

GROUP AREAS, HOUSING, AND ADMINISTRATION COLOURED, INDIAN, AND WHITE POPULATION GROUPS

OCCUPATION OF LAND OR PREMISES

Proclamation R26 of 1965

As mentioned on page 303 of the 1965 *Survey*, Section 1 (4) of the Group Areas Act empowered the State President to declare by proclamation that the provisions of the Act prohibiting the occupation of land or premises by racially disqualified persons shall apply, also, to the presence of such persons in or upon land or premises (except under permit), either generally or in a specified area, for a substantial period of time or for the purpose of attending any place of public entertainment or partaking of any refreshments at a place where refreshments are served or as a member of or guest in any club.

Various proclamations, in turn replacing one another, were issued under this enabling Section in 1957, 1958, 1960, 1964, and 1965. Proclamation R81 of 1964 exempted employees.

Proclamation R26 of 1965 was to the effect that in group areas, controlled areas, and specified areas,¹ the provisions of the Act relating to the occupation of land or premises would apply also with reference to any disqualified person who at any time was present in or upon any land or premises in such areas for the purpose of attending any place of public entertainment, or partaking of any refreshments ordinarily involving the use of seating accommodation as a customer in a licensed restaurant, refreshment or tearoom or eating-house, or as a member of or a guest in any club (except as a representative or guest of the State, a provincial administration, a local authority, or a statutory body).² Maximum penalties laid down in the Act on conviction for contraventions of such a proclamation were R400 or imprisonment for two years or both.

There was much confusion about the exact meaning of this proclamation and its effects on social gatherings, entertainments, sporting events, etc. So far as sporting events were concerned, the consensus of legal opinion appeared to be that multi-racial sporting

¹ In effect, the entire Republic except for African Reserves or residential areas, Coloured people's settlements, and mission stations. There are other laws and regulations dealing with the occupation of land in such areas.

² And again, as the principal Act provides, except under permit.

contests were legal provided that the participants and spectators were specially invited and paid no admission fees, and that the event was held on private premises with the consent of the owner or lawful occupier, or on a public field that was reserved for the occasion. Permits would be needed if racially-disqualified persons were to be invited to use the club-house of a sporting club, or if liquor was to be served to Africans.³

Aurora Cricket Club in Pietermaritzburg⁴

Occasional multi-racial sporting matches were held, over the years, on the basis described above, and blacks were sometimes allowed to use private sports fields in proclaimed white areas for purposes of practice. The proclamation was not seriously challenged, however, until the year under review.

Early in 1973 the multi-racial Aurora Cricket Club was formed in Pietermaritzburg, with Indian, White, and Coloured members. They elected an Indian captain and a White vice-captain. During June the club applied to the council of the Pietermaritzburg Cricket Union for admission to the union's second league, undertaking to comply in all respects with the existing law. Members would not make use of club-houses, and, if necessary, would bring their own refreshments. Spectators invited by the Aurora Club would be confined to club members (playing or non-playing). The council of the Pietermaritzburg Cricket Union approved the application provisionally, subject to recognition of the right of senior controlling bodies within the S.A. Cricket Association to overrule this decision. No counter-directive was, however, received, thus on 11 October the Pietermaritzburg Union signified its approval. The Aurora Club took part in two pre-season friendly matches against White teams.

The Minister of Sport, Dr. Piet G. J. Koornhof, announced at a public meeting that the Government would, if necessary, take steps to prevent integrated sport from being played at club level. He invited representatives of the Aurora Club to meet him for private discussions, which eventually took place at the Minister's home on 3 October. As no agreement could be reached then or during a subsequent telephone call by the Minister, the latter ordered the gazetting of a proclamation that had already been prepared.⁵

Proclamation R228 of 1973

In Proclamation R228 of 5 October, the State President declared that the provisions of the Group Areas Act relating to the occupation of land or premises in controlled or group areas

³ In terms of the Liquor Act of 1928.

⁴ Account compiled from numerous Press reports.

⁵ At the time, Dr. Koornhof was also acting as Minister of the Interior.

"shall apply also with reference to any person who is at any present in or upon any land or premises in the controlled area in a group area, as the case may be, for a substantial period of time or for the purpose of attending any place of public entertainment or partaking of any refreshments as a customer at a place where refreshments are served in a licensed restaurant, refreshment or tearoom or eating-house where the partaking of refreshments ordinarily involves the use of seating accommodation, or as a member of or guest in any club (save as a representative or guest of the State, a provincial administration, a local authority or a statutory body) as if his presence constituted occupation of such land or premises."

