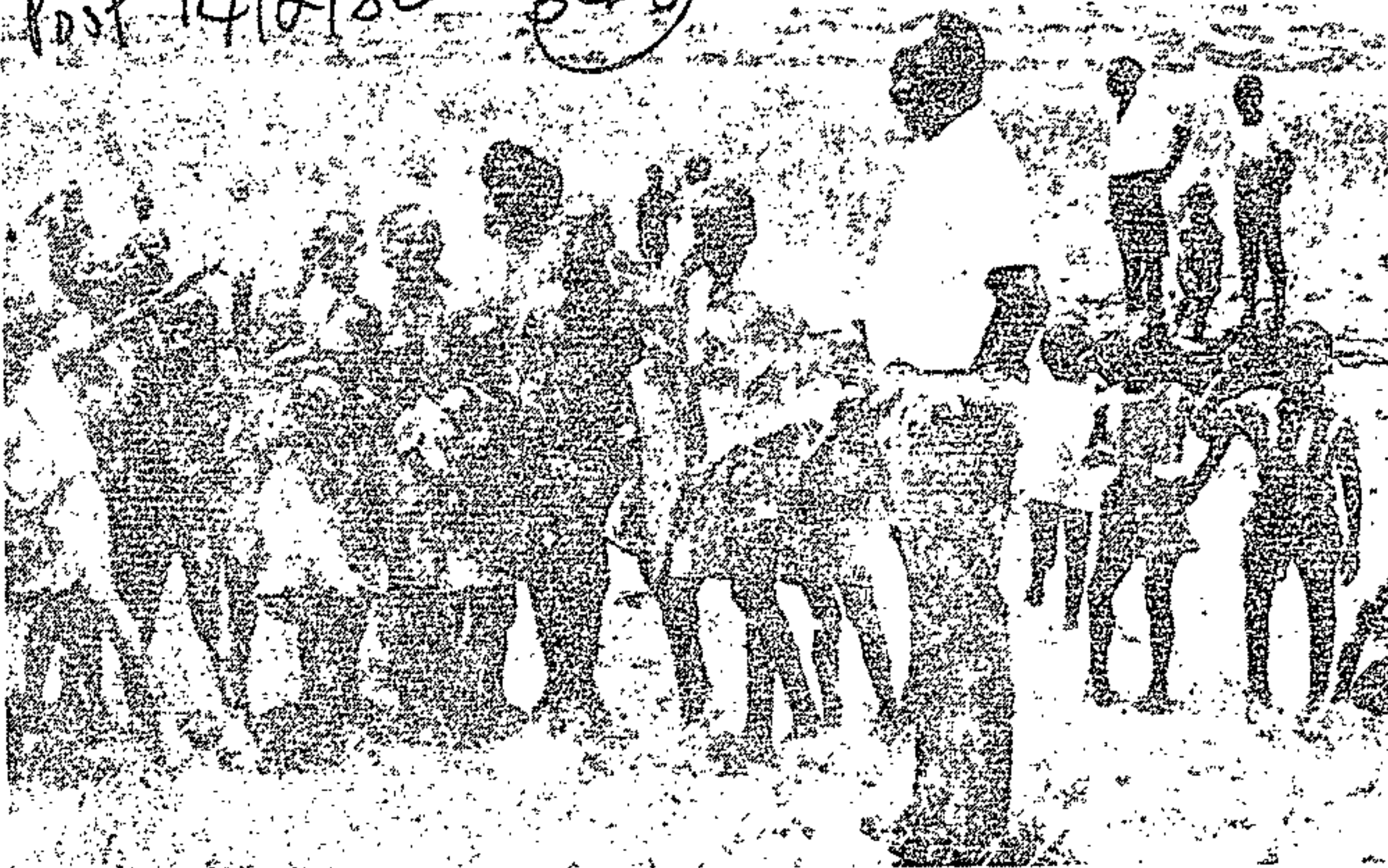
DUBE and Diepkloof residents be on the lookout. Japhta Lekgetho and his squad of township cleaners are coming your way.

Mr Lekgetho, the brains and energy behind this project, appeals to residents to bring rubbish to central places for his squad to remove.

He says the clean-up will take place between 7 and 9 am in Dube. Students from eight schools will take part while pupils from all 35 Diepkloof schools will participate in the Diepkloof big sweep.

Mr Lekgetho says residents must co-operate and teachers must keep schools in a trim condition as an incentive to his mammoth task of cleaning Soweto. The campaign is growing by leaps and bounds and receiving support from both the private and public sectors.

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Lekgetho and his cleaners — scholars.

Mr Lekgetho is the organiser of the National Environmental Awareness Council whose general objectives are to clean up and beautify the Soweto environment.

Alex meeting on school problems

Post 142190 256 643

THE enforcement of school uniforms, overcrowding at schools and the turning away of students for various reasons, will be the main issues to be discussed at a meeting in Alexandra Township on Saturday.

The meeting has been called by the Alexandra Youth Alive Movement, a newly established organisation in the township. The aims and objectives of the movement will also be discussed.

The meeting starts at 2 pm at a venue still to be named. It will be open to all students and parents.

1 000 more classrooms being built in Soweto

Staff Reporter

More than 1 000 classrooms are being built for a two-year period in Soweto alone as a result of the Buff City Council's education programme.

By the end of 1980, education authorities will have built 1 000 classrooms in Soweto alone. By the end of 1978.

And there are signs that there will be a further increase in Government expenditure on black education in the coming year.

In an interview with *Star* Buff this week, the Secretary for Education and Training, Dr G. D. Rousseau, outlined progress in black educational facilities.

More than R6 million has been spent in the current financial year on textbooks and all kinds of equipment by school principals are being supplied.

Attention is now being paid to remedial education, with special classes for youngsters who are having difficulties. There are hopes that these classes will cut the high dropout rate at black schools.

By the end of this year, there should be no more double sessions at any black school in South Africa if everything goes according to plan.

Teacher pupil ratios are declining steadily, and there are hopes that the ratio will decline further in 1980.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are

2.3

Soweto schools have to turn away 42 000

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 42 000 children of schoolgoing age cannot be accommodated in schools in the townships complex, according to the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali. Addressing leading businessmen and community councillors in Springs, at a meeting organised by Education Alive, Mr Thebehali said: "There are 193 000 students in Soweto who

are taught in 300 schools and there are another 42 000 children who cannot find accommodation."

"There is one teacher for every 53 pupils — many of whom are qualified at the lower level, whereas others are totally unqualified."

Mr Thebehali said he supported Education Alive — an organisation which gives extra lessons to schoolchildren and holds adult education classes — because within three weeks the students knew how to study.

A director of Education Alive, Mr Bill Wall, said the organisation was concerned solely with improving education with effective methods of study in a world of steadily deteriorating standards.

Education Alive was willing to work with all people and groups with similar purposes.

Mr Wall quoted a Scottish jurist, Lord Brougham, as having said that education made a person easy to lead, but difficult to drive, easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.

For example, if it can be constituted approximately 2% of all that the benefits from this kind share of the budget allocated to it. as can pick out only the grossest in- 11, whatever criteria of 'value' are on a particular objective is, judgement, highly uncertain, because of butable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

more than six times that of urban Africans,²¹ and this is in itself a cause of different patterns of disease. An example of the effects of the higher consumption of whites is given by examining the commonest causes of death amongst whites and Africans in Durban. These were, in order of importance:

Whites	Africans
Heart Diseases	Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality
Neoplasms	Infective parasitic diseases
Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Diseases of the circulatory system
	Diseases of the digestive system

The commonest causes of death amongst whites are all diseases of affluence associated with high levels of consumption, whereas three of the four commonest causes of death amongst Africans are directly linked with low incomes.

Total racial expenditures on health are more unequally distributed than either incomes or total consumption, and in 1975, white expenditure represented approximately 94 per cent of private expenditure on health care, causing whites to receive the major portion of the private health sector's services.²³ Expenditure patterns on medical care in selected urban areas are illustrated in Table 9. The striking features of the table are the importance of medical aid contributions in white and coloured expenditure, the importance of expenditures on doctors and dentists for whites and Asians, and the large proportion of African expenditure directed to patent medicines. Indeed, the relatively high level of expenditure on patent medi-

cines involve When e this e receiv income house

Schools problems unsolved

Staff Reporter

THE plight of Nomnekane Community School teachers at Devon on the East Rand who are faced with a serious accommodation problem is receiving the attention of the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, the department's liaison officer, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said yesterday.

Four teachers at the school, which has 961 pupils, have turned two classrooms into their homes. And five other teachers have to hitch-hike to and from school to avoid alleged harassment by East Rand Administration Board police.

Only two of the 11 teachers at the school, Mr Milford Mahlambe, the principal, and Mrs E M Hlengethwa, a married woman teacher, have homes in Devon Location.

Mr Engelbrecht told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that the department was "very worried" by the lack of accommodation for the teachers.

Neither Mr Schalk van der Merwe, chairman of the East Rand Administration Board responsible for the provision of housing in black areas within the region, nor Mr F E Marx, the chief director, were available for comment yesterday.

Households in major urban areas : Survey of Household Expenditure 1975
nt of Statistics, Report No. 11-06-05.
households in the Cape Peninsula : Income and Expenditure Patterns of
loured Households in Cape Town, Bureau of Market Research, (B.M.R.)
Report No. 80.5.
households in Durban : Income and Expenditure Patterns of Urban Indian
ds in Durban, B.M.R. Research Report No. 50.7.
Multiple Households in Johannesburg, B.M.R. Research Report No. 50.3.
ure of the three Black groups include the purchase of sunglasses.

Table 9 Personal Expenditures on Health Care by Race in Selected Areas, 1975

Item	White (a)		Coloured (b)		Asian (c)		African (d)	
	R	Per Cent	R	Per Cent	R	Per Cent	R	Per Cent
Medical Aid & Insurance	100,83	33	13,49	29	19,44	16	2,26	1,2
Doctors & Dentists	97,11	31	7,15	15	37,23	31	2,55	9
Witch Doctors & Herbalists	-	-	,01	-	,24	-	1,33	5
Nurses & Hospitals	28,49	9	4,95	11	11,53	10	1,89	7
Medicines on Prescription	44,08	14	,47	1	1,19	1	0,11	-
Other Medicines	19,83	6	14,53	31	21,0	18	13,17	49
Dentures & (e) Spectacles etc.	21,10	7	6,22	13	28,33	24	5,66	21
Total Expenditure	311,44	100	44,82	100	119,46	100	26,97	100
Expenditure as a Percentage of Income	3,0		1,5		3,1		1,2	

MY BODY IS MY OWN!

By SINNAH
KUNENE

MAYBE I'm biased because I have been a prostitute for six years. But my body is my own for me to do as I wish. So said Jennifer, who gave her age as 24.

"A typist uses her brains and fingers to do her job. A boxer uses his fists. A soccer player uses his feet. So what's wrong with me using my body?" she asked, walking away.

To Jennifer, and those who live the shady life of prostitution, there is nothing immoral about her activities. But to most other people, the mere thought of it is revolting.

Last week, we published

an interview with a few "girls on the beat". They all told of the problems that led them to taking up prostitution.

This week, we probed further into prostitution. Jennifer for instance, believes that she is providing a "necessary" service. "I look at people as people. Whether my client is black or white does not matter. However, I do want to stress that I do not simply jump into bed with any old character. I am very selective," she said.

Mr O (he gave us his full name, but the nature of his comment forces us to give only an initial) is all for prostitution, too.

"I led a dreadful life. My mother was a domestic worker, and we lost our father in 1974. He was stabbed to death while on his way to work. My sister was at high school and I was at a training college. Our mother's R45 a month could hardly meet our needs at school. Even my part-time earnings could

not make ends meet," he said.

"My sister then took up prostitution. She made up to R80 a day sometimes, and it all helped. She went through school, and so did I. This money saved us from ending up as criminals, because we either had to go to school or join the hunderds in the street. But now I am proud to say I am a teacher — even though I do wish I were a girl because I am paid peanuts even as a teacher," he added.

P Mabele from Orlando West, however, does not believe this is right. He has called on black girls to be proud of their bodies. "Try to avoid prostitution at all costs, and your faithfulness will be rewarded with blessed marriages and happy families.

"Girls come pouring into Johannesburg because they want to see their dreams come true — a wealthy husband, a good time, relief from



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(343)

To those who live in prostitution, there is nothing immoral about their activities.

the backbreaking poverty back home — but they usually find their dreams shattered — and end up in Hillbrow,” he continued.

P D Mabele continues: “Very few women are lucky to get the man of their dreams. Most end up as shop maids, have been slaves and part-time prostitutes. Most beautiful women end up being passed from hand to hand among Hillbrow

clients like naked rag dolls.”

Pam Mamane Seopela, from Katlehong, is disgusted by the reasons given by the Hillbrow night girls for their actions.

“It seems the words shame and disgrace have lost their meaning. All those rich people worked hard — honestly and cleanly — for what they have. People should not just turn themselves into

entertaining objects for white men,” she said.

“If I were one of these women, I would not be proud of it and tell people about my dirty deeds. While our black brothers are working hard to build a nation, they are busy destroying it,” adds Pam.

And what do you think? Write and tell us your views. Our address is POST Woman, P O Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000.

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

For almost a month 68 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory has refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machinery and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed are 'coloured', more than half the men on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the Homelands, the African workers have stood firm with their 'coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'coloured' & African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were not separated."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are in meeting last week more than 500 university and college students at Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation to sell the factory's products. The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called for schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for a boycott of the factory's products.

At a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students supported Fattis & Monis products.

Fattis & Monis insist that there is no 'dispute'. He says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks production going by employing scab workers in the plant. However production has been slowed down.

Who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory products: All Record flour products include flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Mj products with the Fattis & Monis brand name include cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, large & small shells narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the following brand names: Pick 'n' Pay, Pot o Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koehberg Mille pack meal control a number of bakeries including French Town Good Hope Bakery in Bissie River and Bitra Bakery in

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14/2/80

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Supersmart issue

By WILLIE BOKALA

11/2/80 Post 343
THE Greenters-Checkers plan to open a supermarket in Kailehong is expected to come under attack when the local chamber of commerce meets to raise objections at the move today.

The chairman of the chamber, Mr Joshua Namane, told me yesterday that traders see the move as an invitation to white traders.

The meeting will be held at the D. H. Williams Hall at 12.30 p.m.

About 13 bursaries will be issued to matric students.

s Strike

Monis factory in Bellville South of their fellow workers were because all five were members of ite for better pay and hours of director of the factory says unreasonable and would lead to

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is 'no dispute'. However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ccheckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Hansard 2 Quees Col. 90

15/2/80

72-hour curfew

*11. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

As from what date will the 72-hour curfew applicable to Blacks in White prescribed areas be lifted in (a) Pretoria and (b) Bloemfontein?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

It is assumed that the question relates to the 72-hour period mentioned in section 10(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945. This provision is not at present to be lifted in either (a) Pretoria or (b) Bloemfontein. To give expression however to the Government's standpoint on this matter as set out in the White Paper on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Legislation Affecting the Utilization of Manpower (excluding the Legislation administered by the Departments of Labour and of Mines), a test survey, based *inter alia* on the gathering of statistical data, is to be conducted in the prescribed areas of Pretoria and Bloemfontein with the view to establishing the further practicability or otherwise of the recommendations of the said Commission in this connection.

343

No. 259

15 Februarie 1980

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE HOËVELDGE-
BIED.—OMSKRYWING VAN LOKASIE GEE-
TE LEANDRA

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister
van Samewerking, omskryf hierby, 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), die grond, soos uiteengesit

No. 259

243

15 February 1980

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE HIGH-
VELD AREA.—DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
SITUATE AT LEANDRA

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation, hereby describe, on behalf of and by
direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-
ment, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section
2 (1)*bis* of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation
Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the land, as set out in the

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in die Bylae hiervan, geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad vir die Hoëveldgebied te Leandra, wat kragtens artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet as 'n lokasie bepaal en afgesonder is.

Goewernmentskennisgewing 412 van 29 Maart 1934 word hierby herroep.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van
Samewerking.

(Lêer A6/5/2/L19)

BYLAE

Die grond, soos getoon op 'n plan wat in die Kantoor van die Sekretaris van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, Pretoria, en dié van die Hoofdirekteur, Administrasieraad vir die Hoëveldgebied, Witbank, bewaar word, wat soos volg omskryf is:

Begin by punt A, synde 'n punt op die noordelike grens van die plaas Grootlaagte 311 IR en wat ook die westelikste baken op die gemeenskaplike grens tussen die restant van Gedeelte 8 en die restant van Gedeelte 6 van die plaas Brakfontein 310 IR is; daarvandaan ongeveer 1 140 m in 'n noordoostelike rigting met die suidwestelike grens van die restant van Gedeelte 8 van die plaas Brakfontein langs tot by 'n punt op die suidelike grens van die Springs-Leslie-spoorlynreserwe; daarvandaan ongeveer 650 m algemeen noordooswaarts met die suidelike grens van die spoorlynreserwe langs tot by 'n punt wat die kruispunt is van die suidelike grens van die spoorlynreserwe en die verlenging van die noordoostelike grens van Perseel 41; daarvandaan ongeveer 360 m in 'n suidoostelike rigting met die noordoostelike grense van Erwe 41, 79 en 110 langs tot by 'n punt wat die gemeenskaplike baken is van Erwe 110, 111, 143 en 144; daarvandaan ongeveer 37 m in 'n noordoostelike rigting met die gemeenskaplike grens tussen Erwe 111 en 143 langs tot by 'n punt wat die gemeenskaplike baken is van Erwe 111, 112, 142 en 143; daarvandaan ongeveer 143 m in 'n suidoostelike rigting met die gemeenskaplike grens tussen Erwe 143 en 142 langs tot by 'n punt wat die noordwestelike gemeenskaplike baken is van Erwe 176 en 177; daarvandaan ongeveer 37 m 'n noordoostelike rigting met die noordwestelike grens van Erf 177 langs tot by 'n punt wat die noordelikste baken is van Erf 177; daarvandaan ongeveer 420 m in 'n suidoostelike rigting met die noordoostelike grense van Erwe 177, 193, 220 en 224 langs tot by 'n punt wat die kruispunt is van die verlenging van die noordoostelike grense van Erwe 220 en 224 en die oostelikste grens van Leslie-dorp; daarvandaan ongeveer 157 m in 'n suidelike rigting met die oostelike grens van Leslie-dorp langs tot by 'n punt wat die kruispunt is van die oostelike grens van Leslie-dorp en die noordelike grens van die plaas Grootlaagte 311 IR; daarvandaan ongeveer 1 907 m in 'n suidwestelike rigting met die noordelike grens van die plaas Grootlaagte 311 IR langs tot by punt A, die beginpunt.

No. 272

15 Februarie 1980

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE HOËVELD- GEBIED.—OMSKRYWING VAN SWART TEHUIS GELEË TE MIDDELBURG

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, 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

Schedule hereto, situate within the administration area of the Administration Board for the Highveld Area at Leandra, which has been defined and set apart as a location in terms of section 2 (1) (a) and (b) of the said Act.

Government Notice 412, dated 29 March 1934, is hereby withdrawn.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation.

(File A6/5/2/L19)

SCHEDULE

The following land, as shown on a plan which is filed in the Office of the Secretary for Co-operation and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director, Administration Board for the Highveld Area, Witbank, and described as follows:

Beginning at Point A, being a point on the northern boundary of the farm Grootlaagte 311 IR, which is also the westernmost beacon on the common boundary between the Remainder of Portion 8 and the Remainder of Portion 6 of the farm Brakfontein 310 IR, thence in a north-easterly direction, for a distance of approximately 1 140 m along the south-western boundary of the Remainder of Portion 8 of the farm Brakfontein, to a point on the southern boundary of the Springs-Leslie Railway Reserve; thence generally north-eastwards along the southern boundary of the Railway Reserve for a distance of approximately 650 m to a point which is the intersection of the southern boundary of the Railway Reserve and the prolongation of the north-eastern boundary of Site 41; thence in a south-easterly direction along the north-eastern boundaries of Erven 41, 79 and 110, for a distance of approximately 360 m, to a point which is the common beacon of Erven 110, 111, 143 and 144; thence in a north-easterly direction along the common boundaries of Erven 111 and 143, for a distance of approximately 37 m, to a point which is the common beacon of Erven 111, 112, 142 and 143; thence south-eastwards along the common boundary of Erven 143 and 142, for a distance of approximately 143 m, to a point which is the north-western common beacon of Erven 176 and 177; thence north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of Erf 177, for a distance of approximately 37 m, to a point which is the northernmost beacon of Erf 177; thence in a south-easterly direction along the north-eastern boundaries of Erven 177, 193, 220 and 224, for a distance of approximately 420 m, to a point which is the intersection of the prolongation of the north-eastern boundaries of Erven 220 and 224 and the easternmost boundary of Leslie Township; thence in a southerly direction along the eastern boundary of Leslie Township, for a distance of approximately 157 m, to a point which is the intersection of the eastern boundary of Leslie Township and the northern boundary of the farm Grootlaagte 311 IR; thence in a south-westerly direction along the northern boundary of the farm Grootlaagte 311 IR, for a distance of approximately 1 907 m to Point A, the point of beginning.

No. 272

15 February 1980

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE HIGH- VELD AREA.—DEFINITION OF BLACK HOSTEL SITUATE AT MIDDELBURG

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction 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

BYLAE

Tehuisperseel 1312, groot 9,25 hektaar, geleë binne die Swart woongebied te Middelburg (T).

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE

No. 273

15 Februarie 1980

**RHENOSTERRIVIER - STAATSWATERBEHEER-
GEBIED, DISTRIKTE KOPPIES EN HEILBRON,
PROVINSIE DIE ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.—BEPAL-
LING VAN MAKSIMUM OMVANG VAN GROND
WAT BESPROEI KAN WORD**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 63 (2) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet 54 van 1956), bepaal ek, Abraham Jacobus Raubenheimer, in my hoedanigheid van Minister van Waterwese, dat die maksimum omvang van grond in die Rhenosterrivier-staatswater-beheergebied of enige latere uitbreiding daarvan, wat met water uit 'n Staatswaterwerk besproei kan word, soos volg is: Met dien verstande dat dit na die mening van die Inlystingsraad deur my ingevolge artikel 64 (1) van genoemde Waterwet aangestel, voordelig besproei kan word sonder beskadiging van die Staatswaterwerke: Met dien verstande voorts dat enige oppervlakte van 'n eiendom waarop die Staatskanaal bestaan, wat hoër geleë is as die swaartekragbeheerlyn van gemelde kanaal, nie ingesluit word nie:

(a) Vyf-en-dertig (35) hektaar per eienaar, soos geregistreer in die kantoor van die Registrateur van Aktes op 11 Junie 1976, of, in die geval van grond wat daarna by die beheergebied ingesluit is of word, op die datum wat dit aldus ingesluit is of word; of

(b) die omvang van enige eiendom wat ingevolge artikel 63 of artikel 88 van genoemde Waterwet ingelys is; of

(c) die omvang van enige eiendom wat op die datum in (a) bedoel, na die mening van voormelde Inlystingsraad doeltreffend en wettig met openbare water besproei is;

naamlik die grootste oppervlakte: Met dien verstande dat alle grond wat tot beskikking van enige eienaar is en wat onder swaartekrag uit die Staatskanaal besproei kan word, eers vir besproeiing uit die kanaal ingelys word voordat verdere grond vir direkte besproeiing uit die Rhenosterrivier ingelys word.

Voorts bepaal ek ingevolge artikel 63 (2) (b) van gemelde Waterwet dat 'n maksimum hoeveelheid van sesduisend eenhonderd (6 100) kubieke meter water per jaar (gelyk aan 'n toediening van 610 millimeter), indien dit beskikbaar is, ten opsigte van elke hektaar grond aldus besproei, uit die Staatswaterwerke verskaf kan word.

Hierdie kennisgewing vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 967 van 11 Junie 1976, wat hierby herroep word.

A. J. RAUBENHEIMER, Minister van Waterwese.

SCHEDULE

Hostel Site 1312, in extent 9,25 hectares, situate within the Black residential area of Middelburg (T).

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS

No. 273

15 February 1980

**RHENOSTER RIVER GOVERNMENT WATER
CONTROL AREA, DISTRICTS OF KOPPIES AND
HEILBRON, PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE
STATE.—DETERMINATION OF MAXIMUM
EXTENT OF LAND WHICH MAY BE IRRIGATED**

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 63 (2) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956), I, Abraham Jacobus Raubenheimer, in my capacity as Minister of Water Affairs, hereby determine that the maximum extent of land within the Rhenoster River Government Water Control Area or within any future extension thereof which may be irrigated with water from a Government water work, shall be as follows: Provided that it can, in the opinion of the Scheduling Board appointed by me in terms of section 64 (1) of the said Water Act, be beneficially irrigated without causing damage to the Government water works: Provided further that any area of a property on which the Government canal exists, which is situated at a higher level than the gravity command line of the said canal, shall not be included:

(a) Thirty-five (35) hectares per owner as registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds on 11 June 1976, or, in the case of land included in the control area at a later date, on the date on which it is/was so included; or

(b) the extent of any property scheduled in terms of section 63 or section 88 of the said Water Act; or

(c) the extent of any property which on the date referred to in (a), was, in the opinion of the aforementioned Scheduling Board, beneficially and lawfully irrigated by means of public water;

whichever area is the largest: Provided that all land at the disposal of any owner which can be irrigated under gravity from the Government canal shall first be scheduled before any additional land is scheduled for direct irrigation from the Rhenoster River.

I further determine, in terms of section 63 (2) (b) of the said Water Act, that a maximum quantity of six thousand one hundred (6 100) cubic metres of water per annum (equal to an application of 610 millimetres) may be supplied from the Government water works, if available, in respect of each hectare of land so irrigated.

This notice supersedes Government Notice 967 of 11 June 1976, which is hereby repealed.

A. J. RAUBENHEIMER, Minister of Water Affairs.

By Mathatha Tsedu

POLICE investigations into the treatment of mental patients, including pregnant women and children at the Groothoek

Police investigations of hospital are completed

hospital, in Zebediela, have been completed and the docket is with

the Transvaal Attorney-General. An official at the

AG office in Pretoria, Mr Banisper Jones, said yesterday the

docket has been received. He said, however, he could not say when a decision would be made.

The investigations followed allegations by the Society for Mental Health.

(e45) for both males and females. It expresses the national years an individual would be expected to live in.

rational mortality was the only index calculated.

rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst there has been a steady decline in both of these indices since 1960, after an initial decrease, show a comparatively small increase in their SMR since 1960.

white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, and during this period, the 'coloured' IMR has fallen from 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has shown a steady decline in both of these indices since 1960, after an initial decrease, show a comparatively small increase in their SMR since 1960.

Y.

ity rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death rates are expected to decrease in the mortality experience groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in the mortality rates. Thus, although it is to be expected that 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over 15 years of age will show a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates for 'coloureds' have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' 15 years age groups.

the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' remained constant for persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between the mortality rates of 'coloureds' and 'whites' is widening. In 1941, white children under 15 years of age had a mortality rate of 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

experience as a percentage of the 1941 experience. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are 7,1%. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the 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 'coloured

Soweto Zulus prefer Motlana



DR MOTLANA

CAPE TOWN — More Zulus in Soweto have placed Dr Ntatho Motlana, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, in their assessment of their top five political leaders than Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the head of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

A total of 79 per cent of Soweto Zulus put Dr Motlana in their top five while 68 per cent included Chief Buthelezi.

This result has been revealed in a survey ordered by the Quall Commission.

The survey also revealed that among all groups

surveyed the jailed former leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, was placed among the top five.

Among migrant labourers, 39 per cent placed Mr Mandela in their top five. Twenty-three per cent of rural Ciskeians, 49 per cent of urban Ciskeians, 50 per cent of Xhosas in the Eastern Cape, 38 per cent of Xhosas living on the Rand and in Cape Town, 56 per cent of Soweto Zulus and 45 per cent of Soweto Pedis also did so.

The survey indicates that in spite of being jail-

ed for almost 20 years, Mr Mandela retains a significant element of support among all groups.

Chief Buthelezi also has a significant degree of support among all groups: 40 per cent of all Xhosas placed him in their top five as did 32 per cent of the Soweto Pedis.

Neither the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, nor the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was rated in the non-Xhosa groups but Chief Sebe was rated in the top five among all Ciskeian groups, although it was

only 34 per cent among Xhosas living on the Rand and in Cape Town.

Among the city Xhosas, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, with 56 per cent and Dr Motlana with 54 per cent were the most favoured leaders.

The Soweto Pedis also favoured Dr Motlana (with 64 per cent support) over Dr Cedric Phatudi (with 55 per cent).

Bishop Tutu was rated by both Soweto Zulus (with 51 per cent) and the Soweto Pedis (with 43 per cent). — PC.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

Typhoid outbreak hits black Jo'burg township

By Rob Meintjes

Typhoid cases in Alexandra township near Johannesburg have almost doubled this summer, and the authorities have taken swift action to prevent the spread of the disease.

Nine cases of typhoid fever have been diagnosed in the township since the beginning of December, said Dr L M Wessels, assistant chief medical officer of health for the Peri-Urban Health Board.

He said that in previous

summers, there had been only four or five cases.

The West Rand Administration Board has obtained an emergency allocation of R200 000 to improve health conditions in Alexandra, and has acknowledged the seriousness of the situation.

A spokesman for WRAB said the typhoid problem was under control, and that the money would be used mainly for improving sanitation at schools.

Mr Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, said mobile

toilets of the type used in aircraft would be installed at some schools. Others would be connected to the existing sewerage system as part of a massive programme to improve health conditions.

Dr Wessels said nine cases were "a little exceptional," but could not be regarded as an epidemic.

The cases had been found at different places in the township, and health authorities felt the carrier of the disease might be working in a food shop.

Lights for Sharpeville

THE ORANGE-VAAL Administration Board yesterday announced an electrification project for Sharpeville that will cost more than R6 m. The project will be completed within 18 months.

This was said by the board's director of housing, Mr. Alex von Breda who also said sewerage pipes will be installed within the next 12 months.

Mr. von Breda said the projects will cost more than R12-m after completion. He said half of the township had sewerage pipes at the moment.

"The sewerage projects is in an advanced stage at the moment and I hope that it will be completed within the next 12 months."

He said the erection of a main power station was under way and was being erected near the fly-over bridge not far from Sharpeville.

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WATERLESS SHARPEVILLE

By ERNEST NKABINDE

SHARPEVILLE in the Vaal Triangle went dry this week when water supply was cut off from the township while repairs were being made.

There was confusion on Wednesday when residents of the township woke up in the morning to find that there was no water from the taps.

Residents were seen roaming the streets with drums, buckets and other containers in the hope of finding a place where they could get water.

Residents interviewed said they were shocked to learn in the morning that the township was dry.

The chief township manager of Sharpeville told **POST** that water supply was cut off while repairs were being made to the main water pipe supplying water to the township.

School without toilets

Pupils move to use veld

A SCHOOL in Kwa-Thema, Springs, has been without toilets facilities for more than a year.

The school, Job Maseko, had its toilets damaged in 1978 and pupils have to ask for toilet facilities from people living nearby or use the veld. The school shares its premises on a platoon system with Nkabinde Higher Primary School. This means Nkabinde primary school pupils also suffer.

The students said yesterday some of the owners of the houses living near the school are now refusing to offer them toilet facilities because they claim the pupils mess their toilets.

One student said: "We have to use the veld because our toilets smell and they have been blocked since 1978."

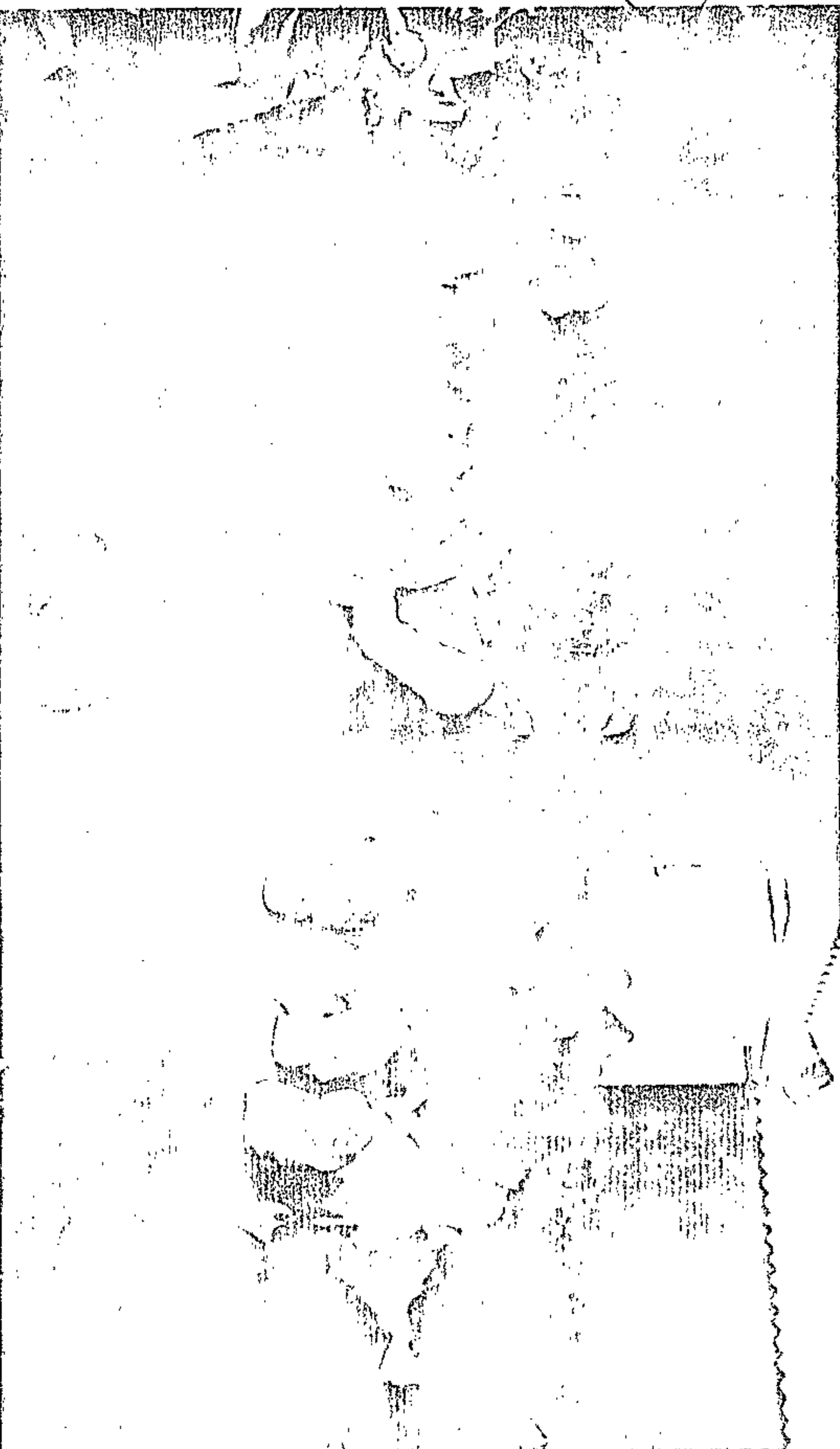
When FOST visited the place this week, some of

the toilet pans were broken, and the place was in a mess. Broken desks were also packed in the unused smelly toilets.

A spokesman for the East Rand Administration board said yesterday they had not received any complaints from the school about the blocked and damaged toilets.

He said: "If we had received any complaints from the school, we could have long repaired the toilets. All the school has to do now is to report the matter to us and we will repair the toilets."

Both principals of Job Maseko and Nkabinde Schools were yesterday not available for comment.



Pupils wait to use toilets at Jacob Maseko Secondary School.



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Vol. 176]

PRETORIA, 15 FEBRUARY 1980
FEBRUARIE 1980

[No. 6853

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 260

15 February 1980

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

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for the urban residential area of Brakpan in the South African Republic.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

(File A2/14/2/B67)

SCHEDULE

Urban residential area

Defined in Government Notice No. 1062 of 26 October 1976, 1064 of 17 July 1979.

Brakpan (also known as Teakpan) 1962 of 26 October 1976, 1064 of 17 July 1979.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF BRAKPAN

No. R. 261

15 February 1980

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF BRAKPAN

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), hereby make the regulations contained in the accompanying Schedule.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

(File A2/14/2/B67)

54—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 260

15 Februarie 1980

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

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, te hierby, namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), 'n gemeenskapraad vir die stedelike woongebied van Brakpan in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(Lêer A2/14/2/B67)

BYLAE

Stedelike woongebied

Omskryf by Goewermentskennisgewing

Brakpan (ook bekend as Teakpan) 1962 van 26 Oktober 1976, 1064 van 17 Julie 1979.

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE GEMEENSKAPSRaad VAN BRAKPAN

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, vaardig hierby, namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking 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.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(Lêer A2/14/2/B67)

6853—1

'Pay rents or face expulsion'

By ERNEST NKABINDE

THE Vaal Community Council and the Orange-Vaal Administration Board this week warned residents of the Vaal Triangle to pay their rent in time or face eviction.

The warning was broadcast through loudspeakers by officials of the Administration Board who were travelling in vans throughout the townships of Sebokeng, Evaton, Boipatong and Sharpeville yesterday morning.

The officials told residents during the broadcast that there were people who were five months in arrears.

A spokesman for the board later told **POST** that residents were expected to pay their rents within seven days of each month. The spokesman said the rent money was needed in order to pay for services in the townships and also to pay for officials of the board and other workers.

The spokesman advised residents who experience difficulties in paying their rent, to contact councillors in their wards who will then investigate the matter.

He said, however, each case will be treated on merit.

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Post
15/2/80

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING

No. 258

15 Februarie 1980

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE WES-RAND-
GEBIED.—AFSKAFFING VAN LOKASIE GELEË
TE RANDFONTEIN

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, maak kragtens artikel 3 (4) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), hierby bekend dat die lokasie geleë te Randfontein binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad vir die Wes-Randgebied en afgesonder ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing 753 van 29 Mei 1936, kragtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet afgeskaf is.

Goewermentskennisgewing 753 van 29 Mei 1936 word hierby ingetrek.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van
Samewerking.

(Lêer A6/5/2/R6)

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

No. 258

15/2/80

15 February 1980

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE WEST
RAND AREA. — ABOLITION OF LOCATION
SITUATE AT RANDFONTEIN

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation 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 Randfontein within the administration area of the Administration Board for the West Rand Area and set apart in terms of Government Notice 753, dated 29 May 1936, has been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act.

Government Notice 753, dated 29 May 1936, is hereby withdrawn.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation.

(File A6/5/2/R6)

Soweto Zulus 'snub' Buthelezi

N. MERCANT

15/2/80

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Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Dr Ntatho Motlana, Mosotho chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, came out ahead of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, in Soweto Zulu assessment of their five top political leaders.

A total of 79 percent of the Soweto Zulus put Dr Motlana in their top five while 68 percent included Chief Buthelezi.

This surprising result has been revealed in a survey ordered by the Quail Commission.

The survey also revealed that among all groups surveyed, the jailed former leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, was placed among the top five.

Among migrant labourers, 39 percent placed Nelson Mandela in their top five, 23 percent of rural Ciskeians, 49 percent of urban Ciskeians, 50 percent of Xhosas in the

Eastern Cape, 38 percent of Xhosas living on the Rand and in Cape Town, 56 percent of Soweto Zulus and 45 percent of Soweto Pedi also did so.

The survey indicates that in spite of being jailed for almost 20 years, Mr Mandela retains a significant element of support among all groups.

Significant

Chief Buthelezi also has a significant degree of support among all groups: 40 percent of all Xhosas placed him in their top five as did 32 percent of the Soweto Pedi.

Neither the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, nor the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, were rated in the non-Xhosa groups but Chief Sebe was rated in the top five among all Ciskeian groups, although it was only 34 percent among Xhosas living on the Rand and in Cape Town.

BLACK EDUCATION

Boycott flops

52
2/13
PM 15/2/80

At the beginning of last week, tension among black students, particularly in Soweto, was running high. But a schools boycott failed as the authorities moved to defuse the situation.

Earlier a decision to boycott the schools was taken "until white authorities come to their senses." There was a militant spirit among the 2 000-odd people who attended.

Grievances mostly centred on school uniforms and fees and the alleged presence of white servicemen teaching in black schools.

Surprisingly, however, the boycott took a tumble. Of Soweto's 51 high schools only four responded to the boycott. Primary schools seemed unaffected.

Maybe this was because Secretary for Education and Training Joubert Rousseau issued a statement that there were no servicemen in Soweto schools. He amplified on this to the *FM*: "We had them there last year. There are none now."

His information, he added, came from the regional director for Education and Training in Johannesburg, Jaap Strydom.

Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, tells the *FM* that lack of organisation "killed" the boycott. Motlana also believes that those parents and others with grievances should have gone to the schools, held meetings and motivated the students.

Another factor could be that a recent study has shown that blacks see education, not violence, as the key to a prosperous future.

At a meeting on Monday, when the boycott was supposed to have taken place, Strydom addressed school principals and members of school governing councils.

It was decided to set up a commission of enquiry to look into fees paid by parents, recommend how these can be reduced and standardised; and devise means

of cutting the cost of school uniforms.

Rousseau has charged that "incitement" at certain schools in Soweto was responsible for the planned boycott. Militants were using schoolchildren to further



Motlana . . . lack of organisation

their own political ends.

By implication those who would benefit most from a boycott and possible student-police confrontation are those radicals seeking greater racial polarisation.

But, students tell the *FM* that they are still required to buy textbooks and other material, despite a statement that the Department of Education and Training has spent something like R5,5m on free textbooks to be supplied to black schools.

Another allegation by the students is that most principals demand they buy uniforms from selected shops and dealers.

The inquiry should move swiftly to clear up these areas. But, although they appear to be a considerable improvement on their predecessors in 1976, the authorities did not act before time.

US Govt

CAPE TIMES 15/2/80

men to meet car workers

By GORDON KLING

TOP United States Government officials will be present when Ford Motor Company management and worker representatives meet in Port Elizabeth today in an attempt to bridge new rifts in the shaky industrial peace at the firm.

The long-standing dispute now threatens to develop into a major political storm with far-reaching implications for businesses in South Africa.

On the eve of the crucial meeting Ford executives and the compilers of a secret report on its labour problems were meeting to discuss its contents, which are highly critical of key aspects of the company's implementation of the Sullivan Code of Conduct. The code standardizes employment conditions for American firms operating outside the United States.

Although the report will be released only some time next week, the Cape Times is aware of the findings after pre-publication of some material and extensive interviews and re-

search in Port Elizabeth over the past two days.

The report was written and researched by Rhodes University staff — the head of the Anthropology Department, Professor Mike Whisson; a senior lecturer in sociology, Dr M Roux; and a research officer for the Institute of Social and Economic Research, Mr C W Manona.

Black labour leaders believe that the survey, conducted at Ford's request by the South African Institute of Race Relations, accurately reflects key problems at the company.

However, some of the recommendations come as a shock

intend any organized stay-away action.

Mr Skosama said Pebco was essentially a pressure group with civic affairs objectives, but it took a stronger line on the labour dispute at Ford than did the workers' trade union — the United Automobile and Allied Workers' Union.

The continued detention of the Pebco chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, had left the organization in a dangerous holding operation. If the situation remained calm it was possible that the authorities would think the detention of Mr Botha was justified, but if violence erupted Pebco would have failed in its role.

'Worker discontent'

The head of the dismissed workers' committee and a Pebco member, Mr Government Zini, said worker discontent was continuing at Ford.

He saw today's meeting with Ford as an "intent to put a seal on an agreement which we hope will work".

Among those at the meeting will be the US Deputy Assistant Secretary of African Affairs, Mr Robert Keeley; the US Consul-General in Cape Town, Mr Alan Lukens; and a counsellor at the US Embassy in Pretoria, Mr Howard Walker.

The director of industrial relations at Ford, Mr Fred Ferreira, denied yesterday that the company was being pressured by the US Government and said the American officials were participating as "individuals".

It was reported late last night that the full text of the report monitoring Ford's performance in the light of the Sullivan Code would be released next week.

He believed the dispute had erupted because Ford, which was accepted internationally as a leader in employment practices, had created worker aspirations which had exceeded the company's ability to meet them.

Mr Ferreira said 25 workers had been reinstated in lower grades than they had held previously but were being paid the same salaries, and it was the company's aim to return them to their previous grades as soon as positions became available.

Tomorrow

Tomorrow the Cape Times will publish an in-depth look at Port Elizabeth's labour troubles and the implications for South Africa.

which go to the core of white South African business practice and values. They would have the company terminate associations with recognized authorities, including the Eastern Cape Administration Board through which the company channels funds for employee housing.

Although the company has reinstated all workers involved in the series of wildcat stoppages and lock-outs which began last November, interviews with principal figures indicate that the dispute is far from settled. Many workers maintain that they are being forced to accept lower grades of work and are being victimized.

The shadow chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco), Mr Wilson Skosama, said there were indications that reinstated workers were being victimized and that the situation at Ford could deteriorate.

Pebco did not at this stage

into the whole South African health scene, which occupied them for two years. During a tour of 3½ months, the Commission visited various centres and institutions in South Africa.

