

GROUP AREAS
GENERAL.

FEB. 75 - JAN. 77.

HANSARD 1 Q Column 17
4 February 1975

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**Appointment of Coloured/Indian persons
to Group Areas Board**

*27. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the
Prime Minister:

Whether it is his intention to appoint
Coloured and/or Indian persons to the
Group Areas Board; if so, when; if not,
why not.

The PRIME MINISTER:

At present I am compiling a list of
Councils and/or Commissions on which
Coloureds and Indians will in future be
appointed in terms of proclaimed policy
and in accordance with the agreement
reached in principle with the Coloured
and Indian leaders.

Further information on this matter will
be furnished to hon. members during
my participation in this debate.

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7 February 1975

Group areas for Coloureds and Asians

*30. Dr. E. L. FISHER asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

- (1) How many proclaimed group areas are there for (a) Coloureds and (b) Asians in each of the four provinces;
- (2) how many (a) Coloureds and (b) Asians in each province are at present residing outside a proclaimed group area.

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†The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

The particulars to date are as follows:

	Cape Province	Transvaal	Natal	Orange Free State
(1) (a)	350	42	39	11
(b)	20	63	108	--

The figures mentioned represent the individual number of areas established by proclamation and not necessarily the number of cities or towns where group areas have been proclaimed.

- (2) (a) and (b) The required information is not available.

7 February 1975.

X **Group areas for Coloureds and Asians**

*31. Dr. E. L. FISHER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) What is the population of each (a) Coloured and (b) Asian group area in each of the four provinces;
- (2) how many of the (a) Coloured and (b) Asian group areas in each province fall under the jurisdiction of (i) a municipal and (ii) a divisional council.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) I have to inform the hon. member that statistics are not kept in the form requested. In view of the fact that correlation of the information will be time consuming and will require substantial manpower, I regret that I shall not be able to answer the question.

It is also doubtful whether local authorities have this information available.

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10 FEB 1975

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Group areas for Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Chinese

72. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

What is the present number of proclaimed group areas for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Chinese.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

(a) 780.

(b) 442.

(c) 191.

(d) 4.

The figures mentioned represent the individual number of areas established by proclamation and not necessarily the number of cities or towns where group areas have been proclaimed.

11 February 1975

Financing of community facilities in economic and sub-economic townships X

*26. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether a circular has been issued to local authorities by his Department in connection with new measures for financing community facilities in economic and sub-economic townships; if so,
- (2) (a) whether this circular is applicable to all race groups and (b) what additional funds will be required to implement this form of financing for each financial year from 1975-'76 to 1977-'78;
- (3) whether he will lay a copy of the circular upon the Table; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) Yes, with the exception of Bantu which are dealt with by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.
- (b) Town Councils have funds available in their rent and maintenance reserve funds and will initially use these funds in consultation with my Department. Other ways of utilizing available funds have been found and Town Councils are at present determining the strength of these sources.

In so far as further requirements which may arise are concerned, such funds will be made available as circumstances may require.

- (3) No. The statement which I made on 9 October 1974, in the House of Assembly was used as basis for the circular. My Department of Community Development will make a copy of the circular available to the hon. member should he be interested.

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HANSARD 3 Q. columns 164, 165, 166.
18 February 1975.

Families moved in terms of Group Areas Act

*14. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

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(1) How many families in each race group in each province were (a) moved in terms of proclamations under the Group Areas Act since the commencement of the Act to 31 December 1974 and (b) still to be moved as at 31 December 1974 in terms of such proclamations;

(2) when is it expected that the removal of families still to be moved will be completed.

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians	Chinese
(1) (a) Cape Province	356	41 718	1 923	91
Natal	805	1 925	20 328	—
Transvaal	418	8 543	7 718	—
Orange Free State	—	1 017	—	—
(b) Cape Province	9	15 606	790	387
Natal	55	2 829	6 662	25
Transvaal	25	2 081	2 080	725
Orange Free State	—	1 753	—	—

(2) 1978-1980 depending on alternative accommodation and the necessary funds.

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HANSARD 3 Q. column 175, 176, 177 + 178.
18 February 1975

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Group areas re-proclaimed/proclaimed

*27. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

Whether any group areas were re-proclaimed during 1973 and 1974, respectively; if so, (a) how many, (b) which areas in each province, (c) for which race group (i) had they been proclaimed and (ii) were they re-proclaimed and (d)

how many persons or families in each race group were affected by each re-proclamation.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

Yes.

(a) During 1973 13 group areas or portions thereof and 3 border strips were deproclaimed and reproclaimed and 3 portions of group areas were deproclaimed and left controlled.

During 1974 1 group area and 1 portion of a group area were deproclaimed and reproclaimed.

(b)	(c) (i)	(c) (ii)	(d)
1973			
Cape Province:			
George	Coloured (2 portions)	left controlled	nil
Uitenhage	White (portion)	Chinese	9 families
Uitenhage	White (portion)	Indian	4 families
Uitenhage	Coloured (2 portions)	Indian	6 families
Uitenhage	Indian (portion)	Coloured	nil
Uitenhage	Chinese (portion)	White	nil
Uitenhage	Border Strip	White	nil
Uitenhage	2 Border Strips	Indian	nil
(In Uitenhage adjustment to group areas boundaries and border strips was necessitated by the new ring road and Kat River canal.)			
Kimberley	Chinese	Indian	nil
Kraaifontein	White (portion)	Coloured	nil
Athlone, Cape Peninsula	Indian (portion)	Coloured	nil
De Rust	Coloured	White	120 families
(An alternative Coloured group area was proclaimed simultaneously.)			
Malmesbury	Coloured (portion)	left controlled	nil
Natal:			
Wentworth, Durban	Indian (portion)	Coloured	25 persons
New Germany, Pinetown	White (portion)	Border Strip	nil
Marburg	Indian (portion)	Coloured	3 families
(b)			
Transvaal: nil.	(c) (i)	(c) (ii)	(d)
O.F.S.: nil.			
1974			
Cape Province:			
Melkhoutfontein, Still Bay	White	Coloured	15 families
Natal:			
Chatsworth, Durban	White (portion)	Indian	nil
Transvaal: nil.			
O.F.S.: nil.			

18 February 1975.

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White/Coloured/Indian families moved in terms of Group Areas Act

*29. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian (i) families and (ii) persons in each province were moved from their homes in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act during 1974.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Cape Province			
	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i)	24	3 219	349
(ii)	110	16 090	1 740
Natal			
(i)	6	231	289
(ii)	25	1 160	1 430
Transvaal			
(i)	—	608	101
(ii)	—	3 040	502
Orange Free State			
(i)	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—

As I have repeatedly indicated previously, almost 90% of these persons were living in slums.

HANSARD 3

Q. column 223-225.

21 February 1975.

Construction of houses for sale to Coloured persons by White building/development companies

*29. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL (for Mr. L. G. Murray) asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether building and development companies controlled by Whites are permitted to construct houses for sale to Coloured persons in Coloured residential areas; if not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

~~1) 30~~

~~2) 123~~

3) 84

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

(1) and (2) There is nothing to prevent building companies, controlled by Whites, as the successful tenderers or winners of contracts awarded on a competitive basis, from constructing houses which are provided by town councils, my Department or qualified private entrepreneurs, in Coloured areas. White controlled companies are allowed to erect houses in Coloured areas under certain circumstances, for instance, the erection of houses by employers for employees. This arrangement has been in effect for some time already. The houses are erected on land which is acquired from local authorities on a long term lease basis. There are many examples as well as many variations of the scheme which I cannot go into at the moment. In this connection it is sufficient for me to mention that the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, after negotiations with my Department and with my consent, is at present undertaking the erection of 1 300 houses in Coloured areas for employees of members of the Chamber according to a scheme whereby the properties are transferred from the local authority directly to their Coloured occupants and owners so that disqualified persons do not acquire ownership rights in areas where they are disqualified. I would like to request individual employers and White controlled companies very seriously, in their own interests and that of their employees and in national interest, to provide houses for occupation by their employees. Information is available in all the regional offices of my Department of Community Development.

Disqualified development companies are, however, prevented by the provisions of the Group Areas Act from acquiring land for development purposes in areas where they are disqualified and from erecting dwellings thereon because, should it be permitted qualified Coloureds would to a large extent, through unfair competition etc., be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining their rightful share in such development. Furthermore, in view of their incomes the Coloured population in particular, is housed exclusively in Government housing which is cheap with the result that private de-

velopers have only limited participation which cannot be taken away from qualified persons. The limitations on the cost of housing are also very important since they reduce initiative.

I have on occasion discussed this matter with representatives of various large White development companies which, after the position has been explained to them in full, usually abandon any such intentions because, with the full knowledge of the extent of the problem, it is no longer an attractive or viable proposition for them, on account of numerous considerations.

Utility companies, are, however, being encouraged to establish filial companies which initially do not have a Coloured group character but which, within a limited period, in terms of the Group Areas Act, must become a Coloured company.

Such companies may, of course, develop in Coloured areas. It follows that the same approach applies to all the racial groups.

HANSARD. L. Q. 290-91-92.

25 February 1975.

Subsidy paid into Coloured Transport Account by Department of Transport

130. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether a subsidy is paid into the Coloured Transport Account by the Department of Transport; if so, (a) on what basis, (b) what was the amount of the subsidy paid in (i) 1973 and (ii) 1974;
- (2) (a) on what basis is money paid from the Account, (b) to which bodies was payment made during (i) 1973 and (ii) 1974 and (c) what amount was paid to each of these bodies during each of these years.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) No. Only levies which are received from employers in a declared area are paid into the Coloured Transport Account.
 - (a) 20c per week for each adult Coloured employed by such an employer.
 - (b) (i) Contributions by employers which were collected for the period 1 January 1973 to 31 December 1973 amount to the following:
Cape area: R1 801 804-80.
Port Elizabeth area: R303 103-08.
Johannesburg area: R98 783-67.

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(ii) Contributions by employers which were collected for the period 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1974 amount to the following:
Cape area: R2 042 739-08.
Port Elizabeth area: R375 195-72.
Johannesburg area: R116 419-75.