Repercussions

Again, the exact implications of this proclamation were not clear. The Aurora Club decided to challenge it, and to continue with arrangements to play its first league match on 6 October. In the event this was called off because of rain, but a match was played the following week. Members of the police arrived and took the names and addresses of players and of some Indian spectators. A police docket was then submitted to the office of the Attorney-General in Pietermaritzburg. According to a Press report,⁶ this docket was returned to the police for further investigation. Meanwhile, the Aurora Club continued to take part in league matches.

At the time of writing, the terms of the proclamation have not been interpreted clearly in any public document.

FAMILIES MOVED IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT

In reply to questions in the Assembly on 21 February,¹ the Minister of Community Development said that the following numbers of families, who had become disqualified occupants in terms of Group Areas Act proclamations, had been moved to alternative accommodation during 1972:²

	<i>White</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
Transvaal	2	423	795	—
Natal	68	61	389	—
Free State	—	118	—	—
Cape	10	3 495	216	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	80	4 097	1 400	3

⁶ *Sunday Times*, 21 October.

¹ Hansard 3 col. 162.

² Africans are not included because their right of residence is dealt with under other legislation.

Overall statistics, including the above, were:

Families moved from the inception of the Act to 31 December 1972:

	<i>White</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
Transvaal	414	7 579	7 375	—
Natal	780	1 519	19 154	—
Free State	—	1 017	—	—
Cape	319	34 770	1 165	71
	<hr/> 1 513	<hr/> 44 885	<hr/> 27 694	<hr/> 71

Still to be moved at 31 December 1972:

	<i>White</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
Transvaal	29	2 009	2 399	725
Natal	80	2 730	6 977	25
Free State	—	1 753	7	1
Cape	26	20 956	1 258	411
	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 27 448	<hr/> 10 641	<hr/> 1 162
<i>Combined totals:</i>	<hr/> 1 648	<hr/> 72 333 ³	<hr/> 38 335	<hr/> 1 233

(It should be noted that a considerable number of decisions in regard to group areas had still to be made.)

SHORTAGE AND PROVISION OF HOUSING

The Minister of Community Development has frequently pointed out that figures indicating the shortage of housing are not really meaningful, because there may be overlapping of names on the waiting lists kept by various authorities. Not all those needing accommodation enter their names on such lists. The statistics exclude families to be resettled under the Group Areas Act. The Minister's figures do not include Africans because housing for this population group is dealt with by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

As far as could be ascertained, however, the Minister said,⁴ the number of dwelling units required early in 1973 (excluding group areas removals) were 6 450 for Whites, 26 725 for Coloured families, and 13 950 for Indians.

Dwelling units made available during 1972 for those who

³ A slightly different figure, of 72 423, was given by the Minister on 21 February, Hansard 3 col. 168.

⁴ Assembly 21 February, Hansard 3 col. 163; and 13 February, Hansard 2 Col. 89.

qualified for assisted housing⁵ were:

	<i>White</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indians</i>
Department of Community Development	922	820	657
Local authorities (with State loans)	4 147	8 840	1 384
	5 069	9 660	2 041

The Minister subsequently stated⁶ that the proposed number of dwelling units to be constructed in the 1973-4 financial year with funds from his department were 9 760 for Whites, 7 651 for Coloured, and 2 237 for Indians.

Asked about the amounts of money that had been allocated by his Department to certain municipalities in 1972-3 for housing purposes, the Minister gave the following figures:⁷

	<i>White</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian</i>
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Durban	1 008 700	727 033	4 536 151
Johannesburg ...	4 039 854	1 268 733	—
Cape Town ...	1 142 723	6 038 804	—
Port Elizabeth ...	636 093	3 786 562	—

In all cases these amounts were smaller—sometimes markedly so—than the sums for which the municipalities had applied. The Minister said one of the reasons was that his Department was aware of planning and other difficulties that would prevent the expenditure envisaged by local authorities.

The shortage of housing, particularly for Coloured people, was discussed at a National Party congress in Natal during October. The Minister is reported⁸ to have pointed out that his Department could not exceed amounts voted annually by Parliament. He admitted that the backlog for Coloured people was a matter for concern, particularly in Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Durban.