More than 1 000 witnesses testified and 505 memoranda were handed over. The Commission was authorised: 'to enquire into, to report and advise upon'

- (1) The provision of an organised National Health Service in conformity with the modern conception of 'health', which will ensure adequate medical, dental, nursing and hospital services for all sections of the people of the Union of South Africa.
- (2) The administrative, legislative and financial measures which would be necessary in order to provide the Union of South Africa with such a National Health Service.

Finally, in 1944, the Commission tabled their Report of more than 200 pages, which contained very bold and far-reaching proposals. In their summary of basic recommendations, the Commission states clearly: "The Commission's task was not merely one of offering suggestions for the improvement of a superstructure built upon foundations already laid, but for the reconstruction of the foundations themselves".

The essence of the report is found in Part I, Chapter III: 'The Modern Conception of Health', which seems to have lost nothing of its actuality during the past 35 years. It is a very comprehensive account of the various types of health services which are necessary.

In this chapter, a fundamental distinction is made between personal health services, which deal with persons and non-personal health services, which deal with things. Personal health services were divided into promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services.

The great value of promotive and preventive health factors was stressed in maintaining the health of the individual and his community. Under promotive health services, the importance of adequate wages, nutrition, general education, etc., is mentioned. Periodic medical examinations, antenatal care, infant welfare clinics, immunisations, health education, school and workers' health services, are listed under preventive services.

The Commission also realised the tremendous importance of a proper relationship between promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services:

"Today in short, advanced medical thought everywhere has come to realise that there should be no sharp division, even in administration and still less in presentation to the people, between promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services. All should be integrated in a comprehensive planned health service. Such a service would aim to secure not only the absence of disease, but also the maximum degree of physiological and mental efficiency".

The chapter ends with the following vision:

THE Katlehong Chamber of Commerce yesterday rejected the Greater-mans-Checkers plan of opening a super-market in Katlehong.

This decision was taken at a meeting held at the D. H. Williams Hall by members of the chamber of commerce.

The meeting was also attended by about 400 students who opposed the super-market issue.

Eight bursaries were issued

to matric students from Katlehong and Fumana High Schools in the township.

Winners of the bursaries are: Selinah Selimela, R100; Thomas Vilakazi, R100; Bonang Mohale, R50; Jonas Thabang, R50; Peter Mohla, R50; Simon Mohudi, R50; Elsie Cindi, R50 and Lulama Sophangisa, R50.

Last year the chamber issued four bursaries to

matric students and only one of the students failed at the end of the year.

privileged sections:

Moreover, existing are NOT adequate to national health service terms of reference"

Part III of the Commission whether a National Health needs of the people. to ensure unified direct make the best use of the



Eight bursary recipients have reason to smile.

KATLEHONG REJECTS SUPER-MARKET PLAN

It was realised that massive ill health means decreased economic productivity and an increased expenditure on curative health services. The Commission

Stranded teachers claim harassment

THE NINE teachers stranded without accommodation from the Nomnekane Community School in Devon on the East Rand, had a house in the township but were evicted for failing to pay rent after occupying the house for six months.

This was said yesterday by Mr F E Marx, chief director of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab).

The nine teachers claim that they were harassed by Erab police last week for staying on farms bordering the township.

Four of the teachers have turned two classrooms into their homes and another five hitch-hike to and from work to avoid further harassment by Erab police.

Only the principal, Mr Wilford Mahlambi and a

woman teacher have houses in Devon.

Two of the teachers were arrested last week. They appeared in court the same day and were found guilty but were cautioned and discharged.

After the raids, five of them decided to join their families in KwaThema, Springs and Lesley and hitch-hike to school each day. The other four, two women and two men, were allowed by their principal to stay at the school.

RENT

Mr Marx said first the lady teachers occupied the house but were evicted after six months for not paying rent. He said four male teachers from the same school were given the same house but were also evicted for not paying rent. Mr Marx said

the house has now been given to a family.

"We made an inspection after we received complaints from the farms community that many people were squatting illegally. During the inspection, 13 people were found to be living there illegally and among the group were two teachers from the Nomnekane School and one official of my board. The 13 were charged for illegal squatting and trespassing but were cautioned and discharged".

Mr G Engelbrecht, chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday the Department was investigating the allegations.

The teachers could yesterday not be contacted to comment on Mr Marx's allegations.

Ford walks a tight-rope with no safety-net

DOMINATING the dark wood-panelled reception area at the Ford head office is a disconcerting picture: "Cape Point" by Gabriel de Jongh is an inspiring painting of an East Indiaman rounding the majestic cliffs at the end of the peninsula, but the vessel is set on a course which must cause it to founder.

The company's industrial relations director, Mr Fred Ferreira, likes the painting and smiles wryly at what could be taken as an allusion to the company's prospects in a battle against odds which are nothing short of a microcosm of all the forces at work in South Africa today.

All the workers involved in the series of disputes which began with the resignation of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) chairman and current security police detainee, Mr Thozamile Botha, have been reinstated, but the atmosphere on the shop-floor is an uneasy peace. It features:

- Black distrust of white management.
- Deep divisions among black employees themselves which has already erupted in violence on the job as a struggle for control of the black United Auto and Allied Workers Union gets under way.
- A latent rift between white and black workers.
- The paradox of management being required to help employees through government bodies which are not popular among the employees.
- High worker aspirations engendered by Ford's high reputation as an employer.

In many ways it amounts to attempting to reconcile the irreconcilable, but Mr Ferreira believes it can be done, and on balance he is succeeding.

He also believes "the situation has the seeds of disaster", and accepts that the consequences of failure are frightening. As a sign of the company's determination to solve its labour problems rather than postpone or circumvent them, he refers to the 1978/79 slump in the industry, which on purely economic grounds would have permitted mass lay-offs when the walk-out occurred.

The contradictions are everywhere, and perhaps the ultimate contradiction of them all is the indication that Ford is going through its present phase simply because it has been relatively successful in accommodating its labour problems, and in gaining a reputation for this.

"We are considered number one in terms of the implementation of the Sullivan principles (governing employment practices of American firms) around the world," he says.

Ironically, it's a problem. "Certainly we had created aspirations which we did not fill — not deliber-

ately, but it happened — in this whole sea in South Africa of stifled opportunities we have created almost a siphon. People have been cooped up for their entire life time. Their expectations exceeded our ability to satisfy them."

He nods when asked if it is possible that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, may be doing the same thing.

Mr Ferreira is well aware that the company's housing fund donations to the Eastern Cape Administration Board risk identifying it with an unpopular government authority. "We spend more than R1 million through the administration board. If we don't utilize them, we have no housing. Where do we turn?"

It is apparent that the Auto Workers Union is not representative of the majority of the company's black labour force, but neither is the Pebco-associated dismissed workers committee. A battle for control of

zamile will help; he will then show us what to do."

Mr Skosama says he is optimistic about the outlook, "but with the young we have to be very careful. They make demands today and want results tomorrow. We have to pacify them, teach them to exercise more care and patience. It's an explosive situation if we fail. We'll in a way be defeated in our own game."

Mr Zini is more bitter over the situation at Ford and the labour situation in general. "You can imagine reading a newspaper and working at Ford," he says with reference to reports that the dispute there was settled.

"The black man is not being paid like the white man. It can't be that Ford is leading in the motor industry."

No follow up

Mr Zini accuses Ford management of making reassuring sounds on black grievances, but not seeing that white supervisors follow up in a practical manner. Some employees saw Ford as an extension of the government. The company allowed employees to devote time to state bodies, but it acted against Thozamile Botha when he was forced to take time off work at the request of the security police.

"The supervisor should have told the security police to make an appointment for after hours."

Lack of support at Ford had forced Botha to resign under duress, said Mr Zini. "He's detained now by the police — they have the right — but Ford had no right."

The crux of the problem now will probably revolve around the reinstated workers. Many feel the company did not want them back, that it has placed them in menial positions, and will find an excuse to dismiss them. One worker maintains that company-conduct cards of the strikers contain the words "walked off job — never rehire" circled in red. "What happens next time I have a problem and that card comes out? I've lost already."

Mr Ferreira concedes that 25 of the workers have been given lower posts than they held previously, but says there pay has been maintained at previous levels and it is the intention of the company to advance them as positions become available.

It will all depend on how workers gauge Ford's sincerity, says Mr Zini.

Responds Mr Ferreira: "We have a written agreement with them, giving their jobs back under company conditions and we are implementing it in letter and spirit."

THE complex and delicately-balanced relationship between management and workers at the Ford Motor Company in Port Elizabeth is developing into a paradigm of industrial relations likely to signpost developments in the workplace throughout the country, writes GORDON KLING, who this week interviewed key figures in the fragile entente which now governs the company's operations.

the union is likely, with the head of the workers committee, Mr Government Zini, confirming that he is urging Pebco sympathizers to join the union in a move which could leave Pebco in a decisive position.

Pebco itself is trying to keep a low profile in the Ford context, says the shadow chairman, Mr Wilson Skosama.

"The thing at Ford has an ugly face on it. Our people suffer financially and otherwise," he says, and referring to management: "Of course it's bad in the business world for your staff to turn against you."

He feels his post is a hot seat. "My wish now is just to make a success of it, to work with the committee, keep the (peaceful) image of Pebco, and see it grow. We are not thinking of positive action at this stage. We are in a holding operation. You can well imagine that things will flare up if we make one false move. The release of Tho-

Special fund for ER schools?

Post 15/2/80

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A SPECIAL allocation of funds may be made available this year for schools in the East Rand, regional director for the Highveld Region of the Department of Education and Training, Mr van Zyl said, yesterday.

He said this after a meeting with members of

community councils in the East Rand and members of the East Rand in Germiston.

Mr van Zyl said it was the feeling of his Department that the money should be used for the erection of classrooms at existing schools.

The Department of Education and Training will also call upon the Administration Board to act as agents to plan and execute the various projects.

The detailed planning will start as soon as the programme has been approved by the Department of Education and Training and building operations will follow as soon as possible.

Soweto is putting 50c in slot to watch the box

By DONALD GORDON

SOWETO has entered the rental-TV market with enthusiasm — accepting the proven British coin-in-the-slot payments as the easiest to collect in low-income households. With 1-20 per cent of the house of Soweto's population identified a rental company last month completed a test-marketing programme of 200 sets in the area.

Reception of the SATV signal is excellent, says the rental firm's managing director, Mr T W Long. Rental payments and collections from the homes were efficient.

The monthly rental of the sets is R18 for black-and-white and about R30 for colour, including licence and insurance for the set.

The method, proved during the rental boom in Britain in the 50s and early 60s, is a meter in a slot box attached to the TV.

It is set to give a certain number of viewing hours for a 50c coin — as arranged with the customer.

The standard setting in Soweto is 150 minutes for 50c.

TV man

The collection van visits the home to open the box once a month. The rent is removed from the coins in the box and the balance returned to the renter.

Mr Long said problems of security associated with low income markets are expected, but that with the "low profile" taken by the firm's white executives behind the test marketing, Soweto's black TV trade had accepted the project well.

"We tried to avoid any chance of an emotional reaction to a white rental operation amongst a black population during the test marketing," he said.

"We are using black representatives and we use high security on our collection vans."

Included in the slot-TV advertisement is the suggestion that friends can aid in the even-
ing payment.

"The white families getting a TV, the black families are finding that they suddenly have a lot more fun than before," said Mr Long.

Market research shows that while the number of TV sets in South Africa is currently up to the 130 000 mark, projections for 1983 — a year after the launch of the SABC's black TV channel — are about 235 000.

And the bulk of the 100 000-set increase in the TV boom is expected to come from the Soweto market.

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Published by Comm Comm.

Good Hope Bakery in Blisier River and Blisier Bakery in Somerset West control a number of bakeries including Wrench Town Bakery in Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeberg Millie pack meal; Fa under the following brand names: Pick 'n' Pay, Pot of Gold, Pri narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above no cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, large & small shells, ribbon n products with the Fattis & Monis brand name including icecrea flour, Bread flour, sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Tre following products: All Record flour products including self-r who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which

However production has been slowed down. production going by employing scab workers in the place of the blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The mana says he is worried about the call for a boycott of the factory. Fattis & Monis insist that there is no dispute. However a di Fattis & Monis products.

At a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students supported a call for and a boycott of the factory's products.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for re-employ

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products. Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College ca meeting last week more than 500 university and college student

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there

separate, coloured & African workers who had gathered outside sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the departme

Homeands, the African workers have stood firm with their 'co Although those dismissed are 'coloured', more than half the m

were replaced by machinery and that it was part of a cut-back conditions. The factory has refused to negotiate with the uni

dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights. Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Work

of all 'proportion' and unreasonable and would lead to 'disrup and an 8-hour working day. A director of the factory says the

The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours. Workers say the dismissals were because all five were members been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow work

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

Motlana bo vir Sowe

RAPPORT

17/2/80

HA

**Van
HENNIE PRETORIUS
DR. NTHATO MOTLANA,**
voorsitter van Soweto se
komitee van Tien, word
deur meer Zoeloes in So-
weto as 'n politieke top-
leier beskou as dié wat
daardie onderskeiding aan
hoofminister Gatscha But-
helezi van kwaZulu, presi-
dent van Inkatha, gee.

Dit is van die verrassende
bevindinge van die internasio-
nale kommissie onder voorsit-
terskap van prof. G. P. Quail,

van Johannesburg, wat 'n
breedvoerige ondersoek oor
die Ciskei vir dié gebied se
regering gemaak het.

Die verslag is vandeeweek
aan hoofminister Lennox
Sebe oorhandig. Die onder-
soek na wie die gewildste leiers
is, is glo deur 'n private maat-
skappy vir die Quail-kommis-
sie gedoen.

Die ondervraagdes moes by
wyse van punttoekenning hul
vyf politieke top-leiers aan-
wys. Hulle is uit agt verskil-
lende kategorieë geneem: Alle
Xhosas, trekwerkers, lande-

like Ciskeiers, stedelike
Ciskeiers, Xhosas in die stad,
Soweto-Zoeloes en Soweto-
Pedis.

Altesame 79 persent van
die Zoeloes in Soweto het
dr. Motlana onder hul top-vyf
verkies en 68 persent het
kapt. Buthelezi ingesluit. By
vier van die kategorieë het
Hoofminister Sebe eerste ge-
kom.

Die verslag het ook onthul
dat mev. Winnie Mandela
deur al agt kategorieë wat
ondervra is, onder die eerste
vyf politieke leiers geplaas is.

Sy is die vrou van die voorma-
lige leier van die ANC, Nelson
Mandela, wat nou al byna
20 jaar aangehou word.

Die verslag sê die tuisland-
beleid en die beleid van swart-
mense in die stede is nou
aaneengeskakel met die ver-
skyning van 'n echelon van
swart leierskap wat formele
status in Suid-Afrika geniet.

„Kapt. Buthelezi is op sig-
self in 'n ininteressante katego-
rie. Hy het 'n basis bewerk-
stellig vir politiek buite die
enge tuislandraamwerk en
dan het hy boonop as tradisio-

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o-Zoeloes

nele prins baie hoë aristokra-
tiese geloofsbriewe”

Die verslag sê dit is baie
duidelik dat hoofminister
Sebe sterk en onweerlegbare
steun by die Ciskei se Xhosa-
sprekende groep het. Dit is
net die stedelike Xhosa wat
merkbaar afgewyk het deur
biskop Tutu, voorsitter van
die SA Raad van Kerke, dr.
Motlana en mev. Winny Man-
dela bo dr. Sebe te stel.

Dit blyk dat kapt. Buthe-
lezi en dr. Phatudi (hoofminis-
ter van Lebowa) sterker

steun in die stede geniet. Die
Xhosa-trekarbeiders kies
kapt. Buthelezi met 'n kort
kop voor hoofminister Sebe.

„In die lig van die onge-
wildheid van die beleid van
afsonderlike ontwikkeling is
die sterk steun vir hoofminis-
ter Sebe by die Ciskei/
Xhosa-groepe merkwaardig.
Hy het wye steun as regmatige
leier buite die stedelike ge-
bied.”

Die verslag sê sewe uit tien
van die Xhosas kies hom as
hul leier.

ALEX CLASS BOYCOTT

CALL FOR THIS WEEK

Post
18.2.80
~~256~~
343

Mean
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Fami

ALEXANDRA students have called for a boycott of classes starting today — exactly two weeks after the failure of another call for a boycott of schools in Soweto.

About 200 students meeting at the NG Kerk in Alexandra at the weekend resolved that students at Alexandra High School should not attend classes from today.

They are protesting that, as from today, they will not be allowed to leave the school yard during break. They will be kept in from morning to the end of the school day.

MEETING

The meeting was called by the Alexandra Youth Alive (Aya) so that parents and students could discuss student grievances that some students were turned away from schools because they did not belong to the "right" ethnic group; "expensive" school uniforms; tuckshops on school premises; and the production of house permits before a student is admitted.

Parents did not attend the meeting.

The students meeting on Saturday resolved:

- To call another meeting at the same place for next Saturday at 2 pm.
- To publicise this meeting.

● To call on the community to suspend all activities so people can attend.

● To send a delegation to the principal of Alexandra High and the Alexandra township branch of the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association (Tuata).

● To call on Alexandra

Liaison Committee members to help them in their fight.

● To attend school today, but refuse to attend any lectures until they are given "freedom of movement" and until the Department of Education and Training agrees to a common uniform for all schools.

The students are hoping to discuss their grievances with teachers at a meeting they are arranging for Thursday.

The call for a boycott comes after the DET has appointed a committee to look into students grievances. The committee is to report by early next month.

Mean:
Range:

Note:

16	34,62
24	53,85
25	66,15
16	74,62
11	77,69
4	81,54
5	85,38
5	100,00
19	
130	

the 'families' in the > R10 category are single men,

- 2) that 30 families get additional income in kind, often in the form of meals given to a domestic worker, to which no value has been ascribed.

It is remarkable that even when higher values are given to some payments in kind, 70 families (54 percent) get R5 or less per person per week, and 111 families (85 percent) get R10 or less.

Residents to go to law

Post 18.2.80
343
By PHIL MTIMKULU

RESIDENTS of Thembalisha township near Springs, have decided to take legal action to fight the contract and selling price of their new houses.

The residents held a public meeting yesterday to discuss developments in the new housing area since it was established last year.

The meeting at Mzomsha Lower Primary School, attended by about 200 people, was called by the Thembalisha Residents Committee.

They complained that their rent was high (R49,27).

A deed of sale contract, residents claim they were made to sign but not read before being given houses, was read at the meeting. Purchase price of a new house was A4468 with a R450 deposit, and the remainder payable over 30 years at R33,06.

Dobsonville won't buy 99-year plan

Post 18.2.80 343

By CHRIS MORE

DOBSONVILLE RESIDENTS yesterday rejected attempts by the Dobsonville Council to "sell" the 99-year leasehold scheme at a meeting at the civic hall.

The meeting, called to clarify and urge "able residents" to buy new homes under the 99-year leasehold scheme, became heated as residents accused the authorities of tricking them into entangling themselves with legal jargon.

The council chairman, Mr Don Mmesi, assisted by his deputy, Mr Mashao, and the chairman of the management committee, Mr M Radebe, tried to make the residents understand how the scheme was run. But residents wanted to know why they could not own land on which their houses were built.

Another problem raised was the citizenship of the independent homelands.

Mr Mmesi asked all Dobsonville residents facing this dilemma to call at

the council chambers where each case would be given the attention it warranted.

Mr Mmesi told the meeting they had repeatedly advised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that homeland citizenship should not be pushed down the throats of blacks if they did not want it.

People should be given the choice of citizenship since they had made their stand clear before independence was granted these homelands.

The residents said they viewed with suspicion the moves adopted by the Government to alienate them from their relatives and roots with the introduction of the homelands policy.

This, it was said, had

the effect of making people deny their places of birth to avoid being entangled in the "homeland citizenship fuss".

The one item on the agenda that made residents trickle out of the meeting, was the attempt at "selling an unsaleable commodity — the 99-year leasehold scheme".

No clear-cut explanation came from Mr Mmesi and colleagues.

The residents rather felt the meeting was called to make them buy "the new and expensive houses to be built by the council".

At the end of the meeting, few people were convinced about the sincerity of the scheme but it was obvious that none were enthusiastic about it.

The only curative effort made was the dispensing of tetracycline eye ointment by the care-group members when any signs of trachoma were apparent.

We first tried to analyse the influence of inherent factors upon the family. These factors include: whether any member of the family is literate; whether the father is a migrant labourer; whether the family contains a member belonging to a particular social group (such as traders, traditional doctors, teachers or women's groups); whether the family has been resettled; and how often the father comes home.

We found that every family had at least one literate member, and that except in the case of pit-latrines (discussed elsewhere), the social group did not seem to be a factor in determining whether the family possessed the health requirements or whether they were in contact with the care-group members. If one considers the percentage of workers having employment in places other than its surrounding areas (58%), with the percentage of home yearly or monthly (63%), a picture emerges of a level of migrancy - an impression substantiated by the female ratio. Surprisingly, the absence of a father has effect on the possession of health requirements such as cloths or pit-latrines.

The two populations seem to be relatively stable in the village for less than five years, and so we subsume resettlement factor.

4.1 A comparison: The care-group and the general population. So, firstly, what are the characteristics that distinguish members from the general population?

4.1.1 Socioeconomic status

The overall socioeconomic status of the care-groups and the population was measured, using three indices:

- (a) Primary source of income,
- (b) Wealth,
- (c) Social group membership.

(a) Primary source of income

The source of income is discussed with respect to four categories:

1. Subsistence farming;
2. Local farm employment;

3. Employment elsewhere;

4. A composite category including other farm employment self employment pension, and unemployed.

As we have indicated, a large proportion of the general populace are migrant labourers and thus it is not surprising that approximately 60% of the population of both villages received their income from absent family members.

population
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NT RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, February 19, 1980

Soweto probe tops R230 000

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. -- Nearly R500 000 was spent on commissions of inquiry during 1978/79, taking the total expenditure since the inception of the 26 commissions to R1 492 547. Committees of inquiry cost the State another R177 890 during the 1978/79 financial year and have cost R424 953 since their inception.

The annual report of the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, shows that the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the Soweto riots and rioting in other parts of the country during June, 1976, has so far cost R231 520.

The expenditure for this commission during the last financial year was R82 106. The Cillie Commission has proved to be the country's second most expensive, after the Theron Commission, which has so far cost R408 397. During 1978/79 the Theron Commission cost R18 946.

The next most costly com-

mission has been the Wiehahn Commission, which last year reported to Parliament on labour legislation at a total cost of R108 711. In 1978/79, it cost the taxpayer R59 514.

Inquiries into irregularities in the former Department of Information and the evaluation of the secret projects of the department have cost a total of R77 119, all spent during the past financial year.

The Erasmus Commission, which reported to Parliament last year, cost R50 993, while the Pretorius Committee cost R26 126 in evaluating the department's secret projects.

Inquiries into legislation affecting manpower, conducted by the Rieker Commission cost R51 420 during 1978/79, bringing the total cost to R90 332. The longest inquiry has been that of the Committee of Inquiry into the Compilation of an Explanatory Dictionary for Social Work, which since 1963 has cost the taxpayer R11 665. During the last financial year the cost was R1 232.

ing to a social group, as opposed to 21% of the general population.

SUMMARY

And so, although both care-groups seem to belong to the higher socioeconomic classes of their villages, the Chavani group is wealthier, of higher social status and is perhaps more authoritative than the Mbokota group.

And secondly, how do the care-group and community differ in their attitude to health care?

The attitude to health of the two villages and their associated care-groups was measured using three indices:

Steering committee chosen to avoid bus boycott

Da
Pa

Post 17/2/30

By MATHATA TSEDU

A BUSLOAD of commuters who attended a meeting at Mankweng township yesterday discouraged moves to boycott the Bahwaduba buses owned by the ZCC Bishop, Barnabas Lekganyane. They opted for a steering committee that will negotiate with the bus management.

The meeting, which threatened to get out of hand at one stage, was called to discuss numerous complaints by commuters who claim that the bus owners did not care about their welfare.

Complaints listed include:

① Buses have no fixed timetable and are always late.

② As a result many workers have lost their jobs and their families are suffering.

③ The buses are old and are breaking down every day.

④ Bus drivers and conductors are rude and threaten to assault commuters.

⑤ Through commuters have to pay and depend on buses from other areas which often arrive already full.

The steering committee consists of Mr W Letswalo, Mr M A Ramalepe, Mr A J Rakoma, Mr J Phoshoko and Mr M S M Soko.

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ye ixesha.

anjwa.

.(...breaks the agreements)

.bini,funaenda.

..sixhenxe,mnyamaseben-

sinyane, ayifunioja nyama, abafanafanelekileyo, (sma-denge. (who are not fools)

the subject concord (s.c), under the case give atleast 3 different point :

a) Formation with strong classes.

b) Formation with weak/nasal classes.

c) Formation with verb stems (Weak and strong classes' differences included here as well)

Part Three: Class 9 and 10 have a marked influence on -th-, -kh-, -hl-, -b- of the adjective stems, because of the nasal -n-. Show this by contrasting these two nasal classes with the other nasal classes where this sound change does not occur. Give atleast 2 examples in each case except with -b-.

References : Mncube, F.S.M : Xhosa Manual

Westphal, E.O.J and Tindleni, S.M : Departmental Notes.

Mbiza, S.M : Notes on the Noun prefix system and formation of the s.c.

Doke, C.M : A Textbook of Zulu Grammar (from page 100)

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⊗ Township workers have no lift and depend on buses from other areas which often arrive already full.

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Inye ixesha.

panjwa.

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Hansard

3 (123)

19/2/80

~~327~~
344

Firearms

* 279. Mr. R. B. MILLER asked the Minister of Police:

How many (a) firearm licences were issued, (b) applications for firearm licences were refused, (c) reports of stolen firearms were received and (d) stolen firearms were recovered, during 1979?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (a) 128 227
- (b) 3 300
- (c) 4 725
- (d) 1 907

Teachers refused to pay rent

THE Nomnekane Community School teachers, stranded without accommodation in Devon, on the East Rand, said yesterday they refused to pay rent for the houses they occupied in the township because they were packed like sardines.

The teachers said they slept four in a room and each paid R6.50 a month for rent. They claimed that the monthly rent for a four-roomed house is R16.

Mr F E Marx, Chief Director of the East Rand Administration Board, (ERAB) had told POST last week that the nine teachers had a house in the township but were evicted for failing to pay rent after occupying the house for six months.

First lady teachers occupied the house but were evicted after six months for not paying rent. Then four male teachers from the same school were given

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

in the same house but were also evicted for rent arrears. Mr Marx said the house has now been given to a family.

The teachers claimed last week they were harassed by ERAB police for staying on farms bordering the township.

Four of the teachers have turned two classrooms into their homes and another five hitch-hike to and from work to avoid further harassment by ERAB cops. Only the principal, Mr W Mahlambe and a woman teacher, have houses in Devon.



Mr G Engelbrecht . . . teachers allegations are being investigated.

One of the male teachers staying at the school told POST yesterday that four of them shared the kitchen of the house they occupied. Six other lady teachers used to share the remaining three rooms.

He said: "We com-

plained to the local superintendent that we were overcrowded but he did nothing. We later decided not to pay rent until we were provided with better accommodation.

"Last June, we went to Durban on tour with the school and when we returned we were evicted. We then went to stay on the farms."

Two of the teachers were arrested two weeks ago. They appeared in court and were found guilty but were cautioned and discharged.

Mr Engelbrecht, chief liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday his department was still waiting for the regional director for the Highveld region, Mr A P van Zyl, to submit his report in connection with allegations made by the teachers before the department can take any action.

-sses' differences included here as well)

Part Three: Class 9 and 10 have a marked influence on -th-, -kh-, -hl-, -b- of the adjective stems, because of the nasal -n-. Show this by contrasting these two nasal classes with the other nasal classes where this sound change does not occur. Give at least 2 examples in each case except with -b-.

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Doke, C.M : A Textbook of Zulu Grammar (from page 100)

Waiting to see the doctor

343

POST 1/16/80

By PETER SETUKE

BLACK PATIENTS of Dr A Fermum, a medical practitioner in Florida, have to wait in the open outside his surgery while white patients sit comfortably in a waiting room.

There are "non-European" toilets outside the surgery, but the black patients have to go to the veld to relieve themselves.

The toilets are lock-

ed and used by his staff only.

The patients have to shiver in cold weather, or stand in the scorching sun on hot days as the queue is always long.

There is one qualified

nursing sister to attend to them and one nurse aide to book them down for attention.

And they allege white patients are treated first whether they came first or not.

Dr Fermum told POST: "I have so many of these black patients that I do not know how many I treat in a day, and since they prefer my surgery to all others, I cannot chase them away."

He added: "I had another surgery for whites only, but had to close it as I have many black patients in Florida. So, the whites had to come here too.

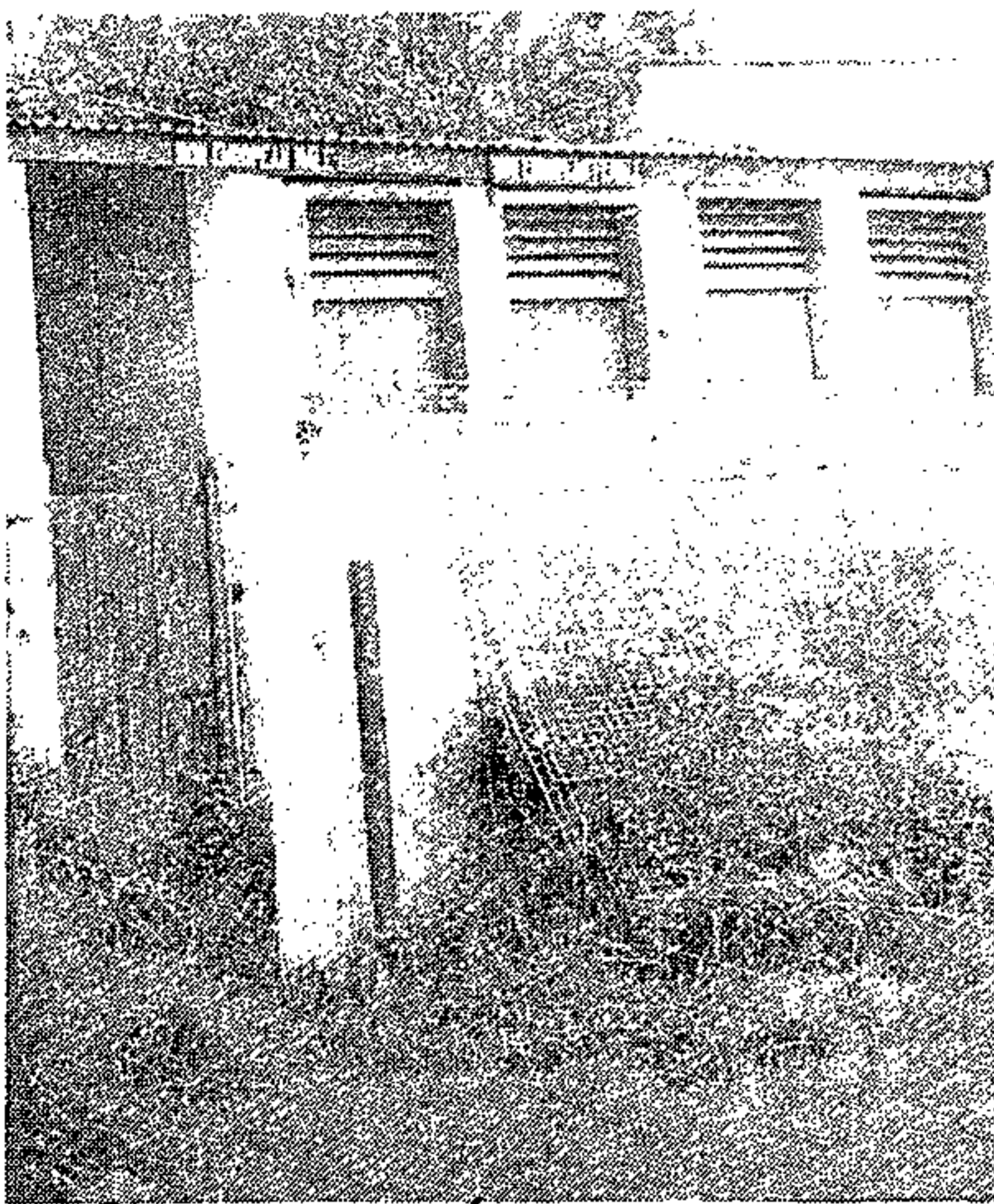
"But they had no space. Therefore I had to accommodate them where the blacks used to wait before."

Asked whether it was not questionable for patients to use the bush to relieve themselves, he replied that it was not his business.

Answering a question about a male porter, he said the only male was a policeman, but his duty was as bodyguard and nothing else.

Whites used his own toilet.

When we left, the "whites only" seats were still unoccupied. Blacks were sitting and standing outside the surgery, some using dustbins for "chairs."



The toilets patients cannot use at Dr Fermum's surgery.

Post 19/2/80

1343



A dustbin outside is a makeshift chair as the waiting room is for "whites only".

Pics: SHADRACK NKOMO.

URBAN AFRICANS

TRANSVAAL

20 FEBRUARY 1980 — 19 MARCH 1980

Reprieve for 'illegal' creche

343

ords - I / II

A Subject
a) Supply

By WILLIE
BOKALA

THE only and "illegal" creche in Bekkersdal will definitely continue operating — but only until the West Rand Administration Board has built a "legal" one.

The creche was last month threatened with closure but the Wrab later decided to give it until the end of this month to cease operating.

And now Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer for the Board, said yesterday that it would not be closed until a proper creche has been built in the area.

This public nursery home in the Westonia township near Randfontein is owned privately by Mrs

Martha Manda and takes between 19 and 25 children daily while their mothers are at work.

She started it more than five years ago. She closed it when Wrab ordered her to do so saying they would build a proper creche. Four years passed and nothing was done.

She opened her creche again in January last year and operated happily for a full year before being told to close down again by the Board and the local Community Council.

There were even suggestions by the chairman of the council, Mr Dan Modimoeng, that the children be taken from her and be divided among other women in groups of five each.

wetatile.

sa. (past continuous)

le.

ast)

e.

axesha.

15 Ilizwi ma----manyelwe xa kuthethwa ngabacebisayo.

16 Imizi ekhathalelweyo, ---cocekile mihle.

17 Umnenga elwandle -----phila zintlanzi.

13 Yena -----dlala -----hleka, lonke ixesha.

b) Translate all the above sentences after supplying the concords.

c) Draw up a list of these concords (in the present tense) according to -

i. Persons - singular and plural

ii. All classes of nouns.

d) After translating, put each sentence into either singular or plural i.e. - those sentences which are in singular must be in plural and the other way round, with their correct concords, in Xhosa.

Where the lost and forgotten live in dread

Star 20/2/80 343

In Alexandra Township, the authorities are moving hundreds of coloured people out of appalling slums into new homes at Klipspruit near Eldorado Park. But in nearby Wynberg, coloured families living in equally outrageous conditions are being ignored.

Between Alexandra and Wynberg — inherited by Sandton — runs the dividing line, 1st Avenue. The Wynberg side is fringed with a 1 km stretch of shops which harbour the ghetto-like backyard slums inhabited by scores of coloured families.

Social workers there have described the setup as "unfit for human habitation". Mud-brick and zinc buildings are falling apart, communal toilets are blocked, rotting roofs have gaping holes, shebeens flourish and thugs rape women and terrorise families.

MORALLY

The social conditions are so bad according to priests, teachers, clerks and white-collar workers holding down good jobs in Johannesburg and Sandton, that unless the community is moved out to a better environment, the new generation growing up there would become spiritually and morally lost as have most of their predecessors.

If you're coloured, and you live in a slum where toilets have been blocked for almost a year, rain pours through gaping holes in your roof, drunks and thugs terrorise your family, beat up your neighbours, rape women; how do you get out of it? YUSSUF NAZEER reports on the plight of the coloured people living in Wynberg.

"We're praying night and day to get out," said Mr Jan Marais, a dispatch clerk with a fruit and vegetable canning company in Eloff Street.

"I can afford a better home. I need a garden for my children. But I've been told by the West Rand Administration Board, the Sandton Town Council and the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department that Wynberg's coloured people are not their responsibility," said Mr Marais.

CONFIRMED

Other families confirmed Mr Marais' claim. Many said they had applied for homes more than five years ago.

The Coloured and Asian Affairs director, Mr Mathys Wilsnach, said his department's priority was to resettle Alexandra's 600 coloured families. There were no plans for Wynberg's families.

Families living at Stand 196, 1st Avenue, are facing serious problems. Three communal toilets

have been blocked for almost a year, they claim.

Families said they feared cholera, typhoid or other diseases breaking out under those conditions. The property is owned by a white company, Sextagon (Pty) Ltd. A director said the families could not be "thrown into the street" while no alternative housing was available.

The company called on the authorities to probe the wretched living conditions of these people and provide homes for them.

SCRAMBLE

The caretaker of the property said the toilets were so old they could not stand up to use by 30 to 40 people. Children also threw foreign objects into the pans, he said.

Families told The Star they had to scramble over walls and through wire-fences into neighbouring backyards to plead with people there to allow them to use their toilets.

A mother warned a reporter not to go near the "klein huisie".

"You'll get sick for days. It's really bad," she said.

Another mother, Mrs Julie Watson, carrying her granddaughter in her arms, said: "There is no future here for our children. Some of them are already sick. How do we get out of this place?"

HOLES

"Nobody sleeps here when it rains," interjected Mrs Rachel Ruiters. "We spend our nights catching rainwater in pots and dishes. There are so many holes in our roofs."

It's the same in all those squalid yards, they said. And at weekends, the drunks and thugs pull in and a reign of terror begins. Swearing, fighting, cursing, stabbings, assaults and rapes are the order of things.

No one reports these things anymore because nobody listens. And no one draws back in horror on awakening in the morning to find a newborn baby lying covered with flies on the garbage heap.

"It's the law of the jungle here," declares Jan Marais.

A priest said the cancerous situation there was contagious.

"Right from the beginning, the children of these people are doomed. Prayer alone will not save them — they need practical help."



The people who want out . . . Mrs Rachel Ruiters (left), Mrs Lena Patel and Mrs Julie Watson.

Hansard

3(49)

343

19/2/80

Identity documents/influx control

137. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Police:

How many Blacks in the Sandton municipal area were charged with offences relating to identity documents and influx control regulations during 1978-'79?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Identity documents	798
Influx control regulations	1 304

These figures only represent the number of persons arrested by the South African Police.

Hansard

3 Q(124)

20/2/80

WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1980

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Replanning and development of Alexandra

*1. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether he will make a statement on the progress made in the replanning and development of Alexandra?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. The following progress has been made in the replanning and development of Alexandra:

- A replanning committee has been formed comprising representatives of the West Rand Administration Board, the Departments of Community Development and of Co-operation and Development as well as the Alexandra Liaison Committee;
- A technical committee has subsequently also been formed whose responsibility it is to compile the actual plans for Alexandra;
- The gathering of the physical and sosio-economic planning data is at this stage one of the priorities of the latter committee;
- The bulk of the sosio-economic survey has now been completed and the geological data is at present being gathered;
- A survey to determine present land uses and the condition of existing buildings and services has already been completed;
- Further, an ortho-photo survey, the results of which should be available by the end of March 1980, is at present being conducted;
- A masterplan depicting the main land uses and arterial traffic routes should also be completed by the end of May 1980.

Thereafter detail planning of the area and implementation thereof may be commenced with

343

Hansard 3 Quest. Col. 139

20/2/80

343

Unemployed Blacks
123. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as unemployed at the (i) Randburg and (ii) Sandton offices of the West Rand Administration Board area at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what date are the figures given?
- (2) how many of these males and females, respectively, were registered in respect of employment (a) in the private sector and (b) by local authorities?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

		Males Females	
(1)	(a)	(i) Nil	Nil
		(ii) 7	3
	(b)	31 January 1980	
(2)	(a)	7	3
	(b)	Nil	Nil

Handard 3 Questions 139

20/2/80

343

139 3 WEDNESDAY, 20

Alexandra: families moved

39. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many families in Alexandra were moved to family accommodation outside Alexandra in 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No Black families were moved but 30 Coloured families were moved to the Coloured area Klipspruit West during 1979

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 noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and the 'coloureds' although it is clearly much more similar to the whites.

Concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from a more detailed analysis of the different diseases and mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, all-

NEW HOUSES FOR SAKHILE

By MESHACK MOTLOUNG

MORE THAN 316 new houses will be built in Sakhile location in Standerton during the first week of March.

Mr Daniel Buti Tsotetsi, the chairman of the Standerton Sports and Recreation Committee said yesterday.

Street lights, sewerage, water supply and electricity will also be improved.

Mr Tsotetsi said that the project will relieve congestion on the housing list. He said the community council also intended to build 200 more better type houses for the middle class.

"We have 200 sites available for people who would like to build houses of their own design, which is one and half times more than the existing sites," he said.

The council also intends to negotiate with the Urban Foundation for better plans to build a shopping complex as well as ways of securing loans.

The Loaner Constructions which has undertaken to build houses requires R1 275 702 for 316 houses and the T Boer Ltd who will be responsible for sewerage and water will require R136 187,92. Street lights and electricity will be fitted by the Highveld Administration Board Technical Department at R34 502 and R149 600 respectively.

The high mast street lights will also be fitted at a cost R28 632.

Specific mortality rates of whites and coloureds, the mortality rates for persons over rising trend, it is of some concern that increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' groups.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over rising trend, it is of some concern that increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' groups.

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

RESULTS

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

Bring back teacher!



Some of the students who boycotted classes yesterday at Thomas Mofolo Secondary School

By IKE MOTSAPI

343 1051 256
20.2.80

STUDENTS at Thomas Mofolo Secondary School in Naledi, Soweto, yesterday boycotted classes demanding that a "sacked" teacher be reinstated.

343

Post

20.2.80

256

By IKE MOTSAPI 20.2.80

STUDENTS at Thomas Mofolo Secondary School in Naledi, Soweto, yesterday boycotted classes demanding that a "sacked" teacher be reinstated.

The incident came about 8.30 am just after assembly.

Students refused to go to classes until Mr Sello Mphelang allegedly sacked on Monday, was reinstated.

When POST visited the school, students were seen milling inside the school yard. They were later addressed by a circuit inspector, Mr T M Douglas, but still refused to go inside until their demand was met.

The students told reporters they were unhappy about the "sacking" of Mr Mphelang. They said Mr Mphelang was fired because he was not on good terms with the principal, Mr Phineas Mataboge.

The students further said the principal was employing unqualified teachers.

Mr Mataboge, who was with Mr Douglas, refused to comment and referred reporters to the Johannesburg regional office of the Department of Education and Training (DET).

Mr Douglas wanted to know who called POST reporters to the school and warned them to leave "because your presence is illegal".

NO POWBR

Mr Jaap Strydom, DET regional director for Soweto and Alexandra, was reported to be at a meeting in Pretoria. His deputy, Mr G White, said he knew nothing about the matter.

But it was nonsense that the teacher was sacked by the principal. He said principals had no power to discuss or transfer teachers because that was the duty of the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg.

Sam Buti's hot

The Black Afrikaner who

Sam Buti is in a category of his own among the top level of black leaders, having a far closer identity with Afrikaans-speaking whites than English-dominant doctrines of subordination to one where he speaks for a broad black having views which are sometimes heretical

THe Afrikaner doesn't save, says Sam Buti and repeats, as if the English doesn't quite make his point. "Hy spaar nie." "There are so many examples... But take Gelofedag for example. Now here is a chance to save for the future by bringing Christians of all races together - even Zulus with Afrikaners."

"I for one would go if Gelofedag were given the right meaning. Not a victory of one section of our people over another, as the reward of an Afrikaner-exclusive deal with the Afrikaners, but a victory for Christianity."

He spreads his storyteller's hands, making his quick gap-toothed smile.

"Yes, I know what you want to say, you'll have a tough time getting even a token Zulu there. But that's what's wrong, you see. With All-Whites washed."

Buti quarrels with the apostles of "identity" that catchword of Afrikaner politics does not endear him to the Whites. But some Blacks, too, find his views a little out of line with fashionable trends.

"The Afrikaner talks about group identity."