(2) (a) There is no fixed basis. Each application is considered on merit and approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the National Transport Commission.

(b) (i) Payment was made to the following instances during the period 1 January 1973 to 31 December 1973:
Cape area: Simonstown Passenger Transport Ltd. and Port Elizabeth area: Port Elizabeth Passenger Transport Ltd.

(ii) Payment was made to the following instances during the period 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1974:

Cape area:

(a) Mamre Passenger Transport Ltd.

(b) Boland Passenger Transport Ltd.

(c) City Tramways Ltd.

(d) Simonstown Passenger Transport Ltd.

Port Elizabeth area:

(a) Port Elizabeth Passenger Transport Ltd.

(b) Uitenhage Passenger Transport Ltd.

Johannesburg area:

(a) Putco Ltd.

(b) Greyhound Bus Lines (Pty.) Ltd.

(c) The following amounts were paid to the instances mentioned for the period 1 January 1973 to 31 December 1973:

Cape area:

Simonstown Passenger Transport Ltd.

Port Elizabeth area:

Port Elizabeth Passenger Transport Ltd.

The following amounts were paid to the instances mentioned for the period 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1974:

Cape area:

(a) Mamre Passenger Transport Ltd.: R10 815-44

(b) Boland Passenger Transport Ltd.: R7 801-12

(c) City Tramways Ltd.: R226 865-33

(d) Simonstown Passenger Transport: R15 791-69

Port Elizabeth area:

(a) Port Elizabeth Passenger Transport Ltd.: R159 402-85

(b) Uitenhage Passenger Transport Ltd.: R16 770-68

Johannesburg area:

(a) Putco Ltd.: R36 573-82

(b) Greyhound Bus Lines (Pty.) Ltd.: R859-80

HANDBOOK 4 Q. column 294.

26 February 1975.

**Indian town boards/local affairs committees/
management committees/consultative com-
mittees constituted**

98. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many Indian (i) town boards or similar local authorities, (ii) local affairs committees, (iii) management committees and (iv) consultative committees have been constituted to date and (b) in which urban centres have the Indian town boards or other local authorities been constituted;
- (2) in how many urban areas do (a) local affairs committees and (b) management committees have elected as well as nominated members;
- (3) how many of the (a) management committees and (b) consultative committees are in the (i) Transvaal and (ii) Cape Province.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) 3.
(ii) 16.
(iii) 9.
(iv) 2.
(b) Verulam.
Isipingo.
Umzinto.
- (2) (a) 3.
(b) 1.
- (3) (a) (i) 3.
(ii) 6.
(b) (i) 27.
(ii) None.

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HANWARD 5

Q. column 377-8

4 March 1975.

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Group Areas Act: Persons affected

*96. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) (a) How many families in each race group had become disqualified under the Group Areas Act to remain in their previous homes at the latest date for which figures are available, (b) in respect of what date are the figures given and (c) how many of these families in each race group

have since been resettled in group areas;

- (2) how many (i) Indian and (ii) Chinese traders had become disqualified to remain in their previous premises at the latest date for which figures are available, (b) in respect of what date are these figures given and (c) how many of these traders remain to be resettled in new premises.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a)
- (b) 31 December 1974
- (c) Total number already resettled

Europeans	Coloureds	Indian	Chinese
1 668	75 472	39 501	1 228
1 579	53 203	29 969	91

- (2) (a) (i) 5 058.

(ii) 620.

(b) 31 December 1974.

- (c) (i) 4 074.

(ii) 619.

HANSARD 9

9 April 1975 Q

column 663

Resettlement of Indian/Chinese traders

199. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of Community Development:

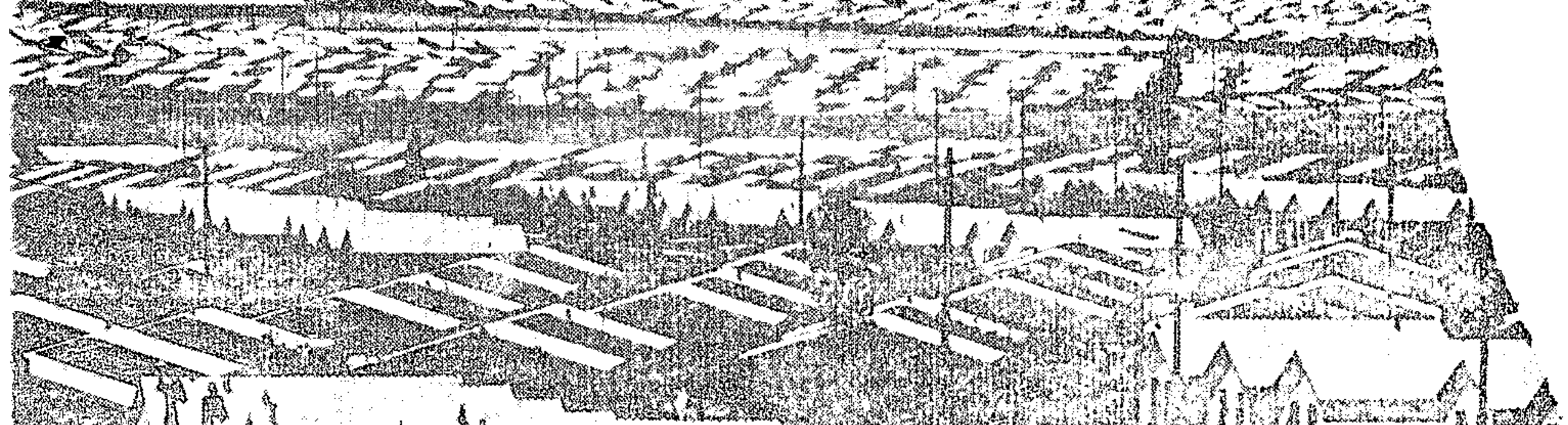
How many Indian and Chinese traders, respectively, who are to be resettled in terms of the Group Areas Act are there in (a) the municipal areas of (i) Cape Town, (ii) Port Elizabeth, (iii) Durban, (iv) Johannesburg and (v) Pretoria and (b) (i) the Cape Province, excluding Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, (ii) Natal, excluding Durban, (iii) the Transvaal, excluding Johannesburg and Pretoria, and (iv) the Orange Free State.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	Indian Traders	Chinese Traders
(a) (i)	428	7
(ii)	125	183
(iii)	401	10
(iv)	930	139
(v)	119	41
(b) (i)	391	116
(ii)	295	—
(iii)	1 385	123
(iv)	—	—

The hon. member's attention is directed to the fact that there are proclaimed group areas for Chinese only at Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

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A housing time-bomb

F.M. 7/3/75

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Which will come first? Enough Black housing or a social eruption? It's a race against time

White South Africans, it is rightly claimed, are among the best housed people in the world. But what of Black South Africans?

Mr Vorster took a giant step forward when he recently opened the door to some form of leasehold for urban Africans (*FM* January 31). A month or so earlier Planning Secretary Piet Rautenbach had pulled the covers off the outline of a plan for a huge Coloured and Indian housing scheme southwest of Johannesburg that may ultimately house 350 000. Yet other ambitious schemes are being planned.

The overall picture, however, is far from bright. Indeed, Mr A H du Plessis, the Minister of Community Development, confirms that the Coloured and Indian housing shortages are "grave".

The logistics of Black housing run like this. The various local authorities, including (in the case of African housing outside the Homelands) the 22 Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, submit schemes to Community Development. With each scheme is an application for funds.

The schemes are considered and approved by the National Housing Commission, a statutory arm of Community Development. The Department Secretary then allocates the required funds from his overall budget, which is agreed by the Minister of Finance and the Cabinet.

Probably the most urgent aspect of the problem is Coloured housing in the Western Cape (*FM*, November 15). Reporting at the end of 1972, Prof S P Cilliers of Stellenbosch found that 314 623 Coloureds, 41% of the Coloured population of the area, lacked adequate housing. This backlog had been shaved by a mere 1,1% by January 1974. In Parliament last month Du Plessis admitted to a shortfall Republic-wide of 61 300 Coloured houses.

This depressing picture is not unique. An official of the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Division

says Coloured housing is "proportionately just as bad as in the Cape". Coloured families on the waiting list in October 1973 numbered 3 600; now there are over 4 300.

Many Coloureds are attracted to the Transvaal by better jobs and higher wages, only to discover that there is no accommodation. This is likely to continue, says Community Development's regional representative.

Approved plans provide for the construction of only 5 500 units for Coloureds by January 1977 in Johannesburg — enough to eliminate the backlog and ease overcrowding but too few to allow for natural increase and future influx.

Even if planning for the new scheme outlined by Rautenbach were to start immediately, building could not begin for at least three years, says Dr E J Janmine, chief officer of the Johannesburg Coloured and Asian Division.

Adding to the backlog are Group Areas removals. Ronald Webb of Tucsia recently estimated that 25% of the Coloured population has been relocated as a result of the Act. While many came from slums they, like the homeless, require rehousing.

The African housing situation in the common areas is not much better. Take Durban's Cato Manor. In what has been termed a "Group Areas blunder", the Minister of the Interior in 1959 declared Cato Manor "White" and began removing 50 000 Africans. Now, because of the housing shortage, homeless Coloureds have been allowed in.

Waiting lists, especially for African houses, are notoriously misleading. The lists, from which all projections of future housing needs are made, are nothing more than conservative estimates of the shortfall. Many never sign up for a house. A family, or part of it, may be in the area illegally; it may not "qualify" for accommodation; or its members may be ignorant of the procedures required.

Outside the Homelands, an African qualifies for a house only if he

- Is married;
- Is over 21;
- Was born and has resided since birth continuously in the area, or has worked continuously in the area for 10 years for one employer, or 15 years for more than one.

Among those ineligible are women with children, who do not qualify as heads of households. They must attempt to secure lodgers' permits; there are now 10 500 such permits issued for Johannesburg's African areas and an unknown number of illegal boarders. Some widows are allowed, on appeal, to remain in their late husband's house.