It was reported in May⁹ that General Motors (South Africa) was to lend R500 000 to the Port Elizabeth City Council for the building of 100 houses for Coloured people, of a better quality than those generally provided. If this plan were successful, it might be the forerunner of a longer-term one. In addition, R100 000 would be made available annually to help employees to buy homes or to improve them.

⁵ See 1972 *Survey* page 130, and new income limits set out below.

⁶ 6 April, Assembly Hansard 9 col. 627.

⁷ 7 May, Assembly Hansard 13 col. 826.

⁸ *Rand Daily Mail*, 6 October.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 26 May.

INCOME LIMITS FOR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

It was officially announced in June¹⁰ that, as from 1 July, the income limits for assisted (subsidized) housing were to be raised to the following amounts:

	<i>Monthly household income</i>
<i>Economic housing</i>	
White families: no children	R320
" " 1 or 2 children	R360
" " 3 or 4 children	R420
" " more than 4 children	R460
Coloured and Indian families (irrespective of number of children)	R320
<i>Sub-economic housing (irrespective of number of children)</i>	
White families	R160
Coloured and Indian families	R 80

AMENITIES IN COLOURED AND INDIAN TOWNSHIPS

In the Assembly on 8 February¹¹ the Minister tabled standards drawn up by a Departmental committee for the provision of amenities in Coloured and Indian townships. These, he said, could be adjusted to suit local conditions. Recommendations were made in respect of the community halls, sports grounds, swimming baths, libraries, and other amenities that ought to be available, and their approximate costs.

DEPRECIATION AND APPRECIATION CONTRIBUTIONS

Replying to a question in the Assembly on 16 February,¹² the Minister said that during the financial year 1971-2 the Community Development Board paid R51 525 in depreciation contributions, received R713 in appreciation contributions, and paid four amounts, totalling R10 103, to Whites in respect of the goodwill value attaching to a business. No applications for compensation for loss of goodwill were received from Indian or Coloured persons, he said.

**REGIONAL TOWNSHIPS FOR COLOURED PEOPLE IN THE
NORTHERN PROVINCES**

In the Transvaal, there are townships for Coloured people in Johannesburg, Pretoria, and certain Reef towns, which are to be retained. Coloured group areas have been proclaimed in a number of other towns in the northern provinces, but it appears that not all of these are to be developed. Instead, a few regional town-

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 22 June.

¹¹ Hansard 1 Question cols. 26-30.

¹² Hansard 2 col. 122.

ships will be created, Coloured people from elsewhere being encouraged gradually to migrate to one or other of these.

Questioned about this matter in the Assembly on 4 June,¹³ the Minister of Planning said that the following towns had been chosen for the settlement of Coloured people on a regional basis: **Transvaal:** Klerksdorp, Middelburg, Potchefstroom, Standerton, and Witbank;

Free State: Bloemfontein, Heilbron, and Welkom;

Natal: existing areas at Durban and Pietermaritzburg to be extended, extensions to areas at Estcourt and Ladysmith under consideration, establishment of a group area at Marburg/Port Shepstone receiving attention.

SOME NOTES ON GROUP AREAS AND HOUSING IN CERTAIN TOWNS

Witwatersrand generally

In reply to a question in the Assembly on 19 February¹ the Minister of Planning said that the approximate extent in hectares of land in the Witwatersrand complex that had been allocated to members of the various racial groups was:

Whites	...	...	...	...	...	145 033
Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	3 101
Indians	...	...	...	...	...	2 024

Johannesburg

There has for years been a severe shortage of housing for Coloured people in Johannesburg. There were 3 600 Coloured families on the City Council's waiting list in October. The shortage has been exacerbated by a large influx into the city of people from small towns and farming areas where wages are low even if jobs are procurable. Many of these people are extremely poor or even destitute. Some settled as squatters in dilapidated dwellings in Pimville or at the Avalon cemetery which were due for demolition or had been partly demolished. In January 1971 these people were ordered to leave, but did not do so.

During April, funds for a further African housing project became available, and the City Council was anxious to start building at once, at Pimville, before the Bantu Affairs Administration Board took over the control of African affairs on 1 July. The Coloured squatters were, thus, evicted, but could find nowhere else to live. Some time earlier a member of the Coloured management committee, Mr. A. Pop, had rented a large barn from the Department of Community Development, and he had allowed

¹³ Hansard 17 cols. 953-4.