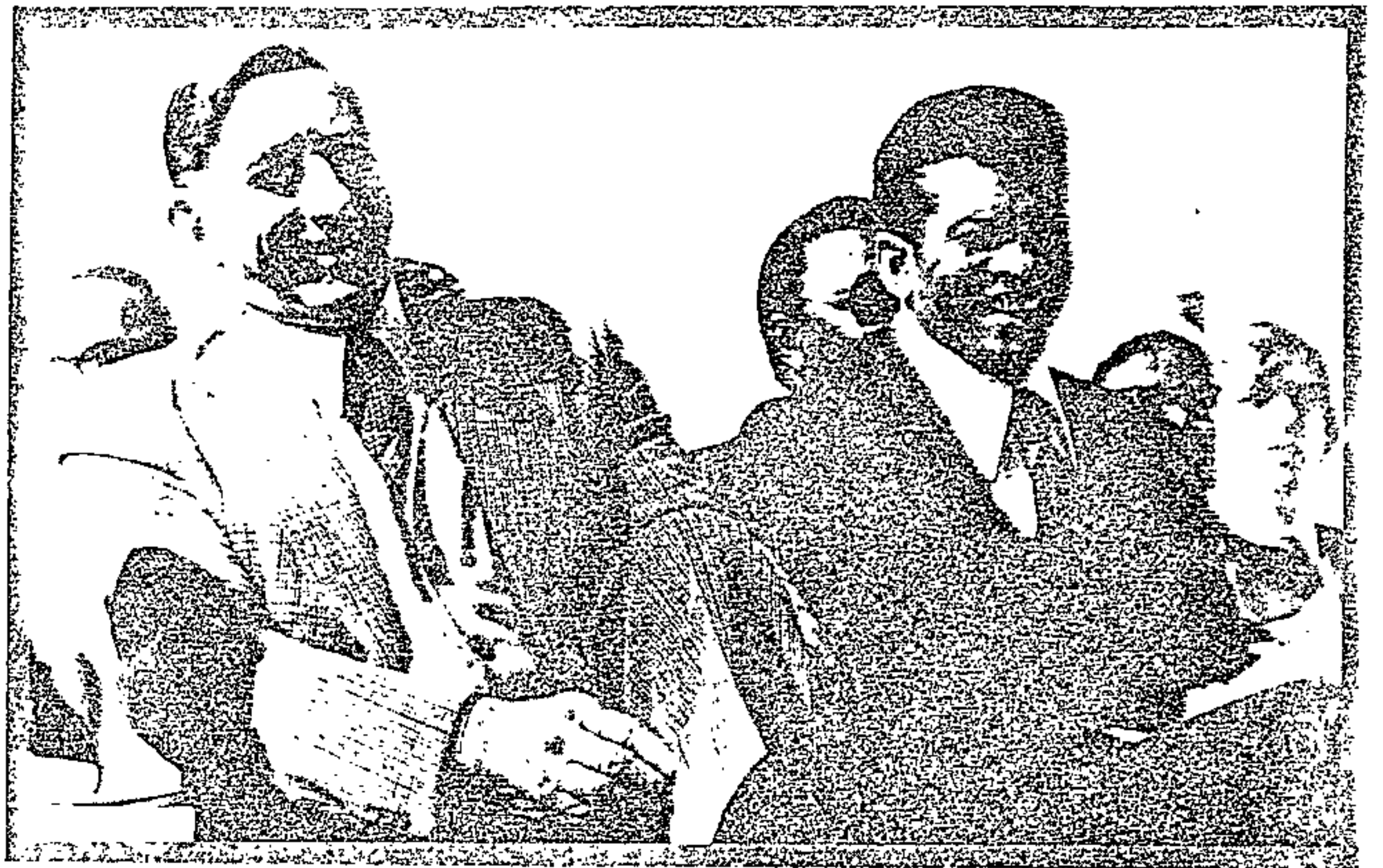
"OK, I have no quarrel with that. A man is an Afrikaner, a White, I am a Mosotho, a Black. But we are both Christians. So with whom should we identify? In my ethnic group there are heathens; so are there in his. And I feel that, as a Christian, I must identify with the man who accepts Christ. So should all Christians, Black or White."

"There's nothing wrong with 'identity'. But it becomes evil when it will survive only through imposing an 'identity' on other people against their will."

"Identity" is at the heart of Buti's own still unresolved conflict. He is as sensitive to the White man's tears as he is to the Black man's hopes. And despite his unorthodox views he stands as tall in the eyes of the militants as he does with his own congregation.

The way he sees it, Black Consciousness itself is the legitimate child of the Afrikaner's obsession with "identity".

"My father was a mining clerk in Johannesburg. It was a secure job with good money. He could care for his family. But then the Lord called him. So we all went to the Free State; to Stoffberg the Dutch Reformed seminary at Vilhoensdorp. Now he was a student, and the only money we had came from the Church. That put him at the mercy of the Afrikaner officials, who saw only the colour of his skin, and not the fact that he was, in the first place, a student of theology. So they ordered him to carry meake-



bags. He refused, and it was only my mother's pleadings. 'You have been called by God, my husband, man must never force you off your path' that made him stay. He still refused to carry the bags, though, on principle. He accepted the punishment instead. And the man who later became moderator of his Church was put to digging holes for the nightsoil...

"The Government should blame itself," says Buti. "We were not aware of being Black at the start. Blacks thought of themselves as just South Africans. But we were told: No, you are not South Africans, because you are Black. We quarrelled with this and said: No, man, we ARE South Africans. But they insisted: No, you may be here now, but don't take your presence too seriously, because, really, you belong to a homeland..."

It was only then that we discovered: Oh! So we are South Africans who are Black, who must stand or fall by our Blackness. That was how mother Apartheid spawned child Consciousness..."

Among Black South Africans, Buti is probably the most dramatic example of a man in the middle.

He has an insider's view of the Afrikaner, unashamedly numbering Minister Piet Koornhof "a true Christian" among his friends.

Buti was shaped for the ministry in the idiom and traditions of a Church which once provided "a scriptural basis for apartheid". The NGK still provides a great deal of the NGKA budget.

The now burned and preferably forgotten staff guidance booklet at Stoffberg laid down "Our non-Whites will be trained to be not the equal of Whites..." Says Buti: "I started life as an Uncle Tom. Who became a fence-sitter. And finally an activist."

How activist? Isn't his SA Council of Churches affiliated to the World Council of Churches? And doesn't the WCC, in the ruling establishment's idiom, "sponsor terrorism"? Where does Buti stand on the issue?

Buti's reply is cautious: "This terrorism charge has always worried me. I accept that WCC donations are for humanitarian purposes and I'll go on accepting that unless and until it is disproved."

"If it is disproved, well, I would not like to see the Church involved in perpetuating violence. I don't believe there is anything like a higher justice which justifies this kind of violence; violence could never be a means of achieving Christian justice. But let me also say, I won't preach against it from the pulpit, because there is a difference between roots and fruits... It's very difficult..."

Buti has voiced his rejection of apartheid both inside and outside the Church. His own Black denomination of which he prefers to call a "younger" rather than a "sister" church.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1.

The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

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 Registrar-General.

Park project meeting tonight

THE Daveyton Community Park project will present its constitution and future plans today at a meeting to be held in the township.

The meeting, which will start at 7 pm, will be held at 479 Simange Street. The Park project was formed in 1978.

The Daveyton Community Park project hopes to turn a park into a sports centre. The whole project is estimated at R165 000.

An amphitheatre, swimming pool, theatre, basketball field, tennis court, adventure playground and a road safety teaching centre will be built if the funds can be raised.

Mr Silumko Tom Boya, a member of the Daveyton Community Council, and the man behind the project said yesterday, the Urban Foundation was interested in the project.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.⁸ This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population projected forward using the age specific survival rates from taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age allowance was made for migration.

For a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by 1 district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 population estimates by economic region.¹¹

seat is unique

moved from Uncle Tom to activist

He was nurtured in the tradition of Afrikanerdom, and sees himself as speakers. He has moved steadily away from a position of obedience to old constituency — and he retains his stature in the eyes of all sides, despite to both. Christian van der Merwe reports



He considers the outcome of this year's conference of the NGKA at Umgababa one of the deepest ironies in the history of the Church.

As scribe of the NGKA, by custom he was lined up for election as moderator — in the same way as this year's deputy mayor customarily becomes next year's mayor.

But he lost the election, by a few votes, to a challenger whose platform was 'moderation'. That is, continued separation of 'mother' and 'daughter' churches.

It is probably not accidental that the upset happened not long after Buti's election as president of the SA Council of Churches. Nor that it was at the same time as a dramatic increase of debate within the three black Dutch Reformed Churches over the question of unity with the white church.

Ironically, in the black radical context it is only Buti's personal stature and his conspicuous integrity which save him being branded as a 'stooge'. His views, and in particular his quest for black-white unity, are considered conservative.

Yet in the NGKA context, that same demand for unity stamped him as a radical, and it was on that ground he was left in the cold.

Says Buti, "I am aware of the tension between the Church and I because of my position in the SACC. But I see no sense in isolating myself from the mainstream of



Christian thought and work."

"I was stopped at this roadblock outside Alexandra. The worst riots were over now, but they still had a few of these things. The Afrikaner policeman in charge questioned me, very rudely. And in the end he let me go with: 'Toe, ry nou; gaan maak nou weer moles, sodat ek jou kan vrekskiet'. This didn't make me bitter; it made me angry. And I accepted it as a challenge. Expose it! Fight this injustice!"

Mother Alex'... That broken place of 40 000 souls greyed with decades of neglect in the shadow of the bulldozer.

'Mother Alex' saved this year by Buti and his men from a 1963 Group Areas decree of death

"Alex's story goes back a long way," says Buti, the calm of the pastorie lounge in sharp focus against the noisy township life around us.

"It was a farm in Paul Kruger's day. Then,

in the early 1900's, it was proclaimed a White residential area. But when the Whites refused to move here it was opened to Blacks. And we were able to buy property here till the 1950's.

"Then, in 1963, the Government said it would be demolished. It would become a place for single people living in hostels, while everyone else would be moved out to places like Soweto and Tembisa.

"I had arrived here, just graduated, married, and all set to be the dominee in 1958.

"It was very tough in the beginning, and it remained tough for years. Whenever I turned up in the crowd there was always someone who whispered just loud enough for me to hear. Watch it! Here's that gatjeponder! (stooge). And in 1964 I woke up one night to find my church in flames.

"There were also the gangsters, the 'Spoilers' and the 'Msomis'. And they wanted me — just another young buck to them — to choose sides... I couldn't, of course, and told them so: I was already on the side of the Lord."

Finally the gangs wiped one another out, and those who were left were hanged, mostly, for murder... Many were my congregants, so I was invited along to death row by their families... How did people become so brutalised? I thought about this a great deal...

"We all had something in common, though, even in those days: the coming death of our town.

"We all knew it: Alex was dying. The 'Mother' was becoming just another slum... Perhaps this bred the violence, the criminality.

"In the meantime there was my work. I was helping people who were victims of eviction: people who did not qualify for a permit of residence and so on.

"And — sad as was this truth — it was through Alex's instability that I finally won acceptability. If the people knew who they were, and where they were heading they could have said: here is a man who doesn't stand for our cause. But everyone felt threatened, and whatever help they could get was welcome.

"I know today that if I had been a dominee in Soweto or anywhere else my life would have taken a different course. I have helped to make Alex, but Alex has also helped to

PLEASE TURN OVER

The reprieve of Alex

(CONTINUED)

make me... It has taught me what it means to be Black: to lose what has belonged to you, to see the rot of neglect, to feel the decay of uncertainty.

"But it has also taught me how dignity survives."

"Through the years I have had several calls to different places. Some of them have been really tempting."

"But Alex was like a sinking ship, and I felt honour-bound to stay on board till the end."

"Then, in 1976, came the riots. And for us in Alex the first glimmer of real hope. Blacks were showing that they, too, would defend what was their own. They were showing that they, too, believed. 'Laat die erwe van ons vaad re vir ons kinders erwe biv', as the National Anthem says."

"For years I had been thinking about calling a committee that would represent our

people. Now, I knew, was the time to push ahead."

"I called a meeting here in my house. Some of those who came liked the idea. They wanted to support me, but were afraid. 'Where will it lead to?' they asked. 'It is such a risk.'"

"I agreed with that. But life was always risky, I told them."

"In the end we formed the Alexandra Residents' Committee."

"It was a long, tough struggle, just to be recognised. And once we were recognised, we still weren't listened to."

In the meantime, though, we were giving this spirit to our people: you are somebody, you are not going; this is your town, and you must fight for it!

"Finally, after 30 years of struggle and uncertainty, we succeeded. Nineteen seventy-nine became the year the 'Mother' was saved."

But suggests various reasons: "There was the reprieve of Crossroads, which, incidentally, was 'illegal', while Alex has always been legal. There had been the riots,

and in no sense could the Government afford more of the same. And there was Piet Koornhof."

"Look, I'm not saying he's a better Christian than anyone else. But I think Christian principles play a very important part in his life. I know his father, his mother, his wife, his children. This is important. And as a Christian, a member of my Church, he has to give me certain answers."

Koornhof took a political gamble. So did Buti.

Any more delay, any more patience, and Buti might again have been derided as a gatheponder.

But he also, as the faces of the 10 000 who came to the last mass meeting before Koornhof's announcement showed, might have found himself the father-figure of the 1979 riots.

Instead, trusting his insider's sensibilities, coloured in Black and White, he won the battle of Alexandra bloodlessly.

Alex's people have their town back. And a firm government commitment to giving it legal municipal status.

"OK," he says, smiling with wry humour. "let's call Alex a small deposit by a cautious investor."

Smallprint

THE NEWS THAT DIDN'T HIT THE HEADLINES

RATE FOR THE COLOUR

* The salary of the first coloured town superintendent of Eersterus is to be reduced, after he has been acting superintendent for several months at the same salary as his white predecessor. The reduction will probably be around R1 500 a year. *Beeld* understands this is because a comparison was made with scales in "comparable local authorities". Eersterus is a coloured area near Pretoria.

Beeld 24/1/80

MINISTER'S MIELIES

* The Johannesburg city council's campaign to wipe out unlicensed mielie hawking keeps coming across the name of Hendrik Schoeman, the Minister of Agriculture. According to Mr Schoeman, every hawker claims to be selling his mielies. "They think that if they are challenged the name of Hendrik Schoeman will save them. And believe me they often get away with it," Mr Schoeman says he came across a hawker, asked what his price was, and said it was too high. "Yes, but the baas must remember that these are baas Hendrik Schoeman's mielies." "But I am Hendrik Schoeman." "Oh hell my baas," said the hawker. *Rapport* came across a hawker who said Mr Schoeman sent him to sell mielies and paid him R40 a

month. A city health official said fresh produce had to comply with health requirements. There were cases where black hawkers working for farmers gathered or spent the night in places where there were no toilet facilities. *Rapport* 6/1/80

SOAP IN THE PORRIDGE

* A domestic servant was arrested in Roodepoort for allegedly putting soap powder in the porridge following an argument with her employer. *Vaderland* 14/12/79

SPURNED HITCH HIKER

* "If you tell a black that you're going to give him five cents and you don't do it, he'll stab you with a knife. That's how I got to know them through the years," says Dr Connie Mulder, whose bid for the Prime Ministership failed by a whisker in 1977. He complained that blacks now hitched lifts from cars with white drivers, no longer only from blacks. They saw the new climate as an invitation to familiarity. This attitude would lead to big trouble. *Rapport's* Pollux wants to know how on earth a man with such an approach became Minister of Plural Relations. Fellow-columnist Andries van Wyk says there is one man he would never give a lift to, even if he was

standing in the middle of the Kalahari and chewing dust. A sarcastic attack on Dr Mulder in the *Sunday Express*. 'My Eye' concludes: "I should have realised nothing good would ever have come from allowing them to walk on the pavements. Come to think of it, if the Good Lord had wanted blacks to ride, he would have made them with wheels to start with."

Sunday Express/Rapport 9/12/79

HELPING THE VOTERS

* The Rhodesian Minister of Commerce and Industry asked Rhodesian farmers to ensure their employees know what they were voting for. "Help them to make a clear distinction between the democratic form of government and Marxist totalitarianism", he said.

Rhodesian Sunday Mail 23/12/79

FORSWEARING ROBES

* Two Daveyton community councillors, supported by about 100 placard-carrying women, vowed not to wear their official robes again until the township residents were properly housed. Said Councillor Sinaba: "We know it is policy that conditions should be made so unbearable here that we have to trek to the homelands."

Benoni City Times 14/12/79

Tembisa may get a new creche

Post 20.2.80

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By MZIKAY ISE EDOM

A CRECHE, estimated at R50 000 will be built in Tembisa, on the East Rand if all goes according to plans.

This was said yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosana, a spokesman for the committee responsible for the building of the creche, which will be built at Kopanong section.

She said: "We have already been promised a site by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) and all we are waiting for is the approval of the building plan for the new creche and the green light to start with the building."

RELIEF

"The building of the new creche which will cater for 260 children will come as a relief since our old creche, Itekeleng was closed last December by the Germiston Health Authorities."

The Itekeleng creche was closed down because it was not registered.

Sister Kgosana said they still have high hopes that Itekeleng will be opened again as parents were still bringing children.

The future of Itekeleng

was discussed recently at a meeting held between the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, the Germiston Health Department and the Itekeleng Creche Committee.

The creche committee took along the plan of

the new creche and a copy of the constitution. They also presented names of parents who have been bringing their children before the creche was closed, as proof that there is a need for more creche facilities in the township.

Park

project
meeting
tonight

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Post
20.1.80

THE Daveyton Community Park project will present its constitution and future plans today at a meeting to be held in the township.

The meeting which will start at 7 pm, will be held at 479 Simange Street. The Park project was formed in 1978.

The Daveyton Community Park project hopes to turn a park into a sports centre. The whole project is estimated at R165 000.

An amphitheatre, swimming pool, theatre, basketball field, tennis court, adventure playground and a road safety teaching centre will be built if the funds can be raised.

Mr Silumko Tom Boya, a member of the Daveyton Community Council, and the man behind the project said yesterday, the Urban Foundation was interested in the project.

COMMITTEE OF 12 NAMES RELEASED

Post

21.2.80

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THE NAMES of the Kroonstad Committee of 12, which was chosen last Wednesday at a Marabastad Ward meeting to fight 25 percent increases on site rentals, were this week released to the Press.

They are Mr G Maphathe, Mr E Motale, Mr M Moshoeshe, Mr D Lebone, Mr A Marumo, Mr A Dipho, Mr T Kalane, Mr J Maloisane, Mr J Thandzwa, Mr C Duma, Mr J Khongela and Mr S Mokgethi.

The packed meeting unanimously resolved that the committee should draft a petition which would be sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Piet Koornhof. They expressed their dissatisfaction with the R3,65 increase which would come into effect from April 1.

The leader of the opposition party in the local Community Council, Mr

Ben Plank, argued that Marabastad, which was declared a slum in 1944, received little, if any, attention from the Orange-Vaal Administration Board.

A spokesman for the Committee of 12, Mr Moshoeshe, appealed to residents to approach them about signing the petition which they hoped to forward to the Minister by next week.

This will be the fourth increase within the last three years. Previous increases were in April 1978 (from R2,50 to R4), August 1978 (to R9), April 1979 (to R14,15) and April 1980 (to R17,80). Lodgers' permits will be increased from R3,00 to R4,00.

Not Post

BUSINESS POST

Post 21/2/80

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Mr H S Majola, managing director of Blackchain supermarket.

Blackchain to create jobs, confidence

THE BLACKCHAIN complex in Diepkloof, Soweto, will be able to give employment to at least 230 workers by the time it is completed in June.

By WILLIE BOKALA

"Time has come when blacks have to pride themselves of their own achievements and we are there to do just that. Push forward," Mr Majola said.

The 17 speciality stores will be leased out to people to operate their own private businesses. "We have designed these so that our people can take them up and emerge from the idea that general dealer or grocery business is the only kind of trade. We want them to realise that we have reached a time in reality where we should learn how to specialise," he said.

He said Blackchain wanted to give good service to the community.

"It is not true that people buy in town because prices are low there. This might be just one of the reasons but the main cause behind it is that black consumers, like any other consumer, want convenience and variety and a large number of commodities to choose from.

"She or he must have confidence in the trader and such big stores like our supermarket to choose from. The black consumer had no confidence in us black traders, and there were no big stores in the townships where he could have this variety.

"We are here now and ready to serve them. Watch and you will see the big difference it is going to make," he said.

The chain — the second major achievement of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) — will open its already completed supermarket at the end of March with a staff of 120 including cashiers, sweepers and packers.

When complete the complex will consist of:

- a supermarket,
- a Cash and Carry warehouse,
- 17 speciality stores, and
- six office and medical suites (surgeries).

It is estimated that the warehouse, speciality stores and offices and surgeries will take about 80 workers. Said Mr H S Majola, managing director of the Blackchain: "Our aim is, in fact, Blackchain has been initiated to solve the problem of unemployment among our own people. This problem has been caused by the situation in South Africa which is such that one finds only 20 percent of the population giving employment to 80 percent of the people.

"Whites, who are in the minority, control all business and places of employment and blacks have to rely on them for work."

The other objective is to regain the 80 percent buying power provided by blacks which has been lost to white businesses in the cities. And also to have projects initiated by blacks, owned wholly by them and situated in their own communities.

NEW ACCOUNTS SYSTEM TO PUSH UP RENTS

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

ATTERIDGEVILLE and Saulsville residents near Pretoria are likely to pay an additional amount of 22 cents or more in rents, to meet the cost involved in the proposed new accounts system.

This was reflected in the community council meeting attended by members of the Board and councillors from Vosloorus in the East Rand, held at the Atteridgeville Administration Board hall yesterday.

The council has requested its director of finance, Mr V Jordaan to clarify the possibility of rendering a separate account in respect of services and another account for house rental or instalments.

In his report, Mr Jordaan said: "It will be necessary to adjust the existing computer programme and the cost for such an adjustment is estimated to be about R2 000.

"There should be an in-

crease in the volume of normal office administration (eg debtors control) and additional cashiers equipments and facilities should be taken into consideration. The modern trend in local authorities is to combine accounts where possible."

Mr Jordaan further estimated the minimum additional cost as follows:

- Envelopes about R1 000
- Stamps R4 800
- Accounts R2 400
- Sundry stationery R540
- Computer costs R15 300
- At least one additional cashier R2 300.

From these counts the additional rent for a house will amount to at least 22c a month.

Mr Joe Tshabalala, liaison officer for the council, said the separate account system would help eliminate the rate of complaints lodged with the council by residents.

Mr Tshabalala said many house holders received their monthly salaries on the last day of the month and as such, they are unable to pay their rent before the end of the month. When paying on the first, the accounts reflect that they should pay rent for two months. This confused most residents.

He said the new system will make provision for one account to reflect rental amount and the other to reflect sundries and miscellaneous charges.

Mofolo class boycott still on

By IKE MOTSAPI

STUDENTS at Thomas Mofolo Secondary School, Soweto, are still refusing to go to classes and the Department of Education and Training is still not talking to POST about the matter.

Yesterday the students were still milling around the school, carrying placards that read, "Away with Mr Mataboge," and "We want Mr Mphelane".

They started the class boycott on Tuesday demanding that a "sacked" teacher be re-instated.

The "sacked" teacher is Mr Sello Mphelang whose service was terminated at the school on Monday.

On Tuesday morning just after assembly, students told the principal, Mr Phineas Mataboge, that they were going to boycott classes until Mr Mphelang was re-instated.

STUDENTS

A school inspector, Mr T M Douglas, arrived at the school and addressed the students who later told reporters they were not interested in what he had told them.

When POST contacted the DET Johannesburg office, the deputy regional director, Mr G White, refused to comment.

On Tuesday, however, Mr White told POST he knew nothing about the incident.

He also said it was "nonsense" that the teacher was sacked by the principal.

He said the principal had no power to sack, or transfer a teacher as this was done by the minister.



Class-boycotting students at Thomas Mofolo Secondary School, Naledi, carrying placards that read: "Away with Mr Mataboge . . . we want Mr Mphelang back".

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Post 21.2.82

CTAB threatened to cut all essential services like water, electricity and other sundries unless the council did something constructive on the hikes.

According to councillors in the township, in a meeting last week, the council and the board arrived at an agreement that the breakdown on the R13,52 increase be implemented in stages from April.

This means residents will have to pay about R5,30 from April until further increment is announced and the rent will go up until they reach the needed amount.

Some councillors told POSF reporters that the council and CTAB had failed to agree over the raising of rents were fallacious.

"We are astounded to learn that the chairman is tight-lipped about the issue. This is unfair and he should realise he is creating problems for residents as well as the council," said one.

11. Stellenbosch has won the ~~the~~ trophy and this year. 3
12. We shall leave at night. 3
13. You must start learning Xhosa now. 3
14. We shall do moods and tenses later. 2
15. Bring your Xhosa problems to us. 2
16. To know that we know not is part of wisdom. 4
17. I don't like the way you do things (way/road) 3
18. Are you going to entertain visitors tonight. 4
19. His home is not far from here. 2
20. I met him on the road to Paarl |
21. One of her hobbies is to ride horses. 2
22. I take English and Xhosa as my majors. 3
23. What a big hole ! 5
24. Pond's makes your skin smooth. 4
25. Their child is ill. 5

1	2	3	4
undaba	amaxesha	ixesha	udaba
umsila	ikhaya	ityala	utyala
imali	imal	iyoyika	beka
namhlanje	nangonaphakade	ebusuku	nakulo mnyaka
emva	mva	ngoku	ukwazi
uzisa	zisa	indlela	abehambi
endleleni	ukukhwela	isiNgesi	ulusu

Class boycott suspended

THE class boycott at Thomas Mofolo secondary school came to a provisional end yesterday after the Johannesburg regional director promised to give the verdict of his investigation today.

Mr Jaap Strydom made this promise to an eleven-member students delegation after talks lasting 45 minutes at the school. The students went back to classes yesterday afternoon.

Mr Strydom, however, declined to give details of his findings yesterday saying he regarded the matter as sub judice.

Meanwhile the man in the centre of the storm, mathematics teacher and sports master, Mr Sello Mpheleng, was doing duty at his new school, Orlando North Secondary School. He declined to give any comment.

The students boycotted classes from Tuesday morning. They threatened not to go to class until Mr Mpheleng was reinstated.

Attempts to control the students were futile and inspectors were called in but they too, could not make them go back to class.

Some of the students who met Mr Strydom said they had assured him that the boycott would end if he reinstated Mr Mpheleng. They said that was the only reason for their dissatisfaction.

Mr Mpheleng taught a total of 232 mathematics and functional mathematics students. All were in Form 3 and were in five classes.

Tembisa's smelly load

3473 Post 22.2.80

REFUSE in Tembisa, on the East Rand, takes up to three weeks before it is removed by the East Rand Administration Board, residents claimed this week.

Mrs Mati Majola doing her washing at a communal tap.

They also claim that night soil buckets are sometimes not removed and they have to dig holes in their yards to empty them.

One part of the township still uses the old bucket system and the other uses sewerage system. Tembisa is one of the biggest townships in the East Rand.

About four families use one communal tap and most of the streets are not tarred.

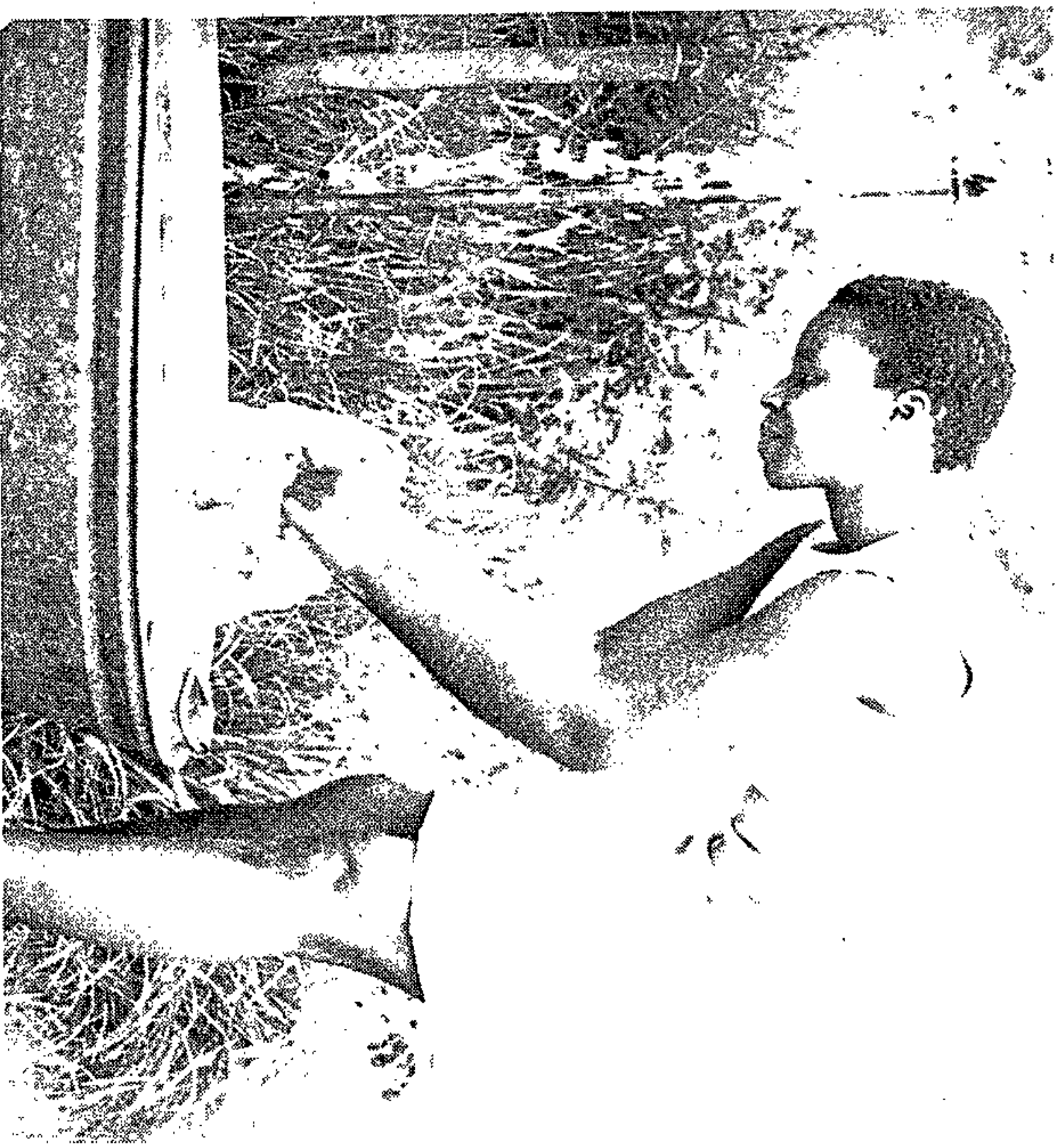
Mr Jonas Mashaba of Qubeni section said: "We have to tolerate this and the smell of garbage. We have complained many times to the local superintendent, but nothing has been done."

Another resident, Mrs Mati Majola, of Endulini Section said: "The night soil buckets are usually collected on Sundays and Thursdays only. On other days we have to see what to do when they are full."

Mr S van der Merwe, chairman of Erab, said yesterday he has not received any complaints from Tembisa residents.

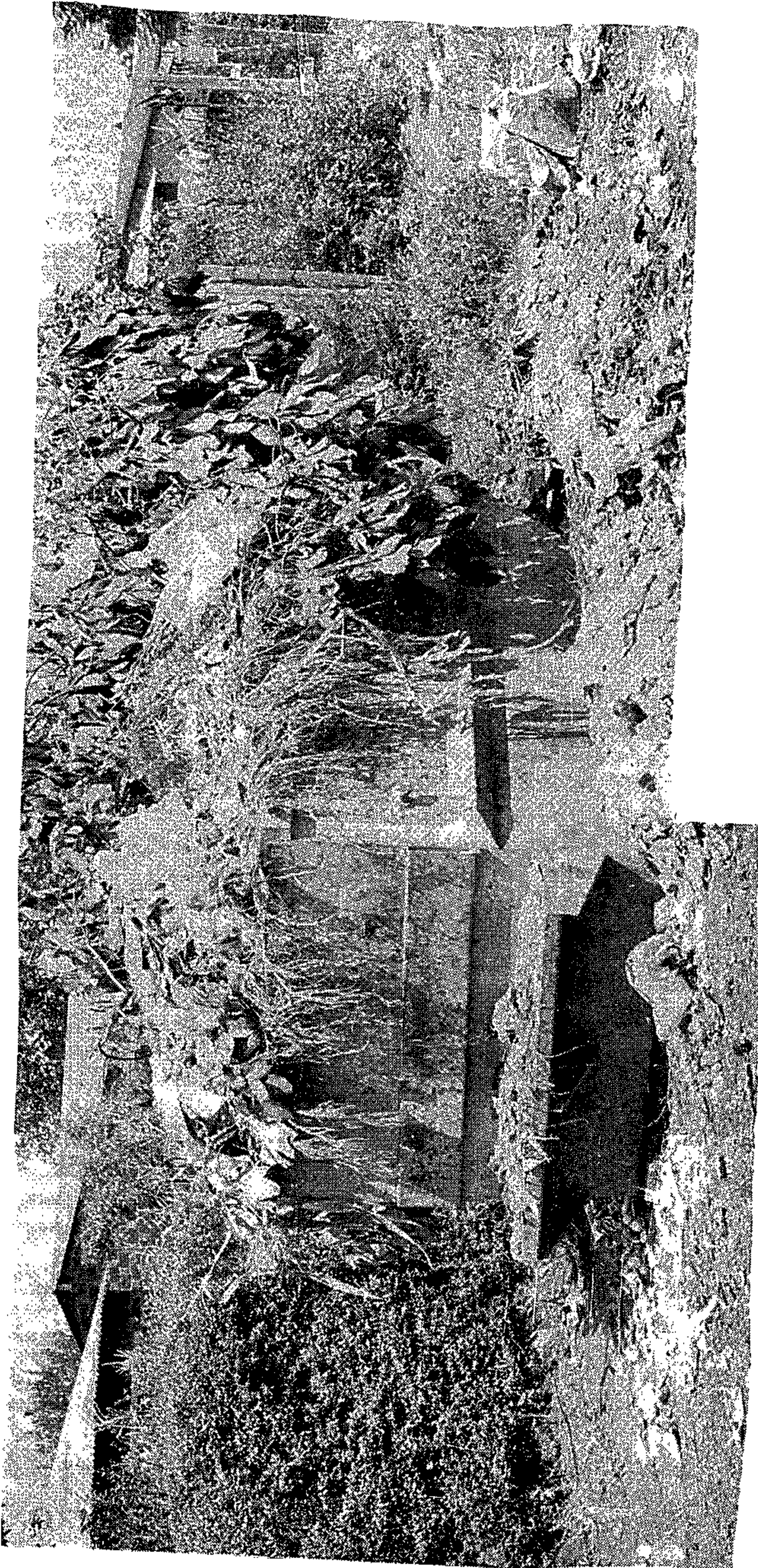
He said: "As soon as I get all the facts I will investigate."

**Story by
Mzikayise
Edom
Pics by
Len
Kumalo**



Post 22.2.80

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Garbage in the township. Residents claim Er-ab takes up to 3 weeks before removing it.

Supermarket plan for Katlehong

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

30 THE Katlehong Chamber of Commerce has embarked on a supermarket project — the Khuthala Enterprises — after rejecting a plan by Gretermans-Checkers to open a Supermarket in the area. 343

This was said yesterday by Mr Joshua Namane, secretary of the Chamber. The project is estimated at R100 000.

The Chamber refused the Gretermans-Checkers plan at a meeting attended by about 50 traders and over 400 students in the township last Thursday. Post 22.2.80

Mr Namane said another meeting was held this week in the township where the matter was further discussed. He said the meeting was attended by the Chamber, Katlehong community council as observers, Gretermans-Checkers directors and officials of the Erab.

FUTURE PLANS

He said "Gretermans-Checkers wanted us to contribute 51 percent and they contribute 59 percent towards the plan, but we refused. We asked them where will we get the money from and we told them of our future plans."

Mr Namane said if the Khuthala Enterprises project fails, they will pass it to the Blackchain. He said traders will buy shares from Khuthala Enterprises.

Two other East Rand areas have rejected the Gretermans-Checkers plan. They are Tembisa and Daveyton.

SOWETO

Feeding the beast

Fm 22/2/80

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Soweto is a monster, the abnormal excrescence on the body politic of South Africa. Soweto should never have been — Dr Nthato Motlana

Maybe so: but Johannesburg's dark sister city sits there over the hill, on the veld, and won't go away.

It is a city in limbo, running at a loss of

about R500 000 a month. The Pretoria-created community council, chaired by David Thebehali, suffers politically from the fact that a mere 6% poll put it in

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"power." Attempts to balance the township's budget last year — specifically by doubling rents to some R37 a month — were blocked by vociferous community protest and action.

Thebehali and his colleagues, it is often claimed, simply lack the credibility of, say, Nthato Motlana's Committee of Ten. Not surprisingly, such claims come most frequently from Committee supporters. Yet the body which could do most to give the community council credibility by contesting elections, Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha, is standing pat until it receives assurances from government over the future financing of Soweto.

What can government do? In a far-ranging paper entitled "Shoes Without Laces — The Financing of Urban Black Townships," prepared for a recent conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations, journalist John Kane-Berman addresses himself to this problem. Since his figures are based on detailed discussions with officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD), it is reasonable to assume that some of his suggestions are real options being debated by Pretoria.

Soweto's essential problem is that, although government might have moved away from its traditional definition of urban blacks as "temporary sojourners," the townships must still live with the inheritance of that attitude. So, for example, the freezing or slowing down of house-building for blacks, and discriminatory expenditure on education, were policy measures to force or entice blacks to link themselves with the homelands.

So, while there is some recognition of permanence, the black administration boards — in various stages of co-operation with the community councils — are still expected mainly to finance the townships from local revenues. This, of course, is precisely where Motlana has slammed government hardest. "You moved Soweto 20 miles outside of town. For your convenience. It's your baby."

In many respects he is correct. Because the State owns the housing stock of Soweto, normal assessment rates cannot be levied on the various properties. Government has introduced 99-year leasehold, since freehold would make black permanence even more permanent, so to speak.

On top of this, another major source of revenue, liquor sales, has been hit by youth-inspired boycotts and actual damage to beerhalls and stores in 1976 and since.

Without recourse to State loans or grants, the township houses and services slowly decay. Yet officials from CAD speak of laying the foundations for "sound urban black local government." Legislation to this effect is currently being drafted, one effect of which could be that the administration boards (like Wrab) will be phased out except for their influx control and labour bureau functions. The commu-

nity councils will then fall under a CAD official whose function, says Kane-Berman, "will be similar to that of the director of local government in the white provincial administrations."

Soweto's last budget — predicated on the raising of rents — stood at R52,9m, including R4m for housing construction, R1,3m to improve access roads, R2,5m for a better water supply, and R1m for sewerage improvements. Since the people of Soweto rejected the inroads this would make on their (limited) pockets, it is quite possible that a more realistic budget would have to aim at a figure considerably lower, with smaller rent increases. But this could simply mean the community council will be unable to match its promises of upliftment to the township,



**Committee's Motlana . . .
government must foot the bill**

and will pay the political cost.

Within the framework of current policy, self-sufficiency is the rule. It has been argued that Soweto's blacks *can* pay higher rents. A survey by the Bureau for Economic Research: Co-operation and Development found that, between 1970 and 1978, the real income of the average black there rose on average 5,1% a year, and that Soweto blacks spend only some 7% of their incomes on rent. The proposed doubling of the rents would raise this to 16% — way below the 25% of income generally held to be the maximum a family should pay for housing.

Furthermore, higher rents would probably cause a switch from expensive hard liquor to cheaper beer consumption (on which the profit margin for the administration board is higher), so there is a social argument in their favour.

John Hobkirk, of CAD, also argues that in reality Soweto is a relatively cheap place to live, and so is a magnet for rural

blacks. Higher rents would discourage influx into an area with a housing shortage of 32 500.

However, as the Institute of Race Relations' former director Dr Fred van Wyk has pointed out, the 25% rule-of-thumb can hardly be applied "to families earning under R200 a month," and that is 50% of Sowetans.

Soweto, it seems, cannot practically be self-financing. Kane-Berman suggests the following options:

- Government could step in with "development assistance." The precedent is that "white civil servants seconded to the bantustan governments are paid not by them, but by Pretoria."

A white chief executive officer has already moved into office in Soweto as a *de facto* town clerk for the council. Eventually, about 2 000 people will be working for him and, as matters stand, the council will be responsible for their salaries.

If government were to place these people on the State payroll, there would be considerable savings for the township.

- Income tax paid by blacks in the urban townships — hitherto ploughed into the homelands — could be used by the appropriate local authorities. This would be in accordance with the policy shift away from the "temporary sojourners" myth; and also equitable, in that urban blacks repudiate the homelands.

If this were done, the community council's revenue would rise with black incomes: In financial 1978-79, R66m was collected in black income tax in "white" SA. A percentage repaid to Soweto — based on occupation of the total housing stock in the urban areas — could have amounted to R11m.

- The above suggestions would help solve Soweto's problems of current expenditure on services and administration. What about overcoming the R533m financial hurdle which the Ecoplan consortium estimates as necessary to make Soweto fit for human habitation?

Kane-Berman suggests that the gold windfall — which will give an anticipated R1 600m to the State from mine receipts in 1979-80 — "could hardly be better employed than in establishing a special urban development fund for building houses, schools, social amenities, and other township infrastructure."

In the current climate of raised expectations, with some 50% of blacks, according to a recent *Post* survey, believing that the Prime Minister is doing a "good job" compared to less than 25% who thought so a year ago, a dousing of hopes will only create disillusion, and further bitterness.

Many of SA's capital-consuming projects — Sasols 2 & 3, and Koeberg, for example — are well under way. "Sel-dom," says Kane-Berman, "has Pretoria been better placed to put its money where its mouth is. It has, literally, a golden opportunity."

ROW OVER SLEEP-IN TEACHERS

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

THE principal of the Nomnekane Community School in Devon has reacted angrily to reports that some of his teachers sleep in classrooms because they have no accommodation.

Mr Wilford Mhlambi dismissed the reports as false, misleading and aimed at giving a bad image to his school.

He added that he intended to institute legal action against the newspapers which published the reports.

"We are going to sue the newspapers which gave a distorted image of our school. They are just painting a black picture about us and the school," he said.

He refused to grant SUNDAY POST an interview when asked to put the re-

cord straight. Instead he asked us to leave the school premises because we were "of the same breed with the other writers".

CAUTIONED

Because of his refusal to speak he could not say whether it was true that two teachers were arrested and appeared in court, where they were found guilty but were cautioned and discharged.

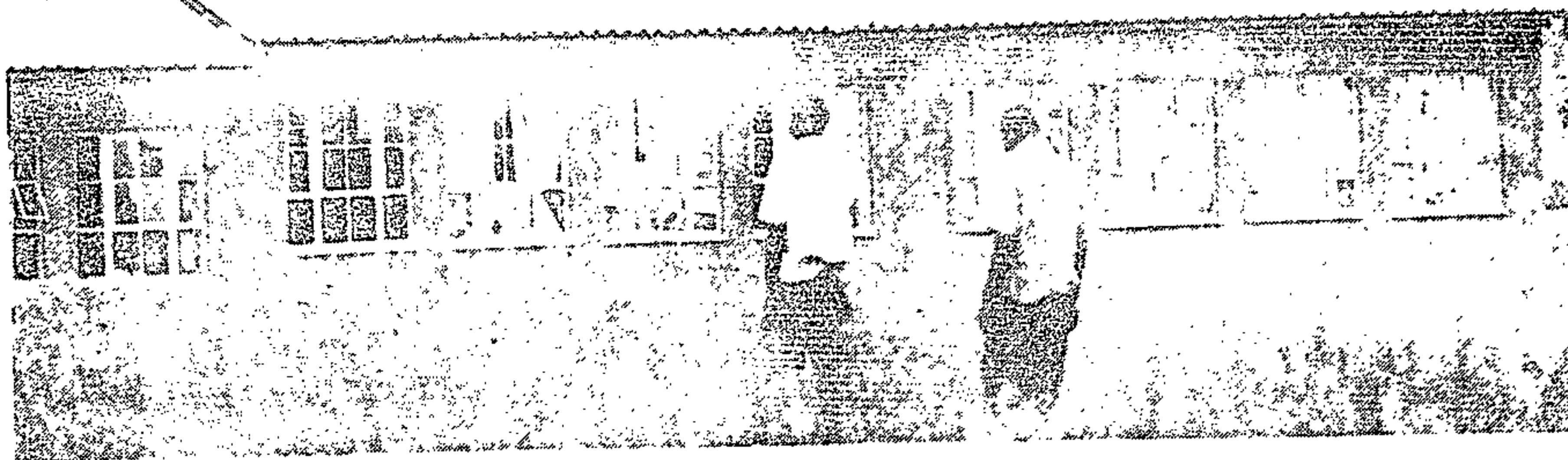
Neither could he deny the statement by Mr F E Marx, Chief Director of the East Rand Board, that the teachers were evicted from a house after failing to pay rent.

We found the teachers playing table tennis in the staff-room during the lunch break. They referred us to the principal for comment.

In all there are

nine teachers stranded without accommodation near the school. Some have been harassed by the Erab police for staying on farms bordering the township.

It was at their new dwellings where they were arrested. Since then four have moved into the classrooms, while the rest have decided to join their families in Springs.



Papers are used as curtains in these two classrooms which are used by the teachers as bedrooms.

Alexandra . . . a slum in the middle of some of the city's wealthiest communities.

Changing the face of Alexandra

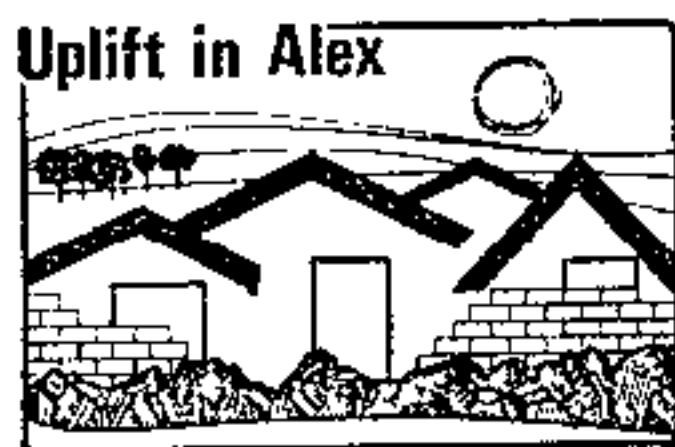
The face of Alexandra township, the freehold black area which has degenerated into a slum since its development was frozen in the 1960s, can be changed inside three years. This is the belief of both government authorities and the Alexandra Liaison Committee, which are preparing completely to rebuild and renovate the township which has now been earmarked as a family residential area after being set aside in the 1960s as a hostel-only township for migrant workers. This involves tackling chronic overcrowding in schools, poor sanitation, the lack of community facilities and urban renewal.