Even officialdom cannot agree on how much housing is needed. For example Mathys Wilsnach, Director of Housing for the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board — the body responsible for all African housing in the Johannesburg area — points to a shortfall of 5 460 units.

"But these are the ones we're obliged to build. This 'primary list' is made up of those families qualified for housing under Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. Another 8 700 — on our 'secondary list' — are legally resident, but do not yet meet the Act's requirements."

So there are at least 14 160 African families in and around Johannesburg in need of housing. Others agree with this figure: Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash and Will Carr, former head of Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Department, for example.

Yet the administrative control officer of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria assures the *FM* that the "most up-to-date figures" indicate an immediate need for only 7 000 houses.

When official estimates diverge so widely, is it any wonder that their plight is regarded as less than critical?

Other examples of one hand not

knowing what the other is doing: Dr Selma Browde, Prog MPC, toured Soweto recently and observed the grossly overcrowded conditions.

"Many homes become hostels by night, with lodgers laying down bedrolls in every room. These aren't illegal boarders either. Most I spoke to have every right to be in Soweto."

One local official told her "virtually all houses in Soweto are overcrowded."

Yet Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Board, evinced surprise when presented with the evidence. "My officials haven't told me of this. I'll make a note of it." Dr Browde told the *FM*: "To say I was amazed at Mr Mulder's lack of knowledge of these appalling conditions is an understatement."

Frustration in Soweto is so high, she feels, that "one incident could set it off. If there's no substantial increase in the new budget for Soweto — and other urban ghettos as well — the citizens of Johannesburg must act to defuse this powderkeg on their doorstep. The government just doesn't realise it's faced with an emergency."

Overcrowding is clearly not limited to Soweto. The East Rand Board was

warned by M P Kotze, outgoing Mayor of Springs, last November, that there would be "big trouble" unless a crash housing programme for Africans in Kwa Thema, was carried out. There were 24 people crammed into 4-bedroom houses in some cases, he said.

The shortfall of African housing in PE is reported to be a staggering 26 800 units. To alleviate it, the Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board announced in February a R45,6m 5-year plan to provide houses and services for 500 000 Africans.

The problem in Durban is equally serious. Recently Mayor Dixey Adams said Durban would have to provide 25 homes each working day for the next 15 years to meet the needs of its Africans, Coloureds and Indians. Africans would need 31 000 homes and 120 000 hostel beds over this period. And, said Adams, there was a backlog of 20 000 homes for Indians.

Mr J B Patel, president of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society, puts the figure at 27 000. That the official government figure is only 7 868 again illustrates the inadequacies of waiting lists.

WHEN HOME'S A KAFKA CASTLE

Housing the poor is clearly the first priority. But what about the Black middle income group?

"It's a horrible state of affairs," laments Wilby Baqwa, senior industrial relations officer of Roberts Construction. "If you're Black, you move into the house that's available and that's it."

Blacks point to a demotivational problem: why work hard and advance if you are so restricted? Urban Blacks are not permitted to move at will; given the housing shortage, most consider themselves lucky to have a house at all.

Nor may they build, even though stands are available — in Soweto's Orlando Extension, for example. Self-building was halted on instructions from the Department of Bantu

Administration and Development at the beginning of 1968.

Baqwa: "It's humiliating. I often have guests from overseas. Where can I take them? After getting them permits, which is bad enough, I'm embarrassed to take them home. The toilet's not even attached to the house."

Other problems arise from the non-differentiation of neighbourhoods. Laurie Hall, personnel manager of South African Associated Newspapers, calls for "economically segregated" housing, as it exists for Whites.

"A man with money and status should be able to separate himself from his subordinates".

The UBC spokesman agrees. "Often success causes hatred among neighbours. The others resent what they take as 'trying for White'. Housing distinctions should be made, if only to protect successful Blacks."

At present, there are no official plans to build better Black housing. As West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board housing director, Mathys Wilsnach, puts it, "We'd rather build ten houses at R650 than two at R3 500."

Let's hope the principle of leasehold is the breakthrough needed to make better class housing for higher-income Blacks a practical possibility.

Time is short.

There is general agreement in Opposition and liberal circles that African home ownership in the common areas outside the Homelands would make for a more stable community. However apartheid ideology has, at least until Mr Vorster's words of hope, prevented this. According to Sabra chief, Dr Chris Jooste, it is "futile" to pursue this line of argument. Those interested should direct their efforts towards "helping the Bantu have his own home in the Homelands".

This line of thought, which Dr Jooste may now feel obliged to abandon in view of the PM's *volte face*, blandly ignores the fact that most Blacks live and work in the common areas.

There are two other obstacles:

- Inflation, with its rising construction costs, has affected decision-making here as elsewhere; in Lenasia, for example, a house which cost R4 460 in 1971 today costs R7 200.

- Land is a problem which is often ignored on the assumption that there is enough for the country's 24m inhabitants. Yet local authorities are increasingly forced to think in terms of greatly improved land utilisation schemes and high-density housing.

Housing, experts argue, must be put on a mass-production basis, after a careful assessment has been made of the basic needs of the people to be housed. This falls far short of what is usually done: the mere provision, sometimes, of physical accommodation.

Johannesburg's land allocation backlog for Coloured housing has been eased by recent proclamations, and Community Development Secretary Louis Fouche notes hopefully that "within five years we'll wipe it out".

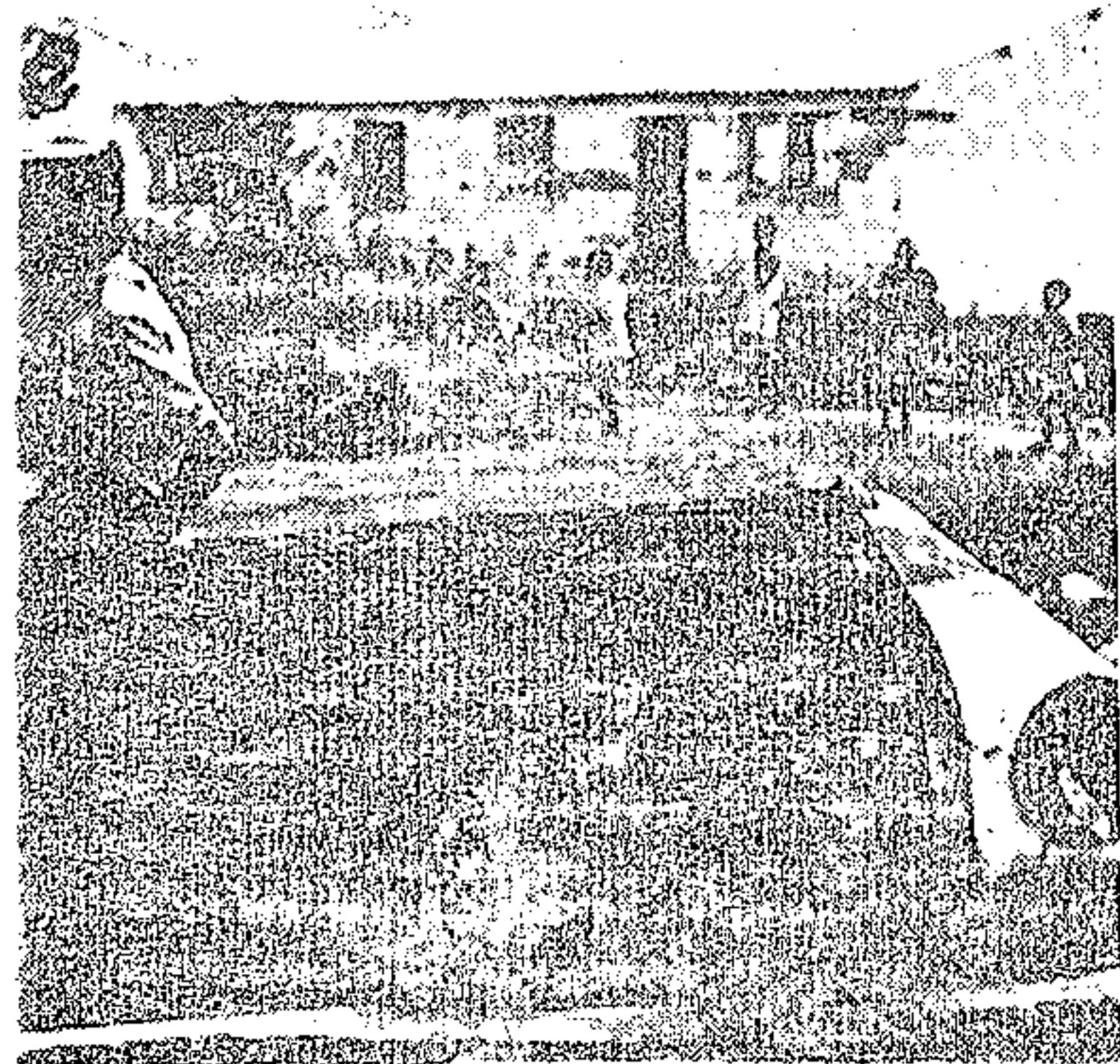
Durban also faced a similar land problem: the Mayor said too little had been zoned under the Group Areas Act for Coloured housing until two years ago.

That the Black housing shortfall has a number of serious social implications is clear. Crime, alcoholism, rent-gouging of illegal — and legal — boarders, family instability and promiscuity are some of the "cultural universals" flowing from overcrowded and inadequate conditions.

Government officials maintain that the problem is implementation, not resources. "A substantial proportion of the money is there — but money is not really the problem," notes Wilsnach.

"There are simply too few hands to do the work. We at the West Rand Board have our own building teams, which turn out 35 houses per week. How can we get to 70?"

Yet goodwill alone won't house SA's homeless. If housing is not voluntarily given top priority soon, a social eruption will, sooner or later, see that it is.



HANSARD 6

Q. column 455-6
11 March 1975

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Group Areas Act

*31. Mr. R. G. L. HOURQUEBIE asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether he intends to extend the period of ten years referred to in section 27(1)(b) of the Group Areas Act, 1966; if so, when will he do so; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

No. In view of the fact that the Group Areas Act, 1966 makes provision for

permit administration in certain instances, the position may, where applicable, be regulated by permits.