¹ Hansard 3 col. 134.

homeless people to live there, spending his own money to provide certain essential services. He invited the evicted families to shelter there temporarily, free of charge, together with people he found existing in old cars or under trees. By June, there were about 150 in the barn.

Spokesmen for the City Council said² that the squatters had repeatedly been advised to apply formally for housing, but had not done so. As new accommodation became available, priority was given to those on the waiting list, who numbered between 3 000 and 4 000 families.

It became clear, however, that the City Council would have to act to ease the situation. Early in June it was decided that there would be no further evictions until alternative accommodation was available. The Council made emergency plans to build 36 prefabricated dwellings for the people in the barn. The rent would be R8,50 a month, but welfare assistance would be considered for those who could not afford to pay this amount.

Shortly afterwards, the Department of Community Development notified Mr. Pop that the barn was to be demolished. It had been leased to him for recreational purposes, but he had turned it into a slum, the officials said.

The Coloured Persons' Representative Council has repeatedly urged the authorities to investigate the highly unsatisfactory housing position on the Reef and elsewhere. During June a delegation from the National Housing Commission toured Coloured areas in Johannesburg and certain Reef towns. The chairman, Mr. J. H. van der Walt, agreed that urgent action was necessary, and said that the Commission would certainly help if the City Council submitted acceptable plans. It has been decided that about 2 000 new dwellings will be built annually until the shortage has been overcome.³

The Ministers of Coloured Affairs and of Community Development visited the Coloured areas in August. The former Minister is reported to have said that he had seen things that appalled him.⁴

Lenasia, the only Indian group area serving Johannesburg, was developed by the Department of Community Development, which still owns unsold land there. Until 1970 it was administered by the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas, but it was then incorporated into the Johannesburg municipal area. The streets were never properly developed, many of them becoming impassable after heavy rain, and the amenities provided were inadequate.

In April the City Engineer's Department reported that it would cost almost R7-million to provide the necessary services,

² *Rand Daily Mail*, 5 and 27 June.

³ *Star*, 21 June.

⁴ *Star*, 31 August.

plus about R450 000 a year for running and maintenance costs. The Management Committee considered that the City Council could not afford this expenditure, and that the State should help, since it had been a State decision to resettle Indians at Lenasia.⁵ After negotiations, it was decided in August that the Department of Community Development would lend the City Council R2-million towards the R4,6-million needed for roads and storm-water drains. This project would take some four to five years to complete.⁶

Mr. L. E. D. Winchester and Mr. Dave J. Marais, M.P. (U.P.), have repeatedly drawn attention to the very high prices that the Department of Community Development is charging for land at Lenasia. Mr. Marais said in June that because this was the only Indian group area serving the city, the high demand had led to a disproportionate increase in the market prices of residential stands, but besides this, religious and cultural organizations had been severely handicapped. They had no option but to buy such land as the Department offered. Furthermore, there had been long delays in making sites available to them, during which period land values had risen greatly.⁷ JISWA (The Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association) is a case in point. As far back as 1967 it applied for 2 787 sq. m. of land on which to build a centre to house a complex for welfare services. At that time the land would have cost about R4 000, less a 50 per cent reduction traditionally given to welfare organizations. During the next five years, repeated reminders of the application were submitted. At the end of 1972 the Department finally offered JISWA the land at its new market value of R35 486, less 50 per cent. JISWA and three other Indian community service organizations to whom similar offers were made have submitted joint representations for the prices to be reconsidered — without success at the time of writing.

Work is continuing on the building of the Oriental shopping complex in Fordsburg which will accommodate some of the Indian traders displaced in terms of group areas proclamations. It is hoped that the first phase of building will be completed by the end of 1973.

East Rand

As mentioned in previous issues of this *Survey*, Reiger Park at Boksburg was the first group area proclaimed for Coloured people on the East Rand, but it became clear that the land available there was far too small to accommodate all those from this region. Further Coloured group areas were, thus, proclaimed at

⁵ *Star*, 18 April.

⁶ *Rand Daily Mail*, 9 August.

⁷ *Star*, 8 June.

Nigel in 1971, and Withok at Brakpan in 1972. These areas will take three or four years to develop.