In recent months, experts have been examining the layout of the township which for years lived under threat of demolition.

For a start, they intend to clean up toilet facilities at schools. Chemical toilets will be introduced in schools furthest from sewerage points. Schools close to sewerage points are to be connected up. This action is to be taken to counter the health hazards of the present bucket system.

It also follows nine cases of typhoid in the township this year.

At present, Alexandra has 10 000 pupils. It has only 15 schools, many of which operate in a frag-



mented way with classes conducted in church halls or any available buildings.

Often the classrooms of one school are separated from one another by several blocks of houses and teachers must walk between the "classrooms" to keep touch with what is happening in other parts of the school.

Children, sometimes as many as 150 in a single classroom, lack basic edu-

cation equipment. Many do not have desks and must kneel on the concrete floor to do their lessons.

In the new plan, three of the present schools will be retained and a campaign will be launched to raise money for the rapid building of 191 new classrooms.

The Department of Education and Training is now awaiting the approval of specific sites for new schools.

Environmentalists will also play their part — motivating and assisting a clean-up of the townships streets and backyards. The hope is to restore the river which runs through

the township and back into a parklike area.

Said one government official: "Everyone should be concerned about Alexandra. It is a blot on the conscience of all of us — and we must now come to grips with it."

"We need the help of industry and commerce and the interest of individuals to get this project moving as fast as possible."

"No parents should have to fear that if they send their child to school he may pick up a disease such as typhoid."

● Page 10: White pensioner is happy to live in black slum.

● Page 19: Vision of a phoenix rising.

stav 25/2/80

BACKGROUND

Vision of a phoenix

By Rob Meintjes

The Rev Sam Buti has a vision of Alexandra becoming a model black township.

Chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, Sam Buti visualises the disappearance of the township in its present form — blocks of crumbling brown brick houses contained in a dreary grid of rutted and untarred streets, dogs scratching methodically through piles of litter.

In its place he sees a network of tarred and tree-lined streets winding in curves and crescents down to the Jukskei River through a variety of flats and houses, parks and gardens, sports grounds, shopping centres and libraries.

The present primitive bucket-toilet system, ideal breeding ground for killer diseases, would be replaced with proper sewerage. Electrification of the township would be a high priority.

And Mr Buti's hopes have been shared by thousands of families who were spared removal last year when the Government reversed its policy to convert Alexandra into a hostel city for migrant workers.

Now Sam Buti and his liaison committee are



Services White families take for granted are unknown to Alexandra residents — water, for instance, must be drawn from a communal tap and washing done outdoors.

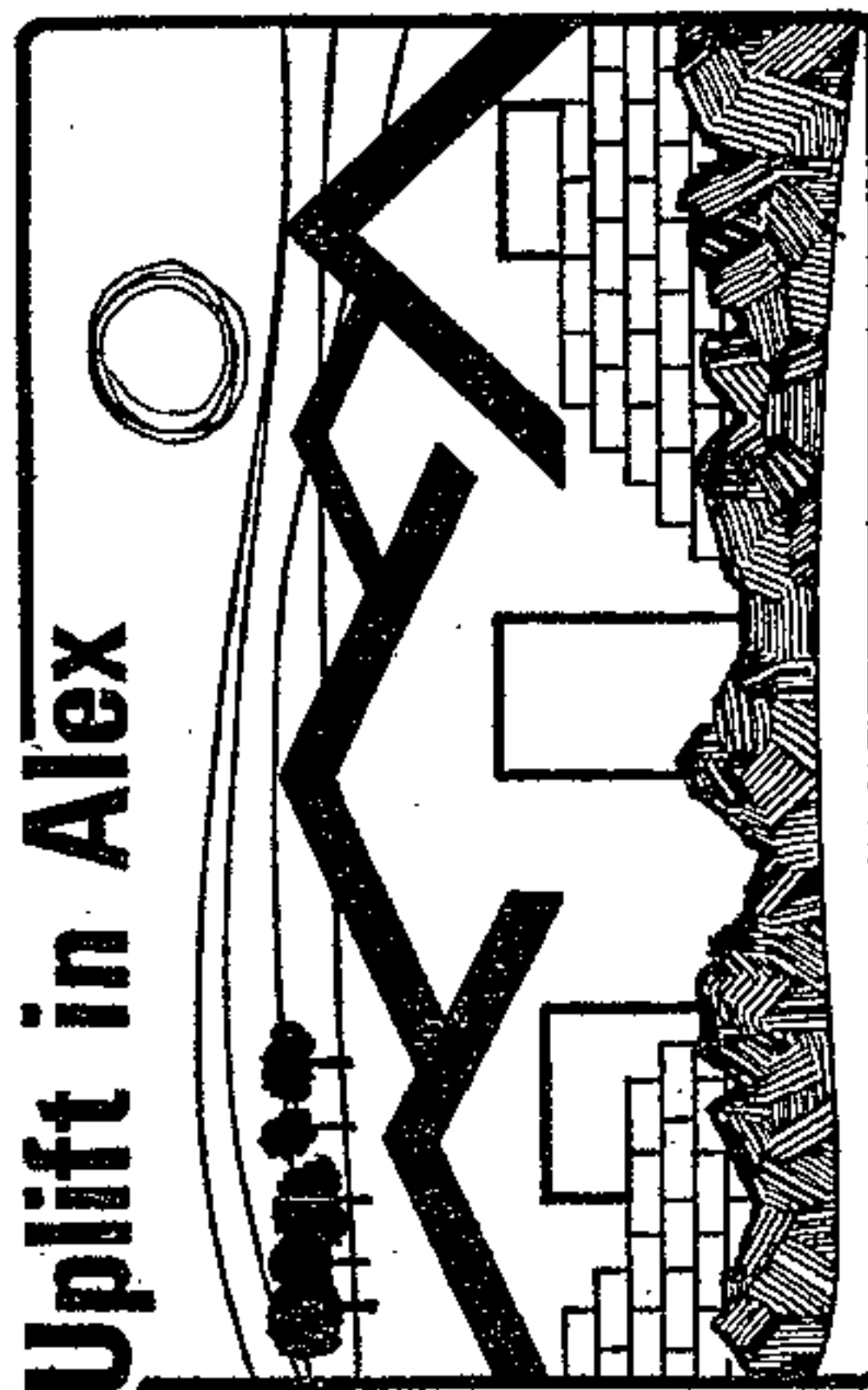
Star

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2/80 Rising

Uplift in Alex



looking forward to redevelopment of the township and to realisation of a promise of municipal status made last year by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

In an interview Mr Buti discounted as premature an earlier estimate that R200-million would be needed for upgrading the township. It was too early to provide an estimate, he said.

The first issue of the Alexandra Chronicle — official journal of the liaison committee, published by the West Rand Administration Board — announced the establishment of two bodies: a development foundation and a development corporation, to promote "a new Alexandra emerging like the

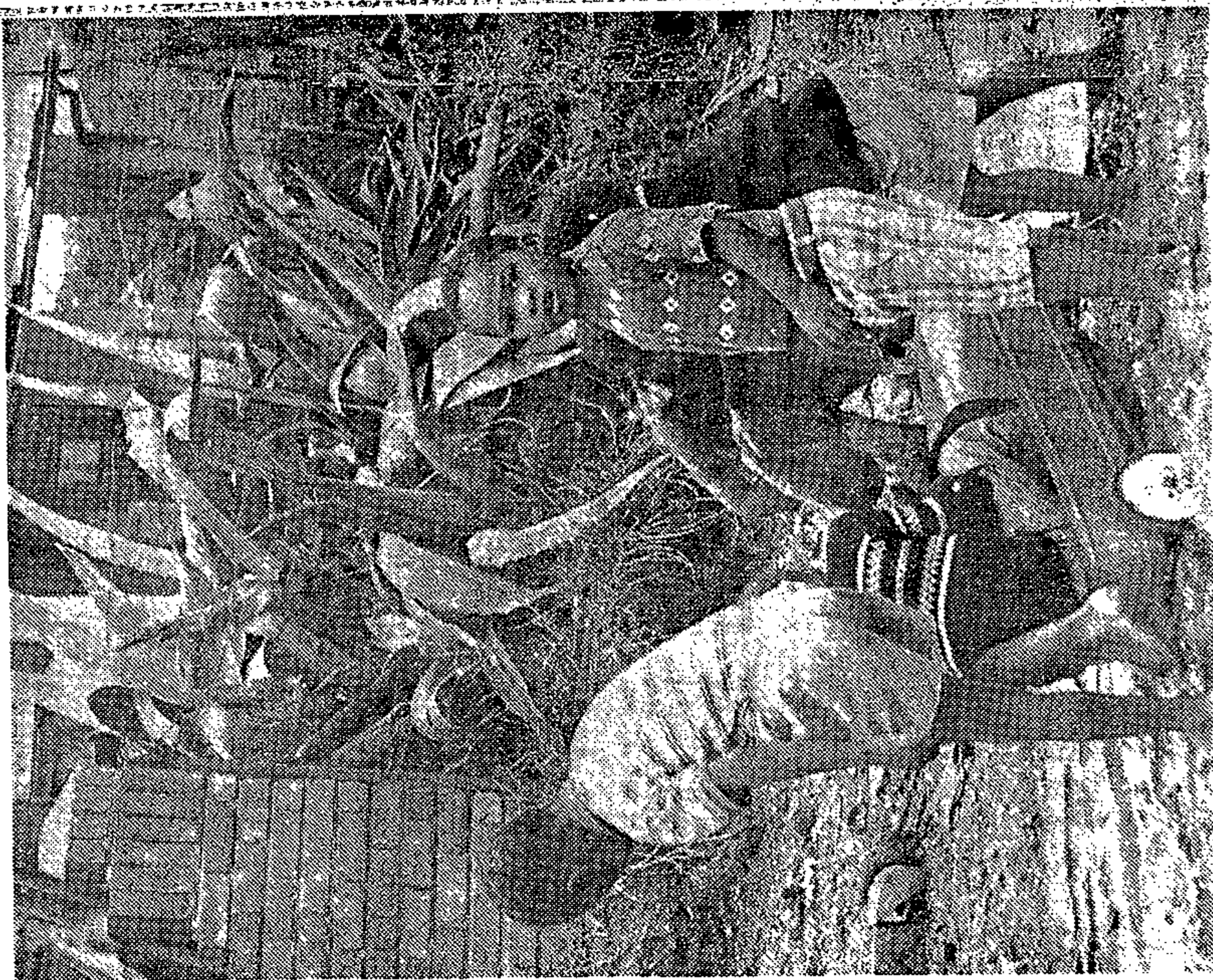
phoenix of mythology from the ashes of old Alexandra."

The corporation is to establish two organisations: a R39 000 furniture factory and a R12 500 clothing factory. The aim is to plough the profit back into Alex.

Sam Buti hopes to see aid to his community channelled through the development foundation in the form of donations and loans.

A population census and a survey of existing housing in the township have already been completed, Mr Buti said.

A masterplan for development of Alexandra would be drawn up after the physical survey had been completed.



The children of Alexandra township have no parks to play in — only muddy streets deep in litter and filth. Yet, only a few kilometres away lies Sandton, one of the country's wealthiest communities.

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Hartzenberg for ER tour

THE MINISTER of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg, will visit the East Rand on Thursday to give personal attention to the acute shortage of schools in the area.

This was announced yesterday by Mr G Engelbrecht, chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training.

He said Dr Hartzenberg will be accompanied by the secretary of DET, Mr G Rousseau.

Mr Engelbrecht said the minister will hold discussions with all chairmen of all East Rand community councils and officials of East Rand Administration boards.

He said the Minister will also indicate which steps to be taken to alleviate the shortage of schools.

After the discussions which will be held in Germiston at the head offices of Erab, the Minister will hold a Press conference at 3 pm.

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Post 26-2-80



The Rev Sam Buti, who calls the Uplift in Alex campaign "something I have longed to see. We have problems but we can find solutions."

Campaign lifts off: leaders rally round

Ideas, enthusiasm and offers of help — this is what has greeted The Star's Uplift in Alex campaign from community leaders, business and a local authority.

"This is something I have longed to see," said the Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Township Liaison Committee. "We have so many problems but we can find solutions."

"Uplift in Alex is an opportunity for black and white to do something together. High on the list of our priorities is the need for schools and community facilities — for instance a hall and library for residents and a playground for the children."

Mr Louis Conway, chairman of the management



committee of the Sandton Town Council, was enthusiastic about the Uplift campaign.

"Action is needed now," he said. "The township's residents have lived in appalling slum conditions and hopelessness for almost 40 years."

TREMENDOUS

Sandton wanted to contribute toilets and bus passenger facilities for Alexandra residents, he added.

Mr Chris Quinton, president of Jaycees South Africa, said: "I think the idea is tremendous. I

would like to see the Jaycees playing a role in the initial stages with the Alexandra Liaison Committee. Our programmes vice-president, Mr Louis Carroll, will contact the committee and see what meaningful role the Jaycees can play."

Mr Marius de Jager, chief executive of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, said: "Support for The Star's campaign to uplift Alexandra is a first-class investment which will in future yield a worthwhile dividend."

Support has also come from the Urban Foundation.

Dr Robin Lee, the general manager said: "We have already put about R30 000 towards the cleanup of Alexandra and are investigating an unemployment relief project which would involve unemployed people in assisting with the cleanup."

deprive their children of secondary education. This was followed by the

institution of the Malawi Examinations Board to replace the Cambridge Overseas Examination and a change in examination policy which required northerners to

asserted that large parts of Zambia and Kozambique should by rights be under Malawi rule. In short, Banda has emphasized Chewa ethnic standards, not Malawi nationalism, and in his considerations of language, history and culture, he had been very much a latter-day Chewa version of Edward Manda and Charles 'hinula, also Livingstonia-educated. Long defunct chiefdoms and 'authentic' clan names have been revived. The 'correct' form of Chewa — as understood by Banda — has been stressed and the para-military Young Pioneers drill it into children in the schools in non-Chewa areas.¹⁵² The press to extend Chewa identity into other areas of the country is quite conscious, as shown by one of his more blatantly ethnic speeches, at the installation of Paramount Chief Lundu:

And I am happy that because of my harping on the fact that all the people here are, in fact, Chewa, not Mang'anja, and the people themselves have realised and admitted the truth, this pleases me. I am happy because this is why I have done this, because the people themselves have recognised the truth, have admitted the truth they are, in fact, Achewa, although for the past one or two hundred years they have been calling themselves Anyanja or Mang'anja.¹⁵³

In his drive to expand the Chewa component of the country, he was aided when, in 1966, large numbers of immigrant Loewe registered themselves as 'Chewa' in order to give themselves greater status in their new home, and when the census enumerators lumped together the hitherto separate groups of Mang'anja, Nyanja and Chewa as 'Chewa'.¹⁵⁴ This created a populace over 50 percent 'Chewa'.

In more recent years the nyau societies, and especially their dances, long despised by the educated as a symbol of Chewa backwardness in a modern world, have become perhaps the heart of what is conceived of as a national culture, even though they are the very hallmark of 'Chewa culture and only Chewa culture. The transformation of nyau has been effected largely through the sanitizing work of Professor Matthew Schoffeleers and Dr. Ian Linden, whose analyses of nyau and other aspects of Chewa culture and history have found great favour among Chewa intellectuals.¹⁵⁵ Schoffeleers has depicted nyau as not only the essence of Chewa art and culture, but, even more importantly, as the root of Chewa resistance to colonialism and cultural imperialism, in contrast with such 'collaborators' as the Ngoni. With his timely writings, Schoffeleers became for growing Chewa ethnic

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27 6081

Gold rush, rent hike

THE announcement by the authorities that they intend raising rentals in Pretoria townships comes at a very inopportune time when so many of our people are suffering under the spiralling cost of living.

And to add to their plight, the authorities have made it quite clear that unless the increased rent is forthcoming, then vital community services will be cut off.

This situation once again puts the spotlight on the whole central issue of means of financing black areas.

The administration boards, which are a creation of the Government, find themselves in the ridiculous position where their only sources of income are rentals and the selling of booze. From these sources they are expected to finance all types of projects while giving residents essential services.

This, more than anything else, has caused so much resentment and has made a mockery of the Government's announced intentions of granting autonomy to black townships. Until the question of finance is settled, then the entire concept of autonomous community councils remains nothing but a monumental joke.

For one thing, we had no choice in staying in these black townships. We were coerced by the system of apartheid. So why should we dig deeper into our empty pockets to finance that system?

The Government are going to have to put their money where their mouths are. And the recent gold windfall gives them a glittering opportunity to do just that.

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LOOK OUTS

Seven families in rent crisis

By PETER SETUKE

SEVEN FAMILIES in Jabulani this week slept with neighbours after being locked out of their houses by the Soweto Community Council because "they owed February rent".

The month only ends on Friday.

The families — all from Jabulani — are those in Mr. Thonga, 2060, a clerk for Wrab at Tladi offices, Mr A Dlamini, 2061, a taxi owner whose house has been locked for the third time; Mr Charles Twala, 2083, a pensioner on R45 bi-monthly benefits.

The other families are those of Mrs Muriel Siwundla, 1812; Mrs Linah Nkosi, 1791, a widow and mother of seven with 14 grandchildren under one roof, Mr J J Ngwenya, 1818 and another Ngwenya family of 2160.

The Ngwenya family of 2160 were the only ones who were not yet handed their house keys as they



Taxi owner Mr A Dlamini of 2061, Jabulani, whose house has been locked three times.

had not yet acquired the money for February rent.

Another family, Mrs Mary Dladla's of 2079 had similar grievances as



The dilapidated toilet of widow Linah Nkosi of 1791, Jabulani.



Pensioner, Mr Charles Twala of 2083, Jabulani with granddaughter outside their locked house. He had just returned from paying for February.

those of Mrs Linah Nkosi of 1791 — dilapidated doors and leaking toilets allegedly reported to the council's offices, but unattended to.

Mr John Shabangu's family of 2163 was fortunately not locked out as he was away and the officials would not wait for his return.

COMMENT

He had already put his own lock on the door.

He said he had just rushed to the offices in Zola to pay for February.

The superintendent for Jabulani, Mr Gerber had no comment and referred POST to the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, who was not available for comment.

When reporters called at his office he said they did not have an appointment with him.

Radio blast probe still on

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NO arrest has been made yet in connection with the radio explosion that claimed a man's life at a house in Saulsville, Pretoria last month.

And, according to the Directorate for Public Relations for Police, investigations are still continuing.

Anybody who might have knowledge or information in connection with the explosion, is requested to contact Brigadier H du Plessis, the divisional investigating officer at Pretoria 24-463.

Two children, Robert Mashigo and Stuurman Makoro were injured and rushed to Kalafong Hospital where they were later discharged.

People in the vicinity said the dead man, Mr Kleinbooi Magwa, was working on a transistor radio when the explosion occurred. It was alleged that an explosive was placed in the radio.

Soon after the explosion police who arrived on the scene cordoned off the house. Road blocks were also set up at the township's entrances and cars leaving the township were stopped and searched.

The explosion was the first of its kind to take place in the township and many people in the neighbourhood had described the scene as "gory".

BUY

It was said that Mr Magwa used to buy old radios from swop shops and after repairing them, he would sell them to the public.

On that day, he had arrived from town, delivered by a taxi and he immediately attended to the radio, believed to have been brought by an unknown person.

Subsequently to the explosion, the area was covered by smoke. Windows at the neighbouring houses were also smashed during the explosion.

MEETINGS

MEETINGS for Xhosas will be held as from today until Saturday at three compounds on the Reef.

The meetings have been called by Mr Peter Nkosiya, a member of the Transkei Parliament.

The meetings which will start at 2,00 p.m., will be held at Van Deek Compound today, City Deep Compound tomorrow and Selby Compound on Saturday.

The agenda will be available at the meetings. All Xhosas are invited to attend.

Meanwhile Ciskeians living in the Johannesburg area will hold a meeting at the Jabulani Amphitheatre on Sunday.

The main speaker at this meeting will be V V N Hoyana, chief urban representative for the Ciskei. He is to report back on the homeland's position on independence.

Alexandra clinic needs financial help

28/2/80

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an almoner. Transport costs are also beyond the means of many," she said.

"Often we have people who come without money and we have to make a snap decision whether to see them. In most cases we do."

"Since the typhoid scare in Alexandra, school principals have been sending children to us. We cannot turn these children away even if they have no money."

At present, the nearest hospital available to the 50 000 residents of Alexandra is Tembisa — 34 km away. Baragwanath Hospi-

tal is 35 km away.

"I dread to think what would happen if this clinic were not operating," said Dr Hulme.

She said the hospital urgently needed short-term assistance to get over its present financial difficulties and long-term funding to allow for future planning.

The clinic's capital resources had been used up, she said.

VITAL

A sister at the clinic, Sister Constance Mngomezulu, said the clinic played a vital role.

Many domestic workers came from the suburbs to be treated because they could not afford either the time or the transport costs involved in getting to Tembisa.

Sister Mngomezulu said Alexandra needed a hospital within close range.

At present patients were sent from the clinic to Tembisa by ambulance.

"The journey takes about 45 minutes and sometimes there is no ambulance in the area for local emergencies. What are we to do in these circumstances?" she asked.



Dr Susanne Hulme (right) examines one-year-old Ncediswa Ngozi with Sister Theresa Mkhize at the Alexandra Clinic. Staff at the clinic treat about 500 patients a day.

GENERAL NEWS

Vital Alexar

The Alexandra Clinic which deals with 500 patients a day desperately needs financial help.

"We are doing essential curative work for the people of Alexandra but, every month, we are short of between R2 000 and R2 500," said Dr Susanne Hulme.

"There are many people in Alexandra who cannot afford to pay for medical treatment. In fact, we do not ask parents to pay for medical attention to children who are less than a year old.

HUMILIATING

"We want to encourage these people to come to the clinic, have their children immunised at the proper times and get advice on healthy feeding.

"There are also people with chronic illnesses —



diabetics and epileptics — who cannot pay and pensioners are exempt from paying fees."

Dr Hulme said it was possible for patients to get free treatment in provincial hospitals.

"But, in some cases, patients might find it humiliating to approach

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Minister holds talks

THE Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg, would hold discussions with chairmen of East Rand Community Councils in Germiston today, the Information Service of South Africa announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

It said the Minister would discuss solutions to various educational problems including insufficient classroom accommodation. The discussions stemmed from a visit to the East Rand earlier this year when the councils asked Dr Hartzenberg to give his personal attention to these problems.

problems are fed-up with the plethora of unfulfilled promises made by Moscow.

The same old habits have proved the people want more and more control. The electing of the KGB in the past was a gesture, but all the steps to a "democratic" Soviet Union have been taken. Five years ago, just that the Moscow government approved Rive's plan to improve the quality of life in Soviet.

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Why did the poor boy from Pikelberg take on the job of improving the quality of life in Soviet? GILIA DUFF reports.

Challenge of Soweto

Rive bids to clean up festering sore

stew

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direct a strike to my best friend, Rive, and justice and morality as a man's duty. It is important for me to know the quality of life in Soviet.

Rive took the job. He knew that it would be a waste of time to try to improve the quality of life in Soviet. He knew that it would be a waste of time to try to improve the quality of life in Soviet. He knew that it would be a waste of time to try to improve the quality of life in Soviet.

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that before the end of the coming winter, 2,000,000 additional people will have been added to the population of Soweto. What's more, the quality of life in Soweto will be even worse than it is now.

And because of this, the quality of life in Soweto will be even worse than it is now. And because of this, the quality of life in Soweto will be even worse than it is now. And because of this, the quality of life in Soweto will be even worse than it is now.

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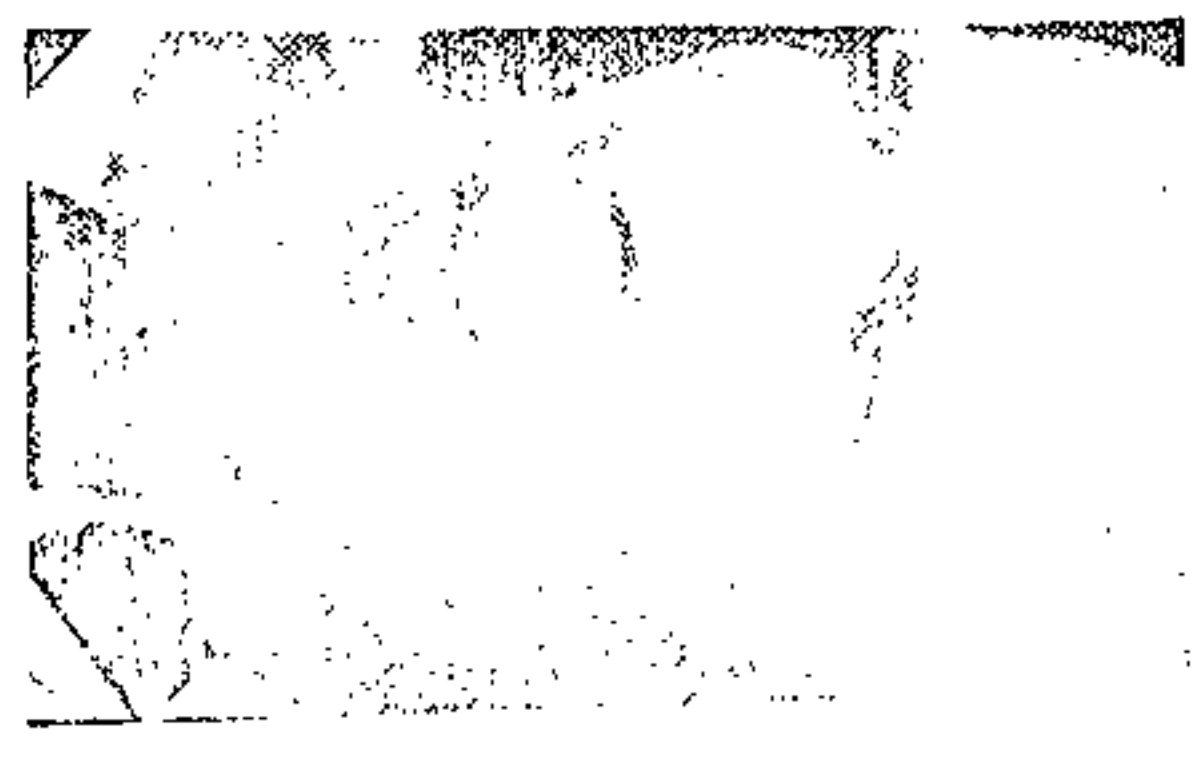
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Post 27/2/80 'Extremism solves nothing' *Ha 343*

POLITICAL extremism had never brought peace, prosperity and security, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Addressing the University of Port Elizabeth, he said political extremism easily led to violence, and violence as a means of bringing about change was both impractical and immoral.

Violence produced only temporary results, and although there were

countries which had gained their independence through war, it never assured permanent peace. Violence solved no social problems but created new and more complicated problems.

Mr Thebehali said Soweto's greatest need was that of ownership, which created pride and a sense of responsibility. It had become a cry of rage and frustration because the basic dream of ownership could not be realised.

In South Africa it was wrongly accepted that a form of state designed for whites could with a few amend-

ments be applied like that to blacks. The obvious solution was to conclude a new social agreement which would be in the mutual interest of all groups.

The agreement should redefine the attitude between whites and blacks so that blacks could be acknowledged as an important group, Mr Thebehali said.

Large, densely populated black urban areas should be given a new status. They should become subdivisions of the State instead of sub-colonial attachments of cities. — Sapa.



Mr David Thebehali

Hansard

4 (249)

29.2.80

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Family housing units in Soweto
12 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

FEBRUARY 1980

250

How many family housing units were built in Soweto by (a) the West Rand Administration Board and (b) private owners during 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT: *

(a) 220.

(b) 171.

Within the next two months a start is to be made with the infra-structures and building operations with regard to schemes for 3 620 houses as part of a greater housing scheme.

DOBSONVILLE CRECHES

rges

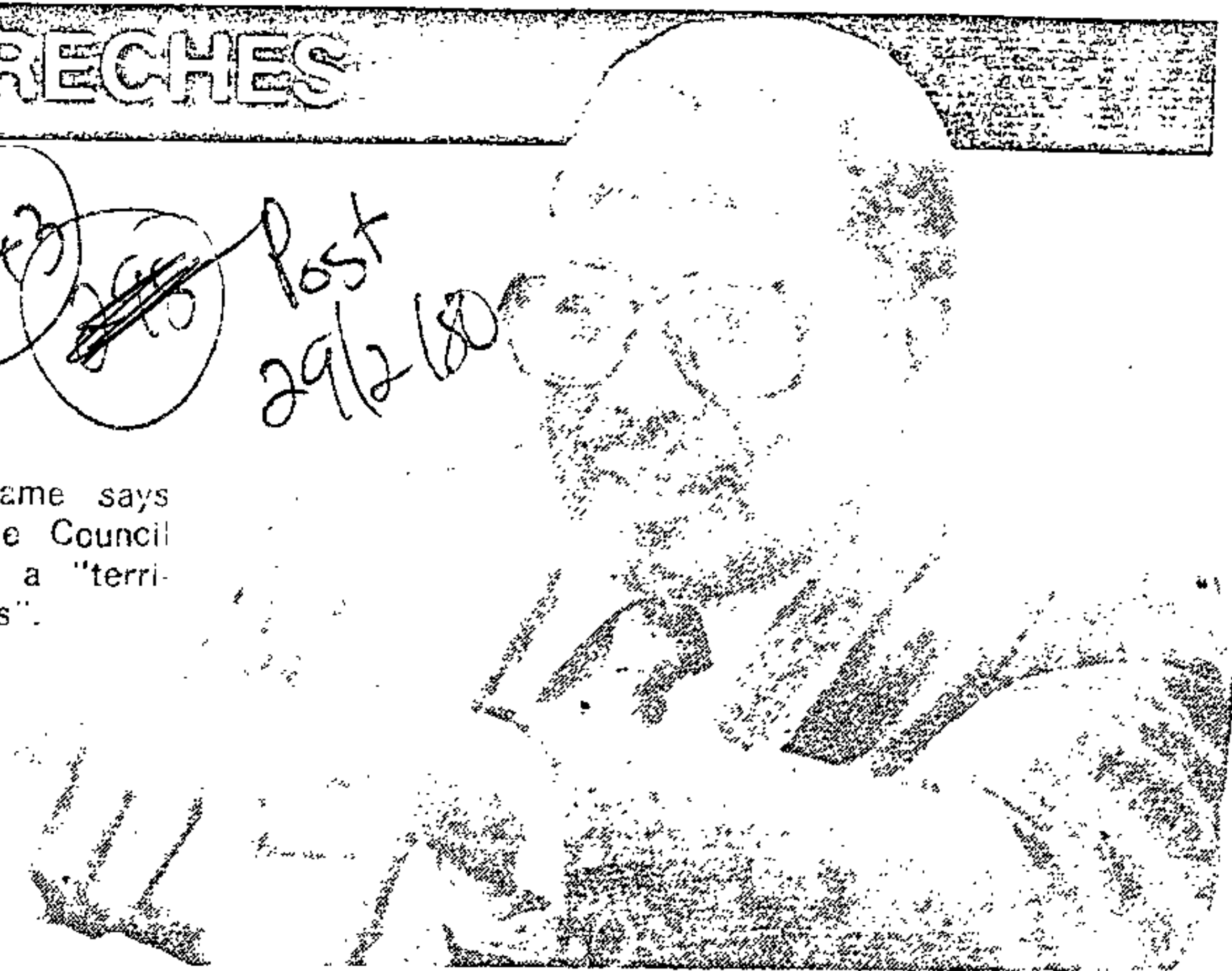
"terrible loss" trying to maintain the creches in Dobsonville which were not for the benefit of the community.

"We should not burden the community with responsibility that they do not benefit from," Mr Kgame added.

The council has also resolved to appoint a qualified person to value the houses to be bought in Dobsonville.

Mr Steve Kgame says the Dobsonville Council is running at a "terrible loss".

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29/2/80
Post



Page 12

POST, Friday February 29, 1980

CLOSE DOWN ALL THE

Kgame u closure

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE

MR STEVE KGAME, member of the Dobsonville Community Council, this week called on the council to close down all

creches in Dobsonville.

The call was made during a meeting held at the council chambers in Dobsonville.

Mr Kgame said the council was running at a

East Rand townships get nine new schools.

East Rand Bureau

Nine new schools are to be built in black townships on the East Rand within the next year.

The Minister of Education, Dr. Hertzog, announced in Grahamstown yesterday the launching of an extensive building programme which is expected to solve the severe classroom shortage on the East Rand.

"This is the most impressive programme to be launched in one year in the history of South Africa," he told members of the various East Rand community councils.

He said he first became

aware of this acute shortage of classrooms when he visited the East Rand in January.

"I realise we will not be able to solve all the problems in one year, but at least we will try to solve the present ones," he said.

The building programme includes six secondary and three primary schools as well as 400 classrooms, 319 toilets and four new centres. Electricity will be installed at one of the existing schools.

Three schools and classrooms, which are expected to be available next year, will provide accommoda-

tion for 21,610 pupils.

Dr. Hertzog said he expected the list to be a long one.

The various townships will receive the following: Boksburg — one secondary school with 20 classrooms and 53 additional classrooms at existing schools; Tokosa (Alberton) — 16 additional classrooms; Tsakane (Brakpan) — 12 additional classrooms; Vosloorus (Boksburg) — one secondary school with 20 classrooms and 23 additional classrooms; Watville (Benoni) — one primary school with 16 classrooms and 29 additional classrooms.

school with 20 classrooms and 53 additional classrooms; Hatfield (Hatfield) — one secondary school with 10 classrooms and 12 additional classrooms; Thembisa (Kempston Park) — 73 additional classrooms at existing schools; Tokosa (Alberton) — 16 additional classrooms; Tsakane (Brakpan) — 12 additional classrooms; Vosloorus (Boksburg) — one secondary school with 20 classrooms and 23 additional classrooms; Watville (Benoni) — one primary school with 16 classrooms and 29 additional classrooms.

Beskrywing

Die eiendom met die historiese Drosdy en stalle daarop, synde Onderverdeling 1 van Erf 532, dorp Paulpietersburg, geleë in die munisipaliteit Paulpietersburg, distrik Utrecht, en getoon as die figuur ABCD op Landmeterskaart 1 G 1367/1978, gedateer 14 Junie 1978, en gelasseer in die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal.

Transportakte 10874/1978, gedateer 15 Augustus 1978.

Historiese en argitektoniese belang

Hierdie Drosdy, opgerig in 1906, is die eerste Britse openbare gebou wat in die omgewing opgerig is. Dit verteenwoordig die begin van Koloniale bestuur van hierdie gebied. 10/2/749.

T. N. H. JANSON, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding.

No. 366

29 Februarie 1980

WET OP NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEDE, No. 28 VAN 1969

VERKLARING VAN DIE EIENDOM MET "DIE STEM"-PASTORIE DAAROP, TE SIMONSTAD

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10 (1) van die Wet op Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede, 1969 (Wet 28 van 1969), verklaar ek, Teunis Nicolaas Hendrik Janson, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding, hierby die eiendom met die dubbelverdiepinggebou bekend as "Die Stem"-pastorie daarop, te Simonstad, tot nasionale gedenkwaardigheid.

Beskrywing

Die eiendom met die gebou bekend as "Die Stem"-pastorie daarop, beskryf as sekere stuk vrypagggrond, synde Gedeelte 2 van Perseel DRC, geleë in die munisipaliteit Simonstad, afdeling Kaap, en groot sewentien-duisend eenhonderd-en-vyf (17 105) vierkante voet (1 696 vierkante meter).

Transportakte 30930/1977, gedateer 3 November 1977.

Historiese en argitektoniese belang

Hierdie dubbelverdiepinggebou is in 1815 deur die boukontraakteur Herman Schutte opgerig. Die veranda is in 1820 aangebring. Die musiek van die Volkslied, "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika", is in 1919 hier gekomponeer deur ds. M. L. de Villiers. 10/2/455.

T. N. H. JANSON, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 360

29 Februarie 1980

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-TRANSVAALGEBIED. — REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKALE VAN LEGES EN GELDE VIR DIE SWART WOONGEBIEDE GELEEF TE AMERSFOORT, AMSTERDAM, BARBERTON, BREYTEN, CAROLINA, CHRISSIESMEER, DAVEL, ERMELO, GRASKOP, KOMATIPOORT, LOTHAIR, MORGENZON, PIET RETIEF, SABIE, WAKKERSTROOM EN WATERVAL-BOVEN

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling

Description

The property with the historic Drostdy and stables thereon, being Subdivision 1 of Erf 532, Village of Paulpietersburg, situate in the Municipality of Paulpietersburg, District of Utrecht, and shown as the figure ABCD on Surveyor's Diagram SG 1367/1978, dated 14 June 1978, and filed in the office of the Surveyor-General.

Deed of Transfer 10874/1978, dated 15 August 1978.

Historical and architectural interest

This Drostdy, erected in 1906, was the first British public building to be built in the vicinity. It represents the commencement of Colonial rule over this area. 10/2/749.

T. N. H. JANSON, Minister of National Education.

No. 366

29 February 1980

NATIONAL MONUMENTS ACT, No. 28 OF 1969

DECLARATION OF THE PROPERTY WITH "DIE STEM" PARSONAGE THEREON, AT SIMONSTOWN

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10 (1) of the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act 28 of 1969), I, Teunis Nicolaas Hendrik Janson, Minister of National Education, hereby declare the property with the double-storeyed building known as "Die Stem" parsonage thereon, at Simonstown, to be a national monument.

Description

The property with the building known as "Die Stem" parsonage thereon, described as certain piece of freehold land being Portion 2 of Lot DRC, situate in the Municipality of Simonstown, Cape Division, and measuring seventeen thousand one hundred and five (17 105) square feet (1 696 square metres).

Deed of Transfer 30930/1977, dated 3 November 1977.

Historical and architectural interest

This double-storeyed building was erected in 1815 by the building contractor Herman Schutte. The veranda was added in 1820. The music for the National Anthem, "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika", was composed here in 1919 by the Rev. M. L. de Villiers. 10/2/455.

T. N. H. JANSON, Minister of National Education.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 360

29 February 1980

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL AREA.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO TARIFFS OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT AMERSFOORT, AMSTERDAM, BARBERTON, BREYTEN, CAROLINA, LAKE CHRISSIE, DAVEL, ERMELO, GRASKOP, KOMATIPOORT, LOTHAIR, MORGENZON, PIET RETIEF, SABIE, WAKKERSTROOM AND WATERVAL-BOVEN

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under

Hansard 4 (246)

29.2.80

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Soweto: post offices

*11. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) How many post offices were there in Soweto as at 31 December 1979;
- (2) whether use is being made of mobile post offices; if so, to what extent; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Three, viz. Orlando, kwaXuma and Tshiawelo; and
- (2) no: for reasons of security, the department does not consider it advisable to introduce mobile offices in Soweto.

Note:

I may mention for the hon. member's information, that the establishment of a fourth office in Meadowlands and the provision of additional service facilities at strategic points in Soweto, are receiving active attention.

Many offer time and talent to help Alexandra

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The idea of doing something practical to help Alexandra residents rebuild their community has led to all sorts of ideas. Men, women and children are offering their talents — and their time — in an effort to make the project succeed.

Mr R Harvey of Norwood approached The Star on behalf of the Film Guild Workshop to suggest a documentary about Alexandra and its transformation.

"I am one of a film-workshop group," he wrote. "More than half of our members are black and one comes from Alex. I alone am fully trained in film-making but we can handle all cameras. We work with Super-8 equipment since it is both cheap and good in quality."

"The way we work would not be expensive and it would produce a valuable record of an important event."

ASSISTANCE

The United Sisterhood, which has for years made a valuable contribution to Alexandra — helping particularly with schools has also written offering



assistance.

The sisterhood's convenor of African projects, Mrs Clare Herman, wrote: "We are vitally interested in the development of Alexandra township and would very much like to assist in the planning of this project."

"CONSTRUCTIVE"

"We realise Alexandra has been a Cinderella township for so long and would like to congratulate you on your initiative as a newspaper in doing something constructive for the people who live there."

Mrs Herman emphasised the need for more schools.

Food Gardens Unlimited also wrote offering to "do their bit."

"We teach food production in door-sized trench beds which are half-filled with rubbish," said Mrs Pauline Raphaely. "This simple, grassroots teaching is immediately imple-

mentable with little effort and at virtually no cost.

"As a result the environment is quickly improved, soil fertility is restored, creative activity initiated and the quality of life and lifestyle are improved."

"We are at your disposal to discuss the matter further"

Women for Peace co-chairman Mrs Irma Xenopoulos wrote: "Please notify us if we can assist with any of the projects you are planning for Alexandra as we would very much like to be involved."

"We believe what you are doing is a constructive step towards better race relations in South Africa and is a worthy cause."

Women for Peace has been responsible for the establishment of a library at the Alexandra High School and is in the process of setting up a Centre of Concern. It is awaiting confirmation regarding premises for the centre.

YOUTH CLUB

It is also involved in assisting various members of the community with their problems and runs a children's group in the township. It has planted trees at the Umfundisweni Primary School with children as main participants in the programme.

The Sandton Civic Foundation also wishes to be associated with the programme. Last year as part of the International Year of the Child it established a youth club at Entozweni, and the programme is continuing with reaching and helping youngsters in need.

Says Mrs Edith Niekau: "There are some children who may not have had schooling or who lack parent or adult education. We feel it is important that these children can mix with schoolgoing children of their own age in a club 'environment'."

Rembrandt Park Primary School has also written offering help.

Monday March 3 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

Housing, yes but Soweto needs water urgently, too

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By Charlene
Beltramo

"If the priorities of Soweto were listed, the first seven would be housing and the eighth would be a toss up between sewerage or electricity," according to Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council.

In an interview with The Star, Mr Rive went on to say that "the Soweto sewerage system is in a pathetic state and is in a position where it could retard any meaningful housing expansion.

"Something must be done about it urgently."

Mr Rive said: "In addition water reserves are unsatisfactory, the reserve is half that stipulated as the minimum by the Rand Water Board and wouldn't be sufficient to provide for any emergency."

However, Mr Rive wouldn't give details on how much money or what plan of action had been decided on to combat these problems.

"We run the danger of raising expectations in the short term. If you specify amounts of money set aside, people expect immediate action to be taken," Mr Rive said.

A Rand Water Board spokesman said 20 percent of the 200 megalitres of water used in Soweto each day, was wasted by consumers — generally by those who keep taps running, have leaking cisterns or faulty appliances.

This means about R2.4-million worth of water a year is wasted, according to Ecoplan.

In the majority of cases water supply to homes is unmetered and tenants pay a fixed amount of R3 a month, irrespective of the quantity consumed — not much incentive to turn off the tap.

Private houses — those bought from the West Rand Administration Board — and institutions are individually metered. These consumers pay 20,73c for the first 25 kilolitres and thereafter 23,06c a kilolitre. Less than 12 000 of Soweto's 101 000 houses are privately owned.

At the current annual

17 percent increase in water consumption, Soweto will have a five and a half hour supply of water in existing reservoirs by 1985, according to Ecoplan.

Ecoplan predicted a shortfall of R7 307 000 for Soweto last year. This year it anticipates the gap narrowing to a shortfall of R3 251 000 — these income/expenditure discrepancies are mainly because the council services — water, sewerage and electricity — will not be viable. (The accompanying chart gives some indication of this.)

Soweto's basic running costs are R66-million a year and the shadow city only generates a third of this in income. The city has had only two debt free years (in 1930 and 1940) in its entire existence.

It therefore seems apparent that money to supplement the existing three water reservoirs, or maintain and replace existing facilities, such as water, sewerage, stormwater drains and roads cannot be generated — under the present system — by Soweto.

An additional 30 megalitre water reser-



Children scramble after a water tanker delivering water to high lying areas in Soweto during one of the annual water cut-offs, probably caused by insufficient water reserves for the shadow city. Supplies are often disrupted for days.

SERVICE	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	ANNUAL INCOME
Sewerage	R7-million	R2-million
Cleansing	R1 959 000	R426 000
Water	R7-million	R1 100 000
Electricity	R7-million	R1-million
Cemeteries	R591 000	R53 600
Ambulance	R411 000	R160 000
Clinics	R1 400 000	R1 600 000
	<u>Total R25 361 000</u>	<u>R6 339 600</u>

Figures are for 1979 and were obtained from Mr David Thebehali, Mayor of Soweto.

voir has been planned for Soweto and is awaiting ministerial approval. The current capital budget has allocated an amount of R700 000 toward the R968 662 reservoir - the balance will probably be made up in loans.

Mr P A du Plessis, technical director at the WRAB said: "There are drains and water drains installed 20 to 25 years ago in Soweto and with the rapid growth of the area, have become inadequate.

"The existing sewerage reticulation is generally adequate except for main sewers, such as sub-outfalls and outfalls which are also unable to cope with the rapid growth of the area.

"The Board has made provision for the upgrading and installation of sewers, where necessary," he said.

Mr du Plessis said it was estimated "that the

cost to improve the water supply facilities over the next five years would be R36-million and for the sewerage system R8-million. These costs do not include the annual maintenance costs."