22/4/75

X HOUSES AND FLAT UNITS DEMOLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(84)

SENATOR WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

In respect of how many (a) houses and (b) flat units in (i) Durban, (ii) Johannesburg, (iii) Cape Town, (iv) Pretoria and (v) Port Elizabeth did his department grant authority for demolition in 1972, 1973 and 1974, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, for the Minister of Community Development, replied:

	(a) Dwellings	(b) Individual Flats
(i) Durban		
1972	285	105
1973	222	205
1974	84	81
(ii) Johannesburg		
1972	264	207
1973	351	321
1974	167	50

P.T.O.

2137 Transfer Duty collected [22 APR]

(i) Cape Town		
1972	250	11
1973	376	35
1974	323	6
(ii) Pretoria		
1972	199	46
1973	167	NONE
1974	187	31
(iii) Port Elizabeth		
1972	42	13
1973	84	NONE
1974	57	NONE

84

Indians' plea: stop shunting us about

STAR 6/5/75

Pretoria Bureau

Business and industrial areas in all towns and cities should be open to all race groups, says Mr J M Carrim, chairman of the South African Indian Council's Transvaal standing committee.

The "shunting around" of Indian traders by the Department of Community Development not only caused tremendous hardship and bitterness, but also seemed to achieve little in terms of the Government's policy of separate development, he said in Pretoria yesterday.

It was an open secret that many affected Indian traders had been forced to establish businesses in the centres of White towns under White nominees, and were thus operating there on a de facto basis anyway.

If the Government wished to retain the

loyalty and co-operation of the Indian people, he said, it should call an immediate halt to further forced business removals and the planning of further "Indian complexes."

Mr Carrim said the Government should accept the logical integration of Indian commerce and industry into the general economy of the country, thereby saving endless expenditure in a time of economic austerity.

He appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to reconsider urgently the question of Indian business and industry in the light of the Government's "new approach" to domestic policy and its concessions to African township traders.

And he said he would ask the Indian Council to take this matter up with the Prime Minister officially.

27 MAY 1975

184

~~2123~~**System of allocation for Coloured housing**

*I. Mr. R. E. ENTHOVEN asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether his Department is in any way concerned with the system of allocation employed by local authorities in respect of Coloured housing; if so, what system of priorities has been laid down;
- (2) whether his Department has received any complaints in respect of the system of allocation employed by the Johannesburg City Council in respect of Coloured housing.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No. For the hon. member's information it may be mentioned that in cases where Coloureds still have to be resettled from White areas the Department of Community Development imposes a percentage reservation on dwelling units completed with funds from the Department in order to make housing available for the resettlement of such Coloureds. Allocations of dwelling units by the City Council is performed by an allocations committee, according to waiting lists, with consideration being given to incomes, size of family, etc.
- (2) No complaints concerning the system have been received by my Department. At the invitation of the City Council of Johannesburg, the local Coloured management committee decided on 22 May 1975 to nominate representatives on the allocations committee.

HANSARD 14 Q. 960

16 May 1975

84

Group Areas Act: Indian traders resettled

*3. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Community Development:

(a) How many Indian traders in Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape Province, respectively, were resettled from the commencement of the Group Areas Act to 30 June 1974 and (b) how many in each of these provinces remain to be resettled.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Natal: 326.
Transvaal: 566.
Cape Province: 92.

(b) Natal: 696.
Transvaal: 2 434.
Cape Province: 944.

MANUSKRIPT

16

Q 1043

27 MAY 1975

Consultative committees/Coloured
management committees

*3. MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN asked the
Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama
Relations:

- (1) (a) How many consultative committees are there in the Republic at present and (b) what powers and functions have been granted to Coloured management committees;
- (2) whether additional powers and functions are being considered for Coloured management committees; if so, what powers and functions.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMIA RELATIONS:

(1) (a) Eleven.

(1) (b) and (2) The legal power to determine the powers, functions and duties of Coloured management committees is still vested in the Administrators of the various provinces and information thereon can be obtained from the latter through the appropriate channels.

~~1. 153~~

2. 811

~~3. 262 - General~~

HANSARD 17

Q . 1077

2 June 1975 .

Group areas in the Republic X

84

321. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Community Development:

(a) How many group areas are there in the Republic and (b) what is the population of each proclaimed group area.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 1433.

(b) I have to inform the hon. member that statistics are not kept in the form requested.

Rethink by Cabinet on Indian traders

84

7/16/75

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Cabinet is to consider a request by the executive committee of the South African Indian Council that Indians be allowed to trade in areas and towns where members of all race groups shop.

That was one of the requests made at a meeting between the executive committee of the Indian Council and the Minister of Planning, Mr J. J. Loots, the Minister of Community Development, Mr A. H. du Plessis, and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr S. J. Marais Steyn.

The council also asked that:

● Powers over Indian edu-

cation and welfare be delegated to the council;

● An Indian area be established in the developing Richards Bay-Empangeni complex;

● A full Indian group area to be declared in the Fordsburg-Pageview complex of Johannesburg;

● A residential area for Indians be established close to Cape Town's city centre.

The Ministers were asked to approach the Durban City Council for its co-operation in erecting an Oriental Plaza in the Victoria Street area, in the interests of Indian market stallholders.

An official statement was released on the talks yesterday.

On the question of the Indian traders, the Ministers said the representations involved a change in policy and this would have to be discussed at Cabinet level.

The Minister of Planning agreed to give consideration to declaring an Indian area in the neighbourhood of Richards Bay.

The Minister of Community Development said he fully appreciated the concern expressed about Cato Manor and would consider the matter after studying a report which had been prepared on it.

The question of delegating powers on education and welfare, will be examined in consultation with the executive committee.

6 June 1975.

84

Group Areas Act: Indian traders disqualified

*13. Mr. R. E. ENTHOVEN asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) (a) How many Indians have become disqualified traders in terms of the Group Areas Act to date and (b) how many have been resettled;
- (2) how long is it envisaged will it take to complete the resettlement of the present disqualified Indian traders.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 5 058.
- (b) 984.

The abovementioned information reflects the position as at 31 December 1974.

- (2) It is impossible to furnish a precise indication of the period envisaged, because resettlement for trading pur-

poses takes place only after I have satisfied myself that suitable alternative trading opportunities and potential are available.

ANSWERS 19

Q. 1177-8

17 June 1975

**Coloured management committees/
local affairs committees**

*22. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

(1) How many Coloured (a) management committees and (b) local affairs committees have been constituted in the Republic;

(2) in how many urban centres do the (a) management committees and (b) local affairs committees have elected as well as nominated members;

(3) in which urban centres are the (a) management committees and (b) local affairs committees fully elective bodies.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) (a) 97.

(b) 4.

(2) (a) 81.

(b) NIL.

(3) (a) NIL.

(b) Durban, Pietermaritzburg.

~~1783~~
84
~~3259~~

INDIAN PLEA TO 5 TOWNS IN NATAL

Political Reporter

Natal Mercury
17/6/75

WHITES in Northern Natal faced the "tremendous challenge" of securing for Indians the right to settle there, the executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr. J. N. Reddy, said yesterday.

"I have no doubt that in a few years things will be changing very fast. Even in Orange Free State people will realise that members of the Indian community can fulfil a very useful role," he said.

Last week the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. S. J. Marais Steyn, announced that with the exception of the Orange Free State and the five northern Natal districts of Louwsburg, Utrecht, Babanango, Vryheid and Paulpietersburg, Indians would be allowed to move freely and settle in an Indian area anywhere in South Africa.

"I regard the lifting of restrictions as a significant breakthrough and all must welcome it," said Mr. Reddy. "It is a tremendous challenge to the people living in Northern Natal. The Minister has made it clear that he will only act on their initiative."

Meanwhile the Indian Council has asked three Cabinet Ministers to open up more land for Indians throughout the Republic to meet residential and business growth.

The chairman of the Indian Council, Mr. A. M. Moolla, said yesterday: "We told the Minister of Planning, Mr. J. J. Loots, the Minister of Community Development, Mr. A. H. du Plessis, and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marais Steyn, that the Indian community had to be given more land for living and business, including land in Richard's Bay."

The Ministers had shown "favourable response."

Referring to the new freedom of travel and residence, Mr. Moolla said: "There will naturally be an influx of businessmen and skilled workers. If there is a serious shortage of land, in the Transvaal especially, it would effect growth and development."

SA Chinese (84)

SUNDAY TIMES, April 2

For the Chinese in SA... life in no man's land

By TONY STIRLING

THE position of the 8 000-strong Chinese community in South Africa's apartheid jigsaw is unique because it has not been assigned a place to fit in anywhere. However, there are now signs that it may become the first "disqualified" group to gain all White privileges.

The present status of the Chinese is that they are deemed to be non-White for the purpose of legislation, but they have privileges, such as occupation and ownerships of homes in White areas.

Originally, the Government intended to segregate the Chinese. Two Chinese group areas were established, one at Port Elizabeth and one at Uitenhage. On the Rand, however, where the largest number of Chinese live, no suitable area could be found for them.

All questions about the Chinese are treated warily by Government departments.

Questions put to the Department of Community Development were referred to three senior officials, and they asked that they be put in writing for answers by the Minister.

Cagey

It is not surprising that the Government is "cagey" about its plans for the Chinese commun-

the country, confirms that there have been such cases.

Mercifully the practice has ceased.

Chinese people, Mr Lee said, had obtained houses in White areas recently in the face of objections from White neighbours.

Schools

Many Johannesburg Chinese children attend the city's Chinese school, but there are also large numbers at White private schools, particularly convents and the Marist Brothers' colleges.

Chinese children can also attend White Government schools.

It would be obviously absurd to establish a university for such a small group.

Consequently the Chinese, who are academically the highest-qualified group in the country, take advantage of being able to attend White English-speaking universities.

Japanese

Years before the introduction of apartheid, they were attending White cinemas and restaurants and using White facilities which, technically, are not for them. This practice continues.