Meanwhile, there are many Coloured people living at Payneville, Springs, a township which has been badly neglected for years pending a decision as to its future, and where improvements to dwellings have been prohibited. It has, in consequence, degenerated into an overcrowded slum. The Town Council decided in March that those Coloured families who so wished could be accommodated temporarily in the African township of Kwa Thema, pending their ultimate resettlement at Nigel or Brakpan. Some Town Councillors opposed this decision on the ground that there was already a long waiting-list of African families needing accommodation at Kwa Thema.⁸

Actonville at Benoni remains the only group area for Indians on the East Rand. By March it was reported⁹ to have some 12 000 residents, and, according to existing plans, the Indians from Germiston, Boksburg, Springs, Elsburg, and Kempton Park still had to be resettled there. The township is stated¹⁰ to be overtraded already; the future of Indian traders from the other towns is highly uncertain (there are about 41 of them in Boksburg alone). Some Indians are trading at Reiger Park, which is hampering Coloured commercial expansion there.

Another depressed area of Springs because of the years of stagnation is Bakerton, where about 2 000 Indians live, some of the families having been there for more than fifty years. During March, three Cabinet Ministers discussed their future with municipal officials. As it was clear that it would be five years or more before the Indians could be re-accommodated at Actonville, it was decided that the removal scheme should be shelved for the time being. The Town Council announced that applications for extensions to dwellings and better facilities would again be considered, and sites for Indian traders would be sought. The Indians are still hoping that Bakerton, together perhaps with Payneville, will be proclaimed a second Indian group area for the East Rand.¹¹

Western Cape

In an address to the Cape Chamber of Commerce on 21 November 1972, Professor S. P. Cilliers of Stellenbosch University discussed certain aspects of a study he had made of Coloured housing needs in the greater Cape Town area, i.e. the Peninsula and the magisterial districts of the Strand, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Wellington, and Malmesbury. He took into account families on municipal waiting lists (pointing out that some local authorities did not keep such lists or had closed them, and that not all of

⁸ *Star*, 27 March and 4 April.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 2 March.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 27 March and 25 April.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 2 and 27 March.

those in need of housing had entered their names), together with families still to be moved under group areas proclamations, and families living in 47 known squatter camps or under squatter conditions. For the reasons given, his estimates were conservative ones.

Professor Cilliers calculated that the then existing housing shortage was:

	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>Number of people involved</i>
Peninsula	41 806	239 548
Rest of region	13 102	75 075
	54 908	314 623

The number of people involved represented 41,01 per cent of the total Coloured population of greater Cape Town. At least 14 151 of the 54 908 dwelling units were required for the re-location of households disqualified in terms of the Group Areas Act.

According to 1960-70 population growth figures, Professor Cilliers continued, by December 1980 another 40 102 dwelling units would be needed in the Peninsula and 5 822 in the rest of the region, a total of 45 924. Together with the existing shortage, 100 832 additional dwelling units would be needed by the end of 1980.

Professor Cilliers then estimated the current building rate, assuming that ten per cent of the people were in a position to build for themselves, and allowing for building plans already approved and those envisaged by local authorities but not yet approved (and there was some doubt as to whether the Mitchell's Plain scheme, mentioned below, would be undertaken). He concluded that the backlog at the end of 1973 was likely to be 54 275 — a reduction of only 1,1 per cent — but that by the end of the following year it was likely again to have increased, to 54 588. He recommended, *inter alia*, that no further removals be made under the Group Areas Act, at least until those living under squatter conditions had been re-accommodated; that consideration be given to rezoning District Six, or part thereof, for Coloured people; that high priority be given to the provision of funds and to building operations; and that the participation of private property developers, the private construction industry, and private employers be sought.

As mentioned in last year's *Survey*, tentative plans have been discussed for the development of a very large new Coloured housing scheme at Mitchell's Plain, between the existing Coloured townships on the Cape Flats and Strandfontein beach, to the east. Questioned about this in the Assembly on 8 February,¹² the

¹² Hansard I Question cols. 23-4, 34.

Minister of Community Development said that negotiations were still in progress in connection with the acquisition of the land. The construction of a railway line to the area had not yet been approved by the Railways Administration.

The Secretary for Community Development is reported¹³ to have stated on 2 August that the replanning of District Six (allocated to Whites) involved a total of 2 375 properties, of which the Community Development Board had thus far acquired about 1 900, at a cost of some R20-million. About 1 500 dwelling units, predominantly slums, had been demolished. Of the estimated 8 122 disqualified families living in the area (nearly all Coloured), 2 767 had been resettled. Some others appeared to have left of their own accord. The Minister said in the Assembly on 7 May¹⁴ that there were about 60 Indian traders in District Six. A trading complex was being planned to be situated in the Indian group area at Rylands (which is on the Cape Flats, beyond the Coloured areas).