Maintenance for the water system in 1978/1979 was R320 000; R635 333 was spent on sewers and drainage; R101 868 was spent on stormwater drainage and R320 199 was spent on roads.

Residents pay R11.50 a month for site essential services, which means the WRAB and the Soweto Council are operating at a loss for these services.

To improve income and to an extent, eliminate the disparity of a widow in a two-roomed house paying the same for essential services as her neighbour, a millionaire in a multi-roomed luxury home, the Board is con-

sidering installing water meters to every house.

Tenants will pay for water consumed at tariff rates. However, this scheme won't be without it's problems, water meters in the past have been vandalised.

But even this won't go toward solving Soweto's "critical" water supply problems in the immediate future.

The average house in Soweto has ablution facilities which generally consist of a cold water tap and an outside toilet, according to the Ecoplan report.

The whole of Soweto is served by water-borne sewerage which carries an unusually heavy load of silt — mainly from housewives throwing sand down their loo after polishing pans with it.

Summer in Soweto — more than any other time of the year — is frequently characterised by tanks

running dry — usually during peak weekend periods and in the higher lying areas.

Burst water mains are not an infrequent sight and neither is the thick buzz of flies above a manhole through which sewerage is overflowing.

Ecoplan point out that the quantity and location of further housing developments will have to be carefully co-ordinated with the available sewer capacities.

Further development in Orlando East and parts of Diepkloof draining into the Klipspruit Relief Outfall is being inhibited because the sewer outfall in the area can't cope with present demand.

Ecoplan says that the quantity of housing that can be developed will also be governed by the extent to which the high growth rate of water consumption can be reduced.

The Ecoplan consortium have estimated that the replacement value of the sewer reticulation system for greater Soweto would amount to R25-million, or R17-million for the Soweto council area.

Being penny wise now would obviously be pound foolish later, and an effective maintenance programme could help combat the rapid corrosion of existing pipes and help replace or supplement overloaded pipes.

A maintenance programme Ecoplan estimates, would cost about R2-million a year for greater Soweto and R1.4-million a year for the Soweto Council area.

"By way of contrast," Ecoplan's report notes: "WRAB's 1979/80 budget for the Soweto Council area allows R564 000 for sewer maintenance."

Even though the population growth of Soweto has stabilised at about one percent a year, sewerage flows are growing at a rate of five percent each year. The antiquated pipes and reticulation system can't be expected to cope much longer, a Johannesburg City Council spokesman said.

Soweto's 1 300 km of

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roads don't only have to contend with occasionally being awash in sewerage or sprayed by a burst water main, a lack of stormwater drainage is rapidly eroding existing roads.

About 15 percent of Soweto's roads have stormwater drains. Most of the stormwater drains were built in the last 10 years by the Johannesburg City Council and the WRAB, who spent R1-million during the last six years on this.

Less than half the roads in Soweto are tarred. The quality of even the tarred roads is inferior and when the summer rains fall, water accumulates on the road leaving deep

water-filled gullies for traffic to plough through.

The surfaces of the tarred roads are cracked and crazed, the sand roads are badly corrugated and all roads are pockmarked with potholes.

The widths of the roads are only just coping with demand, with the additional hazards of children and animals playing in the street and livestock occasionally wandering across roads.

Traffic flow from Soweto is a minimum of 10 000 vehicles an hour during the morning and evening three hour peaks. At present about 80 percent of workers use

public transport, the heavily laden buses placing an additional strain on the three main arterial, single lane roads leading from Soweto into Egoli (Johannesburg).

Traffic volumes leaving Soweto in the morning peak hours have grown at 12,5 percent a year since 1965.

The narrowing wage gap is leading to more car owners and Ecoplan estimates that by the year 2000 only 43 percent of commuters will be using public transport.

The factors that led to the current services problem in Soweto were the freeze on the building of black housing in urban areas imposed by the

Government in 1968 and consequently a lack of any town planning for the area.

These factors have eased only marginally.

Unemployment in Soweto is running at a minimum of 15 percent of the population and more than half the households in the area earn less than half the minimum living level of R178,22 a month for a township family. This clearly indicates that the population cannot be expected to foot the bill for improvements.

Black leaders are unanimous in the contention that the government and white employers must pay... but will they?

Below backed

in Swatiko

... of ... and themselves ... in his ... by ...

... V. V. ... the ... of the ... upon which he ... to inde-
pendence.

○ Ciskei rejects indepen-
dence if it means forfeit-
ure of South African citi-
zenship.

○ Ciskeians seek to retain
and develop their nation-
ality as Ciskei citizens.

Mr. Honyani told the
meeting: "Whatever the
Ciskei does she wants to
run her own affairs.

"For a century, the de-
privation inherent in dis-
crimination has resulted
in blacks receiving only
a small share of the
wealth which their own
labour has generated in
the country as a whole.

"Since the defeat of
the AmaXhosa in 1857.

... we have sought the re-
independence of the Ciskei
nation and we accepted
the homelands' policy to
reach this goal, but not
until the South African
Government stops dilly-
dallying on this issue.

"What does the Constel-
lation policy imply?"

WHITES

"Whites in the Ciskei
could rest assured with-
out fear if the aspirations
of blacks were fulfilled
by:

○ Scrapping of discrim-
ination.

○ Agreement with the
1975 land consolidation
proposals.

○ Solution of citizenship
problems for Ciskeians.

○ Creation of a confeder-
ation for Southern Africa.

○ Fulfilment of all unful-
filled promises.

10/10/80

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the various offices of the Association for the year 1900:

President	John W. Smith
Vice-President	James H. Jones
Secretary	William B. Brown
Treasurer	Charles C. White
Editor of the Journal	Robert D. Green
Editor of the Review	Thomas E. Black
Editor of the Bulletin	George F. Gray
Editor of the Chronicle	Henry G. Hall
Editor of the Herald	John K. Lee
Editor of the Tribune	William M. Miller
Editor of the Standard	Charles N. Moore
Editor of the Commonwealth	James O. Parker
Editor of the Independent	Robert Q. Reed
Editor of the Nation	Thomas R. Smith
Editor of the New York Times	Charles T. Taylor
Editor of the Washington Post	John U. Vance
Editor of the Boston Globe	William V. Walker
Editor of the Chicago Tribune	Charles W. Webb
Editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch	James X. White
Editor of the Philadelphia Record	Robert Y. Black
Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer	George Z. Gray
Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal	Henry A. Hall
Editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune	John B. Lee
Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle	William C. Miller
Editor of the Portland Oregonian	Charles D. Moore
Editor of the Seattle Times	James E. Parker
Editor of the Tacoma News-Tribune	Robert F. Reed
Editor of the Vancouver News	Thomas G. Smith
Editor of the Victoria Colonist	Charles H. Taylor
Editor of the Montreal Star	John I. Vance
Editor of the Quebec Chronicle	William J. Walker
Editor of the Ottawa Citizen	Charles K. Webb
Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press	James L. White
Editor of the Regina Leader-Post	Robert M. Black
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Editor of the Tacoma Daily News-Tribune	Robert N

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Chief Lion sentenced

4/3/80 Post

206
343

By ALINAH DUBE
THE Pretoria Commissioner's Court yesterday found Chief Solomon David Lion (70), guilty of entering the Pretoria district without a written permit, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment or a fine of R200, conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr J P H Cloete said Chief Lion ceased to be a South African citizen after acquiring a Lesotho passport. He said the accused will remain in

custody until tomorrow for his repatriation to either Lesotho or any other country.

His attorney, Mr George Maluleke, pleaded that Chief Lion should be cautioned and repatriated to BophuthaTswana.

"According to the South African law, a person ceases to be a South African citizen immediately after acquiring another country's citizenship. Chief Lion lost his when he got a Lesotho passport in 1972," Mr Cloete said.

Post 4/3/80 (343) 295

Creche closing widely exposed

THE attitude of 45 delegates from creches all over the Reef is to ignore the recent proposal to close all creches in Dobsonville, made by a councillor, Mr Steve Kgame.

This was the reaction at a symposium on creches chaired by Mr J G H van Donkersgoed, Assistant Chief of Social Development for the Department of Co-operation and Development, at its offices this week.

The aims and objects of the meeting were to discuss the problems arising in creches and pre-school classes, with emphasis on the 90 000 black children roaming the streets of Soweto alone, without day-care centres.

Replying to a question

on the creche, which is "being considered for closure by the Community Council in Westonaria because it is declared illegal", Mr van Donkersgoed said: "We have no statutory powers to intervene if the local coun-

cil finds it short of the acceptable standards".

He said it was not his duty to impose instructions on what to do or how, where and why, but to accept the feedback information from people running creches.

STAR 4/3/80
Free paper
on Soweto
doorsteps 343

The importance of the buying power of the people of Soweto is to get recognition this week as Post Newspapers (Transvaal) launches a free weekly newspaper for the city.

As from March 5, the free newspaper, The Sowetan, will be distributed door to door between Wednesday and Friday each week.

A linked rate package deal will enable advertisers to run advertisements in either the Post or Sunday Post and get a 50 percent discount on an advertisement in The Sowetan.

The Sowetan will contain editorial material written by journalists from Post and Sunday Post.

Plans for Alex well under way

STAR 4/3/80

274
343

The replanning and development of Alexandra township is making such good progress that changes and detailed planning could begin from the end of May.

In reply to a question in Parliament by Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the Minister of Co-operation and Development said several committees had already been formed and initial investigations carried out in connection with the township.

The latest report on developments includes:

- The formation of a replanning committee comprising representatives of the West Rand Administration Board, the departments of Community Development and of Co-operation and Development as well as the Alexandra Liaison Committee.

- The formation of a technical committee to compile actual plans for Alexandra and to gather relevant data for planning.

The bulk of a socio-economic survey has already been completed and



geological information about the area is now being gathered.

Another investigation into present land uses and the condition of existing buildings and services is also complete.

A master plan depicting the main land uses and arterial traffic routes should be compiled by the end of May when detailed planning of the area and the implementation of the plans can begin.

Mr Dalling said he was "pleased that the Government was taking the replanning of Alexandra seriously."

"It appeared the Government was doing its best in the new Alexandra township to create a suburb in which families could live in happy surroundings," he said.

Firms use Alexandra as a dumping ground

Alexandra Township is being used as a dumping ground by neighbouring firms.

Piles of rubble are being dumped in Alex as fast as they are being cleared away in the "family" township adjoining Sandton.

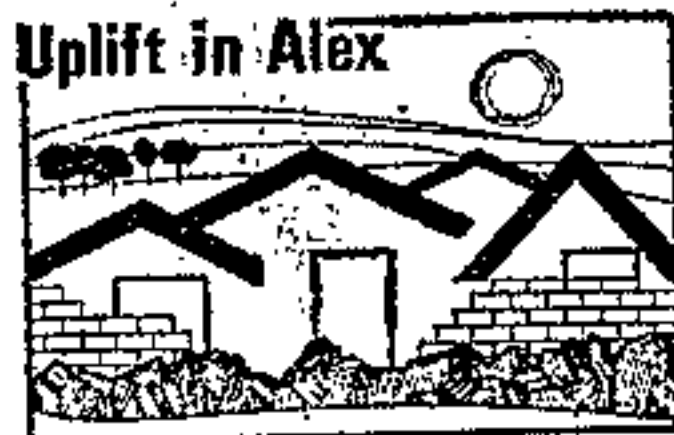
Residents frequently see private trucks dumping in the long grass near the Jukskei River. The flow increases after 4 pm and at weekends.

Outsiders are also hiring Alexandra truck

owners to collect waste and dump it in or near the township.

"This should never have happened," said an official from the West Rand Administration Board when shown piles of rubble along the Jukskei between Thirteenth Avenue and Fourteenth Avenue.

He said Wraab's mop-up team had already moved 1,080 loads from Alex but they did not have the equipment to remove the rubble on the banks of the Jukskei.



R200 given to Alex ^{STAR} clinic ^{5/3/80} ³⁴³

A R200 cheque for the Alexandra Clinic is the generous response of Mr and Mrs R B Cole from Bryanston to The Star's UPLIFT IN ALEX campaign. They also wish to make a monthly contribution to the clinic. Mrs Cole said their enthusiasm had been aroused by The Star's "exciting programme."

She said a concerted effort by Johannesburg residents would go a long way towards alleviating the lack of housing, tarred roads and electricity in the township adjacent to Sandton.

People would be encouraged to participate, she said, if The Star continued to highlight specific areas in which help was needed.

Dr S Hulme, superintendent at the clinic, said they had received an anonymous contribution of R100 following the publicity. She said staff at the clinic was delighted by the donations.

● Page 9: Helping to heal the wounds of a Dark City.

Top jobs for black men

3/1/73

5/1/60

By ERNEST NKABINDE

TWO BLACK MEN have been appointed assistant township managers in the Vaal Triangle.

The announcement was made by Mr Knox Matjila, chairman of the Vaal Community Council yesterday.

The men are Mr Simon Lehobo and Victor Nosi.

"The two are from the five blacks who were appointed administrative clerks a year ago by the council and both are graduates," said Mr Matjila.

Mr Matjila said: "These men are the first blacks in the country to be appointed to these positions under the Community Act of 1977."

"The two men were appointed on merit and qualified after a strenuous probation period.

"My council is happy at the appointments, as this proves that a black man is capable of improving if given a chance in administrative fields," added Mr Matjila.

Dr Boraine
25-7-81 343
**Faster
electricity
plan for
Soweto**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thousands of houses in Soweto would be provided with electricity within the next six months, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said.

Three months ago consultants had said no additional houses in Soweto could be supplied with electricity before mid-1982 and that total electrification would not be effected before the end of 1985.

"It now appears that with the co-operation of Eskom, the Johannesburg City Council and tenderers, thousands of houses in Soweto will be provided with electricity within the next six months.

"Soweto will be considerably lit by the erection of 150 high-level mass lighting units and the total electrification programme will be completed towards the end of 1983."

As for the development of community councils, he had decided to appoint three experts to advise him on the financial structure necessary for the orderly transition and expansion of powers of the administration boards to community councils. The appointments included Mr Gerald Barrie, Auditor-General, Mr H C Muller, a recently retired accountant, and Dr C F Boyce, retired deputy post-master-general (finance and planning).

He did not want to argue with the findings of the Cillie Commission, but felt that attempts should rather be made to put matters in perspective and to react positively to the findings, especially insofar as pointing out what had already been done to overcome certain problems and to satisfy the just aspirations of black people.

The report showed that the problems which existed had to be overcome and that they were everyone's problems, not just the government's. It would not help to say "it is your fault".

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900:

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**EXTRA
ORDIN**

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Globe, East-Asian, to
supported for American
for peace, protection,
society.

Alex illegals in jeopardy

By Rob Meintjies

Plans to upgrade Alexandra spell eviction for thousands of "illegals" living in the 75-year-old township adjoining Sandton.

About 10 000 residents have been defined by a census conducted last year, as "illegals" without the right to live in Alex. The township's total population was estimated at 50 000 residents.

The first issue of the



Alexandra Chronicle, official journal of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, warned illegal residents they would not be allowed to remain in Alex.

Plans to upgrade the

township, the journal said, were aimed at benefiting a "stable" population which regarded Alex as their permanent home.

But about 2 000 families living "illegally" in Alexandra have been saved from eviction and granted residential rights — thanks largely to research into their cases by the administration sub-

To Page 3, Col 3

Hostels in 'bad shape'

PRETORIA Residents in Ga-Rankwa's Zone 5 male hostels say they are unhappy about the poor conditions in which they live.

There are more than 600 men at the hostels built of asbestos and about six men are crowded in each of the small rooms. Most of the men at the

hostels are employed by BophuthaTswana's Department of Works.

Among the men's complaints are leaking roofs, lack of proper toilets and ablution facilities, loss of property because of lack of security at the hostels, and "harassment" by the local police. The men also complain of the lack of shopping facilities near the hostels.

The hostel's superintendent, a Mr Kwatlane, said that he had no right to comment on the complaints of the residents. He referred enquiries to the secretary for the Department of Works in Moutshiwa. The station commandant of Odi also referred queries regarding the police to Moutshiwa. Efforts to get comment from officials in Mmabatho failed.

Closed creche is to try yet again

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE Itkeleng Creche Committee in Tembisa will, for the second time in three months, ask the Germiston Health Department to reopen the creche which was closed last December.

343 298
Post 6/3/80

This was announced yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosana, a spokesman for the committee.

She said a letter asking the health department to let the creche continue admitting children and including the names of parents who brought children before the creche was closed, will be sent to the health department before the end of this week.

The creche was closed last December by the health department because it was not registered as a place of care for children.

The future of the creche was discussed recently at a meeting between the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, the health department and the creche committee.

The committee took with them the plan of the new creche, the intended building and a copy of their constitution.

They also presented names of the parents as proof that there was need for more creche facilities in the township.

Last week the health department refused for the second time to allow the creche to continue admitting the children until a proper creche was built in the township.

In refusing permission for the creche to continue, the Medical Officer of Health for Germiston, Dr C A Erasmus, said in a letter that "an inspection of the convent and Catholic Church where the creche was situated, revealed that the present building did not lend itself to accommodate children.

"The existing church building does not comply with any health standards pertaining to that of a creche, therefore permission cannot be granted."

Sister Kgosana said: "We held a meeting on Sunday when we told the parents about Dr Erasmus' letter. The parents insisted that the creche committee should write again to the Germiston Health Department to let the creche continue admitting children until a proper creche is built in the township."

Two weeks back Sister Kgosana, told POST a new creche, estimated at R50 000, would be built in the township if all went according to plan. The creche would take 260 children.

POST 6/3/80

Plans to build R20,6m rail link for Soweto commuters

RDM 6/3/80 (243)

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — In the wake of criticism by the Cillie Commission of the train services in Soweto, the Railways yesterday announced steps to alleviate congestion and to construct a R20 600 000 circular commuter service from Soweto to Johannesburg.

In his budget speech, the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, also said "it is foreseen that the expected economic upswing will result in overcrowding — there are, in fact, signs that this has already started".

In his report on the 1976 riots, Mr Justice P M Cillie said the commission was convinced the complaints against the

Railways were exaggerated and that there was a degree of agitation against the Railways.

Nevertheless, the commission added, "the complaints still exist and they undoubtedly contributed to the state of mind out of which the disturbances could develop".

Among the complaints investigated by the commission were allegations that there were not enough trains between Soweto and Johannesburg and that they were so full that passengers travelled on the roofs of carriages, hung out of windows and doors and clutched onto the sides of carriages.

There were also complaints that trains were late, there were insufficient sales points for tickets and that there was

not sufficient police protection on the trains.

In an on-the-spot investigation, the commission found that although a train was filled to the brim, there were no passengers on the roof or hanging out of the train. It also said 93% of the trains were on time.

Mr Heunis did not refer specifically to the Cillie report.

However, he said although steps such as the lengthening of trains and platforms had been taken in recent years to relieve congestion on Soweto trains, the economic upswing could result in overcrowding.

"In last year's budget an amount of R3 200 000 was voted for the acquisition of the necessary land and it is now pro-

posed to proceed with the actual construction," he said.

"In effect the project will provide a circular commuter service from Soweto to Johannesburg, via the Rand mineral line, Kaserne and George Goch and back via Langlaagte and New Canada.

"This, together with the increase in capacity that has become available due to lengthening of trains on the Soweto service, should significantly reduce congestion and enable the department to cope with further increases in commuter traffic to and from Soweto.

"The mixed service from the West Rand, which is heavily patronised, will also be improved with the introduction of this line," Mr Heunis said.

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Old Gen to go black

By MARILYN ELLIOTT

THE old General Hospital in Hillbrow is to be turned into an 800-bed hospital for blacks and Indians as soon as possible.

It is understood the Transvaal Provincial Council is to spend about R7-million to buy equipment for the hospital and that the post of superintendent is to be advertised in the South African Medical Journal and both English and Afrikaans Press.

The decision to use the old General as a hospital for blacks was a Cabinet one which followed soon after a Rand Daily Mail expose revealed that the only hospital for blacks — the Non-European Hospital in Hillbrow — was on the verge of collapse because of inadequate facilities and overcrowding.

Yesterday, the Transvaal MEC in charge of hospitals, Mr Kallie de Haas, said a chief matron had already been appointed for the hospital.

Several new posts are to be created for doctors at the "new" hospital.

Reliable sources say the decision to use the old General to alleviate overcrowding at the NEH has come after months of negotiations between provincial and Government authorities.

After the "Mail" expose, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the short-term solution to overcrowding at the NEH was to use a certain number of beds at the old Gen.

It has been decided however to use the entire hospital for blacks, apart from the white out-patient section.

Soweto's first ³⁴³~~28~~ RDM private ^{6/3/80} hospital

Staff Reporter

SOWETO'S first private hospital, the Lesedi Clinic, is to be opened by a syndicate of black doctors and black businessmen, the Financial Mail reports today.

This will be publicly announced soon by Finansbank in a share prospectus, the report says.

It says the clinic is planned to handle all types of cases, except maternity. It will also provide doctors' consulting rooms.

Most of the shares in the controlling company, Kwacha, will be held by 25 black doctors and 15 black businessmen. Any black will be able to buy shares. Although the clinic will be black-operated a trust company, including white businessmen, will be set up.

Uplift in Alex



Residents in Alexandra township stir in their sleep and wrinkle their noses when the Baca tribesmen from 21st Avenue start work at 4 am.

The Bacas' job: To empty by hand the bucket toilets used by 50 000 residents in the old black township adjoining Sandton.

The stench of human excrement fills the morn-

ing air as the Transkeian Bacas trudge from toilet to toilet.

On bad days when the buckets are full their contents slop on to the workers' overalls.

The buckets — left

standing by the roadside — are often overturned before they can be emptied into the sewerage truck as it inches through the streets behind the workers.

An ideal breeding

ground for a host of diseases, the toilets themselves consist of open outhouses and the buckets are easily toppled by residents and their animals.

A sewerage system was

in fact built for Alex during the pre-administration board era of the Peri-Urban Board — but it was never connected to township homes earmarked for demolition by a Government determined to convert Alexandra into a hostel city.

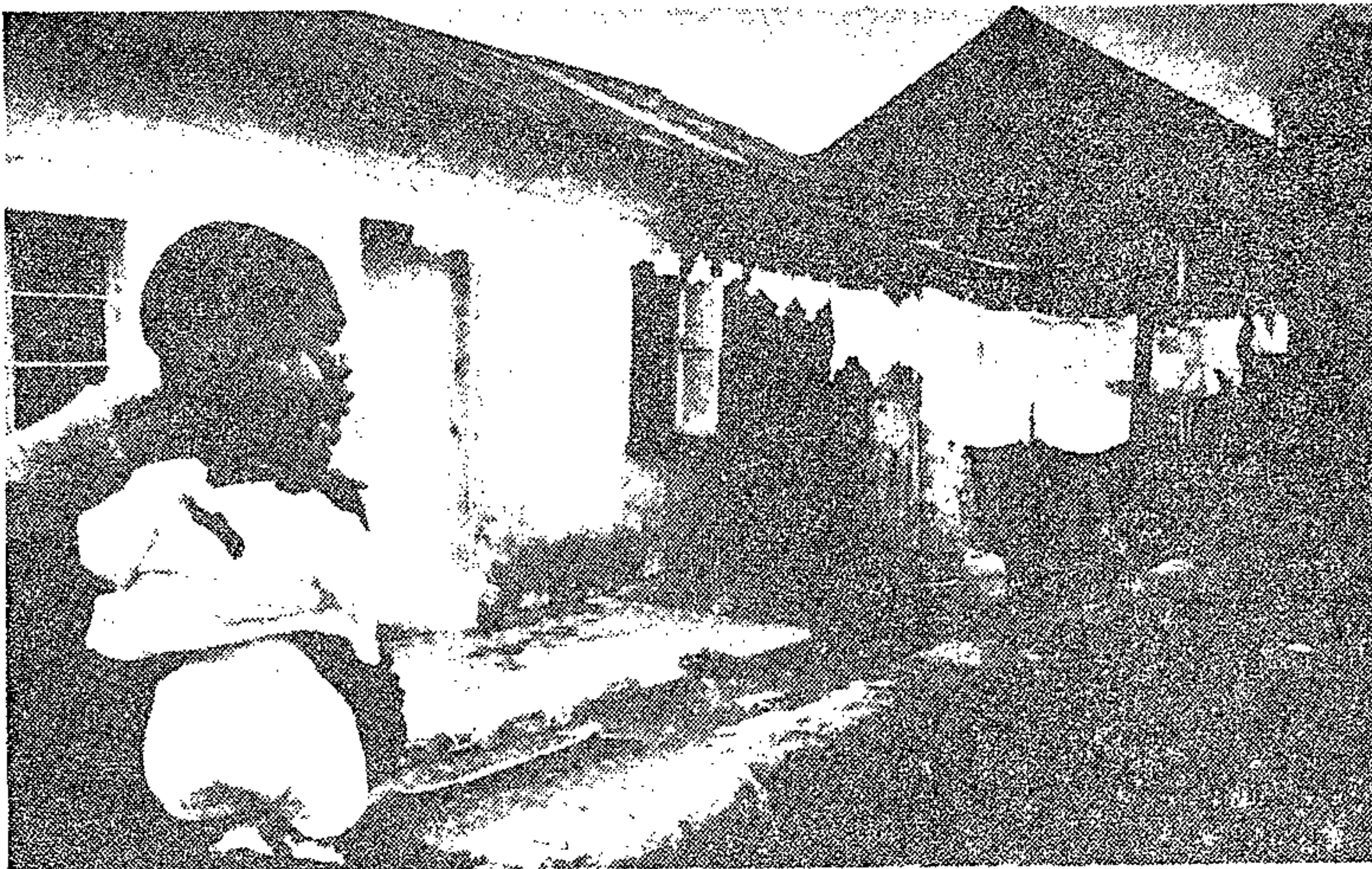
Even now that Alex has been "saved" by the Government as a family township the costs of connecting houses to the old sewerage is prohibitive — at least until plans for upgrading Alexandra have been finalised, according to a spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board.

Seepage

In the meantime an emergency R200 000 has been obtained to improve sanitation at schools in Alex by installing mobile toilets of the type used in aircraft and by connecting some schools to the sewerage system.

But seepage from adjacent bucket toilets at homes will continue to threaten health conditions at schools.

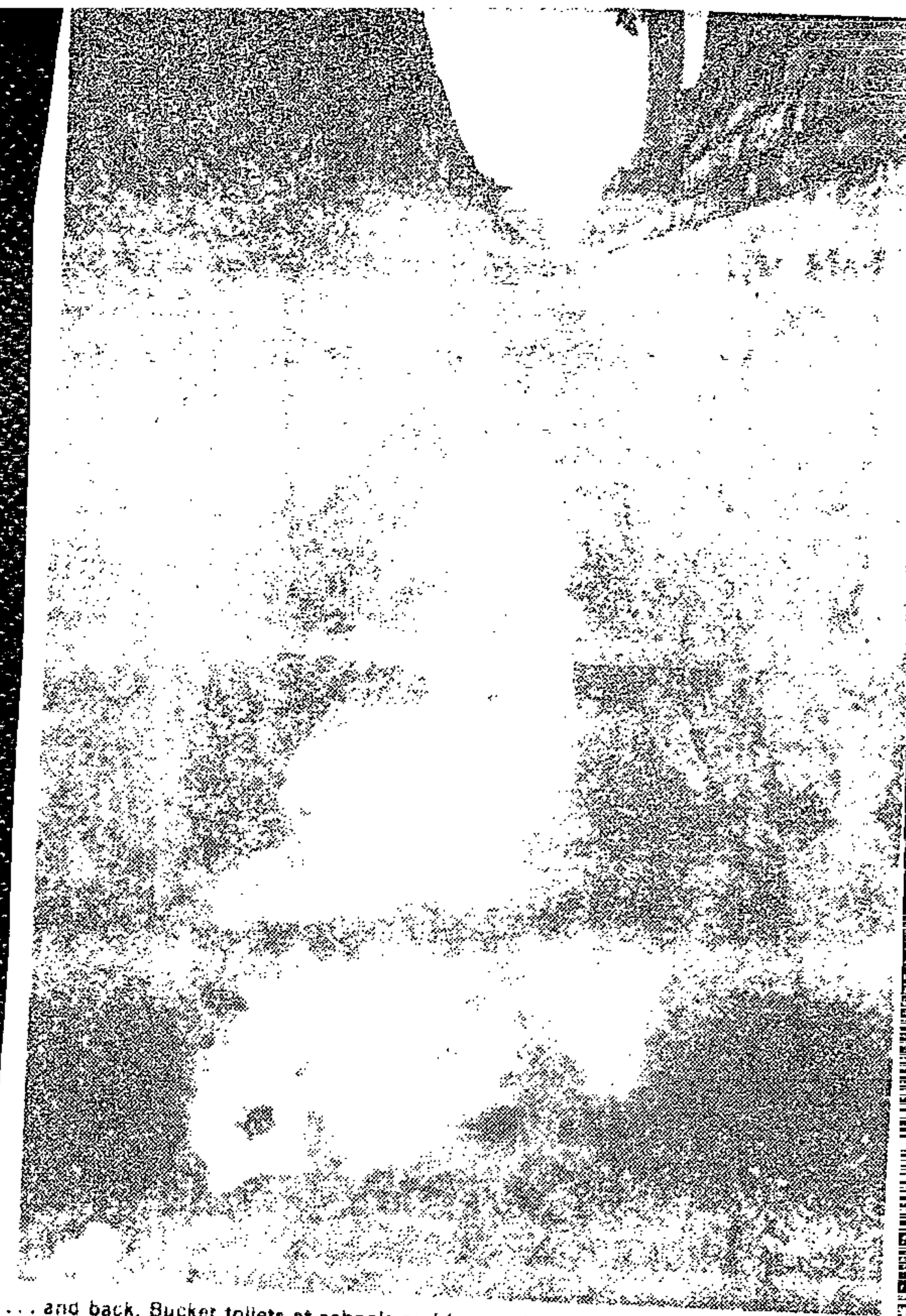
And the schools host worms and gastro-



Alexandra has been "saved" as a family township. But the babies of Alex run the gauntlet of diseases such as gastro-enteritis and worms — rare in the white suburbs.

while appalling health conditions prevail in Alexandra, a critical shortage of funds threatens the 40-year-old clinic providing essential health services to the Johannesburg township. ROB MEINTJES reports.

Appalling health hazards in Alex



... and back. Bucket toilets at schools and houses in Alex are easily overturned by residents and their animals — the contents flow into pools of excrement.

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service at the Alex Clinic. Other services provided by the clinic cover family planning, antenatal care, a maternity unit, paediatric, eye and dental clinics, adult care, community visits, a busy casualty bay and social work.

Costs for the average 500 patients a day are half the consultation fees asked by the Provincial Administration.

But the clinic is struggling to make ends meet.

Final-year medical students supplement the permanent staff by day and run the casualty bay at night.

Some of the services may have to be discontinued, however, unless an extra R30 000 a year can be raised.

The Medical Students' Council of the university is planning a competition to help the clinic over its immediate financial difficulties. The council

hopes prizes will be given by business concerns in Johannesburg.

People interested in the competition should contact Mark Hersch, convener of the 1980 "Wits-for-Alex" Appeal, at the medical school in Johannesburg (Telephone 724-1561, extension 128, mornings only).

But the clinic needs long-term financial assistance as well if it is to survive.



The bucket-toilets at M C Weller School, Alexandria — front . . .

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Photographs by ERIC HEINZE.

enteritis — rare diseases in the well-fed white child but extremely dangerous for undernourished black babies.

Two-month-old Ethel Siko was one such victim. Severely dehydrated by gastro-enteritis, malnourished and with a congenital heart condition, the baby was kept on a drip at the Alexandra Clinic for two days while mother Sylvia kept a constant vigil at her side.

Feeding

Staff had tried and failed to persuade Sylvia Siko to take Ethel to Tembisa Hospital because of the baby's critical condition. The

tearful mother insisted on treatment at the Alexandra Clinic with its dedicated staff and 40-year record of service to the community.

Gradually the baby was coaxed away from death. When admitted to the clinic her weight was 2.5 kg. After two days on the drip and a week of special feeding she was back to her expected weight of 4 kg.

"She was nearly finished," the relieved mother said once her baby was on the road to recovery.

"Our biggest problem is the underweight child," said one of the doctors at the clinic. A

combination of gastro-enteritis or worms and poor diet led often to kwashiokor, she said.

Services

But "kwash" resulted mainly from poverty and ignorance — not through lack of care by Alex mothers.

Their responsiveness to instruction is illustrated by excellent attendances at the "Well Baby" clinics on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by mothers keen to learn about health care from Sister Mary Thema, a veteran with 41 years'

Soweto to foot R105m bill

THE Soweto Council is to pay 68,6% of the R153-million required for the electrification of all townships within the complex. In terms of the apportionment made by the Department of Co-operation and Development, Soweto will pay R105-million, Diepmeadow Council R41-million and Dobsonville Council R7-million.

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● See Page 4 RDM 6/3/80.

Soweto to foot R105m bill for electricity

Staff Reporter

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THE Soweto Council is to pay 68,6% of the R153-million required for the electrification of all townships within the complex — a total of R105-million in hard cash.

A breakdown indicating how each of the three community councils within Greater Soweto

would finance the R153-million electrification project for the area is reflected in a document given to the respective councils — Diepmeadow, Dobsonville and Soweto — by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

In terms of the apportionment made by the department, Soweto is to pay R105-million and the Diepmeadow Council R41-million. Dobsonville Council, which represents the smallest part of the area, is expected to pay R7-million.

The three councils have also been granted authority to jointly raise a R20-million loan by way of issue of stock at 10% a year redeemable on October 1, 1999.

Of the R20-million loan, Soweto is to raise R13 720 000 while Diepmeadow and Dobsonville are to raise R5 360 000 and R920 000 respectively.

Provision has also been made for the raising of a second loan by way of the issue of loan

stock to the tune of R40-million in instalments of R2-million on or before June 30, 1983 and that second loan stock is redeemable 15 years from date of issue.

And of the R40-million loan, Soweto is to bear responsibility for R27 440 000 while Diepmeadow and Dobsonville are to bear R10 720 000 and R1 840 000 respectively.

Barclays and Volkskas banks have appointed as fund administrators, acting on behalf of the three councils in respect of capital costs for the electrification project.

The department has also asked each council to include the electricity expenditure in its annual budget.

"For the 1979-80 financial year, applications for Ministerial authority for the creation of additional expenditure votes must be made as soon as possible as this project has not yet been provided for," states the document.



Here's hope for more food, increased vitamins and healthier children. This Mzimhlope resident is doing her best to help raise the standard of living in her area. She is one of the many amateur gardeners who grow their own food in townships throughout the country.

Townships grow green with hope

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By Iain MacDonald

Flowers are bursting up through the mud and squalor of Mzimhlope and patches of grass are growing like small flags of green hope in the township — and the hope is for Alexandra as well as for Soweto.

Mzimhlope houses a community of people who have been living in "temporary" accommodation for the past four years — and who are angry at the Government for not giving them more permanent conditions in which to improve the quality of their lives.

The quality of their lives is the prime concern of the Organic Soil Association which for the past year and more has been running a "grow" campaign with the hope that every family will eventually be able to supplement its diet from backyard vegetable patches.

by "Grow" workers as vast improvements.

"A lot of people are more interested in flowers than in vegetables, oddly enough," said volunteer worker Mrs Marie Roux.

"We need more volunteers, especially pensioners who are keen gardeners and who can give up one day a week to come here.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT

"A lot of the people our campaign is aimed at are out of work and desperate. Growing things gives them an interest in life.

"We're starting to grow sunflowers and soya beans in Mzimhlope, and our main aim is to get gardening off the ground in the townships," she said.

Young children help to collect old tins and glass which are taken to depots from where they are sold and the money used to

MOTIVATION

On a recent tour of vegetable patches in the township, volunteer workers from the "Grow" campaign said motivation among the residents was growing, and people had been working really hard.

To the casual observer it seems as if precious little has been done, but patches of grass, large communal vegetable gardens and individual clumps of mealies, beans and tomatoes are hailed

buy fruit.

Workers report a community spirit growing hand in hand with the growth of vegetable patches, and that mothers are now encouraging their children to clean up.

Things may not exactly be coming up roses in the townships, but at least there appears to be a growing feeling about.

● Anyone interested in helping can telephone the Association at 788-7257.



These children meet one of the volunteer workers of the Organic Soil Association's "Grow" campaign. Some of them are clutching tins they have collected and others some of the fruit and vegetables they have grown.

(c) *Oksidatiewe organismes*. Indien 'n 0,50 g/l-water-oplossing dimetielparafenileendiamienhidrochloried oor die oppervlak van die agar in die geïnkubeerde petribakkie gegiet word, kry die kolonies of organismes wat oksidatiewe galsterigheid veroorsaak, 'n pienkrooi kleur.

12.5 ONDERSOEK VIR PATOGENE EN NIE-SPOORVORMENDE ORGANISMES IN GEPASTEURISEERDE PRODUKTE EN VIR PATOGENE IN HALFGEPRESERVEERDE PRODUKTE. Gaan soos in 12.3 en (indien toepaslik) 12.4 te werk, maar ondersoek die kultuurbuise of -plate bakteriologies om die aanwesigheid van patogene en nie-spoorvormende organismes te bepaal.

12.6 ONDERSOEK VIR HALOFIELE IN SOUT-GEPRESEERVEERDE PRODUKTE.

Gaan soos in 12.3.4.1, 12.3.4.2 en 12.3.4.3 te werk, maar plaas dan die 2-ml-volumes van die monsterdispersie in elk van twee steriele petribakkies en voeg ongeveer 15 ml (genoeg om die bodem van die petribakkie te bedek) halofielkweekbodem (12.2.5) wat tot 'n temperatuur van $\pm 41^\circ\text{C}$ verhit is, by elke bakkie.

Meng die inhoud van elke bakkie deur dit te werwel en laat dit stol. Keer die petribakkies om, inkubeer 14 dae lank by 37°C en ondersoek dan die kultuurplate vir halofiliese organismes.

12.7 ONDERSOEK VAN VLEISPRODUKTE NA MONSTERNEMING. Nadat monsters van die inhoud van die houer vir kultuurdoeleindes geneem is, ondersoek die inhoud en die houer soos volg en teken die bevindings aan:

(a) Maak 'n direkte smeer van die inhoud, kleur dit volgens Gram se metode en ondersoek dit met 'n mikroskoop.

(b) Bepaal die pH-waarde.

(c) Ondersoek die inhoud vir agteruitgang, verkleuring, ens.

(d) Ondersoek die binnekant van die houer vir vlekke, vernisdefekte, roes, ens.

(e) Ondersoek en meet die nate van die houer vir abnormaliteite.

(c) *Oxidative organisms*. When a 0.50 g/l aqueous solution of dimethylparaphenylenediamine hydrochloride is poured over the surface of the agar in the incubated petri dish, the colonies or organisms that cause oxidative rancidity take on a rose-red colour.

12.5 EXAMINATION FOR PATHOGENS AND NON-SPORE-FORMING ORGANISMS IN PASTEURIZED PRODUCTS AND FOR PATHOGENS IN SEMI-PRESERVED PRODUCTS. Proceed in accordance with 12.3 and (when relevant) 12.4, but examine the culture tubes or plates bacteriologically to assess the presence of pathogenic and non-spore-forming organisms.

12.6 EXAMINATION FOR HALOPHILES IN SALT-PRESERVED PRODUCTS. Proceed in accordance with 12.3.4.1, 12.3.4.2, and 12.3.4.3, but then transfer the 2 ml volumes of the sample dispersion into each of two sterile petri dishes, and add to each dish approximately 15 ml (sufficient to cover the bottom of the petri dish) of halophile medium (12.2.5) that has been heated to a temperature of $\pm 41^\circ\text{C}$.

Mix the contents of each dish by swirling and allow to set. Invert the petri dishes, incubate at 37°C for 14 d, and then examine the culture plates for halophilic organisms.

12.7 EXAMINATION OF MEAT PRODUCTS AFTER SAMPLING. After the contents of the container have been sampled for culturing, make the following examination of the contents and the container and record the findings:

(a) Make a direct smear of the contents, stain it by Gram's method, and examine it microscopically.

(b) Determine the pH value.

(c) Examine the contents for deterioration, discoloration, etc.

(d) Examine the interior of the container for stain, defects in the lacquer, rust, etc.

(e) Examine and measure the seams of the container for abnormalities.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 414

7 Maart 1980

BEPALING EN AFSONDERING VAN 'N DORP.—EDENDALE-EENHEID 13

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) (a) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, bepaal en sonder hierby af, onder die naam Edendale-Eenheid 13, die grondgebied beskryf in die Bylae hiervan as 'n dorp vir die okkupasie, bewoning en ander redelike behoeftes van Swartes.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(T8/6/12/E34)

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 414

7 March 1980

DEFINING AND SETTING APART OF A TOWNSHIP.—EDENDALE UNIT 13

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) (a) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby define and set apart, under the name of Edendale Unit 13, the area of land described in the Schedule hereto as a township for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of Blacks.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

(T8/6/12/E34)

Development of 3 620 stands in Soweto shortly

STAR 7/3/80

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Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — A start is to be made within two months on houses and infrastructure for 3 620 stands in Greater Soweto — in the first large-scale participation by private enterprise in housing for Soweto people.

Community councils in the region are closely involved with this development, which represents one of the first major achievements by the Greater Soweto Planning Council under the chairmanship of Mr Louis Rive.

Three areas are involved:

● Plans are in the final stage of approval for the development of 1 300 stands in Diepkloof Extension. The community council concerned will allocate stands and give

financial institutions and building societies the opportunity to become involved.

● Development of 1 600 stands in Dobsonville will also get off the ground within the next two months. Subject to the approval of the community council and the Government departments concerned, infrastructural development can be partly financed by community development funds.

Financial institutions and building societies will also play an important role in development here. People will soon be able to view houses financed by building societies.

● In zones 5 and 7 of Pimville, building societies are involved in development, subject to the approval of the community council. The Urban

Foundation has also played an important role in some of the development here.

The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said today that all this progress on housing was extremely encouraging. "The response from the private sector has been overwhelming," he said.

He paid tribute to the spirit of co-operation shown by community councillors and the speed at which Government officials had operated in some cases.

He referred also to the role played by the planning council in streamlining development, and said the whole process of applying for 99-year leasehold rights was also being speeded up.

20 000 more on supertrains

STAR 7/3/80

The Railways will gain an extra 20 000 passengers on the Soweto/Johannesburg line alone, when their "new generation" trains arrive during the Eighties.

On their goods traffic they estimate an extra R200-million a year will be earned on their wider and deeper wagon containers.

But as the sweltering housewife, cramped into her seat on the peak hour East Rand train put it: "They put the fares up one day and then announce a supertrain the next. Guess who's paying the R2 000-million it's going to cost?"

Railways general manager Dr J G H Loubser put it the other way when he addressed the Federal Consultative Council of the SAR & H Staff Association in Johannesburg last night.

"The Government is subsidising us with R241-million but we have saved R200-million over our previous deficit by greater productivity."

The supertrain the lady talked about and the productivity Dr Loubser mentioned could both describe the R2 000-million "new generation" plans taking South Africa into 21st century rail travel.

But as top railways engineers explained this

week, desperation is the name of the game played to evade the bogey behind it all — liquid fuel shortage.

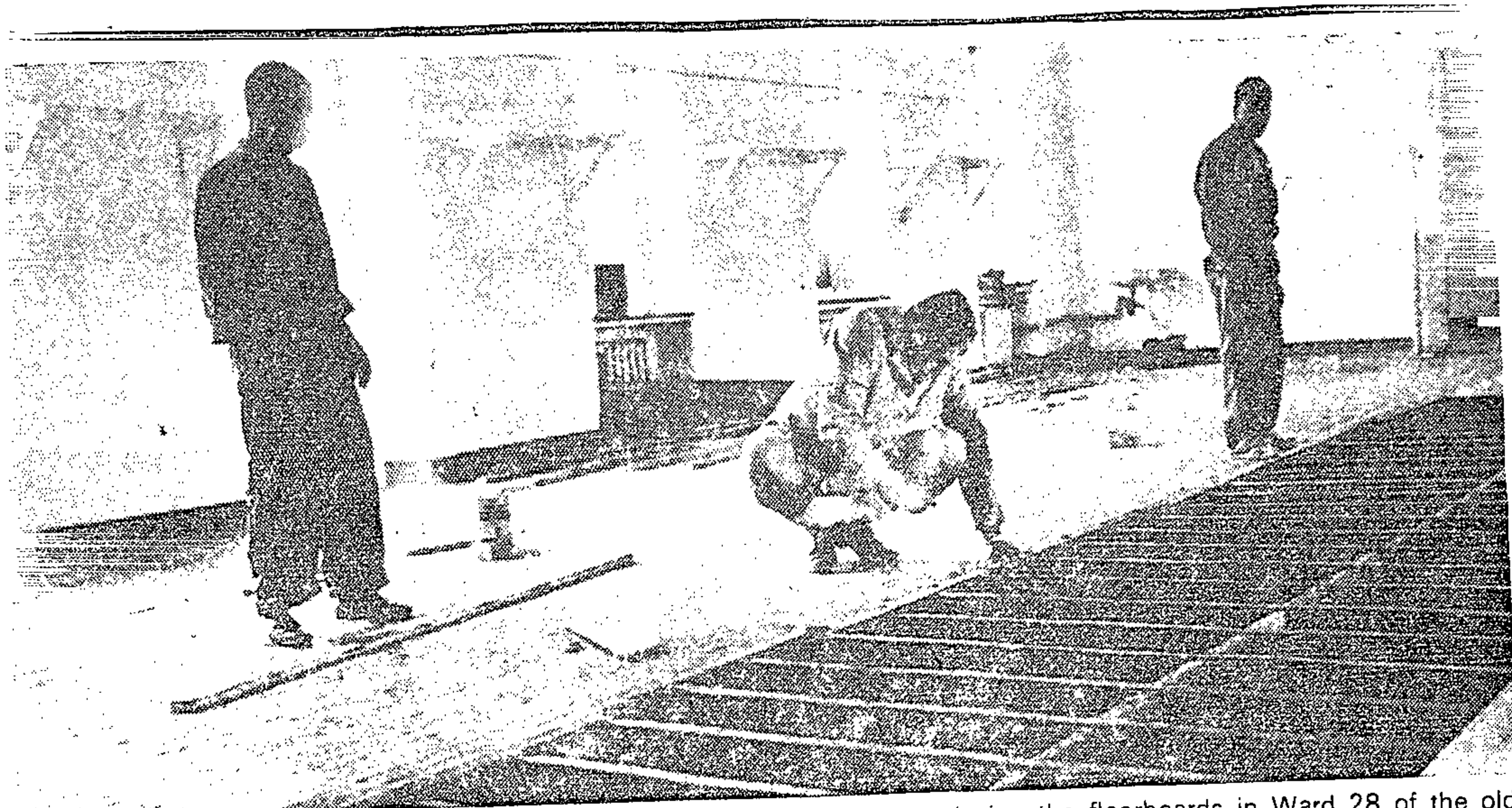
Assistant general manager (Operations) Mr H A Loots said: "The philosophy behind the new generation trains is quite simply the necessity to move more passengers on each train as demands on public transport increase."