One reason is that Japanese enjoy "honorary White" status. Hoteliers and cinema managers explain that it embarrasses them to ask patrons and guests whether they might be Japanese or Chinese

'entitled to everything'

RDW 12/6/75

WASHINGTON. —

Chinese in South Africa were entitled to "more or less everything", the Minister of Information and of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, told journalists at the National Press Club in Washington yesterday.

Answering questions about South African racial policies, the Minister said the difference in classification between Japanese and Chinese was "one of those very interesting stories".

His Government's policy was to take account of the diversity of peoples, he said.

Dr Mulder said there were very few Japanese resident in South Africa — and most of them were

engaged in trade or commerce, reports Sapa.

While Japanese were classed as White, Chinese were regarded under the law as Asiatic "because that is what they are — Asians," he said.

"They are entitled to more or less everything in South Africa as, under the new developments, all races are," he said.

He stressed that Africans in South Africa were not comparable to Blacks in America, writes the Rand Daily Mail Washington correspondent.

In South Africa they were members of nations with their own language, culture and identity and were more comparable to American Indians.

The Minister said South African Coloureds could be compared to Black Americans. Both accepted the

identity, language, culture and to a large extent the religion of the White group.

In time to come the country would arrive at "more or less the situation" where Whites and Coloureds would have to maintain liaison on matters of mutual concern, all the time maintaining control over their respective affairs.

This was the position as his Government saw it and "somewhere in the future" a final decision would have to be taken.

If things did not develop this way, "we will have to look to the whole problem again and find a new solution acceptable to both sides," he said.

POWER

There were no Black trade unions in South Africa, he said. The system of workers' committees where employers met employees to discuss problems was working effectively.

Having seen what had happened in Britain, the world could well reconsider the present labour structure rather than have all the power in the hands of trade unions.

Commenting on the Government's declaring the Christian Institute an affected organisation, Dr Mulder said he was convinced the Le Grange Commission unanimously decided the institute was engaged in "subversive activities in one or other way and foreign funds were being used."

In cases where foreign funds were being used to run down a country then that country had the right to stop those funds getting

Silent

There have rarely, if ever, been incidents relating to Chinese participation in the White community's facilities. This is due largely to their maintenance of discreet silence.

Seldom has any public objection been voiced by leading Chinese on any aspect of Government policy affecting their lives — but pinpricks are felt.

The Consul-General, Mr Lee, is not optimistic that the Chinese community will be given White status overnight — but he sees a shift in Government attitudes which promises progress along these lines in the long term.

Gekleurdes se nood hoog

BEHUISING is vandag ongetwyfeld die grootste enkele probleem wat die Kleurling- en Indiërbevolking van Suid-Afrika in die gesig staar, meen dr. Emile J. Jammine, hoof van die Kleurling- en Asiatiese afdeling van die Johannesburgse stadsraad. In Johannesburg en op die Witwatersrand veral het ons te doene met 'n nypende tekort aan behuising van redelike standaard vir Kleurlinge en Indiërs.

In Johannesburg alleen is daar 'n onmiddellike behoefte aan 10 000 wooneenhede vir Kleurlinge en 'n verdere 2 500 vir Indiërs.

Die Kleurlingbevolking van Johannesburg is vinnig besig om die 100 000 kerf te nader. Dit is die tweede grootste stedelike konsentrasie van Kleurlinge naas Kaapstad. Die stad se Indiërbevolking van 55 000 is die tweede grootste na Durban.

Bevolkingsgroei ten opsigte van 'n Kleurling- en Indiërgemeenskap is heelwat hoër in die Johannesburggebied as die gemiddelde groeikoers vir die res van die land. Ten opsigte van die Kleurlingbevolking toon Johannesburg 'n jaarlikse groei van 3,8 persent wat vergelyk met 'n nasionale jaarlikse groeikoers van 3,4 persent.

Nie einde

Ten opsigte van die Indiërbevolking is die ooreenstemmende syfers 3,2 en 3,5 persent.

Dit, meen dr. Jammine, is direk toe te skryf aan aantrekliker indiensnemingsmoontlikhede in die handel, nywerheids- en professionele sektor in Johannesburg as in die res van die land.

'n Program is reeds opgestel en aanvaar waarvolgens die stadsraad van Johannesburg en die Departement van Gemeenskapbou in 'n gesamentlike onderneming 10 000 wooneenhede in die onmiddellike toekoms gaan bou om die huidige nood te verlig. Dit is egter nie die einde van

die storie nie, meen dr. Jammine. Sowat 50 000 nuwe huise sal gebou moet word voor die einde van die eeu.

Voorsiening is reeds gemaak vir 'n nuwe dorp aan die suid-westelike grens van Johannesburg se munisipale gebied wat uiteindelik huisvesting sal verskaf aan 250 000 Kleurlinge.

Vir die Indiërbevolking is ook voorsiening gemaak vir 'n nuwe dorp, aangrensend aan Lenasia wat na raming 100 000 mense in 25 000 wooneenhede sal huisves.

Belangrik

Tesame verteenwoordig hierdie twee projekte 'n reuse-bouprogram wat teen huidige kostestrukture sowat R650 miljoen sal kos. Ontwikkeling van hierdie omvang laat die vraag ontstaan of die boubedryf in sy huidige uniform in staat sal wees om die vraag na behuising van hierdie twee bevolkingsgroepe te bevredig, en of daar ander ingrypende veranderinge sal moet kom, meen dr. Jammine.

'n Moontlike uitweg is om die beperkinge wat daar op swart arbeid bestaan om geskoolde werk in Kleurling- en Indiërgediede te verrig, op te hef. Onder huidige omstandighede sal dit al hoe moeiliker word om huise in die getalle nodig te voorsien teen 'n koste wat gemiddelde Kleurlinge- en Indiërgesinne kan bekostig.

'n Taamlike deel van die Kleurling- en Indiërbevolking is potensieel daartoe in staat

om 'n belangrike bydrae te lewer in die eie voorsiening van huisvesting. In die praktyk is diegene egter meermale nie in staat daartoe nie omdat grond nie vryelik vir die doel bekombaar is nie, meen dr. Jammine.

Drukkend

Dit is die geval in Johannesburg op die oomblik en dit sal 'n probleem bly totdat genoeg geproklameerde grond vir dorpsstigting beskikbaar is.

Gewoonlik neem dit 'n lang tyd voordat dorpsgebiede amptelik geproklameer word vir ontwikkeling. Kleurlinge en Indiërs wat dus wel daartoe in staat is om hulle eie huise te bou, kan nie die grond koop en oordrag neem om die nodige finansiering te bekom nie.

Daar is dus 'n drukkende behoefte aan versnelde proklamering van dorpsgebiede en daarvoor is dit nodig om spesiale magte aan die Departement van Gemeenskapbou en 'n plaaslike owerheid soos Johannesburg se munisipaliteit toe te staan om onafhanklik dorpsgebiede te proklameer. Daardeer kan die uitgerekte gewag vir toestemming van die Provinsiale Dorpsgebiederaad uitgeskaakel word. Met die grond en die voordeel van vroegtydige dorpsgebiedproklamasie kan die Kleurlinge- en Indiërgemeenskappe hulleself in groter mate help en die owerheid se las verlig.

84

Coloured local government is breaking down—claim

ARGUS
25/6/75

A BREAKDOWN in local government in Coloured areas has occurred under the management committee system devised by the Government to replace the loss of the Coloured people's municipal franchise, says Mr David Curry, the Coloured Representative Council's executive member in charge of the portfolio of local government.

Mr Curry said yesterday he found this out during a recent inspection tour of management committees in Coloured Group Areas after taking charge of his portfolio with the new Labour Party executive of the CRC.

The Government has said that the Coloured people's municipal franchise will not be restored and that separate municipalities with full autonomy will be established in Coloured areas, he said.

That was nearly five years ago and the management committees are still only acting in an advisory capacity to White local authorities under whose jurisdiction they fall. These management committees are completely at the mercy of the local authorities because the Government has done nothing to implement its promise.

I believe that the Government's failure to give Coloured local authorities full autonomy is due to the fact that consideration is being given to the economic feasibility of such a plan.

I have seen the erosion of the management committee system in its infancy and nothing has been done to advance the system along the road to full autonomy.

The management committees have become totally frustrated and I think the time has arrived for the Government to have a rethink on the whole matter.

The system is not working in practice and the provincial authorities are unable to come up with a workable solution to make the substitute for the loss of the municipal franchise meaningful.

I personally do not foresee Coloured local authorities becoming economically viable and they will have to be dependent on big State or provincial subsidies to make them viable. They will become a burden to the State and provincial councils if this happens.

I think this will be extremely immoral and the only solution would be the abolition of the whole system and the restoration of the municipal franchise.

Help yourself, Coloured told

Cape Times Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Coloured community should place greater emphasis on self-help, Mr. I. J. Stober, the president of the Association of Management Committees, told its annual congress at Mossel Bay last night.

In a strongly-worded presidential address, Mr. Stober said that as well as examining how they were treated as a group by the authorities, the Coloureds should examine themselves.

"How many of our children leave school at an early age for no reason whatever?"

"How many of our students waste their time instead of sacrificing some of their pleasures to complete their courses so that they become qualified to compete with Whites in the open labour market?"

"Far too many indulge in all the pleasures of life and find themselves in trouble or make themselves a burden and a disgrace to our community."

"How many of our people in the cities and towns devote a few hours of their leisure to the upliftment of our depressed people? How many of

us devote ourselves to the care of the aged, the sick, the lame and the needy and the homeless among our people?"

"How many of our businessmen and those in the upper strata of our people think of those in need?"

"Unless as we have done as much as is possible on our own, we have no right to ask the Almighty to help us in our demands for fair, equal and just treatment in this fair land of ours," he said.

Unity call

ARGUS 27/6/75

84

to Black

leaders

A CALL for unity among non-White local government management committees was made last night by Mr Isaac Stober, president of the Management Committee Association of the Cape.

Delivering his presidential address at the second congress of the association at the Anglican Hall in Mossel Bay, Mr Stober appealed to delegates to close their ranks to emphasise their 'oneness.' He said the main purpose of the conference was to call on 'the powers-that-be' to refrain from discriminating on a basis of skin colour and to treat all sections of the non-White community with fairness and equity.