On 19 February the Minister of Planning was asked what the approximate extent in hectares was of group areas in the Cape Peninsula that had been proclaimed for members of the various racial groups. He replied:¹⁵

Whites	...	...	...	...	...	43 065
Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	11 745
Indians	...	...	...	...	...	268

During the year under review, group areas for both Whites and Coloured have been proclaimed at Bot River in the Caledon District, and for Coloured people at Macassar, Ceres, Kraaifontein and an area nearby in the Stellenbosch district, and Buffelsjagts Bay in the Bredasdorp district.

Other parts of the Cape Province

In replying to the questions referred to earlier, the Minister of Planning said that the approximate extent in hectares of group areas proclaimed in Port Elizabeth for members of the various racial groups was:

Whites	...	...	...	...	...	13 207
Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	4 473
Indians	...	...	...	...	...	347

Questioned in the Assembly on 18 May,¹⁶ the Minister of Community Development said that since the commencement of the township renewal scheme in South End, Port Elizabeth, 1 540 Coloured families, 326 Asian families, and 133 White families had been moved from this suburb. There were, he said, 12 772 Coloured families living in the Coloured group areas of Port Elizabeth. The Departmental and municipal waiting lists for hous-

¹³ Cape Press, 3 August.

¹⁴ Hansard 13 col. 825.

¹⁵ Hansard 3 col. 134.

¹⁶ Hansard 14 cols. 879-90.

ing for Coloured people contained 6 901 names, but this figure was really meaningless because there might be duplications, and some families entered their names on the waiting lists in a number of towns.

According to the Border regional office of the Institute of Race Relations, slow progress is being made with the provision of housing for Coloured people in East London. He reported in January that 47 new economic houses were shortly to be erected, and a new area was being developed on the Douglas Smit highway. Coloured families were being moved out of North End as houses in the Coloured areas were completed. In one section the evacuated dwellings were being offered to Indians, while in another part they were being demolished to make way for Whites. The chief problem faced by the City Council was the provision of housing for bush-dwellers, who could not afford to pay the rents of even sub-sub-economic units.

A Press report¹⁷ in June described the plight of Coloured families who had been evicted from farms in the Beaufort West area because the wage-earner was too old, or because for some reason the farm-owner no longer required the worker's services. Such people were refused accommodation in the town of Beaufort West and were not allowed to put up shanties in the countryside around it. A number of families had become indigent nomads, wandering about to avoid arrest for being illegal squatters.

During the year under review, Cathcart, Upington, Jan Kempdorp, and Louterwater (Joubertina district) have been proclaimed as areas for Whites only. White and Coloured group areas have been proclaimed in Krakeel River (Joubertina district) and at Delpoortshoop (Barkly West district). Areas for Coloured people have been set aside in Oudtshoorn, Knysna, Montague, George, Prieska, and Villiersdorp.

The boundaries of the group areas for Whites, Chinese, Indians, and Coloured people in Uitenhage have been altered.

Durban and other Natal towns

The Minister of Planning said that the approximate extent in hectares of group areas proclaimed in Durban by February was:

Whites	...	...	...	...	24 447
Indians	...	...	...	...	16 216
Coloured	...	...	...	...	3 073

Since then, additions have been made to the White areas. The Grey Street area, the future of which was undecided for a number of years, was on 27 April proclaimed an area for Indian business (including shops, offices, consulting rooms, etc.) but not

¹⁷ *Sunday Times*, 10 June.

for residence. The many Indians now living there will have to move out.

Questioned in the Assembly on 13 February about the shortage of housing in the Durban complex, the Minister of Community Development gave the following information:¹⁸

Housing provided in 1972 by:

		<i>Department of</i>	
	<i>Shortage</i>	<i>Community Development</i>	<i>Municipality</i>
Whites	... 1 032	—	203
Coloured	... 2 011	149	—
Indians	... 7 624	—	1 023

It would appear that the Minister's figures relating to the shortages were underestimates, and that the shortfall has, since, mounted with further group areas proclamations. The needs of the Coloured community were outlined in a Ministerial statement released by the Department of Information on 11 September. The Coloured population of Durban had grown from 24 000 in 1958 to 50 000 in 1973, it was stated. The reason for the abnormally large growth was an influx of people from the Transkei and other areas. This has led to a severe backlog in housing. If adequate loan funds could be made available, the Department would build 700 dwellings for Coloured families before the end of March 1975, while the municipality would provide another 1 000. These would be situated in existing Coloured housing areas. Besides this, the two authorities hoped to build about 1 500 dwellings a year in new areas at Newlands and Mariannhill until such time as the backlog had been overcome and slums eradicated.