Priorities have been to increase the income for each passenger-kilometre on the mainline and suburban systems and "to reduce the cost for each ton-kilometre" on the goods traffic.

To do this emphasis has been put on lighter, longer and faster mainline coaches while at the same time increasing comfort.

First class coaches are to carry almost 20 percent more passengers as a result, second class just under 10 percent and third class just over 10 percent.

An estimated 20 000 passengers will be carried daily on high density lines such as those from Soweto to Johannesburg, involving an increase in fare takings at present rates of almost R5-million every year.



Three members of the Transvaal's Department of Works team busy replacing the floorboards in Ward 28 of the old Johannesburg General Hospital. It is hoped the hospital will be ready for its first black patients soon.

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

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Hospital for blacks is only months away

Staff Reporter

THE old Johannesburg General Hospital will be ready to bed its possible 800 black patients within months.

The hospital superintendent, Dr Lize Kalmyn, said she could not commit herself to an exact date.

"We will try to open the hospital as soon as possible," she said.

She said renovations had

been going on for about a month, since patients were moved to the new Johannesburg Hospital.

It was always thought the building would be maintained as a hospital, but it was not until much later that it was decided it would serve blacks, Indians and coloureds only, she said.

The superintendent of the blacks hospital in Hillbrow, Dr

Joe Nach, said it was still under debate at a Provincial level whether wards of the black hospital would be closed or not, or if certain departments would be divided between the two hospitals.

He said because of the present situation of black unemployment, they were not expecting too much trouble as far as staffing the hospital was concerned.

Each department would be

looking after its own staff situation, he said.

"The news of more facilities is tremendous — we are very grateful," said Dr Nach.

The Rand Daily Mail was yesterday taken on a tour of the renovated area of the hospital by a member of the Transvaal Administration works team renovating the hospital.

Floor boards were being replaced, walls and ceiling re-

painted, and steps replastered. Dr Kalmyn could not say how the R7-million was going to be divided between equipment, renovation, and other costs.

She said the 114 beds in the Julius Jeppe block would be allocated to Indians.

The Ronald McKenzie block, with 409 beds, and several adjoining wards with 180 beds, would be commissioned for blacks.

The black prostitutes of Rosebank

STAR 7/3/80

Oxford Road in Rosebank is the latest beat for a number of black prostitutes whose clientele is mainly white.

This week The Star found that six to 10 women walk the street nightly, usually after a full day's work as domestic servants, a day of leisure in the black townships which surround Johannesburg or midday prostitution in the town's CBD.

In Oxford Road the customers are white. Their cars slow down, cruise around the block and return for a pick-up. A hurried negotiation and a woman is in business. Occasionally they haggle, reach an agreed price and disappear down a dark street.

Two local servants out for an evening stroll said they had noticed the activity of prostitutes in the area for some time.

"The prostitutes are usually not from the area," said one who asked not to be named. "A white man stopped me once, but I'm not interested. I have a boyfriend. They go to plantations or to hotels, but do not go into servant's quarters, as the white house owner might find out."

"They come in from the townships by taxi and leave by 2 am," said the second servant. "I don't care so long as they leave me alone."

The Star reported at the beginning of February that black prostitutes were haunting the streets of the elite Johannesburg suburb of Killarney. Black prostitutes continue to loiter in Oxford Road, Rosebank, in search of white clients . . . and they find them. **RONIT LOEWENSTERN** and **DAVE HUGHES** carried out a survey last week and found out why underpaid black women have turned to the oldest profession.

A local white resident, who refused to give her name said, "Why bother them? They have to make a living somehow and this investigation will only bring the police." She said she did not think they were causing any harm.

A senior lecturer in psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand, who asked not to be named, said, "There are probably similar factors between white and black prostitutes. There is a higher percentage of prostitution in low socio-economic groups but it is not restricted to them."

'Whites pay better'

"The neglected or severely disciplined child may seek affection elsewhere as it gets older. Once the woman gets into prostitution it is difficult to get out."

"Among rural blacks prostitution is greatly frowned upon. But in overcrowded places, it becomes a product of the environment."

"I like my job," said Anna. "It pays so well."

Anna (not her real name), a plump but pretty 22-year-old black woman, is a prostitute. Every night after 7 o'clock she can be found patrolling her beat in Oxford Road, Rosebank.

"I'm not particular who I go with," she said, "although I prefer white men because they pay better."

Although she lives in Orlando in Soweto, she rarely spends much time there.

"I've got a two-year-old daughter, but I don't see her as much as I would like to. I'm too busy earning good money." Husband? "Oh, no, in this job a husband would be a hassle," she laughed.

Along Oxford Road, the prostitutes are black, the clients white. Customers cruise along looking for illicit sex. When a client spots a woman he fancies, he pulls up, and, after hurried negotiations, the hooker hops into the car.

"We go somewhere quiet," revealed Anna, "and have sex in the car or on the pavement. A quick job like that costs R10."

"If the man isn't married, we often go to his house, or book into an international hotel. I like this way, because I charge R100 for the whole night."

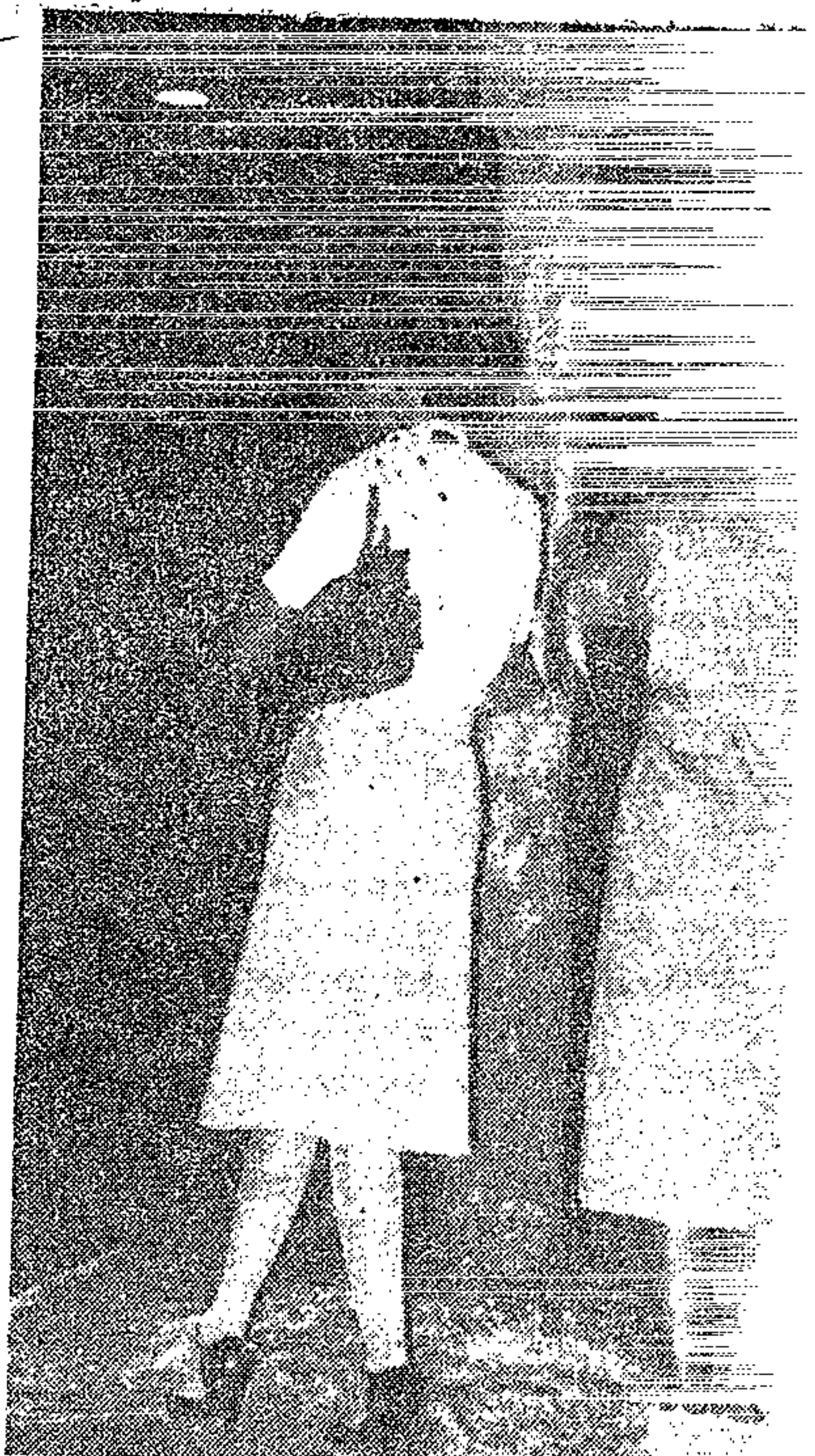
"I've slept at houses in Kempton Park, Germiston, Randburg and Johannesburg. One man likes me so much we go to his farm in Sandton once a week. He is very rich."

Anna, a Xhosa, turned to prostitution when she could not get a work permit after arriving from East London several years ago. But she has no regrets — "I like sex and money."

During the day, she spends time playing with her daughter in Soweto, or solicits in the city centre.

"Some men prefer to take me to their offices. If they pick me up in a car I take them to Wemmer Pan for a lunchtime of snacks, sex and money."

Most of her customers hand over cash without arguing. But several times Afrikaans-speaking clients have kicked her out of their cars after having sex, saying they were policemen, she claims.



A dark section of Oxford Road — Mary and Anna (not for customers).



(real names) wait

Mary waits alone, unprotected for a pick-up. During the day she is a maid in Killarney.

Slaw 713/80

(E43)

"I've been lucky with the police. They have never bothered me, although some of the other girls here have been arrested."

★ ★ ★

'Everything became clear'

Neatly dressed, could pass for 26, works all day and walks the streets at night — Her name is Mary, a part-time black prostitute. Her beat is Oxford Road near Rosebank.

Her real name is being withheld for her own safety, but she talks quite openly about why she took to prostitution. She is a full-time maid, working a six-day week in Killarney.

Mary's story begins in 1964.

"I worked as a maid for an unmarried white couple. They began to fight and after three months the lady left. I continued to work for the man who was 49 then," she said.

"He began giving me small sums of money — 'for sweets,' he said. I was 23 then and at first did not understand. Later everything became clear.

"I became his mistress and had three children by him. The police came asking why I had coloured children."

The man died in August 1978.

"I had nowhere to go," said Mary. I get paid R50 a month as a maid and have to help my family — my daughter, my parents, five sisters and four brothers. I have to pay R12 a month for tran-

sport as I live in Soweto.

"Friends told me about the Oxford Road business. At first being picked up was fun. The money is good. I make about R90 a week. My parents don't know what I do. I tell them I have a private evening job. But they keep asking for more money.

"At 9 pm I come to Oxford Road till midnight. Then a taxi takes me home."

Mary works with a girlfriend and has no pimp for protection. "Until 11 pm things are fine, but then black men start worrying us. They try to take our money, our watches, anything.

"My customers are mainly white. Smart cars. I charge between R5 and R20 depending on what they want. We have sex in the car or in fields and sometimes they take

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Afraid of detection, Mary and Anna talk to a Star reporter about their night activities.

me to their place.

"The police traps scare me. They approach. You get in the car. They have

a tape recorder. They ask you how much. Then they take you down-town.

"Now I hate it. If I

could get a full-time job, say R75 a month, I would stop. But who will pay that?"

The new man in Soweto

RDM 7/3/80

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AKHALWAYA: Who approached you about your new position, what were your terms of acceptance and how do you see your role?

MR RIVE: I was approached by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, firstly to try to improve conditions in Soweto. Initially, I did not consider I was really the right person to do the job because it is a foreign area for me. But Dr Koornhof told me that the Cabinet was unanimous in its wish that I should tackle this problem with the mandate to do all I can with the means at our disposal to improve the quality of life in Soweto.

This was extended to black areas in the entire Witwatersrand. I did not accept a specific appointment in the sense that I did not accept any salary or service conditions because as soon as I become part of the system, I am limited to all sorts of rules applying within it.

To whom do you report in the Government?

I report to Dr Koornhof and to the State Security Council where questions of high priority are discussed and decisions taken.

What do you hope to achieve ultimately?

The mandate is to enhance the quality of life. I have identified my physical priorities — because I believe if we could succeed in improving the physical conditions under which people live in Soweto — they must have an effect on other non-physical areas.

I firmly believe that my priorities must be as follows: undoubtedly, the highest priority is housing; secondly, the sewerage system — you can't expand housing without upgrading the sewerage system; thirdly, electricity, because only between 18% and 20% of houses in Soweto have electricity; fourth, hospitalisation; fifthly, transport; sixth, conditions of streets and the non-existence of stormwater drainage; and seventhly, water supplies because the reserves at peak periods are dangerously low.

There are a number of others — creches, homes for old people and unmarried mothers, sport and recreation facilities and shelters at bus stops. But I think I should concentrate now on the seven I have mentioned. Would you then see more land being made available, say adjacent to Soweto?

This is a very sensitive question because I have not had the opportunity to get clarity in my own mind what is really required for housing for Soweto today and in, say 10, 15, 20 years. Additional land is one factor. There is also the factor of the alternatives. For instance, higher density housing, and, what I think the current terminology is, deconcentration.

Providing for the present shortage of more than 30 000 houses would cost at a very conservative estimate something like R150-million. Do you see the finance forthcoming, and if so from where?

Parliament today debates the Cillie Commission Report on the 1976 black unrest which started in Soweto and claimed 575 lives. Now, more than three years after that outbreak, Mr Louis Francois Rive has been appointed to improve the quality of life of the people of Soweto. Political Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA** spoke to Mr Rive, who was born in 1920 in the Piketberg district, second of four children of a poor farming couple. Because of the depression, he left school and started working as a post office clerk in 1937, matriculating through correspondence and obtaining a degree in political science through the University of South Africa. He has performed various Parliamentary functions, including being Deputy Secretary for Defence between 1965 and 1967, and being first Comptroller of the Defence Force. In 1969, he was appointed Postmaster-General. Mr Rive and his wife Sarah have one son, Francois, who is in the Navy.

There are three areas. The Government must primarily take the responsibility for providing the infrastructure services, not necessarily on an uneconomic basis. Services like electricity should be on an economic basis because we want to develop. And I feel very strongly that we want to also develop for the sake of pride of communities and self-sufficient communities where they are not dependent on subsidies and Government support.

But in the provision of these amenities, we must look to Government primarily to provide the capital. Beyond that, it should be to a very large degree the financial responsibility of individuals and particularly the private sector.

I feel housing in Soweto will be stepped up to a level which will surprise us if the private sector accepted the responsibility of providing on an economic basis, or to the extent that they are prepared to subsidise their workers' housing.

Would you see the Government making more land available?

Again, depending on the approach with regard to higher density housing and in the light of what is available at the moment that must be a consideration if there is the need for it. Government will then have to decide what to do. That also ties up with what we see we should do to give Soweto an economy of its own to be really self-sufficient.

As far as sub-economic housing is concerned, it is my feeling that although we shall still be forced to provide a measure of such housing, we shall move out of that area as quickly as possible — again also for the reason that we want to make Soweto self-sufficient. In Soweto, you have a very large body of people who would prefer to get precisely what they want at economic prices. So we should try to accommodate those who can accommodate themselves, and fill the vacuum they create at sub-economic level with people who have nothing at all.

I really feel that with the sort of harmony and co-operation that is existing between myself, the Administration Board, the community councils,

also the Urban Foundation and the private sector at large, if we jointly tackle this problem as in fact we are busy with — we have made considerable progress in the last three months — there will be outward signs of this in the immediate future.

When you talk of short term, do you have a time scale?

Firstly you referred to land. I do not know off-hand precisely what areas are still available for development. I know there are areas in Pimville, Dobsonville, Protea and Diepkloof. What is also important is that the infrastructure must also be developed at the same time.

We cannot provide facilities and we certainly will not provide housing without providing at the same time the necessary facilities. I think that is where planning went awry in the past and we will be fools if we perpetuate that. Having regard to that and the availability of funds we should be able to launch quite a few projects within the next six months.

We should be able to step up the whole process very appreciably within the next 12 months and within 12 to 24 months, we should reach near to optimum proportions. So where Soweto is concerned, we can expect that tangible relief will be forthcoming before the end of this year, that next year should see considerable improvement and that by 1982/3, we should have broken the back of the problem.

Is this specifically related to housing?

Yes, but as I told you, with that goes all the other infrastructure services. In fact, take electricity. When I came to the scene three months ago, I was

told that no additional houses would be provided with electricity before 1982 and the complete electrification programme would not be completed before the end of 1985.

I could not accept that situation. In collaboration with Escom and the Johannesburg municipality, we will within the next six months be able to provide between 3 000 and 5 000 additional homes with electricity and high mast street lighting will be considerably extended. Indications are that we will succeed in bringing forward the entire electrification project by at least a year.

Apart from the people involved in the community councils, how many black leaders have you spoken to, say people in the Committee of 10, Azapo leaders, student leaders, and so forth?

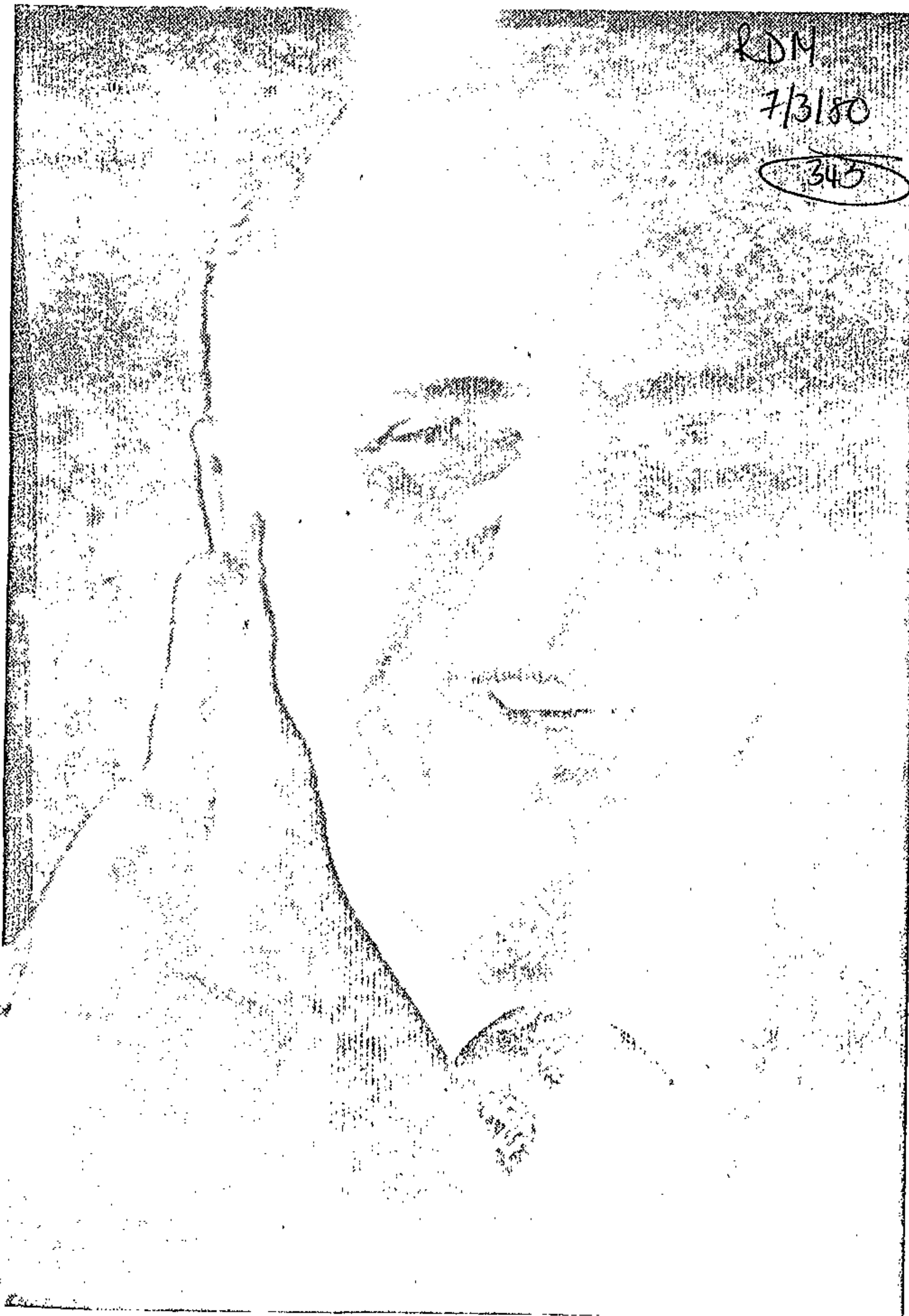
This is one grey area where it is difficult for me to identify the leaders and to know whom I should speak to. I'd love to speak to every leader and in fact I wish I had the means of communication also with the younger generation and with the women of Soweto to ascertain and get clarity on precisely what they need. What I in any case want to bring about in Soweto is what the people really want, not what I think they should want.

Different people with different cultures have different needs. I cannot expect the black man to have the same need culturally that I have. I have had talks with Dr Motlale, whom I invited to bring his entire committee if he wished. He brought one member and we had lengthy discussions and ascertained how they see the situation. I've naturally had discussions with (community councillors) Mr Thebebe and Mr Mahuhushi and Mr Mesi.

We've had a lengthy and very fruitful discussion with Mr Percy Qoboza (editor of Post). I can mention the names of President Mangope, Chief Ruthlezi and others. I have made contact with a number of people and the message I get each time is very much the same.

What was really of significance to me is that people do not want handouts. They are proud and they want to achieve themselves. This is most heartening to me because if that is the spirit of a community like Soweto there is just nothing that can stop us from achieving that.

Wouldn't Government policy place all sorts of restrictions on that development because ulti-



Mr Louis Rive . . . a foreign area and a wish to communicate

mately, no matter how enthusiastic a community really is in becoming self-sufficient, it comes down to what the Government decides, given the SA political set-up?

You have a point there. On the other hand, I firmly believe we look too much at what is happening at the top and pay too little attention to what will happen if things change at root level.

For instance if you take black communities, I have no doubt that it is the Government's sincere intention to give them all the powers they need to run their own affairs and that this whole development must develop from level to level to the ultimate which you and I cannot foresee now.

So I have a feeling that the process of evolution has been launched, that there is nothing that can stop it because Government has really given its blessing to it, its quite clear the Government wants this devel-

opment and I think the factor that will dictate the pace will be the black man's ability to cope with the situation.

Here I must sound a word of warning — it is futile to think that the solution lies in power and money only. It does not. We've seen in Africa time and again what happens when people have power, have money but they do not have a sense of responsibility and they have not been disciplined in the acts of really controlling their communities or their countries in a responsible fashion.

So I would say my personal feeling — and I do not really want to become involved in politics — is that many times, politics are determined by physical factors which politics cannot change.

And in this process of development, if the black man will realise that any nation must really walk before it can learn to run and that it is in the interests of the black communi-

ties and the black leaders that they must take advantage of this situation, get experience, get the machinery with which to really run communities to begin with, so that it is done efficiently, it is done in a way which will provide clean, honest and efficient administration which is at the lower level of government and in this form prove themselves and equip themselves for the higher levels of government.

Organisations such as Azapo may argue that the priorities you have listed in improving the quality of life really mean "to ease the shackles of apartheid" and that real improvement can only come about when they have political power. By political power do you mean the right to rule, and do you mean a sovereign power, a supreme power? I know I'm treading on dangerous ground, but even that must come in evolutionary fashion and that we must start somewhere. I

can understand the aspirations of a people wishing to govern themselves. In our context, if that had been the only choice, there would not have been any problem at all.

But you know how complex our society is and the resistance there is by others to be governed by others.

People in Soweto also argue that they do not only want to see the township improved, but they would also like to move out and live in any area of their choice where they can afford it.

That of course is a politically loaded question, not so? About that, I can only say two things — firstly as the law stands now, we have separate communities; secondly, in my mind it is an open question whether a black wishing to go to white Houghton should not have his own Houghton in Soweto and whether the white man who would wish to live in a Soweto Houghton should go there. Let us as practical people acknowledge this one fact and I don't think this can be argued — that any person is happiest in his own environment.

You have talked about self-sufficiency. This also relates to the provision of essential shopping complexes with rateable value so that you can give the community an economic basis from which to operate. Would this be a requisite?

Ultimately, in the long run, yes. But before we reach that stage, we must acknowledge one factor — because Soweto was not developed in a normal fashion, because it was not properly planned, because in the physical development that did not take place in harmony or balance with the development of infrastructure services, resulted in shortages on the infrastructural side.

My sense of fairness tells me it would be an injustice to Soweto to fill that gap now at inflated costs which in turn will result in inflated service levies. And I feel this is where Government has a moral obligation to help to help the community to become self-sufficient and self-supporting.

It has been suggested that one of the ways for Soweto get rateable property is to develop the buffer zones between black and white areas.

When it comes to more land, we will of necessity have to take a look at the global situation which will automatically include buffer strips. I haven't made a study of the situation but that is certainly something that will have to be studied in the foreseeable future.

What has the response been so far to proposals you have made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the State Security Council?

Very, very positive. That is why I can say with conviction that it is not only his desire but also of the Government and the Prime Minister particularly that we should make progress here as quickly as possible.

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POST, Friday, March 7, 1980

'Councillor would de

By PHIL
MTIMKULU

A RHODESIAN national who has been staying in South Africa since 1942 claims he was threatened with deportation by a member of the Diep-Meadow Community Council.

Mr Raphael Moyo

(60) said this threat was made after he had been to the Meadowlands police station to lay a charge of assault against a Meadowlands makgotla Councillor, J M M Matlala. He alleges that he was whipped after his wife had reported him to them.

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Post 7/3/80

said he 'deport me'

"On February 24 I had a quarrel with my wife. I lost my temper and struck her once with a fist. She went to the makgotla who sent their men to fetch me. I did not resist as I was outnumbered.

"When we reached the makgotla council-

lor's house, I was accused of having assaulted my wife, and before I could explain the circumstances I was dragged down and given six of the best on the buttocks," said Mr Moyo.

Mr Moyo said after the assault he went to a doctor and later went to lay a charge at the police station. He said two days later, while recovering from the beating he was again fetched by men. "Mr Matlala told me that he was going to see to it that I am deported and my house is given to someone else," he said.

WIFE

Councillor Matlala had a different story to tell. He said Mr Moyo was neglecting his family and actually wanted to chase his wife away from the house.

"His wife came to us with a black eye and she was a sorry sight. We sent for Mr Moyo. While we were questioning him he was very unco-operative and wild. My men had to subdue him. This was when the assault took place.

"When I sent for Mr Moyo I was executing my duties as a councillor. I always intervene where there are domestic quarrels. I have never threatened Mr Moyo with deportation. Who am I to deport him?" he asked.



Councillor J M M Matlala . . . denies threatening to deport Mr Moyo.

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

Post 7/3/80
**ER councils
establish
committees**

EAST Rand Community Councils have been divided into three sub-committees to cater for the needs of all East Rand residents.

This was said yesterday by Mr M B Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, who is also chairman of the East Rand Community Councils Liaison Committee (ERCCLC).

Mr Kumalo said the three committees are: the emergency executive committee, which comprises seven members elected from different councils; the general executive committee with three councillors from each community council in the East Rand and the general

council which consists of all councillors in the East Rand.

Mr Kumalo said the emergency committee meets once every month, the general executive meets quarterly and the general council meets twice a year, in June and November.

He said the ERCCLC was formed late last year to liaise directly with the Government in matters affecting East Rand residents.

R600 000 of bridging finance. A small equity stake will be offered to blacks.

It is hoped also that further capital will be raised by issuing redeemable preference shares to large companies, a number of whom have already guaranteed taking up certain allocations.

The PE Consulting Group, co-ordinators of the project, undertook a major market survey and feasibility study two years ago. The results were pretty convincing. According to Motlana, "The scheme is virtually assured of success since at any one time there are at least 60-80 beds occupied in Baragwanath by private cases where employees have been injured on duty. These would automatically be taken over by the clinic and we

SOWETO CLINIC

A new concept

A project to build a private hospital in Soweto, launched by a group of black doctors and businessmen, could be a milestone both in black health care and in black business endeavour.

Details of the R2,8m project (probably mounting to R3,5m with inflation) will soon be released by Finansbank in a share prospectus.

This will be one of the first private black hospitals and will be called the Lesedi Clinic. It is planned as a general hospital to handle all cases except maternity and it will include doctors' consulting rooms. It is expected to remove some of the load on public hospitals and is also expected to make profits.

Twenty-five black doctors and 15 black businessmen will own the major portion of the shares in the controlling company, Kwacha, and a substantial amount of loan capital will be raised.

A trust company, the Sechaba Trust, of which the trustees are shareholders' representatives, and some white businessmen, has been formed to administer the hospital's finances.

The development of the Soweto clinic is seen as a pilot project. From the inception of the project two years ago, the initiators — among them Dr Ntatho Motlana, a director of Kwacha and a trustee of Sechaba — have been thinking big.

The *FM* understands that R2,5m was raised from a Swiss bank, although only R1m has been taken up and this will be guaranteed by a local building society. The Urban Foundation will provide



Kwacha's Motlana . . . thinking big

would, therefore, be assured of at least a two-thirds bed occupancy rate immediately on opening."

Adds Peter Kirkby, director of PE Consulting: "The market survey revealed that in Soweto alone a demand existed for at least 300 private beds by people who could afford to pay from their private incomes without medical aid assistance. The expansion of medical aid services for blacks can only serve to increase this demand."

For the first five years the clinic will be run by Clinic Holdings under the direction of Barney Hurwitz. During this time black staff will be trained to take over the administrative and medical services.

Electricity

STAR 7/3/80
soon in

Soweto (343)

CAPE TOWN — Thousands of houses in Soweto would be provided with electricity within the next six months, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in the Assembly today.

He was speaking during the debate on the report of the Cillie Commission.

Dr Koornhof said three months ago consultants had said no additional houses in Soweto could be supplied with electricity before mid-1982 and that the total electrification project would not be effected before the end of 1985.

"It now appears that with the co-operation of Escom, the Johannesburg City Council and tenderers that thousands of houses in Soweto will be provided with electricity within the next six months.

"Soweto will be considerably lit by the erection of 150 high-level mass lighting units and the total electrification programme will be completed towards the end of 1983.



Little ones at Boitomelo creche . . . the dance of the child knows not the crisis that looms.

Empty council coffers threaten creche

DERRICK
STAYI
IF the Hobsonville Community Council cannot find money, the two creches in the area may close down.

The only clinic in Dobsonville may also close as a result of lack

of council funds.

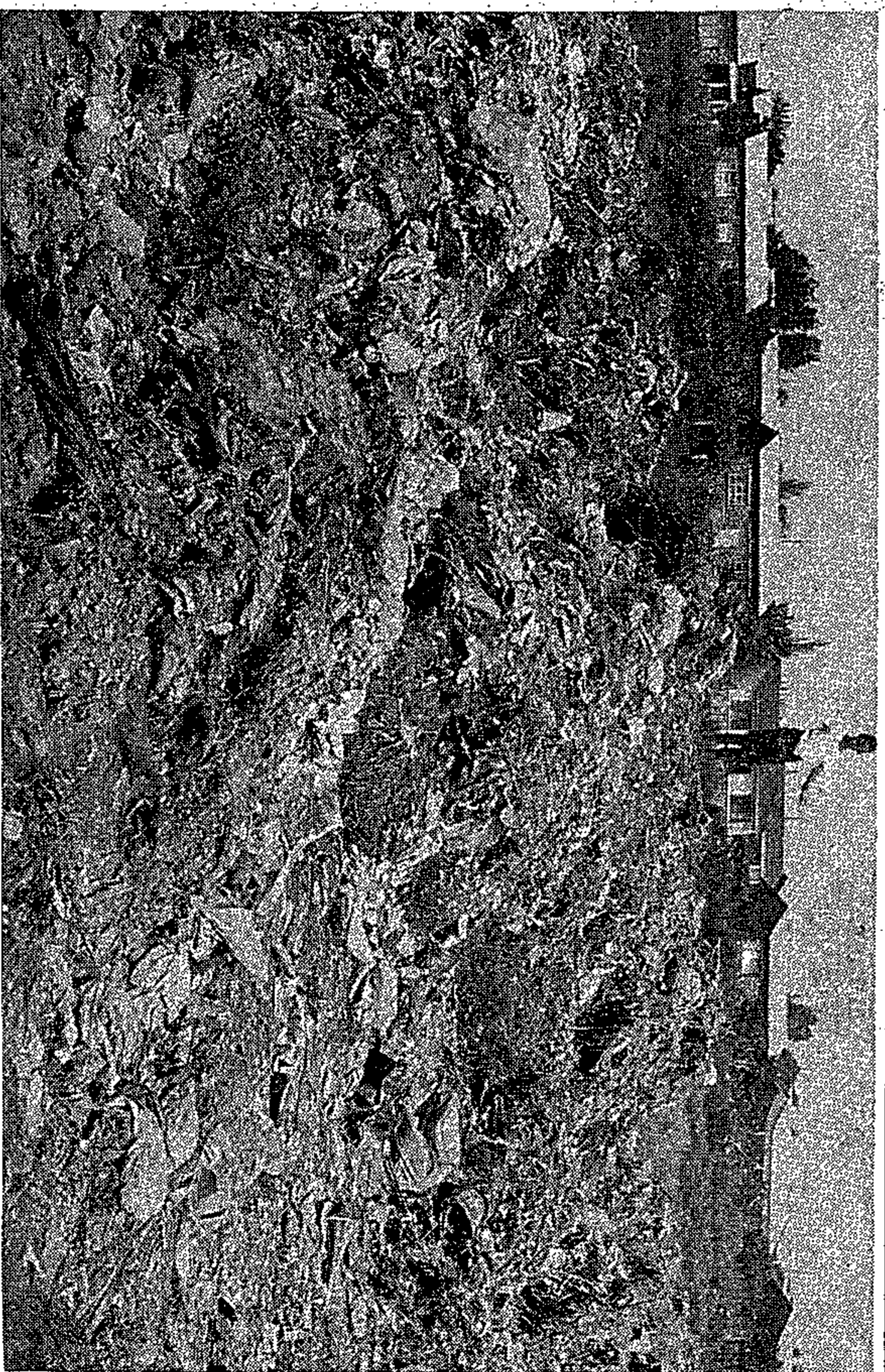
Councillor Steve Kgame said there was no money in the coffers of the council and this could result in a chaotic state.

As an alternative to help the council maintain the services, he has suggested that parents who have children in the

creches pay more than
the R5 a month they are
now paying for the child.

He said the banks were run on profits and running entirely on the shoulders of the common shareholder. He said, "The council, he said, was dealing at an alarming deficit."

It's the people of Tembisa versus the rubbish dump flies



Here it is—the Tembisa rubbish dump . . .

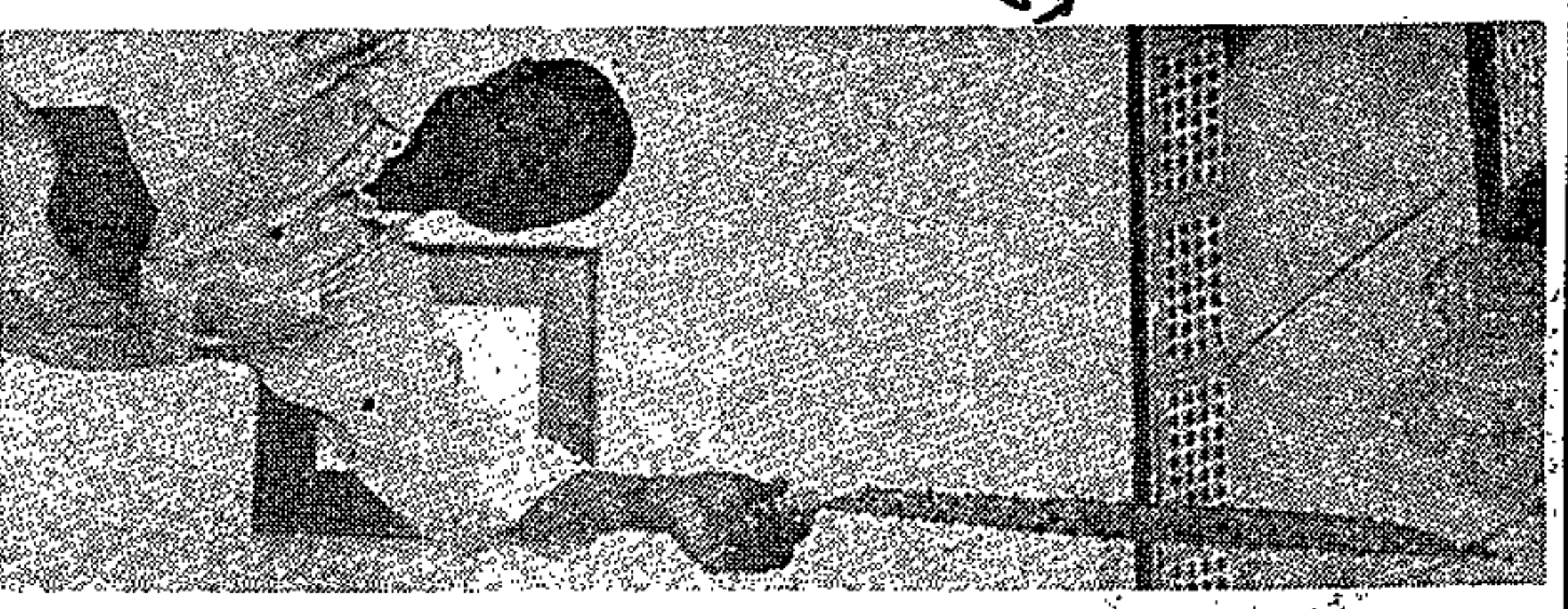
FLIES breeding in the rubbish heaps around Tembisa are invading the township and threatening to spread disease.

Housewives have to stand guard over their pots and cups of tea to make sure the flies do not fall in.

Although residents say they have reported the matter repeatedly to the township superintendent, nothing has been done about the rubbish.

Mr Jerry Xashimba, whose house is not far from one dumping place, said even sprays had not helped. Now most residents have put fly-paper up in their houses.

One housewife said her family could no longer sleep at night because of the flies. "Our lives have become very difficult," she said.



. . . and Mr Xashimba with his fly paper.

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U C T	

Four hurt in Soweto makgosa raid

By HARRY MASHABE

POLICE had to intervene and four members of two Soweto families — including a teenage schoolgirl — were sent to hospital after they were injured in a weekend battle at their Jaburu home with members of Mr David Thebehali's makgosa.

One of the injured, Mr Gabriel Buro, 22, was admitted to Durgamch Hospital. The other three — Mr Welle, 19, and Miss Roseline Matsoso, 17 — were treated for head injuries and discharged.

Asked to comment on the incident, Mr Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, called on one of the makgosa men, Mr Vincent Mashabi, to reply.

Mr Mashabi said his men were attached at the Jaburu house on Friday, and three of them injured. On Saturday more makgosa

were sent to the house and there was fighting between them and members of the family. The families involved are those of elderly Mrs Ellen Shonane and her neighbour, Mr and Mrs Michael Seyama.

Mrs Shonane said she and the children, and Miss Matsoso, who lives in Diepkloof, were about to leave for church at about 9pm on Saturday when a group of about 50 men armed with knobkerries and axes hacked the door open and attacked them.

"Some of us escaped. But Welle, Gabriel, Themba and Roseline were beaten, dragged out of the house and taken to Mr Thebehali at the No 1 administration office.

She and Mr Similo Mayaba, 24, went to the police who, she said, called an ambulance to take the four injured people to hospital.

AS AT 29 02 80	
COURSE	DESCRIPTION
104252	ARCHAEOLOGY-II
111706	PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIP3

REGISTRA

he has failed BA.

Hundreds at funeral of Soweto councillor

Staff Reporter (343)

WEeping relatives, friends and students mingled with Soweto Community Councillors at the funeral this weekend of former councillor of the Soweto Chamber, 74-year-old Mr Harrison Butshingi, who died on February 28.

Speakers from Soweto, the Eastern Cape and Umtata showered Mr Butshingi with praises and told the crowd of more than 1 600 mourners of how they knew "the old man."

The Mayor of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali, delivered a brief eulogy in which he described his former colleague as a man with a strong personality and sense of divine mission.

He said an irreplaceable man like Mr Butshingi would be conspicuous by his absence in the chamber.

"There is one thing that I can never forget about the old man. He was one man who stood his ground."

"He loved everyone and so did many people in Soweto love him."

"His first priority, as I have known him, was 'love your neighbour and then yourself'. We will always remember him for the good he did for this nation, regardless of who came from where," Mr Thebehali said.

A former secretary to Mr Butshingi from the South African Cricket Board, Mr L L Mlonzi, warned pointedly: "This is the man whose deeds every one of us should follow. He was a pious churchgoer and an example to most of us."

"In life, he was a warm, loving father. A man who strived for the betterment of black people in the townships. He did not like to see a black man exploited at all and he was, at the same time loved by all of us here."

UCT

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101634P	JACK	BRYAN GREGIL	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-
11433ME	DIACONS	DEWIS ELLLEN	602101	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	1
1030696	LEALIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	13
100544V	LOWE	MRIAT ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	IUP
094440C	RAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	IUP
102253V	ILLIAS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	IUP

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

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Stop councillors abusing residents

Motlana warns Government

By JOE THOLOLO

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soeto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday warned the Government to stop Soeto community councillors from abusing residents, or his association would.

Dr Motlana was speaking at the inauguration of the Naledi Civic Association — the eighth under the Committee of Ten at the Good Shepherd Anglican Church, Tladi.

Dr Nthato Motlana

Dr Motlana alleged that councillors were running their own courts, flogging and fining people.

"This Government, the administration board, the police and superintendents are conniving with the Community Council and have given them powers to abuse our people," Dr Motlana said.

"The councillors send their men to raid people's houses, they assault them and impose fines."

"If this is happening, it must stop, or we will stop it."

POWER

Addressing 200 people in the church hall, Dr Motlana said, "In 1976 when we warned the Government nobody listened. Now the Soeto Civic Association is giving a solemn warning to the Government on what is happening in our townships."

Dr Motlana said the civic association had the power to stop this abuse.

He called on the community to inform the executives of the civic association about everything that was happening in the township.

"We need cases, we need witnesses," he said. "We must monitor everything that affects our lives — schools, housing, transport, everything."

He said every authority is answerable to the people. They pay.

SALTIE

"We can tell a bus company that it must improve its service if it still wants to operate here. We can tell the railways to improve their service if they do not want their lines dug up. We can open the gates of schools where children are locked in at lunchtime, if we are united, have a powerful civic association, we can call the tune."

ON RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS				AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 2	
YEAR : 1				13010			
FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL				
SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103	ECONOMICS I A	F	(43)	1	162004H	14
SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 114101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) DRAMA I CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	F 2- 3	(40) (60) (56)	1	158955C	16
CHERYL	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	162195Z	20
PENELOPE JILL	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE 100)	UP	(60)	1	1539650	22
DAVID	104101 110101	ARCHAEOLOGY I HISTORY I	F 2-	(62) (23)	1	157789K	24
LINDSEY JEANNE	9111	COURSEUP	UP	(59) (54)	1	156503M	26
BEVERLEY RYANON	1		F		1	1539990	28
ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	00		UP	(56)	1	153421E	30
COLETTE	10		3NX		1	130572X	32
CASSANDRA ELAINE	10		3NX		1	153796V	34
ANNA TEREST	90		ABS		1	140457W	36
MICHAEL EDWARD	10		F	(8)	1	162384E	38
MARCIA ELIZABETH	10		3	(57)	1	1559310	40
ANDREW SYMON	003 004	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(49) (49)	7	158919N	42
ARNO JACQUES EKASMUS	901101 910106	COMMERCIAL LAW A STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	F	(35) (48)	1	156415R	44
GAVIN MARK READ	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XN084)	3	(57)	1	162310Z	46
GIULIETTA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161480X	48
GILLIAN DEURAH	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(57)	1	153003T	50
MICHAEL BRUCE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(55)	1	152866J	52
PAMELA JOAN	106104 115102	ECONOMICS I A FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP UP	(52) (52)	1	157359T	54

The meeting started with a salute to the victory of Robert Mugabe Zanu in the Rhodesian elections last week.