NEGLECTED

'The justice of our claims cannot be denied. Our people have justifiably felt the authorities in power in South Africa have never accorded them sufficient recognition,' he said.

'The educational, civic and welfare phases of our people's life in the cities and towns have been sadly neglected and allowed to degenerate into that characterised by the non-White farm labourer, the non-White slum and shanty dweller, the non-White juvenile delinquent and the prevalence of murder and robbery in our housing schemes provided by municipal and divisional councils.

'The time has come for our people to express themselves in such a manner that the powers-that-be will of necessity take cognisance of our just needs and demands. We believe in presenting our cases to the authorities in a reasonable and firm manner, as a means towards achieving our aims.'

BLACKS WANT COUNCIL VOTE

From Peter Goosen

MOSSEL BAY. — Two motions aimed at giving Coloured and Indian management committees in the Cape direct representation on White city and divisional councils were approved unanimously at the annual congress of the Association of Management Committees here today.

One motion asks the Government to pass legislation to allow management committee members to attend council committee meetings with speaking but no voting rights. The second asks for an amendment to the Cape Municipal Ordinance to allow management committee members to attend committee meetings with full powers, including voting rights.

FOOTBALL

Delegates made it clear that although they were in favour of the motions it did not mean that the association accepted management committees. The ultimate goal would remain direct representation on councils.

However, until the Government changed its policy the right to take part in council affairs at committee level was the first step towards full representation.

Introducing one of the motions, Mr G. Munsook of Rylands (Cape Town) said under the present manage-

ment committee system the Government, province and local authorities were 'playing football' with Blacks. When a grievance was raised, it was passed from department to department, all claiming it was not their responsibility.

The association also unanimously approved a motion to make representations to the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, for a nation-wide campaign against shebeens and for heavier sentences for people convicted of selling liquor illegally.

(84)

Cape Times 30/6/75

Clamp-down on shebeens urged

Cape Times Correspondent
MOSSEL BAY.—A nationwide liquor raid on shebeens in Coloured and Indian group areas was unanimously recommended by delegates to the Association of Management Committees congress held here at the weekend.

Heavy fines for illegal liquor dealing and a deputation to the Minister of Justice were other actions the congress decided on. Delegates were adamant that strong action should be taken against "shebeen queens", who were described as "bloodsuckers", "cruel lemons" and "monsters who prey on the Coloured people".

Representatives from 96 Cape committees complained bitterly about their powerlessness to act against excessive drinking.

Mr A H Beaton of Port

Elizabeth said shebeens were "one of the worst things plaguing our people" and claimed that shebeen queens deliberately encouraged debts on which they charged usurious interest. When people could not pay, shebeens employed gangs of thugs to collect the debt.

"These gangs have been known to smash up homes and even to pursue hapless people into factories."

Mr David Currie, executive member of the Coloured Persons Representative Council with the portfolio of Local Government, said the problem of drinking was a social one aggravated by the lack of police patrols.

Mr "Babs" Essop of Manenberg, Cape Town, said he knew of shebeens that carried R5 000—R6 000 worth of credit each week.

"The police are no help to us since often they get free liquor in the shebeens," he said.

Mr Essop was backed by Mr Peter Marais of the Cape Divisional Council management committee. He called for heavy sentences, stiff fines and rewards of R100 to help convict shebeen owners.

Mr R Bhana of Port Elizabeth said that in the Indian area of Malabar, with a population of 5 000, there were 36 shebeens.

"We have a police station, manned by our own people, but it does not seem to have helped."

Delegates also said that the Government should legislate to compel local authorities to permit the committees to attend and speak at meetings of standing committees of White municipal and divisional councils.

The mind of the crime gang

Cape Times 8/7/75

FANNY A GROSS, student of criminology and writer on the subject, explores the psychology of the youngster who joins a gang, and ways to combat this phenomenon of "mixed-up, frustrated youth, unable to break out of their surroundings and floundering in a rudderless world which offers them so few meaningful life objectives".

GANG or group formations among youngsters are not only normal but even desirable, provided of course they do not indulge in anti-social pursuits.

To obviate this, care should be taken to see that their legitimate needs are catered for. Where they form themselves into groups with no ulterior or sinister motives and with no apparent aggressive tendencies, the group formation constitutes part of the natural process of psychological weaning, of a reaching-out of the adolescent, who has graduated beyond the narrow confines of his home.

In specific cases, gang life may fill a certain void and act as a substitute satisfaction for parental or society's neglect. It offers an escape from the hum-drum of a hurly-burly existence in an over-crowded city slum for instance. There is a togetherness about a gang and a sharing of experiences from which members are able to build up a common tradition.

Youth clubs

Since gang activity is to a large extent dependent on local conditions it often reflects the moral and social laxity of the community in a given area. As communities-in-miniature of a sort, juvenile gangs are responsible to a large extent for the shaping of the behaviour and ideas of their members, often influencing otherwise law-abiding youngsters to join them in their anti-social activities. If better and more worthwhile counter-attractions in the neighbourhood, like well-run youth clubs, could be organized by the more civic-minded elements in the community, the collective energy of these youngsters could be diverted into harmless and far more useful channels.

The typical gang, as distinguished from the ordinary play group is, as a rule, composed of undisciplined youths in conflict with the family, the school and/or other approved agencies and institutions in the larger community. In pursuing its activities, the gang follows its own folk ways and mores while disregarding the rights and interests of others. They live for the present and are impatient for instant satisfaction of their needs and desires.



The writer

destructive in their attitude towards others more fortunately placed than they. It is an attempt to strike back at those who, they feel, have disinherited them.

Beginning with truancy or isolated delinquent acts, the typical city gang boy graduates to more serious criminal exploits. Not all members of juvenile gangs, however, become serious criminals or professional gangsters. Fortunately, the gang, for various reasons, may disintegrate before a true professional stage is reached.

Gangs of destructive, angry, disillusioned young people are not endemic to any one section of a community or to any one country. Most cities the world over have their "tough, unsafe neighbourhoods," where, people are warned, it is unsafe to walk alone, especially after dark. They are generally referred to as criminogenic areas because they have a higher rate of criminality than the more conventionally respectable neighbourhoods.

New townships

The delinquency areas are mainly found in the slums or new housing estates and, in this country, in certain new townships created without adequate planning and without proper facilities as a result of the Group Areas Act. A community of interest and a sense of values held in common in the community life of the old settled area are both lacking in these new, artificially created townships, and are replaced by an indifferent, impersonal approach. Because of man's gregarious nature, the decline of primary relationships leads to a seeking after secondary and more impersonal relationships.

Thus a dearth of proper family life, adequate family interest and control, and failure by the family and/or

opportunities, improved circumstances generally and better living conditions would greatly reduce the number of delinquent gangs.

Properly run and supervised boys' clubs, which could absorb and hold the interest of the pre-adolescent Coloured youngster doubtless would also help to curb this venture into lawlessness. Moreover, better results can be attained by trying to work along with teenage gangs as a group, guiding, counselling and helping them to find more wholesome outlets as groups, than by trying to break the gang up.

Headlines, such as "Eight die in weekend violence", "Thirteen women raped", "Citizen stabbed and robbed by gang," are becoming commonplace. Every weekend the casualty departments in our hospitals are kept busy treating assault cases largely the result of gang activities. Indeed, according to reports a hospital for Coloured people and Indians in Coronationville, Johannesburg, has had to engage a security firm to guard patients and staff against gang warfare.

A Coloured social worker with 12 years' experience in dealing with these "lords of the streets" stated that gangs composed of members in the 25 and over age group were usually interested in dagga peddling and dealing in wine, while those in the younger age group (they generally start at the age of 12), went in more for pick pocketing and kindred offences. He felt that the underlying cause of so much unrest and violence in the townships was largely the "rootlessness of the whole set-up and feelings of frustration experienced by so many of the township dwellers." In seeking an outlet, an escape from their shackles, they turned on community. The remedy lay in breaking the culture of poverty and its by-products, in enabling people to make full use of their potential and in restoring individual dignity. "Kew Town," he said, "is aiming to build a better society by trying to attract and involve the whole community, including the gangs, in wholesome activities."

Handicapped

Because of the discriminatory laws which the policeman in this country, whether he be Black or White, has to enforce he is unfortunately not seen in the light of a protector but rather as the common enemy by a large percentage

gang follows its own folk ways and mores while disregarding the rights and interests of others. They live for the present and are impatient for instant satisfaction of their needs and desires.

Way of life

They pursue and develop a range of activities, values and attitudes that are contrary to, and in conflict with, the mores of the dominant society. Coming from environments where few of their activities would not amount to trespassing or infringing some statute or other, law-breaking for them becomes a way of life, part of their daily routine, as it were.

The lower-class gang, composed of urban youngsters of the underprivileged and depressed social classes, faced with unbridgeable gaps between the aspirations and desires aroused by mass media and their chances of fulfilment within the opportunities available to them, has perforce developed a sense of values that conflicts with middle-class norms. They look upon life as a battle for existence in which the individual is of but little consequence. Hard work, they feel, does not necessarily lead to success and happiness, especially for those like themselves who have to start with the cards heavily stacked against them in the game of life.

The gang leaders become their heroes, upon whom they try to model themselves. They make every effort to conform to the requirements of the gang, which, for them, assumes the guise of a unified force against all their common enemies. Gangs thus created out of a sense of deprivation and frustration become hostile, aggressive and des-

primary relationships leads to a seeking after secondary and more impersonal relationships.

Thus a dearth of proper family life, adequate family interest and control, and failure by the family and/or the community to provide the necessary recreational and social outlets, induce youngsters who are similarly placed to gravitate towards each other and form themselves into gangs with an anti-social bias.

Until these townships are transformed into communities with proper amenities — educational, social and sporting — until they develop what Mr Justice J H Steyn so aptly described as a "community pulse" — gang life and lawlessness will continue to flourish there. Indeed, the recent report of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce makes it quite clear that terror stalks the townships with disastrous effects upon their inhabitants.