An additional Coloured group area has been proclaimed at Pietermaritzburg, a Coloured area created at Marburg, and an Indian group area set aside at Isipingo. The planning of Newcastle has not been completed.

URBAN ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES FOR COLOURED AND INDIAN PEOPLE

The Transport Services for Coloured Persons and Indians Act of 1972 was described on page 158 of last year's *Survey*. In towns decided upon by the Minister of Transport in consultation with the National Transport Commission, employers of adult Coloured and/or Indian people (other than domestic servants) may be required to pay contributions not exceeding 20 cents per employee a week which will be used to subsidize road transport services.

¹⁸ Hansard 2 col. 88.

The Act was brought into effect as from 14 August 1972 in respect of Coloured persons, excluding farm workers, employed in the magisterial districts of the Cape, Bellville, Wynberg, Simonstown, and Stellenbosch, the maximum rate being decided upon.

In a Press statement made on 15 March, the Minister of Transport said that two bus services in the greater Cape Town area, which served the new Coloured area of Ocean View, were to be subsidized as from 11 March. One of them operated between Ocean View and Simonstown, a distance of about 17 km. The operator had applied for permission to increase the fare for the maximum distance from 44 to 48 cents per return trip, and the Local Road Transportation Board had approved the request. But even under the previous tariffs the Coloured workers had to pay an unreasonably high proportion of their wages for transport. The fares would, thus, be subsidized, the amount payable being reduced to 30 cents per return trip. Secondly, there would be a subsidy of 2 cents per return trip on the bus service between Ocean View and the Fish Hoek area (the distance and fares were not stated).

The provisions of the Act were brought into operation in respect of Coloured employees in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, and Despatch as from 1 January, and in Johannesburg as from 26 February.¹⁹

COLOURED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Legislation of 1962 provided for the establishment of, initially, advisory bodies in the Coloured and Indian group areas of towns, which may, in time, develop into separate local authorities. In provinces other than Natal, advisory consultative committees are first nominated by the Administrator of the province concerned. These are later replaced by management committees, initially nominated, but later including some elected members. They may then be granted certain executive powers. In Natal, these bodies are called local affairs committees, which evolve along similar lines. At a subsequent stage, all the members of the committees are elected by local citizens.

The Minister of Coloured Relations said in the Assembly on 28 February²⁰ that 63 Coloured consultative committees, 25 management committees, and two local affairs committees had by then been constituted. All the management committees had elected as well as nominated members: 24 were in towns of the Cape Province and one in Johannesburg. The local affairs committee in Pietermaritzburg also had some elected members.

The President of the Senate, Senator J. de Klerk, opened the 1973 session of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council on

¹⁹ Government Notices 2240 of 1972 and 230 of 1973.

²⁰ Hansard 4 col. 253.

2 August. In his speech²¹ he indicated that five further local government bodies had been created since February. From 1 June, the 54 existing consultative committees in the Cape had been elevated to management committee status, he said. Active steps were being taken towards converting all fully-nominated management committees throughout the country into partly elected committees, with the elected members in the majority. Voters' rolls were being prepared. Increased powers were to be granted to the management committees.

In terms of Government Notice R964 of 8 June, the Executive Committee of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council became responsible for the nomination of nominated members of consultative and management committees in the Transvaal and Free State.

INDIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

According to information given by the Minister of Indian Affairs in the Assembly on 1 March²² and to various Press reports since, the following Indian local government bodies exist:

- 2 fully elected town boards, in Verulam and Isipingo;
- 18 local affairs committees in Natal, most of them partly elected;
- 5 management committees, one in the Cape and four in the Transvaal, the committee at Lenasia being fully elected;
- 15 consultative committees, three in the Cape and twelve in the Transvaal.

²¹ *Cape Argus*, 3 August.

²² Hansard 4 cols. 263-4.