Mr Seetsa Mhlonoua Ntshala was elected chairman, Mr Mphaka Ramakgona, vice chairman, Mr Molele Moya, secretary, and Mr Ganda Phatudi, treasurer.

The Naledi Civic Association is the eighth to be formed after a conference last year decided the Committee of Ten had to expand and go on a membership drive.

POST, Monday, March 10, 1980

Crime bust!

Post 10/3/80

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Crime Page 2

But he answered none of the questions and left the room without making a sound or any movement.

The man, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, was seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

The man, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, was seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

Mr. We got in after they had broken the door trying to keep us outside.

But he could not see what was in the room and he was surrounded by men outside and the burglar was pushed outside.

In another incident on March 10, the man, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, was seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

There was no one in the house as the owner, Mr. We, was not home. The man, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, was seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

house, which was thrown on the floor and the man, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, was seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

The man, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, was seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

A man broke out at the hotel on Saturday night and two men, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, were seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

The man, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, was seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

They and the two youths only had a slight chance of survival.

Through the hotel staff, they said they did not know how the staff staffed.

The chief of the hotel security, Mr. James, said he was not sure that it was among people coming.

The man, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, was seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

The man, who had been seen in the hallway near the entrance to the building, was seen by a group of men and as a result there were men in the hallway.

THE CHIEF OF THE HOTEL SECURITY

THE CHIEF OF THE HOTEL SECURITY

DEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
135656C	JALLIES	EDWARD SIERHANUS	116120	DRAMA I	F
154249M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F
156762U	ERICKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE GURIOO	116120	DRAMA I	F

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13110

STUD NO

SURNAME

FIRST NAMES

COURSE

DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

PAGE 1

13110

Post 10/3/80

red, one seriously.

All Nations Guards are a crime-fighting unit of the All Nations Party, a civic organisation headed by Mr Thebehali.

"mayor" of Soweto.

Yesterday at a meeting of his party, one member of the guards proposed that each White City family pay R1 "protection fee" a month for the anti-crime drive.

But, this suggestion fell off when it did not get support.

Referring to the weekend raid, Mr Thebehali told the meeting three of his men had been arrested after raiding a shebeen where some had the previous day been assaulted by thugs.

Questioned by a POST reporter, none of the people present could give the identity of the men assaulted.

The All Nations Guards are engaged in "crime prevention" drives in White City regularly.

At the meeting yesterday it was stated that even police could do their work in peace as

ges of possession of dangerous weapons.

Among the injured was a 76-year-old grandmother, Mrs Ellen Shemane, who was treated for bruises on the body.

Another victim, Gabriel Buso, is still in hospital.

Others treated at Ba-

attack.

People assaulted said windows were broken, burglarproofing ripped off and axes used to break the door.

They were assaulted inside the house and dragged to the Jabavu West Rand Board of

face where the assault

When reporters went to Mr Thebehali, he was addressing a meeting of his All Nations Party members in White City.

He told the people: "Willie Bokala is here and I want you all to

City Police

Pro-Zanu Rally held in Soweto

POLICE have watch on the Sedibone Hill Meadows, where the pro-Zanu (PF) rally was held on Saturday.

A message of solidarity from the pro-Zanu (PF) was supposed to have gone to the rally but did not arrive and organisers thought it might have been intercepted.

The organisers, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Organisation (ASO), however, said a verbal message of support had been sent.

They got the message when they contacted Zazu officials to find out what happened to the first message.

There was poetry reading and drama and the singing and dancing.

A Zanu (PF) poster held high as the crowd sing freedom songs.

POETRY

There was poetry reading and drama and the crowd sang freedom songs with a Zanu campaign poster hanging from the chairman's table.

The poster had Mr Robert Mugabe's picture and the enthusiastic crowd later danced around the hall holding it high.

Police were seen patrolling the streets near the hall and at some stage parked their cars in front of it.

But there were no incidents when the crowd dispersed and walked peacefully home after the rally.

RAH (ACADEMIC)

1523374
1523660

FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
14210

COURSE

DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

CLANGE

2

STUD NO SURNAME
14210 H.A./PERFORMERS

1523374 MAGOOLA
1523660 POGURUND

* TOT

DRAM

STAR 1/3/80

127

343

Black housing appeal

By Lynda Loxton,
Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg businessmen were yesterday urged to live up to their promises after the 1976 Soweto riots to finance black housing under the 99-year-leasehold system.

Mr Carel Venter, the new Mayor, asked whether

they had made their "wild promises" because they were afraid and wanted to avert tragedy.

"Business people created expectations and if they do not live up to these we cannot expect peace and tranquillity. Black coloured and Indian housing is almost

totally a Government effort," he said.

Mr Venter was addressing the annual meeting of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA).

He said that apart from a few building societies, notably the Natal Building Society, and the Urban

Foundation, there had been little involvement by the private sector in providing black housing.

But Mr Nigel Mandy, who was re-elected chairman of the CBDA, said the private sector would like to help with housing, but the major stumbling block had been red tape and Government policy.

During question time one businessman pointed out that most people were "unaware of how to help, terrified of the red tape and horrified at the expense involved with no guarantee of returns.

He suggested that Wrab make more details of the 99-year-leasehold scheme available, and Mr Venter, who is also deputy chairman of Wrab, said he would see what could be done.

Alex school go-ahead

STAR 11/3/80

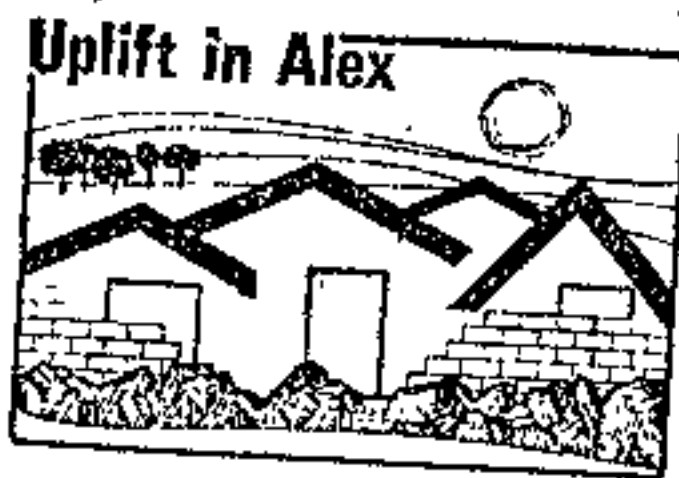
50
343

WA
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V

The building of TEACH's big school in Alex — a 20-classroom complex for children now studying in makeshift buildings including a shop and a church — could be achieved by mid-year.

The task requires bulldozers to clear the site near the centre of the township; surveyors (already guaranteed by Bramley Rotary Club) and money.

The school crisis in



Alex is so bad that TEACH has decided to act first and appeal for cash afterwards.

The proposed school is part of the Uplift in Alex programme.

TEACH is relying on

industry, commerce and individuals — especially those who employ people from Alex — to support its appeal.

The fund, started in 1971, has collected R1,8-million. Nearly all of it is being used to build more than 40 schools in Soweto — with the physical and financial help of the people there.

If you can help please write to TEACH, The Star, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.



SOLDIERS from Lenz driving trucks and operating a forklift in a clean-up campaign in Orlando East. A similar campaign (343) RDM 11/3/80 was held in Pimville to remove accumulated refuse from street corners. PICTURE: ROBERT YOUNG

Soldiers⁽²⁵⁴⁾ begin with clean-up of Soweto

Staff Reporter

NATIONAL servicemen from Lenz yesterday began a clean-up operation in parts of Soweto.

The operation, done voluntarily in Orlando East and Pimville, will last about a week.

Yesterday Defence Force trucks and forklifts operated by soldiers removed heaps of rubble, which had accumulated over months in the two townships, from street corners.

"The Army was very keen to give a hand cleaning up Soweto and volunteered to help," Mr G Briscoe, senior officer of the parks and recreation department of the West Rand Administration Board said.

"The offer was initially made to the board, which liaised with the Soweto Council.

"We agreed that work should begin in Orlando East and Pimville where refuse had accumulated tremendously.

"When the army made the offer we were delighted — more so because they had even offered to bring their own trucks and forklifts."

Seven trucks and two forklifts from the base were used.

Mr Briscoe added: "Right now we have a shortage of transport and loaders because our trucks are busy with work in Alexandra Township.

"The Army has done a good job for the people for virtually nothing and we are thrilled by the gesture."

He said the offer had saved the council hundreds of rands which could be used for other projects.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
17300 HIGHER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP

YEAR : N/A

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

SURNAME

FIRST NAMES

DESCRIPTION

COURSE

MARY-ANN

BOOK SELECTION

111702

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

043512 MAURICE

SYMBOL

17300

Anger at Guards

By THE MORNINGS and
LEOPOLD MAMBUKO

RESIDENTS of White City Jabavu in Soweto yesterday accused Mr David Thabehali and his All Nations Guards of breaking windows like the famous Krom and Spottler gangs.

The residents were reacting to the weekend's raid on a Soweto house

by members of the All Nations Guards, where nine people were injured, windows smashed and the door forced open.

The incident happened at White City Jabavu.

Among the injured was a 76-year-old granny, Mrs Ellen Shengane who was treated for injuries on the body at Baragwanath Hospital. Another victim, Mr

Gabriel Buse, is still in hospital.

Members of the guards are alleged to have used pangas, knives, truncheons and "atchumantshas" during the attack at the house. Mrs. 11/10/80

People interviewed said it was true that someone like Mr Thabehali, who is the chairman of the Soweto Council, and his guards, were involved in acts that "would breed respect in future."

The residents also described as "utter nonsense" proposals that they should pay R1 every month as "protection fee" for the anti-crime drive by the All Nations Guards.

Mrs. Anna Eitshel said she did not like makgottas because they were "promoting crime instead of solving it." She said it was difficult to differentiate makgotta men from thugs because they did not have uniforms identifying them.

Mr David Maribuko said he was angry at Mr Thabehali and his guards. He said the guards would eventually breed gangsters in Soweto like the famous Krom and the Spottler gangs of Alexandra.

Mr Chabedi Mofheseng, the president of the Soweto Greater Institution, said he has been anti-makgotta since they were introduced. He said he had to resign from Mamelodi District Greater So-

Anger at Guards

...because the chairman was collaborating with makgotta people. Mrs. Esther Shengane said she did not like makgottas because they were interfering in other people's domestic affairs. Meanwhile the head of the Soweto City Council Steve Jomo, said police received several complaints and asked people who were attacked, robbed or assaulted by the guards, to call at his office at Pretoria.

Mr Thabehali was not available for comment yesterday.

To Page 5

Public meeting in Thembalisha on Sunday

THE Thembalisha residents' committee in KwaThema, Springs, has called a public meeting this Sunday to discuss problems affecting residents there.

This was said yesterday by Mr Stephen Mbatha, secretary of the residents committee. Thembalisha, also known as "Mjondolo" is a new section in KwaThema.

The meeting which will start at 8 am will be held at Mzomsha Lower Primary in the township.

Mr Mbatha said the main issues to be discussed at the meeting will be notices received by residents since March 4 from the township manager stating that anybody who has complaints in connection with the new houses, should report to him before the end of this month.

He asked "What happens if your

By Mzikayise Edom 11/3/80

house gives you trouble after March 31, because the notices only state that complaints will be attended to after the end of the month and that no complaints will be attended to after the end of the month?"

"The residents' committee advises all Thembalisha residents that before they sign any documents from the East Rand Administration Board, they must first see the Thembalisha residents lawyer, who will give advice on what to do."

STU13-9

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

YEAR : 1

13010

NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
ELZABETH	106103	ECONOMICS I A	F (43)	162004H
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F (40)	158955C
	116120	DRAMA I	2- (60)	
	116101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	3- (56)	
	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)	162195Z
ILL	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP (60)	155965D
	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	2- (62)	157789K
	110101	HISTORY I	2- (23)	
ANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP (59)	156503M
	916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP)	UP (54)	
LYNDON	116120	DATA I	F	155999H
RGE RENESON	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (56)	155621E
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX (57)	138572X
ELAINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX (8)	153796V
	900101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS	140457W
WARD	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F (8)	162384E
ELABETH	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (57)	1559314
	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	F (49)	158919N
	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (49)	
ES EKASMUS	901101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F (35)	156415R
	910106	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	F (48)	
READ	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHO8A)	3 (57)	162310Z
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX	161480X
SURAH	115101	ENGLISH I	UP (57)	155963J
	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (55)	152866J
JCE	104100	ECONOMICS I	UP (52)	157359T
	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP (54)	
	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP (54)	
	214102	PHYSICS I B	UP (58)	159744X

UCT

Post 11/3/80
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Ucasa indaba in Mamelodi

THE first annual conference of the Urban Council Association of South Africa (Ucasa) will be held in Pretoria this weekend.

Community councillors from the entire country are expected to attend the meeting at the Vlakfontein Technical High School in Mamelodi starting from Saturday at 9 am until Sunday.

The conference is organised by the Transvaal region and will be hosted by the Mamelodi Council.

According to the regional organiser, Mr. Bennet Ndlazi, main speakers will include Mr Sam Motsu-nyane, president of National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Mr Steve Kgame who is president of Ucasa and Mr H M Pitje former 'mayor' of Mamelodi.

The theme of the conference is: The Community Councils and challenges of the 80's.

Welfare body's first meeting is tonight

By MESHACK
MOTLOUNG

istration offices in
Standerton tonight
at 6 pm.

THE Sizanani Child
and Family Welfare
will hold its first
meeting this year at
the Sakhile Admin-

This was said by
Mr Daniel Buti Tsote-
tsi, the chairman of
Sakhile Sports and

tee, at the weekend.

The purpose of the
meeting is to discuss
the arrangements of
a farewell party of Mr
G J Klenperor, the
chairman of the Stan-
derton Foundation
Action Committee,
who is due to leave
the area at the end
of this month.

MANAGER

Mr Klenperor, who
is also the general
manager of Stander-
ton Woolltextile, was
involved in the Sakhi-
le Creche project
which is to start
soon.

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

STUD NO SURNAME

FIRST NAMES

COURSE

SYMBOL

101834P	HACK	BRYAN GREGIL	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ARS
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-
114336F	DIACONS	DEWISE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	1
103069G	LEWIN	UIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	
100304V	LOWE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	
094440C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	
102253V	WILLIAMS	MICHAEL DAVIO	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

REGISTRAR (

DEAN

Phones to go automatic

By ALINAH DUBE
TELEPHONES in So-shanguve, Pretoria, will soon go automatic. **343 Post**

According to the assistant director for Posts and Telecommunications, Mr G Kloppers, an automatic exchange with a capacity of 700 lines will be installed.

"The new exchange will replace the present, manual exchange and the existing telephones will be converted to the

automatic system," Mr Kloppers said. **11/3/80**

Mr Kloppers said the exchange is expected to start operating towards the middle of 1981. The telephone directory which will be published next year, he said, will contain the old, as well as the new numbers.

A local businessman, Mr Dan Maluleke, said the automatic exchange will come as a relief and that it will alleviate problems in the township.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARIS				AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 3	
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		13010
13013-9							
13010	BACHELOR OF ARIS						
160942M	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	107101	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(51)	160942M
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(43)	157568V
		SONYA IRENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(43)	1502960
		DIANNE SYBELLE	905101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102	ABS		156290E
		911101		MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS		
		BENITA	109102	HEAREN INTENSIVE	F		154026V
		ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	154362K
		CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	153981W
		JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		155173R
		JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	159186D
		JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(60)	156211U
		KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS		153855J
		SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP	(50)	162285X
		EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		161662V
		GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(49)	162109F
		116120		BRAND I	UP	(50)	
		TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(65)	155641A
		107101		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
		MARGARET JUANE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS		115954M
		SUSAN MARGARET	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	159604H
		114101		RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(55)	
		TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(48)	161491J
		RONALD ALAN	115101	FRENCH I	F	(37)	152126E
		UTE	115101	FRENCH I	ABS		155720L
		SALLY	116120	ORAMA I	ABS		152889J
		JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(57)	155148P
		107101		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	
		115101		FRENCH I	3	(56)	

UCT



"Ring-a-ring-a-dozer," is what these jubilant Alexandra Township schoolchildren seem to be singing as they dance around a bulldozer clearing the site for the first TEACH School in the township.

12/31/80
12/31/80 (343)

Picture by CLIVE LLOYD

Steel 12/3/80

343

Dancing as Alex pupils get sign of hope

Living for joy, about 50 children from the McWeiler school in Alexandra township did a jig of jubilation around a big yellow bulldozer yesterday.

On loan to the West Rand Administration Board for a day, the bulldozer was clearing a site next to their McWeiler school on which the first TEACH school in Alex will go up.

The TEACH school will help to alleviate a chronic shortage of schools for 10 000 children, who are crammed into small rooms with poor facilities.

"At last, some progress is being made in Alex with the school situation," said Mr H I Juniper, Schools Development Officer for WRAB.

"A Johannesburg company, Terraquip, lent us the bulldozer, and we're very pleased with what has been done at the site.

"Bramley Rotary club has offered to do a survey of the site to level the land.

"The M C Weiler school will take over the classrooms.

"At present, this school is scattered throughout Alex on about six different sites."

● You can help TEACH build a school in Alex by sending a donation to TEACH Fund, Promotions Department, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

Wednesday, March 12, 1980

The ANP: what it's all ~~about~~ ^{ROM} about ^{12/3/80} ³⁴³.

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE Soweto-based All Nation Party (ANP) formed by Mr David Thebehali late last year deals mainly with national political matters although it is supposed to be a strictly civic body.

The party, which has already established the controversial crime-busting makgotla in parts of Soweto, is eloquent on national political matters but virtually silent on civic affairs.

The principles of the ANP are:

- Non-confrontation with the Government and other ethnic groups;
- Non-violence;
- Realistic demands from the authorities;
- Negotiation with the authorities;
- Experienced and responsible leadership;
- Peace and progress for Soweto;
- The cultivation of love and civic pride for Soweto and
- Attainment of full local autonomy on a par with other city councils in South Africa.

Membership to the ANP is open to any bona fide resident of Soweto over the age of 18, according to the ANP constitution and, although it is not stipulated in the constitution, there is a membership fee of 50c.

The ward system "used for Soweto Council elections" is to be followed in establishing branches and any group of not less than 20 individuals can form a branch.

"In time to come the executive committee shall establish a youth league for the party and amend the constitution if necessary," states the constitution.

Daveyton women stage permit fee protest

By HARRY MASHABELA

A GROUP of placard-carrying women picketted the Daveyton Council's monthly meeting yesterday in protest against the imposition of a R3 lodger's permit fee in the township.

The fee, to be paid by all sub-tenants, including older children of registered tenants, was announced in a notice to residents by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab)

last month.

With placards reading "Our kids to pay R3 lodgers fee? Never" and "Lodgers fees, A big No", the demonstrators stood silently outside the council chamber before the meeting started. Then they shuffled into the chamber as councillors took their seats.

They crammed the council chamber, surrounding councillors throughout the meeting.

Mr Tom Boya, a member of the council, said he was surprised that the notice had been issued despite a council decision last year that the Erab chief director and his financial staff be invited to explain the council's revenue and how the lodger's fee was determined.

The council, he added, had also resolved that only lodgers other than children of registered tenants be required to pay the fee.

"This notice does not conform to council decisions at all. It requires all lodgers, including children of registered tenants, to pay the fee. I would like to know how this has come about," Mr Boya said.

The council's chairman, Mr G T Mphosi, rejected a motion from Mr Boya that the imposition of the R3 fee be immediately stopped while the council determined its course of action.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

13110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMB
135656C	BANJIES	EDUARD SIERHANS	116120	DRAMA I	F
154249M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120*	DRAMA I	F
156762U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE CUPIDO	116120	DRAMA I	F

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

REGISTRAR

DEAN

You can't evict them — councillor

By CAMUEL DIKOTLA

A SOWETO Community Councillor said yesterday he would not allow the superintendent of White City Jabavu, Mr J Kruger, to serve three families in the township with eviction orders before he was consulted.

The families are those of Mr Arthur Moli, Mrs M Mashego, and Mr P Moko-panele.

Mr Julius Mdlatose said three families went to his home to ask him plead with the superintendent not to evict them from their houses because they were in arrears with their monthly house rental.

He said: "We decided in one council meeting that before anyone is evicted from his house by the Soweto Council, a councillor of that particular ward should be

provided with a list of such people who are in arrears.

"After the concerned superintendent has provided the list the people he then goes to them and find out why they are unable to pay rent. From there the councillor tries his best to help them," Mr Mdlatose said.

A bed-ridden Mr Moloi, who is employed by the West Rand Administration Board, said yesterday that a policeman from Wrab came to his house and told them that they should vacate the house if they did not pay R58.

"I am still on sick leave and am certain that I am still going be long in bed. I am unable to put my reason forward as to why I am unable to pay my monthly house rental," Mr Moloi said.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STUD 13-9

17000 BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)

YEAR : N/A

DE:

COURSE

FIRST NAMES

SURNAME

LATI

105703

SHEILA JOSEPHINE HOWARD

HERA

109701

VIVIENNE

2

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN

ECONC

BRADFORD, H J

UCT

AKHALWAYA: Who approached you about your new position, what were your terms of acceptance and how do you see your role?

MR RIVE: I was approached by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, firstly to try to improve conditions in Soweto. Dr Koornhof told me that the Cabinet was unanimous in its wish that I should tackle this problem with the mandate to do all I can with the means at our disposal to improve the quality of life in Soweto.

This was extended to black areas in the entire Witwatersrand. I did not accept a specific appointment in the sense that I did not accept any salary or service conditions because as soon as I become part of the system, I am limited to all sorts of rules applying within it. (Mr Rive remains Postmaster-General).

To whom do you report in the Government?

I report to Dr Koornhof and to the State Security Council where questions of high priority are discussed and decisions taken.

What do you hope to achieve ultimately?

I firmly believe that my priorities must be as follows: undoubtedly, the highest priority is housing; secondly, the sewerage system — you can't expand housing without upgrading the sewerage system; thirdly, electricity, because only between 18% and 20% of houses in Soweto have electricity; fourth, hospitalisation; fifth, transport; sixth, conditions of streets and the non-existence of stormwater drainage; and seventh, water supplies because the reserves at peak periods are dangerously low.

There are a number of others — creches, homes for old people and un-

married mothers, sport and recreation facilities and shelters at bus stops. But I think I should concentrate now on the seven I have mentioned.

Would you then see more land being made available, say adjacent to Soweto?

This is a very sensitive question because I have not had the opportunity to

available at the moment that must be a consideration if there is the need for it. Government will then have to decide what to do. That also ties up with what we see we should do to give Soweto an economy of its own to be really self-sufficient.

As far as sub-economic housing is concerned, it is my feeling that although

MR LOUIS RIVE, an outstanding Postmaster-General, has accepted the biggest challenge of a distinguished career. He is the Minister of Co-operation & Development, Dr Piet Koornhof's, new man in Soweto — the man charged to improve the quality of life in South Africa's biggest black city. Here he is interviewed by AMEEN AKHALWAYA

get clear in my own mind what is really required for housing for Soweto today and in, say 10, 15, 20 years. Additional land is one factor.

Providing for the present shortage of more than 30 000 houses would cost at a very conservative estimate something like R150-million. Do you see the finance forthcoming, and if so from where?

There are three areas. The Government must primarily take the responsibility for providing the infrastructure services, not necessarily on an un-economic basis. Services like electricity should be on an economic basis because we want to develop.

Beyond that, it should be to a very large degree the financial responsibility of individuals and particularly the private sector.

Would you see the Government making more land available?

Again, depending on the approach with regard to higher density housing and in the light of what is

we shall still be forced to provide a measure of such housing, we shall move out of that area as quickly as possible.

When you talk of short term, do you have a time scale?

Firstly you referred to land. I do not know off-hand precisely what areas are still available for development. What is also important is that the infrastructure must also be developed at the same time.

We cannot provide facilities and we certainly will not provide housing without providing at the same time the necessary facilities. I think that is where planning went awry in the past and we will be fools if we perpetuate that.

Having regard to that and the availability of funds we should be able to launch quite a few projects within the next six months.

We should be able to step up the whole process very appreciably within the next 12 months, we

should reach near to optimum proportions.

So where Soweto is concerned, we can expect that tangible relief will be forthcoming before the end of this year, that next year should see considerable improvement and that by 1982/3, we should have broken the back of the problem.

Is this specifically related to housing?

Yes, but as I told you, with that goes all the other infrastructure services. In fact, take electricity. When I came to the scene three months ago, I was told that no additional houses would be provided with electricity before 1982 and the complete electrification programme would not be completed before the end of 1985.

I could not accept that situation. In collaboration with Escom and the Johannesburg Municipality, we will within the next six months be able to provide between 3 000 and 5 000 additional homes with electricity and high mast street lighting will be considerably extended.

Indications are that we will succeed in bringing forward the entire electrification project by at least a year.

Apart from the people involved in the community councils, how many black leaders have you spoken to, say people in the Committee of 10, Azapo leaders, student leaders, and so forth?

This is one grey area where it is difficult for me to identify the leaders and to know whom I should speak to. I'd love to speak to every leader and in fact I wish I had the means of communication also with the younger generation and with the women of Soweto to ascertain and get clarity on precisely what they need.

D.D 12/3/80 343 (34) Louis Rive — the ne in Soweto

W man

What I in any case want to bring about in Soweto is what the people really want, not what I think they should want.

Wouldn't Government policy place all sorts of restrictions on that development because ultimately, no matter how enthusiastic a community really is in becoming self-sufficient, it comes down to what the Government decides, given the SA political set-up?

You have a point there. On the other hand, I firmly believe we look too much at what is happening at the top and pay too little attention to what will happen if things change at root level.

For instance if you take black communities, I have no doubt that it is the Government's sincere intention to give them all the powers they need to run their own affairs and that this whole development must develop from level to level to the ultimate which you and I cannot foresee now.

So I have a feeling that the process of evolution has been launched, that there is nothing that can stop it because Government has really given its blessing to it.

It's quite clear the Government wants this development and I think the factor that will dictate the pace will be the black man's ability to cope with the situation.

Organisations such as Azapo may argue that the priorities you have listed in improving the quality of life really mean "to ease the shackles of apartheid" and that real improvement can only come about when they have political power.

By political power do you mean the right to rule, and do you mean a sovereign power, a supreme power? I know

I'm treading on dangerous ground, but even that must come in evolutionary fashion and that we must start somewhere.

I can understand the aspirations of a people wishing to govern themselves. In our context if that had been the only choice, there would not have been any problem at all.

But you know how complex our society is and the resistance there is by others to be governed by others.

People in Soweto also argue that they do not only want to see the township improved, but they would also like to move out and live in any

area of their choice where they can afford it.

That of course is a politically loaded question, not so? About that, I can only say two things — firstly as the law stands now, we have separate communities; secondly, in my mind it is an open question whether a black wishing to go to white Houghton should not have his own Houghton in Soweto and whether the white man who would wish to live in a Soweto Houghton should go there.

Let us as practical people acknowledge this one fact and I don't think this can be argued — that any person is happiest in his own environment.

You have talked about self-sufficiency. This also relates to the provision of essential shopping complexes with rateable value so that you can give the community an economic basis from which to operate. Would this be a requisite?

In the long run, yes. But before we reach that stage, we must acknowledge one factor — because Soweto was not developed in a normal fashion, because it was not properly planned, because in the physical development that did not take place in harmony or balance with the development of infrastructure services, resulted in shortages on the infrastructural side.

My sense of fairness tells me it would be an injustice to Soweto to fill that gap now at inflated costs which in turn will result in inflated service levies. And I feel this is where Government has a moral obligation to help the community to become self-sufficient and self-supporting.

It has been suggested that one of the ways for Soweto to get rateable property is to develop the buffer zones between black and white areas.

When it comes to more land, we will of necessity have to take a look at the global situation which will automatically include buffer strips. I haven't made a study of the situation but that is certainly something that will have to be studied in the foreseeable future.

What has the response been so far to proposals you have made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the State Security Council?

Very, very positive. That is why I can say with conviction that it is not only his desire but also of the Government and the Prime Minister particularly that we should make progress here as quickly as possible.



Mr Louls Rive

Kids boycott as principal sacked

By Ike Motlapi

STUDENTS at the Orlando High School Adult Education Centre in Soweto last night boycotted classes demanding that a sacked principal, Mr Josiah Tsotetsi, be re-instated.

The incident happened after 6 pm when classes were to begin.

Mr Tsotetsi, who had been the principal of the centre since adult education classes were started by the Department of Education and Training, was sacked yesterday when he reported for duty, according to students.

MEMO

The students claimed that Mr Tsotetsi was asked to terminate his service as principal of the centre "without any valid reason."

Mr Tsotetsi is former principal of Mabedi High School.

In a memorandum sent to the Department of Education and Training, the students said Mr Tsotetsi was dismissed at the time the department claimed there were not enough qualified black people to teach in Soweto to replace.

"They said the authorities did not even inform them about the action they took against Mr Tsotetsi, or what he Tsotetsi had done."

They said: "We humbly ask the Department to re-appoint Mr Tsotetsi for the sake of goodwill, peace and stability. We

also ask that the remuneration of teachers be stopped lest a situation once described by the former Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, as 'too chaotic to contemplate arises'."

The vice principal, Mr Buti Moses, was asked by the students to explain why Mr Tsotetsi was sacked. He told them that he was also shocked by Mr

Tsotetsi's dismissal from the centre.

He appealed to the students to return to classes, but they refused and said they will only do so when Mr Tsotetsi was re-instated.

The regional director of Soweto and Alexandra schools, Mr Jaap Strijdom, was not available for comment last night.

STU13-9

EXAMINATION DESK TO FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 7

YEAR : 1	NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	13010
	ERIC	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	152163V
		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(58)
		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2	(62)
		115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP	(58)
		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	153767N
		909105	GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)	UP	(58)
		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	154400Z
		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP	(52)
		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(59)
		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(59)
		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(58)
		103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE 1UP	(55)	1
		115101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	155A58L
137					

UIC T

343

MR. SILUMKO BOYA, a member of the Davyton Community Council, has called on the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) to stop the introduction of lodgers' fees in the township until this matter has been fully attended to by the Community Council.

He said: "In view of the fact that lodger's fees have been introduced I would like to request the council to stop this immediately. This caused a lot of confusion in the township and anger among residents. I am surprised that the notice has been issued despite a council decision last year, that the Erab chief director and his financial staff, be invited to explain the council's revenue and how the lodger's fee was determined.

He said: "This notice does not conform to the Council-Board relationship at all."

"I would like to know how this has come about. This is unfair to the children of the registered tenants, because most of them are paying rentals for their parents. What happens then to a big family with seven children? It means that they have to pay the normal rent and R21 extra. This is exploitation of the people and cannot be allowed," Mr Boya said.

[illegible]

The Atlanta said all members in the different branches of Intaliba should contact their branch executive members for more details on Chief Executive said.

REGISTRATION (ACADEMIC)

כס"ח

Supermarket to open shortly

Post 13/3/80

313

JUMP INTO A BUS, a taxi or even run — no trains, no congestion and no inconveniences — and get everything you have always wanted in town, from the Blackchain Supermarket just next to Baragwanath Hospital.

By WILLIE BOKALA

This is the message from the managing director of the store, Mr H S Majola, who announced this week that the supermarket would open in a fortnight from today. He said the exact date will be announced soon but, it would be sometime in the last week of this month.

The R2,5-million supermarket is complete with its staff of cashiers, stock control clerks, receptionists, shelf packers, departmental supervisors and promoter, who are ready to serve the thousands of expected customers as soon as the store opens.

One important service, among others, this complex is going to serve is that a lot of people will be able to save transport costs to town for their regular shopping.

"The congestion we normally witness on trains, particularly at weekends, will be eased as people will just have to walk or jump into a bus and pay less for the short distance to Bara-

gwanath," Mr Majola said.

The 2 000 sq m supermarket has 11 checkouts.

According to Mr Majola, everything will be available, from groceries to clothing and hardware.

It has a six-metre entrance to allow a large crowd which will use another six-metre exit at the other end. Deli and fish stands, butchery, cool-rooms, creams and cos-

metics stands, record bar and clothing stands, stood empty inside the big store and are expected to be completely merchandised in a week's time.

The supermarket is the first such venture in the country. It is second only to the other big project, by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, the African Bank.

Board lost money on loans to banks

Cape Times

Political Staff

12/3/80 343

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Western Transvaal Area Administration Board invested two loans, with outstanding balances of R113 250, in banks which have been placed under curatorship.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, when his report on the accounts of the board for the 1978/9 financial year was tabled.

The board invested R100 000 in a bank at an interest of 9,5 percent on June 17, 1976. The bank was placed under curatorship seven months later when there was an outstanding balance of R30 000.

"At the time of writing this report an amount of R27 000 had

been received in final settlement of the board's claim and it is intended to write off the balance after receipt of the necessary approval," Mr Schickerling said.

The board also invested R300 000 in a banking institution at rates of interest of 8 and 9,5 percent.

The bank was placed under curatorship and the interest rates were reduced to 6 percent from the original date of deposit.

"On 31 March 1979 capital payments of R216 750 were received together with interest to 9 March 1978 at a reduced rate. From that date the accrual of interest was discontinued," the Auditor-General said.

The balance outstanding on this loan was R83 250.

STAR (14/3/80) 343
Soweto
rents

'must rise'

Rents will have to be increased in Soweto to help finance the development programme of the black city the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said yesterday.

Addressing a lunch hour meeting of the Institute of Directors in Johannesburg, Mr Knoetze said Soweto was about the only place in the world where people only spent an average of five percent of their monthly income on housing.

The trend throughout the world, he said, was that people spent at least 20 percent of their income in this respect.

"There are people in Soweto who earn R1 000 a month and only pay R14 a month for the houses they occupy. Rents will have to be increased," he said.

"Housing and everything that goes with it is a priority in Soweto and with only 110 000 houses to accommodate 900 000 people something will have to be done to improve the situation."

FINANCE

argus 14/8/80

Seifsa cautious about strength of uptrend

180

1800

32

343

BUSINESS is continuing to improve in the metal and engineering industries but the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation says it is cautious about the real strength of the upward trends.

Factors still causing concern are increasing inflationary pressures, shortages of skilled and semi-skilled labour and mounting wage costs.

"They constitute constraints which can impact on the competitive strength of the South African manufacturing sector and tend to negate any continuing gains in momentum," says the federation's director, Dr E. P. Drummond, in its monthly review of business conditions.

EXPORT LEVELS

Pointers towards improved business this year are seen in a sustaining of the satisfactory 1979 export levels of the basic iron and steel industries and a continuing upswing

in domestic steel consumption.

A quickening tempo of import substitution could benefit the telecommunications and electronics sector and machinery production.

Expansion and modernisation programmes in the industry are also expected to result in a better export performance this year.

STRENGTHENING

The building industry supplies sector reports further strengthening in order intake and output levels in January.

Electric cable manufacture expects some stimulus from the Railways electrification extension programme and the Soweto electrification programme.

METHOD

'GROWS'

DIAMONDS

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — A British government agency has obtained an American patent on a method of 'growing' synthetic diamonds.

The patent has been awarded to the National Research Development Corporation, London.

In the process, a small diamond, either natural or synthetic, is bombarded with carbon ions to cause growth of a crystal.

The patent explains that the flux of carbon ions is of sufficient energy to penetrate the crystal and cause growth that is predominantly internal, rather than making deposits on the surface.

The method may be used for growing large diamonds for direct insertion into cutting edges of drills and lathe tools, it says.

RDM 14/3/80

Clean-up for Alex (343)

Staff Reporter

THE National Environmental Awareness Council moves into Alexandra on Saturday in its biggest clean-up campaign yet — involving about 12 000 schoolchildren.

The council director, Mr Japhta Lekgetho, said he would be helped by private companies who would help largely by lending trucks to cart off rubble and rubbish.

The schoolchildren are from schools in the township.

He also appealed to residents

to remove rubbish from their yards, especially rusted corrugated iron, and put it out in the streets to be collected by the cleaning squads.

"Discarded vehicles must be marked with a red cross indicating that they are no longer useful, so that we can tow them away," he added.

Mr Lekgetho said the council would be building an ash brick factory, upgrading recreation facilities and landscaping a resort next month in Soweto with almost R1-million donated to them by the private sector.

KOM 14/3/80
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DEPARTMENT VAN SAMWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING

No. 490

14 Maart 1980

DEKLARING EN AFGROEPING VAN 'N DORP
DEKLAREERD AS ELUKWATINI, DISTRIK CAROL-
INA, - OORDEELDE WAT GORWEDMOEDIG-
HEID VERWAGTE VAN 3 NOVEMBER 1979

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister
van Samewerking, verk hierby, namens die Minister
van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, Treantens die
bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) (f) van
Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en
Bestuur van Dorpe in (swart Gebiede), afgeleë by
Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, Goewernementse-
wing 2444 van 2 November 1979 in, en bepaal en son-
der hierby af, onder die naam elukwatini, die grond-
gebied beskryf in die Bylae hiervan as 'n dorp vir die
okkupasie, bevoening en ander redelike behoeftes van
Swartes.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van
Samewerking.

(Lêer T8/6/12/E31)

BYLAE

'n Gebied, geleë in die distrik Carolina, provinsie
Transvaal, bestaande uit die volgende eiendomme:

- (1) Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Honingklip 154 IT, groot 11,0208 hektaar.
- (2) Restant van die plaas Honingklip 154 IT, groot 1 113,4916 hektaar.
- (3) Restant van Gedeelte 1 (Badfontein) van die plaas Arnheemburg 155 IT, groot 686,7488 hektaar.
- (4) Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Arnheemburg 155 IT, groot 852,9488 hektaar.
- (5) Restant van Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Eerste Hoek 172 IT, groot 1 156,3206 hektaar.
- (6) Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Eerste Hoek 172 IT, groot 1 071,1343 hektaar.
- (7) Restant van die plaas Eerste Hoek 172 IT, groot 1 545,9689 hektaar.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

No. 490

G.C. 6879

14 March 1980

DECLARING AND SETTING APART OF A TOWNSHIP
SUB-LEWED AS ELUKWATINI, DISTRIK OF
CAROLINA, - WAT VERWAGTE VAN 3 NOVEMBER 1979

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation, hereby withdraw, on behalf of the Minis-
ter of Co-operation and Development, under and by
virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1)
(f) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administra-
tion and Control of Townships in Black Areas,
published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, Govern-
ment Notice 2444 of 2 November 1979, and hereby
define and set apart, under the name of elukwatini,
the area of land described in the Schedule hereto as a
township for the occupation, residence and other
reasonable requirements of Blacks.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation.

(File T8/6/12/E31)

SCHEDULE

An area, situate in the District of Carolina, Province
of Transvaal, comprising the following properties:

- (1) Portion 3 of the farm Honingklip 154 IT, in extent 11,0208 hectares.
- (2) Remainder of the farm Honingklip 154 IT, in extent 1 113,4916 hectares.
- (3) Remainder of Portion 1 (Badfontein) of the farm Arnheemburg 155 IT, in extent 686,7488 hectares.
- (4) Portion 3 of the farm Arnheemburg 155 IT, in extent 852,9488 hectares.
- (5) Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Eerste Hoek 172 IT, in extent 1 156,3206 hectares.
- (6) Portion 4 of the farm Eerste Hoek 172 IT, in extent 1 071,1343 hectares.
- (7) Remainder of the farm Eerste Hoek 172 IT, in extent 1 545,9689 hectares.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STU13-9

15016 B.A./LL.B.

PAGE 2

15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
153982X	STRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	105104	LATIN I	F (39)
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (50)
153547Z	WATNE	VINGENT CHARLES	004101 102101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS (28) F (44)
156838R	ZACHEAR	SAMUE RUTH	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (39)
157915X	ZACKUN	JEFFREY	102101 107101	AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP (50)

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN

No decision yet on supermarket

NO decision has yet been made by the Daveyton Community Council on the issue of Greatermans-Checkers opening a supermarket in the township.

The Community Council held a meeting yesterday with Greatermans and the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) officials at the council chambers to discuss the supermarket plan.

Mr N Stein, managing director of Greatermans, told the councillors and Erab officials that the supermarket will be opened on a partnership basis with the Daveyton community and that the community will have the majority of the shares.

He said: "All we are asking is a minority share in the whole plan. The supermarket will be run entirely by blacks and we may only act as advisers."

Mr Silumko Boya said: "My feeling would be first to consult the people we are representing."

It was decided that a meeting be called soon where traders and the community will give their views on the proposals before another meeting of the council and Greatermans is called to make a final decision.

Post 14/3/80
343

UCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STU13-9
13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 4

STUD NO SURNAME

FIRST NAMES

COURSE

DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

13010

155148P

156426D

160764U

162323N

157009M

157519R

160448A

157025E

160168W

137458L

159478W

156804R

130847A

137330X

159321A

150182R

155800Y

157772R

158259W

156326V

157549Z

159454V

155148P

156426D

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155148P

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160764U

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157025E

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130847A

Albert's mistake was trying to get a home for his family

By MARIAN SHINN

ALBERT Phaswa made the mistake of applying to the West Rand Administration Board for a home for his wife and children last week.

He came away with a stamp in his passbook saying he must leave Alexandra within 48 hours.

Now he has appealed to the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development for exemption from the Urban Areas Act which prevents him, as a migrant labourer, having a home in the area where he stays for 11 months of the year. He works in neighbouring Sandton.

Mr Phaswa says he was born in Alexandra about 30 years ago, but he does not have a birth certificate to prove it.

He went to school in the township until his parents became ill and incapable of earning enough money to send him to school. Then the family moved to Dzanani, in Gzanakulu.

He came back to Alexandra as a migrant labourer in 1963 and joined his current employers in 1970. He is a "jack of all trades", according to his employer, Mr Raymond Walsham.

"He's been with the firm as long as I have."

Mr Phaswa married Miss Patricia Nyashunge and the couple have been living with her parents in their three-

roomed Alexandra house for the past four years.

Fourteen people live in the house.

"I cannot be happy if I do not have a house for my family. I work here, my wife works here. I don't see why we cannot have a house," Mr Phaswa said.

"I have lived with my wife's family for four years. Now that I ask for a home of my own they want to throw me out."

Mr and Mrs Phaswa have an eight year old daughter, Josephina. Another child is due in June.

Mr Phaswa's contract with his employers is due for renewal at the end of next month so he is still legally allowed in the Sandton area.

The labour officer at Alexandra, Mr J I Viljoen, said that as a migrant Mr Phaswa did not qualify for family accommodation in a urban area, but if an appeal was made to the Commissioner within seven days the decision might be reversed.

"The Commissioner might decide to allow him to stay, taking into consideration the

fact that he has worked for the same employer for 10 years, despite being a contract labourer, and that his family and children are here," he said.

"The Commissioner cannot consider an appeal along those lines unless there is a stamp for the man to appeal against. That's why I put it there. Without that stamp he cannot appeal."

"It's not an endorsement out of the area", he added. "He has been endorsed out for family accommodation and he must appeal against that decision".

© 1980 Albert Phaswa, his wife Patricia and daughter Josephina, outside the house they have to share with 11 other people in Alexandra. He has been told he does not qualify for a home of his own although he has lived in the township for 13 years.

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
AS AT 29 02 80		1
UP (50)		
102534X		
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)		

Louis Rive talks of more land for Soweto

Political Correspondent

THE QUESTION of more land for Soweto will have to be sorted out if the black city is to develop a viable economy of its own, says Postmaster General Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Coun-

Top Soweto

S Times 16/3/80

(343)

THE coordinator of a private planning consortium, accused of blocking housing development in Soweto, resigned abruptly last week.

This is the latest development in a fierce behind-the-scenes struggle to break the hold of the consortium which could make up to R40-million out of Government plans to develop Soweto.

Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, has described the situation to the Sunday Times as "unhealthy and completely undesirable".

Dr Lukas Botha — the man who put the consortium together during Dr Connie Mulder's period as Minister of Co-operation and Development — flew to Cape Town last week for an interview with Dr Piet Koornhof.

Later Dr Botha, a Pretoria civil engineer and management consultant, told the Sunday Times that he had resigned to "further his own profession".

The next day Dr Koornhof revealed in Parliament that he had appointed a committee of experts under former Auditor-General Mr Gerald Barrie to investigate the financial management of black urban areas.

Fierce
infighting
to break
consortium's
hold

Soweto ... a development plan worth R532-million has been drawn up for the sprawling black city

Polmanier quits

STins 16/3/80 243

Keep your filthy political hands off me — Rive

Political Correspondent

THE Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, has told Mr Jaap Marais to "keep his filthy political hands" to himself.

The injunction, contained in a blistering letter to the HNP leader, follows a concerted HNP campaign against Mr Rive's efforts to improve the quality of life in Soweto.