Transferred

Gangs that had their being in old slum areas together with their gang traditions, get transferred to the new Coloured and African townships, which are proving to be first-rate breeding grounds for their anti-social activities. According to a high-ranking police officer, who has had wide experience in dealing with them, most of these gangs existing in the new Coloured townships, have had their origin in District Six. He supported the view that among the causes that led to the formation of these gangs were unsatisfactory early environmental conditions, overcrowding, lack of education, lack of proper supervision and of recreational and cultural facilities. Better educational and more job

because of the discriminatory laws which the policeman in this country, whether he be Black or White, has to enforce he is unfortunately not seen in the light of a protector but rather as the common enemy by a large percentage of the dispossessed non-White population. He is, therefore, greatly hampered in his fight against crime in his effort to stem the rising tide of social unrest and violence in the Republic and the reign of terror in some of the townships.

From information furnished by ex-prisoners many gangs operate inside our prisons and exert a powerful influence over their fellow-prisoners. Moreover, the foundations for gangdom laid in the institutions are carried on outside by the various members of these gangs on release. To overcome these unsavoury effects, the offender must be helped to adjust more satisfactorily within the environment to which he is returned and the demands that are bound to be made upon him by the wider society. Agencies employed to win him away from the gang will have to plan recreational outlets and occupational opportunities that can compete successfully with what the gang has to offer.

Failures

There is, of course, evidence of solidarity of thought and deed among young people the world over, who constitute the conflict groups reflecting attitudes, prejudices, deprivations and lines of conflict in our society. Early in life many of them realize that they are failures that socially, culturally, educationally and economically their place is on the lowest rung of their ladder, hemmed in by poverty, unemployment and social ostracism by the community at large. They see themselves as the victims of circumstances often beyond their control and the world as a cosmos of inevitable conflict, blocked opportunities and non-existent choice.

Such is the horizon as envisaged by a section of contemporary mixed-up, frustrated youth, unable to break out of their surroundings and floundering in a rudderless world, which offers them so few meaningful life objectives. It is a problem that confronts thinking people from one end of the globe to the other and causes a great deal of perturbation to the socially orientated, because they realize that the roots of maladjustment lie deep and have to be tackled conscientiously on many fronts if success is to be attained.

84

Find the ARGUS 9/7/75 answer to homes backlog —Leon

MR SONNY LEON, executive chairman of the Coloured Representative Council, called today on the State, local authorities and private sector to do something positive about finding a solution to the Coloured housing problem.

He said in an interview the time had arrived for a definite line of action to be taken on the Coloured housing shortage to overcome the increasing squatter problem facing the community.

'The State, local authorities and the private sector must do something positive about the problem now because action is what is required,' he said.

'I have visited squatter areas on the Cape Flats and elsewhere since the winter rains set in and was deeply moved at the plight of families living in shanties mainly because of circumstances and through no choice of their own as a result of the housing shortage.

UNNATURAL

'If land is made available there are a number of building firms, both local and overseas, which have indicated to me that they are prepared to provide housing for our people.

'Something must be done in speeding up the present system to catch up with the backlog. If nothing is done the present housing shortage will be doubled in the next five years.

'This housing shortage is not a natural one but one created by the uprooting and continuous movement of people through the implementation of the Group Areas Act. Areas formerly occupied by Coloured people in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and elsewhere are living monuments to this law. Homes that could still be occupied in places like District Six and elsewhere have been razed to the ground.'

841

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Workers warned of cities

APRIL 19/7/75

MISS MAUGH OWLES, national organizer of the Young Christian Workers (YCW), has written to parents and employers in country areas to warn young people coming to work in towns of the dangers and exploitation.

Coming away to the city and desperate for work, these young people are, she says, easily underpaid by their employers.

"We are in contact with 13-year-old domestic workers who earn R10 a month. They have to stand up to R2 a month from leaving their work, with very little to see them through the month — and this causes problems, for example, no money for education, entertainment and so on.

"Because of this, they have to depend on their employers or friends, and in many cases this dependence leads to exploitation."

Natal Mercury 26/7/75

822

By NAGOOR BISSETTY

A SOUTH African Indian Council session in Durban yesterday erupted into uproar when a member, Mr. S. Abram-Mayat, of Benoni, challenged the Council to get its priorities correct on group areas.

The Council, he said, was acting inconsistently by voting unanimously on one day for the Group Areas Act to be scrapped "and on the very next day we begin asking for certain Indian group areas in Natal and the Transvaal to be finalised."

He said: "The Council gives the impression that it does not know what it is aiming for."

Mr. J. N. Reddy, the Council's executive chairman, said that until Parliament dispensed with the Government's policy of separate development, the Indian Council had a duty to the Indian people — to see to it that it got more land so that more houses could be built for them.

"Until we are given the kind of multi-racial society that Mr. Abram-Mayat wants, how do we identify the land we want for our people?" he asked.

GUARANTEE

Mr. J. B. Patel, who acted as chairman at yesterday's session said: "It is true that we have voted for the repeal of the Group Areas Act, but how do we know that the Government will agree to our request?"

Emphasising that the Council was in no position to give a guarantee that it would be possible to get the Government to scrap the Act altogether, Mr. G. Munsook, the council's executive member from the Cape, countered Mr. Abram-Mayat's challenge.

"Are you prepared to move a motion now that until the Act is, in fact, repealed, the Indian people must stop asking for any benefits under the Act?"

Mr. Abram-Mayat: "You are not going to tell me about what I

should or should not do. The Indian community wants more land for housing and it must be the duty of this council to ensure that Indians have the freedom to live in the place of their choice."

The chairman of the council's Transvaal regional committee, Mr. J. C. Carrim, said that he was disturbed by the trend of certain debates in the council and warned members not to use freedom of speech in the council to try for "political points."

He said that while many Indians wanted to boycott the SAIC, he was one of several Indians who agreed to serve on the council as it was a useful means to "press, demand and plead" for more and more gains for the Indian people.

ATTACK

"Any member who now does not want to work within the framework of separate development should either get out from the Council or be courageous enough to move for the scrapping of the Council itself," he said.

In a hard-hitting attack earlier, Mr. Y. S. Chinsamy, of Verulam, gave warning that he and some others in the council would be forced to reconsider their positions in the council if urgently-needed improvements for Indians were not forthcoming.

The Council had been "begging" for more farmlands for Indians for more than 12 years and in spite of promises from the Government, nothing had materialised, he said.

"We've been to the offices of the Prime Minister and the five Ministers of Indian Affairs (pointing at the portraits of Mr. W. A. Maree, Mr. A. C. Trollip, Mr. F. W. Waring, Senator Owen Horwood and Mr. C. J. Heunis, hanging on a wall), time and again, but all we got are promises.

"We've always come out from interviews in their offices full of hope, but then in 12 long years we've found that we've hardly gained anything," he said.

... but does it add up to real change?

Cape Times 24/7/78

BEING BORN and having spent so much of my teenage life in rural surroundings have been perfect counterpoints to later years of more maturity in and around big cities. It still amazes how little urban Black and White people have insight into the lives of Black and White people in rural environments.

From the nature of things the city dweller's life-style and social interests almost as a rule bring him into contact with the community on the other side of the colour line.

Not only is this brought about by people "just being friends", but also by the demands of commerce, art, politics — and a generally more liberal view of life in metropolitan areas. A strongly developing class culture in, particularly, the big cities has tended to bring together people with similar interests.

Even in reactionary South Africa it is no longer world-shattering news that Black and White jazzmen "had a

together somewhere in Sea Point or Lansdowne, or Houghton. Or that a Black-White mixed business symposium had been held in — of all places — Nationalist stronghold Bellville.

It is this class culture — in the widest sense of the word — which has dimmed the image and idea of the life-style of those in, for want of a better word, the lesser urban areas. By the same token, this "dimming of the image" has given birth to an urban euphoria which will do little to contribute to a really open society in South Africa.

Things are changing, city people say, when the Cape Town City Council is allowed to have totally integrated audiences for symphony orchestra performances in City Hall. Things are changing, they say, when the Nico Malan is opened to all colours.

Things are changing, they say, when the authorities allow a mixed business symposium in, say, Nationalist-held Bellville. Things are changing, they say, when a cocktail party is held with Black and White attending. Class culture — either all-Black or all-White — is changing, they say, when a party, whether Black or White, knows what London Fog is, and all agree that

they do not treat their minds too badly.

The "dimming image" syndrome has afflicted not only the White (liberally) politically minded, but frighteningly so many Blacks who consider themselves politically educated and politically qualified to speak for people of colour.

It is with extremely little exertion that Black and White in the sophisticated confines of a plush office or luxury home in either Constantia or Athlone can agree over a (mixed) drink that police would not burst in at any moment to terminate any cocktail summarily — and that, because of this police tolerance, "things are changing", and political renewal is around the next corner.

Is there really change in South Africa? Meaningful change? Such as making the tot system a criminal offence; such as decreasing the vast farm prison populations; or not making proposals at agricultural union meetings calling for farming methods to be taught in Coloured schools rather than increasing academic training facilities at such schools? Harassment of the farm or small-town Hung

traveller by a railway ticket clerk who still believes in the dubious adage that the "Hornet must be kept in his place" is often still complained of.

"You do not know how good you have it here in the big city," was the remark recently of a visitor to Cape Town. The population group of the speaker need not be made known. He added: "And then you politicians here so easily call for boycotts of this and boycotts of that. With the best will in the world I cannot support such boycotts."

"Where I come from you speak the language of the man who pays you, even more so when he is White. Many of our CBC (Coloured Representative Council) members do not know what they are talking about when they ask us to raise our voices in the country against White authority," the country visitor said.

One must be generous to many political leaders, even those in the CBC — some of them do know of the plight of people in rural environments. Also, the country visitor should be allowed some room for exaggeration. But it would also be fair to everybody concerned to apply the principle of there



Neville Fransman, born in Oudshoorn, was a teacher in Cape Town before leaving that profession for journalism 10 years ago. His column today is the first of a regular series.

being fire where there is smoke.