In the letter Mr Rive, who is also chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, tells the HNP leader that he needs to apologise neither to Mr Marais nor anyone else for what he does "as a Christian with a strong sense of right and justice — which is part of our Afrikaner heritage. I only ask you to keep your filthy political hands off me".

The conflict between the two men began when Mr Rive announced early last month that as a goodwill gesture, the Post Office would allow trenches dug for the laying of telephone cables in Soweto to be used for the laying of electric cables as well — thus effecting a saving of millions of rands for the hard-pressed black community.

It would be a waste of national resources to duplicate the work, he said.

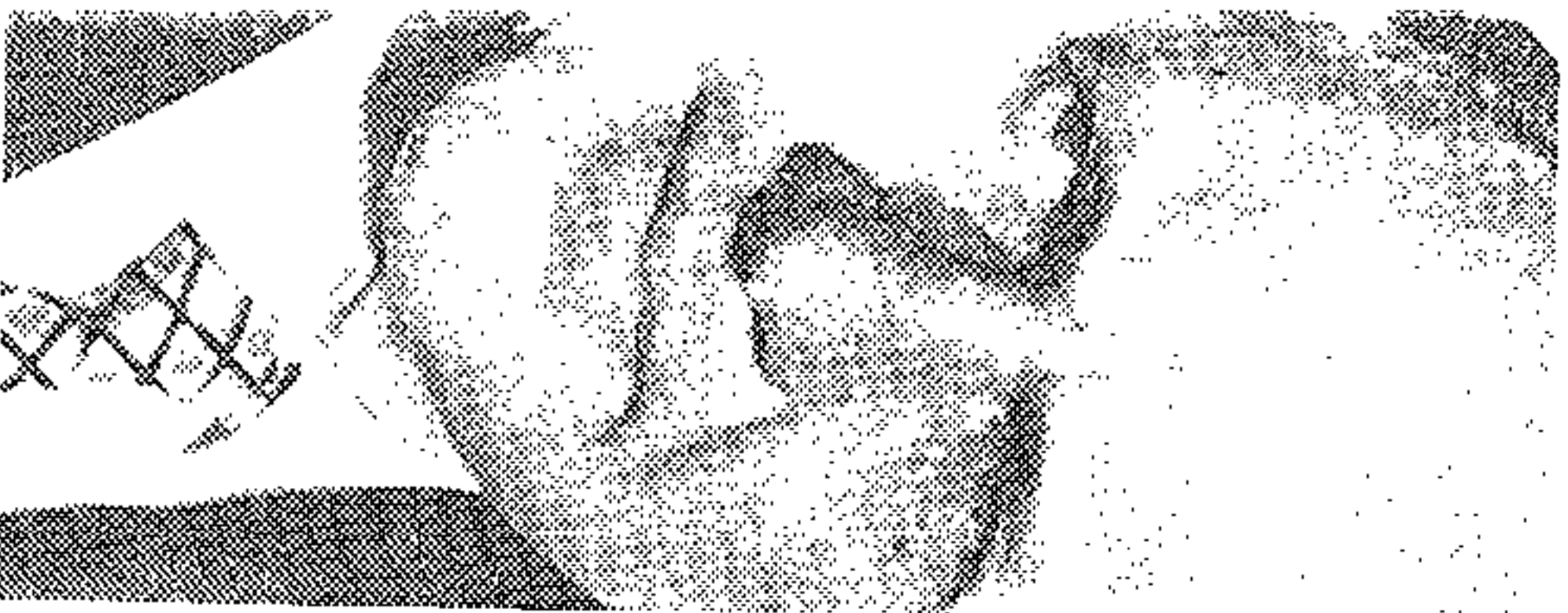
Immediately the HNP swung into the attack. A report in the party's mouthpiece, Die Afrikaaner, accused the Postmaster-General of providing "free telephone cables and equipment" to Soweto, and alleged that he had acted irregularly in making "the gift" because the costs would

have to be recovered elsewhere. Finally, it asked whether the higher postal tariffs, announced last month, would be used to meet these costs.

The allegations led to an angry exchange between the two men and finally to Mr Rive's letter in which he refers to the "unsavoury telephone conversation I have just had with you and of which the following were the highlights:

"Your admission that you referred to me at a political meeting as the Father Christmas of Soweto who increased postal tariffs the day after my appointment.

"Your inability to indicate just how I played Father Christmas beyond, stuttering with rage, to express the absurdity that I would 'lay telephone cables for nothing.'"



MR LOUIS RIVE
Blistering letter



MR JAAP MARAIS
Angry exchange

This "fundamental issue" tied in closely with Government policy, however, he told the Sunday Times.

Mr Rive came out strongly for providing Soweto with a strong financial base — which can only be achieved if it is allowed to expand to incorporate additional industrial land.

His target, he said, was to make the black city into a "proud community" and to give the three community councils a broad tax base through the creation of trading amenities and service industries.

And, he added, the development of a microeconomy would be affected by the land issue.

The urgent question of more land for Soweto was raised recently by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, who, in his no-confidence speech to Parliament said that there were 12 500 people a square kilometre in the black city compared with only 1 400 in white Johannesburg.

By the end of the century the population density will have soared to 24 500 a square kilometre.

Mr Rive — who was appointed to his Soweto ombudsman role last November — also spoke out strongly against subsidised housing and said that if he could help it there would be "no more matchbox houses".

Subsidised or uneconomic housing was "totally unacceptable".

Vacuum

But he insisted that the Government had a "moral obligation" to fill the financial vacuum which had been created because Soweto had never been properly planned.

As a result of this lack of infrastructural planning, Sowetans had been burdened with higher service levies.

"This is unjust — if there was not this infrastructural backlog, the levies would have been lower.

"Government therefore has a moral obligation to fill the vacuum. It is my firm belief that we must fulfill this commitment to the people of Soweto."

When he had been appointed last November Mr Rive was assured that electricity could not be made available for additional homes before the end of 1982, and that the entire electrification project would not be completed before 1985.

"But I can tell you that before the end of this winter 3 000 to 5 000 additional homes will have electricity



DR VAN ZYL SLABBERT
Raised question

and the entire project has been moved forward by one — and possibly two — years."

In addition some 5 000 to 6 000 telephones had been installed in Soweto during the first phase of the Post Office operation, he said, and the second phase, already underway, would provide "many, many more".

Mr Rive described his mission as "to do anything I can to improve the quality of life in Soweto."

"Obviously there are physical, psychological, economic and political sides to this issue, but in the short term it would be impossible to cope with the entire spectrum."

Since his appointment he had consulted Black leaders from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Soweto Mayor Mr David Thebahali to Committee of 10 members, Dr Nthatho Motlana and Leonard Mosala.

Stake

"I was deeply impressed when Mr Mosala said to me: 'Give our people something they can lose'.

"If we are going to be fair and just to the black man and give him a stake in the country, we must create a viable, self-sufficient community that does not have to be subsidised," Mr Rive said.

Mr Rive confesses with a smile that he reports not only to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, but to the Minister of Finance, the Prime Minister and to the State Security Council.

"This gives me a certain power," he said.

The consortium, appointed in 1978 by the Soweto Community Council to draw up a development plan for the black city, operates on a percentage fee basis.

One partner has since secured the consultant's contract — estimated at R8-million — for the electrification of Soweto.

And if the R532-million development plan for the whole area is adhered to the consortium could net about R40-million from the deal.

Complaints

The complaints about its role in Soweto are that:

- It has "cornered the Soweto market" and now exercises virtual veto power over other development in the area.

- It has used its influence with the council to delay other housing projects. There is a shortage of 33 000 houses in Soweto; only some 400 were built last year.

- It had recommended the appointment of agents to introduce white entrepreneurs to Soweto on a fee basis.

Approached for comment on the issue, Mr Rive described it as an "unhealthy and completely undesirable" situation.

"No firm or group of firms that are of necessity profit-orientated, should be placed in a position where they can direct, or have a direct say, in the spending of public money — especially as they have no public responsibility."

Sound footing

Mr Rive revealed that he had long had "misgivings" about the situation.

"The machinery of control and general financial management in Soweto is not completely acceptable to me," he said.

He had made certain recommendations to the Minister to put the whole matter on a sound footing, he said.

The next day Dr Koornhof revealed in Parliament that "because of events in the past" he was "not entirely satisfied" with the current power and financial structure in the black urban areas.

Interviewed by the Sunday Times, Dr Botha said that his visit to Dr Koornhof last week was "totally unconnected" with his resignation.

He had merely sought clearance from the Minister for his continued involvement with private development projects in black areas, he said.

He intended in future to act as a consultant to private companies wanting to invest in Soweto "using the knowledge he had gained during the past 18 months".

He would have "nothing to



By FLEUR
DE VILLIERS

do with public sector development".

Dr Botha said that he had put the consortium, which includes engineers and architects, together in June 1978 because the Soweto Community Council had needed professional expertise and advice and had wanted to be independent of the administration boards.

Guide

The council had requested the Government for the right to appoint its own technical advisers and five months later had asked the consortium to draw up a guide for the development of Soweto.

Answering charges that the report, completed in three to four months, was a rushed job, Dr Botha said that the members of the consortium had not wanted to do "a tremendous amount of research" and had relied, instead, on their own experience.

The consortium provided normal professional services for which they charged a four per cent fee, he said.

Replying to complaints that the consortium had blocked housing development in the black city, Dr Botha said:

"We have done our utmost to progress, but some plans prepared by other people were on the old standard layout basis not favoured by the councils."

Dr Botha denied that the consortium had veto power over all development in Soweto.

"We only act when we are asked to by the councils."

Neither, he said, had it secured a virtual consultants monopoly over projects flowing from its own R500-million plan.

Projects

Each project proposed in the plan could be allocated by the community councils to the consultants of their choice.

On the question of appointing agents to introduce white entrepreneurs to Soweto on a fee basis, he said:

"There are so many laws, loopholes and pitfalls which entrepreneurs can fall into.

"A number of people have approached us in the belief that we could do something quickly."

Agents would be able to smooth the path of white businessmen and point out difficult areas, and he assumed

RENTS IN SOWETO TO INCREASE SOON?

By MANDLA
NDLAZI

WILL rents in Soweto go up again?

This crucial matter will be discussed next week during the debate on the Soweto Community Council's financial budget for 1980/81.

The councillors will each receive a copy of the new budget tomorrow to prepare for the debate in the Council Chambers on Thursday, said Mr Nico Malan, chief executive officer of the Community Council.

But SUNDAY POST can now disclose an official prediction that rents in fact will be increased once more.

"Service charges will inevitably go up and some obvious adjustments will have to be made. I am personally going to recommend the charges go up," Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said yesterday.

He said an average Soweto family, rich or poor, was presently being subsidised by R30 per month.

"We must look at this realistically and in line with the rising costs throughout the country.

"However, the council has the final say in this matter and they will have to decide at next week's meeting," he said.

He confirmed the proposed increases were the same as last year's which had to be frozen because of protests.

After several attempts yesterday, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Community Council, could not be reached for comment.

But Mr Malan said if the new budget presented the Council with a deficit, there were two options open to it: cutting down on spending or increasing rents.

Mr Malan said last year's estimated deficit stood at R7-million and "we cannot say yet how much this year's would be." He refuted as "speculation" that he and Mr Thebehali went to see the Minister in Cape Town on rent hikes.

SUNDAY POST was told that Mr Malan and Mr Thebehali together with

Councillors Tolika Makbaya, B J Mazibuko, T S Chucnyane and Lucas Shabangu met "privately" and agreed to increase the rents. But Mr Malan denied knowledge of such a meeting.

Councillors approached by SUNDAY POST said the Council will be faced with a "big" deficit and there was no alternative but to increase rents.

"Pity, as this comes at a time when elections are around the corner," said one. And "who will vote for us when we will be accused of having put up the rents?" said another.

Mr Don Mmesi, chairman of the Dobsonville Community Council, this week said his Council was also faced with a "big" deficit but did not have the records to give the exact figure.

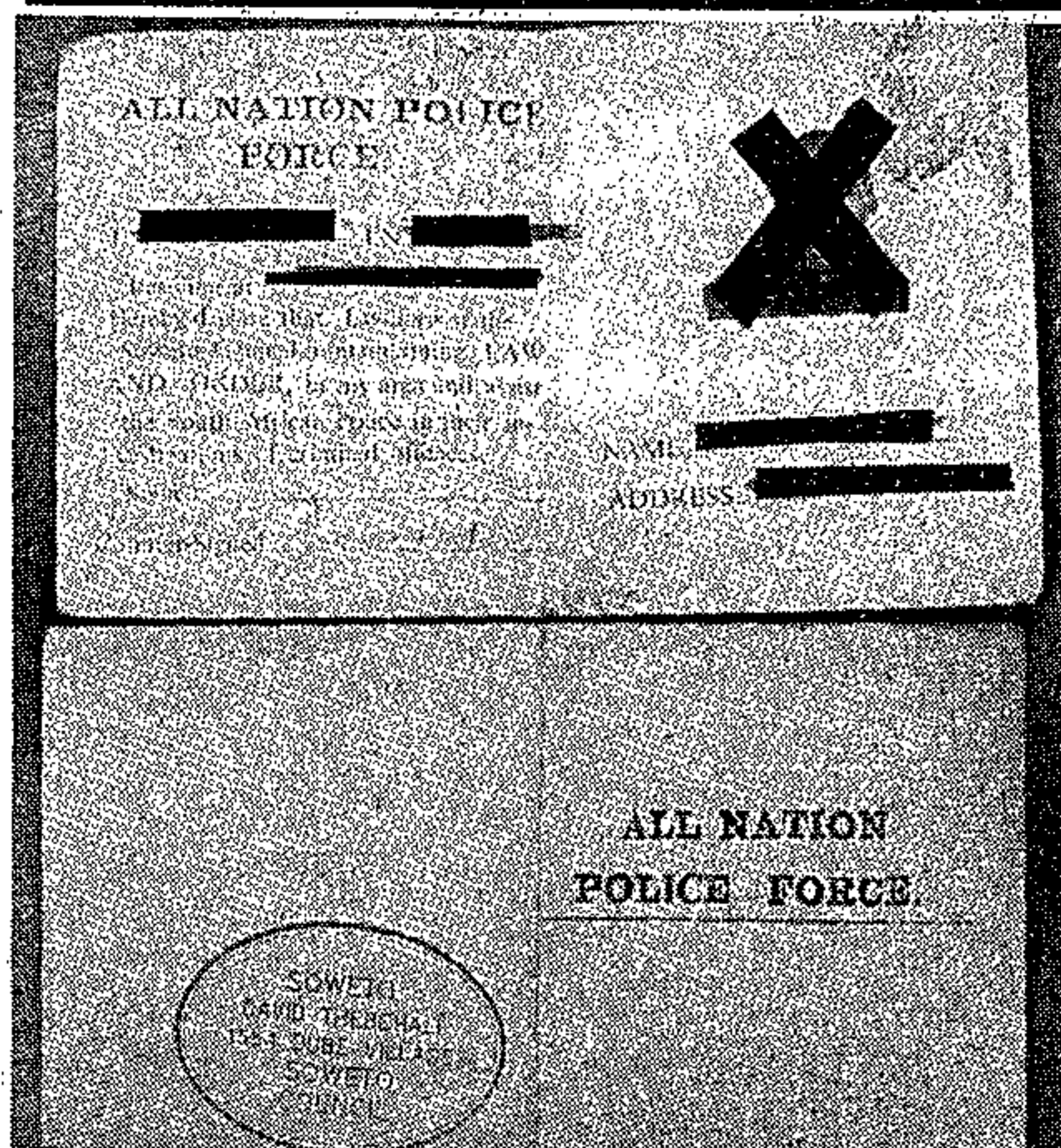
"I wouldn't like to talk about this sensitive issue until my Council put it to the residents themselves. The only way out is to increase the rents," he said.

Mr J C Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diepkloof Council, gave SUNDAY POST a flat "no comment" yesterday.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY	
MISCELLANEOUS ARTS	YEAR
STUD NO	FIRST NAMES
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE
	BARBARA LOUISE
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	
1	

DEAN

MUTINY THREAT BY THEBEHALI'S TROOPS



THE holder of this card is entitled to assist in maintaining law and order in Soweto. He is also entitled, it is claimed, to a monthly salary of R100.

ANOTHER storm has broken out over Soweto mayor, Mr David Thebehal's controversial All Nation Police Force.

Members of the private force are threatening to rebel because, they claim, they were promised a monthly

salary of R100 but have not been paid.

Residents are angry about the way members of the private police force go about fighting crime. They say the methods are barbaric and illegal.

See Page 2 for the full story.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACUL

12010 LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES

140980P BURRING-UMLE UPSEL

159075H ELEERS CHARLES PETER

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN

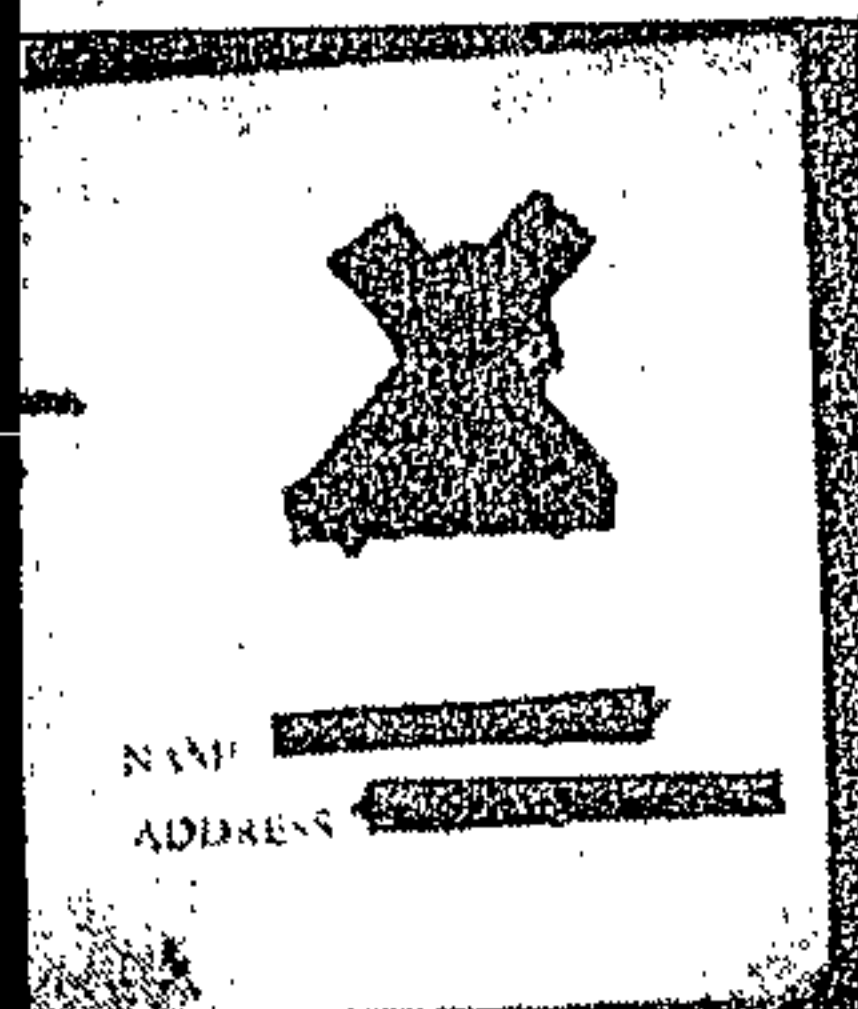
UCT

POLICE THREATEN



Ms Rose Matsoso — attacked on the head by the private police force.

Post 16/3/80



force identity card with bearing the name of David Thebehali.

sulted in nine people being injured.

The injured people include a 70 year old

grandmother, Mrs Ellen Shenxane, Ms Rose Matsoso, Mr Temba Mayaba and Mr Gabriel Buso.

Mrs Shenxane was treated for bruises, while Ms Matsoso had head injuries, Mr Mayaba was injured all over the body and Mr Buso is still in hospital being treated for head and facial injuries.

Nearly all the injured people were allegedly assaulted in their homes after the private police force had been asked to break down the doors and windows and

had ripped off burglar-proofing.

Several residents have laid criminal charges against the private police force at the police headquarters in Protea. Two senior policemen, Captain de Beer and Sergeant Potgieter, of Moroka, have been commissioned to investigate the activities of the private force.

Councillor Edward Manyosi has called a meeting at the Eyethu Cinema this morning of all Soweto residents opposed to the All Nation Police Force

TO REVOLT



A bewildered child beside a battered door.

5. Post 10/3/80 (3rd)

Mr Lengene said his meeting was planned for

"The above are some of

Mr Thebehali could not be reached for comment after several attempts yesterday.

כתב

Press on for scrapping of race bar

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE president of the National Federated African Chamber of Commerce, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, urged the Urban Council Association of South Africa (Ucasa), to pressurise the Government to scrap all discriminatory laws in South Africa.

Mr Motsuenyane was addressing the first annual conference of Ucasa held at the Vlakfontein Technical High School in Mamelodi, Pretoria, yesterday.

About 300 people attended. He said the laws are busy bedevilling race relations in the country. "It is for Ucasa to negotiate with the Government, to abolish all these laws," he said.

Black urban townships must be replanned and rezoned but they could have portions reserved for business, industry and residential areas.

All existing backyard and cottage industries should be legalised and appropriately licensed. "Blacks in South Africa are never given a chance to start projects without them being told that it is illegal," he said.

Councils must agitate vigorously for a change in the present system of land tenure in the urban areas. He said even the 99-year lease arrangement was not satisfactory.

Blacks should be given free-hold rights in order to enable them to obtain more easily adequate security to raise loans for home improvements, business development and to meet educational expenses of their children," he said.

FUNDS

He pointed out that the infrastructure in black townships had electricity, roads, water but leaves a great deal to be desired and must be made more attractive especially for business development purposes.

Funds generated from the townships should, whenever possible, be invested in a manner that enables the funds to benefit residents or projects within a community.

"Urban councils should in consultation with the Chambers of Commerce and industry, and other community leaders in general plan how to deal with the danger of white business infiltration into the black township," Mr Motsuenyane added.

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS	YEAR : 2					13020
1342047	ADAMS	FAOLUNESSA	110202	MISIDRY II	3	(52)	1342047
137452E	ALLIX	MARK LORAINÉ	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	AHS		137452E
140746K	ARRAITE	ANDREW MICHAEL	107201	ENGLISH II	AHS		140746K
120414K	CONRADIE	ELSABE-MARIE	003301 117201	SOCIOLOGY III POLITICAL SCIENCE II	AHS AHS		120414K
1384970	DE VILLIERS	JEANINE KAREN	113104	PHILOSOPHY I	2-	(67)	1384970
136110W	ESAU	FAIKA	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE F	F	(48)	136110W
136962X	ESSMANN	SOMJA BRIGITTE	101103 115103	AFR LAMB INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	3- (51)		136962X
111207C	ELLEROS-SMITH	ELIZABETH ANN	114216	DRAMA II	F	(46)	111207C
113763F	FIELD	MAUREEN DAWN	110101 502107	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I HISTORY & THEORY OF ART I	ABS ABS		113763F
137811V	GARSON	CATHERINE MARY	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 12-		(60)	137811V

1	113790K	1	137811V
1	115526Y	1	137811V
1	134419H	1	137811V
1	096717B	1	137811V
1	139706E	1	137811V
1	135266E	1	137811V
1	1146920	1	137811V
1	139615F	1	137811V
1	1326260	1	137811V
1	135615J	1	137811V
1	135140T	1	137811V
1	135446J	1	137811V

Thembalisha, a new section in KwaThema, Springs, were yesterday told not to report any more to the local administration board offices if they receive notices from the East Rand Administration Board.

This was at a public meeting called by the Thembalisha Residents' Committee. The meeting, which started at 8 am was held at the Mzomsha Lower Primary School and about 400 people attended.

Mr. Stephen Mbatha, secretary of the residents' committee told the residents to ignore the notices because they were distributed after ERAB received their lawyer's letters stating the residents' grievances. He said if residents received the notices they first consult the residents' lawyers who will advise on what to do.

The residents had complained that early this month they received notices from Erab that if they had any complaints about the conditions of the new houses, they should contact the township manager before the

Tenants told to ignore

ERAB's *Post 17/3/80*

quit notices

end of the month. The notices stated that no complaints would be received after the end of this month.

The residents claim that they received notices to vacate their houses. Both notices were signed by the township manager, Mr J G Bezuidenhout.

RENTS

Last year, the residents complained to the local community council that the walls of their houses were cracking and falling. They had also complained that their rents and the selling price of their new houses were high. Presently, the residents are paying R49,27 a month and the

selling price of the houses is R4 468.

The residents' lawyer, Mr J M Mametsa, said: "I have studied the deeds of sale contracts you signed with ERAB when you were given the houses and I found that the houses were not actually sold to you, but in fact you signed a lease agreement with ERAB.

"I will first approach ERAB to explain the terms of the contract you signed and I will ask ERAB officials to lower the high rents you are presently paying and, if the negotiation breaks down, I will take the matter further to the Supreme Court where a judge will make a ruling".

UCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY A			
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	YEAR : 2
13020	PEACE	CAREY SUSAN	
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	
133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY	
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	
052892R	ROSS	SALLY MARY	
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	
133333C	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA MERLE	
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	
111532F	VERHEEK	DEVON CLARE	
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS :			37
DEAN			

Battle for possession

(343) Post 17/3/80



Kaizer Chiefs' Wagga Wagga Likoebe battles for possession with Welkom Real Hearts' Andries Nkomo. Chiefs won 2—0 at the George Goch Stadium yesterday. See Page 16.

THE Soweto Council may be headed for a confrontation with residents should it go ahead with plans to increase rents.

This was indicated at a meeting of about 100 residents yesterday when people said they refused to pay increases.

The meeting was at Emdeni township and was addressed by council members. The three councillors, Mr M A Makhanya, Mr F K Mahlangu and Mr S Mazibuko, identified themselves with the people.

The meeting was at one stage unruly with speakers calling the three councillors "sellouts" and the "Muzorewas of South Africa."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Com-

mittee of Ten, last Friday vowed to fight any rent increases. "The people of Soweto cannot afford it," he said.

"What will solve the situation is that the Government should inject more money into the development of Soweto. They created the area, they must pay for its maintenance."

The cause of the rent increases has been given as the increase in services for residents. The issue is to come up in the council meeting on Thursday.

This speculation on rents follows the increase in rents for the Pretoria area where rents are to go up from April 1. The rents were approved by the community council.

The rent increases gloom comes while Soweto is waiting for the Road Transportation Board hearing on the Putco application to increase fares.

And recently the country was shocked by the announcement of an increase in rail fares and a rise in food prices.

Bishop Desmond Tutu said: "Apartheid is a Government creation and the cause of it all. Our people live far from town and have to use transport and its costs is also up. A lot of people are not employed and they will not manage higher fees."

Appeal

The Rev Jeff Moselane said: "We strongly appeal to the West Rand Administration Board and the Government to listen to the appeal of the people."

Mr Sydney Mkhwanazi of Emdeni said rents were being increased so that a lot of people who would not be able to pay would be evicted and sent to the homelands.

The meeting at Emdeni called on the authorities to use the money they accumulated through the General Sales Tax to pay for services in Soweto.

Wrab should also be reminded that apart from collecting house rentals in Soweto, they were getting millions through liquor and lodgers' permits.

Residents oppose hikes

Rents anger

By WILLIE BOKALA

Post
17/3/80
343
127

Rents in Soweto likely to rise

The Soweto Council is likely to increase rents in the townships at its monthly meeting next week.

The rents issue will come to a head when this year's budget proposals are handed over by the West Rand Administration Board.

Last week Mr John Knoetze, chairman of WRAB, warned that service charges for electricity and water were bound to rise because Escom and the Water Board increased their tariffs.

Mr F J Kodi, a Soweto councillor commented that any decision to increase rents rested with the council.

Today Mr Knoetze agreed with Mr Kodi that it was up to the council

to make the decision. "We are preparing a budget for the council and it will be considered at the monthly meeting. The council will also consider Soweto's deficit and I am sure its decision will be realistic," he said.

Mr N Malan, chief executive officer for the Soweto Community Council said today that the council would have to consider cutting down on expenditure or increasing rents or both.

"The decision lies entirely with the council," he said.

The Soweto Council is known to have a deficit of millions of rands and is expected to increase rents after considering the budget prepared by WRAB.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STUD3-9 BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)

YEAR : N/A

COURSE

FIRST NAMES

SURNAME

LA

105703

SHEILA JOSEPHINE MORARU

RE

109701

VIVIANNE

2

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN

ECON

BRADFORD, H J

It's a budget bonanza for PO workers

STAR 18/3/80 267 268 343

Political Staff

The Assembly

Salary increases amounting to R41-million for post office workers were announced today by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Smit.

The increases will come into effect on April 1 at the same time as those for railway workers.

This has strengthened speculation that salary increases for public servants will be announced by the Minister of Finance when he introduces his Budget next week.



MR HENNIE SMIT

Introducing the Post Office budget in Parliament today, Mr Smit also announced a new annual service bonus equal to one month's salary and a new housing scheme for post office workers.

No postal or telephone tariff increases were contained in the budget after the increases that took effect on February 1 this year.

And, because of substantial increases in revenue as a result of the economic upswing, consideration might be given to decreasing selected tariffs later this year, Mr Smit said.

Birthday

The service bonuses will be paid to staff members at the end of the month in which they celebrate their birthday. Those whose birthdays fall in the first quarter of 1980 will receive their double cheques at the end of April.

Seven percent of gross service bonus will be contributed towards a stabilisation fund from which future increases in civil pensions will be financed.

An amount of R1-million had been budgeted for the proposed new staff housing scheme. Details of the scheme for whites have not yet been worked out but an announcement would probably be made soon, the Minister said.

But, in view of the particular circumstances in Soweto, it had been decided in the meantime to proceed with planning to help the most deserving black staff members living in the township to obtain their own homes under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

Mr Smit said the estimated operating expenditure of the Post Office for

To Page 3, Col 7

R12-m programme for phones in Soweto

By Hugh Leggett,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Post Office is to launch a R12-million "Operation Soweto" to meet the soaring demand for telephones in South Africa's premier black city.

A complete telephone cable network for Soweto will be provided and the capacity of the exchange system will be increased substantially, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Smit, announced today.

A task force of a few hundred technicians from other regions of the Post Office will be called in to assist the Witwatersrand Region with the project.

EXAMPLE

Mr Smith said Soweto served as a good example of the increased demand for telephone services to black areas.

The number of waiting applicants increased during the past year from 6 900 to 15 000 in spite of the fact that 5 204 applications were met last year.

"The provision of telephone services in non-white areas is a matter of great importance and high priority is given to it," the Minister said.

"About R23-million will have been spent this financial year on exchanges and cables in these areas.

"The programme for 1980-1981 makes provision for the spending of not less than R59,1-million in non-

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Soweto telephone programme

►► From page 1

white areas — R31,3-million on exchanges and R27,8-million on cable networks.

"In Soweto alone about R12,4-million will be spent, and the capacity of automatic exchanges will be increased by more than 11 300 lines as a result of the establishment of new exchanges and the extension of existing exchanges.

"New automatic exchanges will also be established at Strandfontein in the Western Cape, Eerseterus, Laudium, Mamelodi East, and Saulsville in the Transvaal, and Roodepan in the Northern Cape.

"The existing manual exchanges at Clernaville, Kwamashu and Ntokozeneni in Natal and Kwathema and Tembisa on the Witwatersrand will be converted to automatic exchanges."

Every effort would be made to provide subscriber and junction cables at the same time as additional exchange equipment.

To meet the high demand for services, outside contractors would be called in on a large scale, especially for civil engineering works.

PO's budget bonanza

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the next financial year was R961-million.

The estimated capital expenditure for the new financial year was R424,5-million and revenue was estimated at R1 090-million.

Discussing the salary increases, the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, refused to quote a percentage for them but said it was similar to the percentage pay rise received by railwaymen.

Mr Rive said he was not prepared to talk in terms of percentages.

He had discussed the post office increases with staff associations. They knew what they were getting and were satisfied, he added.

Mayor of Sandton calls for merger with Alex

STAR 18/3/80

343

By Rob Meintjies
Sandton's new mayor, Mr Perry Oertel, has called for the merging of Alexandra township with Sandton and said today he was 100 per cent behind The Star's Uplift in Alex campaign.

The merger would accelerate upliftment of Alexandra by extending Sandton's municipal services into the township, Mr Oertel said.

The Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, welcomed Mr Oertel's call for a merger and said he would have no objections to his committee's disappearing to become part of what would be South Africa's first multiracial municipality.

He said the upliftment of Alexandra would be speeded up by access to the services of its rich white neighbour.

RESPONSIBILITY

The prospects of the black areas becoming economically viable in themselves was remote, Mr Buti said. A merger of the type proposed by Mr Oertel would enable the different races to help each other.

Mr Oertel said in his induction address as mayor last night that the Government would have to accept responsibility for the tremendous financial implications of upgrading Alexandra, which is tucked into Sandton's south-eastern corner.

The address was read on his behalf by Mrs Jill



Oertel, the Mayoress, as Mr Oertel was recovering in the Kenridge Hospital from "overwork."

Elaborating from his hospital bed on his call for a merger, Mr Oertel said today he believed it was the responsibility of the Government to finance the upgrading of roads, stormwater drainage, sewerage and water supply in the 70-year-old township.

He said Sandton ratepayers could not be expected to foot a bill estimated to be in excess of R80-million for upgrading Alexandra.

"I believe that Sandton — including Alexandra, which comprises blacks and coloured people and Marlboro, which will consist of Indians — is a microcosm of the South African urban scene," Mr Oertel said.

"I think we want to prove that all race groups can work together — that this business of blacks doing it for blacks is not the way in the long run. I believe that the local authority level can be the ideal testing ground."

Mr Oertel said he would encourage all residents of Sandton to support The Star's theme of Uplift in Alex.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9

17000 BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)

STUD NO

101795X

1207760

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DEAN

BRADFORD

UCLT

All Nations Guards not recognised by police, says CID head

By IKE MOTSAPI Post 15/3/80
THE All Nations Guards, Mr David Thebehali's private police force, are not registered police reservists, says the head of the Soweto CID, Colonel Steve Lerm.

Col Lerm was replying to a question on whether the guards were recognised by police.

He said as far as he was concerned, the All Nations Guards were not recognised by police, and announced that investigations on their activities were continuing.

Col Lerm further announced that police would be calling Mr Thebehali, the chairman of the Soweto Council, to question him again on the activities of the guards.

Mr Thebehali was questioned last week by the police after his guards had raided a house in White City Jabavu and assaulted people inside.

Col Lerm said: "I want to assure the people of Soweto that any complaints against the guards will be investigated by police. I will be calling Mr Thebehali to my office to question him again."

Mr Thebehali was not available for comment.



Mr David Thebehali, to be questioned again on guards.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 2	13020
133499H	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	1	133499H
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F	F		1	140639U
133499H	PLAATJES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	ABS	(66)	1	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BAKRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G
052892R	KOSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE 2-	2+	(60)	1	052892R
				AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)		
				ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	1	121461Y
				ENGLISH II	3	(57)	1	133333C
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	133034C
				RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	1	137998Y
				PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	1	134302F
				PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	135878U
				SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS			
				PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	111532F
				AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(25)		
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)		
				HISTORY I	2-	(61)		
				AFRIKAANS	ABS		3	121723H
				HISTORY II	3	(52)	1	102168C

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Confusion over looming TP rent increase

THERE IS confusion on the rent increase that is expected to come into effect in Atteridgeville and Saulsville townships at the beginning of next month.

Mr Joseph Tshabalala, former chairman of the Black Progressive Party (BPP), told POST yesterday that the decision to increase rent was unconstitutional and against regulations governing the community councils.

Mr Tshabalala said residents in the townships can rest assured not to pay any increases until further notice and that would only be after three to four months.

But Mr Z Z Mashao, chairman of the Community Council, said in a statement that rents in the townships will go up by R6 a house a month from April 1.

According to a statement the council is facing a deficit of R2,1-million on the budget for 1980/81 and it is bound to make the decision in order to avoid a complete breakdown in the rendering of certain essential services like electricity, sewerage and street cleaning.

Mr Tshabalala said the council had previously agreed that tariffs in the township would not be increased until the coun-

**By MALOSE
MATSEMELA**

cil had agreed that after powers were granted, it would run a survey to determine the income per capita of residents in order to adjust rent.

"The regulations say a

motion should first be rescinded, taken and accepted by the council and thereafter, three signatures by councillors," Mr Tshabalala said.

He added that if it is not done, there is nothing the council can do because it will be tantamount to implementing a resolution on another resolution.

STUD NO	SUN
1342047	ADAMS
137452E	ALLIX
140746K	BODALILE
120414K	CONRADIE
138497D	DE VILLIERS
136116W	ESAU
136962X	ESSMANN
111207C	FELLOWS-SMITH
113763F	FIELD
137811V	GARSON
113790K	GRAZIANI
113526Y	HARPUR
134419H	HAY-WHITTON
098717H	HCRWITZ
139706E	HUGH
133266E	KOSCIUCH
114692Q	MAVRUS
139615F	MAZEL
132628D	MEYER
133615J	MILLER
133140T	OLIVA DAY
133546J	UMAR
101103	DARLENE RUTH
107101	DIANA EMMA
106202	ABDUL RASHIED
101103	JEANINE KAREN
105302	FAIKA
101103	SONJA BRIGITTE
115103	ELIZABETH ANN
115101	MAUREEN DAWN
502107	CATHERINE MARY
105202	MARIO GUIDO
107201	COLIN ANDREW LINDSAY
105105	ALEXANDER MARK
004101	ROXANNE ALETHEA
115104	COLLEEN DESIKEE
105202	KAROL FRANCISZEK
114201	SUZANNE DOROTHY
911201	107201
107201	114201
115201	117101
106202	106202

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AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHUSAJ)
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
ECONOMICS II
3NX
3
(52)
133140T
133546J

Family evicted

A SOWETO family was yesterday evicted from its house — without notice — for allegedly owing two months rent.

The family is that of Mr J Mosibi of 1251 Orlando East. Mr Mosibi was at work when his pregnant wife was told to move out of the house by a white official and two black policemen of the Soweto Council.

Mrs Josephine Mosibi, wife of Mr Mosibi, said she was evicted from her house at about 10.30 am yesterday.

She said the white official she assumed was was a junior superintendent at Orlando East Soweto Council offices, ordered her to move out of the house "quickly and not to waste our time" when they went to evict her.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, could not be contacted for comment yesterday. He was reported to be attending an executive meeting at the Soweto Council Chambers in Jabulani.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS				AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 1	
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		13020
STUD 13-9							
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS						
1342047	ADAMS	FAULUNESSA	114202	HISTORY I	3 (52)	3	1342047
137452E	ALLIX	MARK LORAINÉ	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	ABS	7	137452E
140746K	ANDRE	ANDRE MICHAEL	107201	ENGLISH I	ABS	1	140746K
120414K	CONRADIE	ELSABE-MARIE	003301 117201	SOCIOLOGY III POLITICAL SCIENCE II	ABS ABS	7	120414K
1384970	DE VILLIERS	JEANINE KAREN	113104	PHILOSOPHY I	2- (67)	1	1384970
136110W	ESAU	FAIKA	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE F	F (48)	7	136110W
136962X	ESSMANN	SONJA BRIGITTE	101103 113103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	3- (60) (51)	1	136962X
111207G	FELLOWS-SMITH	ELIZABETH ANN	114218	DRAMA I	F (46)	1	111207G
113763F	FIELD	MAUREEN DAWN	114101 502107	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I HISTORY & THEORY OF ART I	F ABS ABS	1	113763F
137811V	GARSON	CATHERINE MARY	103202 107201	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE 12- ENGLISH II	2- (60) (60)	1	137811V
113790K	GRAZIANI	MARIO GUIDO	103105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (54)	1	113790K
113526Y	HARPER	COLIN ANDREW LINDSAY	004101 113104	PSYCHOLOGY I PHILOSOPHY I	3 (58) (35)	1	113526Y
134419H	HAY-WHITTON	ALEXANDER MARK	105202	LATIN II	2- (65)	1	134419H
0987173	HOKMITZ	ROXANNE ALETHEA	114201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	ABS	1	0987173
139706E	HUGH	COLLEEN DESIRÉE	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	2- (68)	1	139706E
133266E	KOSCIUCH	KAROL FRANCISZEK	107201	ENGLISH II	3 (55)	1	133266E
114692Q	MAVRUS	SUZANNE DOROTHY	107201 114201 115201	ENGLISH I RELIGIOUS STUDIES II FRENCH II	2- (63) (72) (63)	1	114692Q
139615F	MAZEL	ABRAHAM	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (47)	1	139615F
1328280	MEYER	LEONARD HENRY	106202	ECONOMICS II	3 (50)	1	1328280
				AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) F	(38)	1	133615J
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) 3NX	1	1	133140T
				ECONOMICS II	3 (52)	1	134546J

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Post

MOST residents in Daveyton, Benoni, interviewed by POST this week, said they were against the introduction of lodgers fees by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) in the township.

The Erab distributed notices last month that all sub-tenants, including older children of registered tenants, should pay a lodgers fee of R3 a month.

Mr S T Boya, a member of the Daveyton Community Council, last week called on the Erab to stop the introduction of lodger's fees in the township until the matter is fully attended to by the council

He said he was surprised that the notice has been issued despite the council decision last year, that the chief director

of Erab and his financial staff, be invited to explain the council's revenue and how the lodgers fee was determined.

Mr Madoda Mlambo said "Why should our children pay because they fall under us and they are included in the house permit. This is silly and we are not going to pay the R3."

Miss D Mokate asked: "How can Erab expect us to pay lodger fees when our parents are paying high rent? We are not sub-tenants because we still fall under our parents. Let Erab stop this scheme immediately."

Mr Gabriel Mphosi, chairman of the Community Council, at the council's monthly meeting last week rejected a motion from Mr Boya that the imposition on the R3 fee be immediately stopped, while the council determined its course of action.

Another resident, Mr Mqolisi Mciteka, said Mr Mphosi must review his stand and must not be a symbol of white authority. He said Mr Mphosi must not be power-drunk and must remember that whatever he says should be in the interest of the community he represents. He said the R3 lodger fees should be stopped immediately.

STUD ID	STUD ID	SURNAME	EXAMINATION RESULTS
13020	13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS	
13332-90	13332-90	PEARCE	MARKY SORBY
1406390	1406390	PETERSEN	GERTRUD S
133499H	133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY
137501H	137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHIC
139271S	139271S	RENNAN	MARKY SEUR
052592H	052592H	ROSS	

121461Y	SANDGROUND
133373D	SFARI14905
133934C	SHAPIRO
137998Y	SHAPIRO
134362F	SOLOMON
135874U	STIGLING
144532F	VERAVER

[illegible]

1950

Official 'tribal courts' for Rand

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE Department of Co-operation and Development is planning to establish civil and criminal tribunals in black urban areas in the Witwatersrand.

The tribunals, which are to replace the unofficial kangaroo courts begun by people like Mr Siegfried Manthata and Mr David Thebehali in Soweto, are to be modelled on tribal courts run by chiefs and headmen in tribal villages.

The department has already given the Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand guidelines on how to establish the

tribunals. 19/3/80

Suitable people are to be appointed to conduct the courts. Their powers will be similar to those granted to chiefs and headmen and they will not be subject to the authority of community councils. Members of community councils cannot, for various reasons, qualify for appointment to such courts.

Initially, the tribunals will be restricted to hearing civil claims arising from customary law as well as crimes punishable under common law, according to the department's advice to the chief commissioner.

The tribunals will replace makgotla. Each appointed person to whom judicial powers are granted can establish his own kgotla if he wants to. But members of the kgotla will receive no remuneration.

The department has recommended that a residential area be divided into wards consisting of between 4 000 and 5 000 heads of families so that a "realistic number of appointments can be made".

Appointments of individuals have to enjoy the support of the majority of the community. But no organisation or groups of individuals will be asked to

nominate a person for appointment.

Appointed persons will work on a part-time basis and receive R15 a month in remuneration from the department.

All fines received will go to community councils. The department advised that court and office accommodation be found and that councils be responsible for payment of rent for such accommodation.

Appeals against judgments by the courts will have to be made to the local commissioner for Co-operation and Development.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS				AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 1		13010	
YEAR : 1									
FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL						
NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2	(61)	1	0859133			
KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F	(34)	7	152249N			
GARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(54)	1	154508U			
ZULEIGA	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(44)	1	157349G			
FUAD	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP	(55)	1	155374K			
MARIA JOAO CARDIGA	115101	FRENCH I	F	(39)	1	153885R			
CLIVE ANTHONY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	162594H			
HENRY NICHOLAS	110101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF N.E. I ABS	UP	(53)	1	117046Z			
CRAIG REIN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(54)	1	157724P			
LINDA JEAN	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) ABS	ABS		1	162809K			
CAROLINE ALISON JANE	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(61)	1	153940B			
CLIVE CARL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(37)	7	115210D			
SYLVIA MARITA	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(36)	1	159729U			
MARK DAVID	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(51)	1	155052K			
LORELLE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	3	(52)	1	138311N			
KIM	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161780Y			
MICHAEL CLIFFORD	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(53)	1	157700N			
MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS		1	155399N			
TIMOTHY JOHN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(42)	1	162250J			
IMOGEN ALEINHA	916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE) UP	(50)			154215G			

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