It is when the smoke starts clouding issues — and areas of real change — that concern must be expressed, and that the urban Black and White be made aware that the "dimming image" is a dangerous malady.

The cocktail party at which a card-carrying member of the Nationalist Party proposes the toast to a mixed audience or the across-the-colour-line plaudits in the bar-foyer of the Nico Malan Opera House should decidedly not be seen as a meaningful sign that "things are changing".

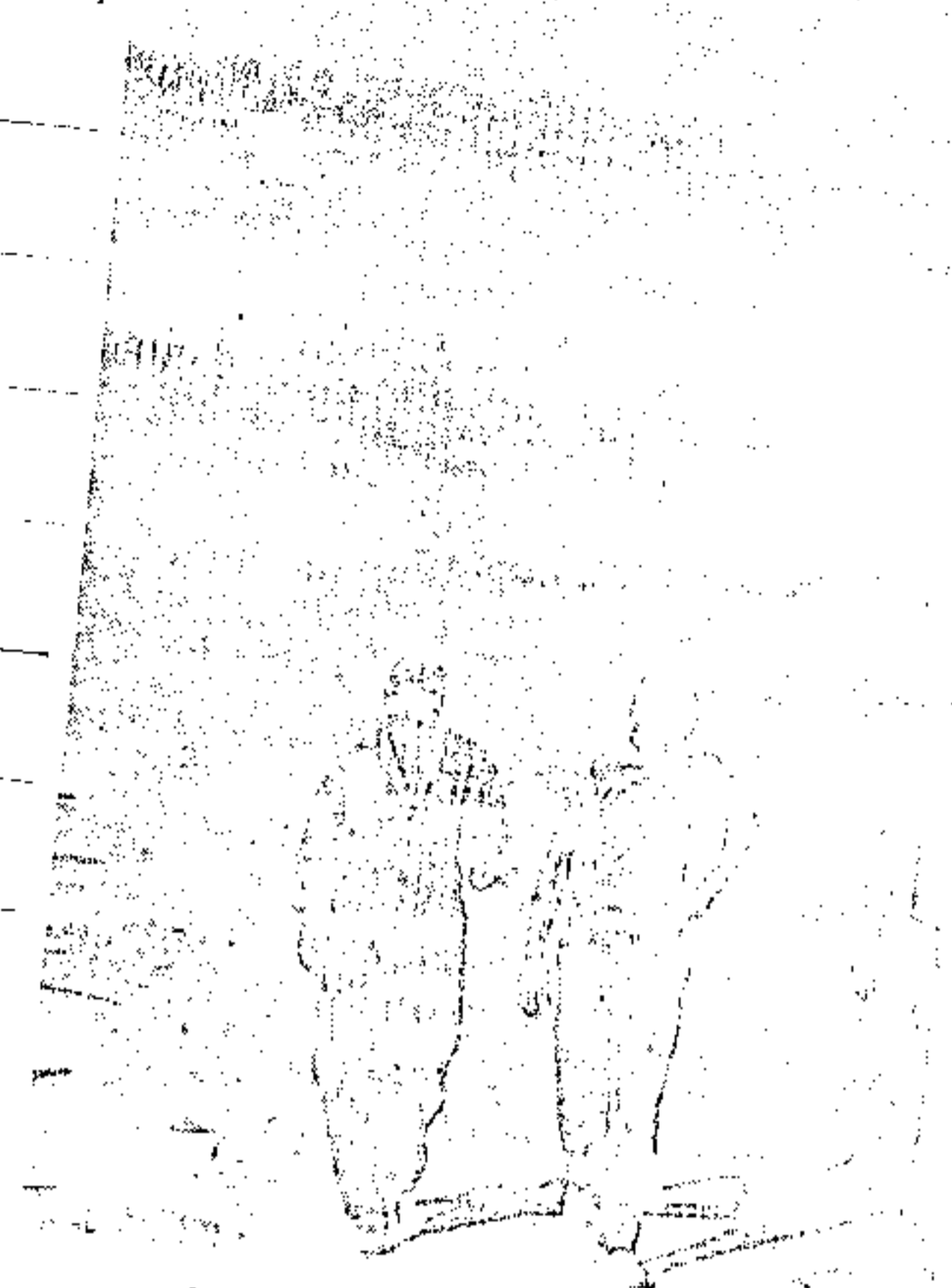
Some even say fast.

Boorish attitudes towards Blacks have not changed all that much in rural areas since I exchanged my residence for one in the city 20 years ago. Admittedly, to a much greater degree they have changed in urban surroundings.

But only a very small minority of Blacks have tasted the euphoric fruits of the more liberalized class culture. The culture of real change still has a long way to go in greater South Africa — and the "dimming" must not be allowed

Question.....
Write on both sides of the paper

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Coloured housing today . . . more than mortgage finance needed

work was still needed before final proposals could be submitted.

Verster, who became GM of Spes Bona about a year ago, said he was immediately impressed with the need for a building society for Coloured people after discovering that nearly 70% of Spes Bona's lending business was in respect of mortgage bonds over homes, businesses and industrial sites.

The main problem of getting started will be to get geared-up financially, although a Coloured building society would receive an initial boost from a transfer of Spes Bona's existing mortgage business.

According to the latest annual report (to September 30 last year) total assets of the bank increased by R1,4m to about R5,2m (38,8%), while deposits increased to R4,4m, of which R3,1m was received from Coloured depositors. The bank's net profit for the year was R103 092.

Verster says there is tremendous pressure on Spes Bona for housing mortgage finance, from people who are unable to get money from "White" building societies. This is by no means due to discrimination on the part of the building society movement, fully represented as it is with branch and agency business in the Coloured group areas. It is just that mortgage finance is tight.

But whether an exclusively Coloured building society will be in a better position to relieve the pressure is doubtful. It is equally doubtful whether the Registrar will exempt a Coloured building society from any of the provisions of the Act, since this would smack of paternalism.

The most likely method by which the new building society will get off the ground is by way of a large deposit of say, R1m being made by Spes Bona. Thus launched, the society would then make mortgage loans.

At the same time, it is conceivable that the Coloured Development Corpora-

tion's subsidiaries, such as Superama, Landdram, Fitch, Sadexcor, and other trading subsidiaries, could make cash deposits with a new building society.

Sadexcor, the property development subsidiary of the C.D.C., could conceivably be incorporated with the Coloured building society at a later stage, in line with government's wish to see building societies involve themselves more in housing development.

COLOURED F.M. 25/7/75

Building houses

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Plans to establish a building society for the Coloured community have reached a fairly advanced stage, the general manager of Spes Bona Savings & Finance Bank, Mr Hannes Verster, told the FM this week.

Verster disclosed that preliminary discussions with the Registrar of Building Societies, Mr Wynand Louw, had been promising, but a great deal of ground-

Shebeens are a place to live—and a place to die

OBED MUSI

1/18/75
Rae Day, 1922

A STORM in a glass hit South Africa when Africans, Indians and Coloureds, joined by a White MP, urged that shebeens be legalised.

WRAB—the West Rand Administration Board—representing the Government and, therefore, White thinking, was understandably silent about one of the most misunderstood sides of township life.

Family

A shebeen in strict legal terms is "an unlicensed drinking premises". But to Blacks it is more than that. Much more. It is one of the township houses, bleak by day, bright by night.

LEFT: Some of the letters sent to "Mail" Extra on the subject of shebeens.

their frustrations, their future, their ambitions or whatever.

Veteran social worker Shimane Khumalo, of the National Institution for the Rehabilitation of Criminal Offenders (Nicro), in a memorable address to his colleagues described it as:

"A place where Blacks learn to live and laugh; where they learn to love and lie; where they learn to die."

Lieutenant H. van Rooyen, of the South African Police in Brakpan, heads the Liquor Squad in those areas. He had a curt description.

"A shebeen is an unlawful place of drinking and under section 109(1) of the Liquor Act people who run such places and their patrons are guilty of an offence," he said.

But Winfred Mkele, who holds an MFA in industrial psychology, and Professor F. van Zyl Slabbert, former dean in sociology at Witwatersrand University, said:

Mkele: "It's the only place where Blacks can relax and it would be in

It's a place to exchange pleasantries, to talk about frustrations and ambitions. It's a place where Africans, denied the amenities of social clubs, gather to live and laugh. They also learn to die in the shebeens . . .

the long-term interests of township residents for these places to be put beyond police control."

Tensions

Prof. Van Zyl Slabbert said: "If shebeens were legalised a lot of our social ills would disappear."

A Soweto shebeen queen whose daughter is employed in the southern sub-

urbs of Johannesburg, said:

"I still run a shebeen at the backyard where my daughter now works. I myself used to work there and the madam knew nothing of my personal life."

"I sell liquor at a slight profit to guys who do not wish to sleep in the local town for their own reasons. Employers know nothing about what happens to their servants after hours."

But the best description comes from a long-time observer of the shebeen scene. He says: "Dominating any shebeen is the queen or 'auntie' as she is called, larger than life, the confidante of many men and women; who solves deep social problems with the finesse of a trained psychiatrist and marriage guidance counsellor rolled into one; who keeps gangland secrets that leave the most astute detective in a tizzy and who is also a member of the local Mothers' Union."

As soon as "Mail" Extra started running stories about shebeens there was an avalanche of letters from Black readers who

opted for shebeens to be legalised.

Amenity

Archie Kamathane of Dube said they were "here to stay and provided a better social amenity than the municipal-controlled beerhalls."

From Brakpan, Daveyton and Hammanskraal readers wrote saying that shebeens were better than the Government's liquor outlets because they "provided brotherly atmosphere".

The letters keep pouring into the Editor's mailbox but no official in Government circles seems to want their views.

Indians attack Govt on housing shortage

RDM 14/8/75

Staff Reporter

INDIAN and Coloured leaders yesterday attacked the Government for the lack of planning and funds to relieve the acute and worsening shortage of housing.

The shortage has been highlighted by the scramble for housing in the Pretoria Indian township of Laudium, where about 400 displaced Indians from other areas are to be given housing.

The 1 000 local Laudium families waiting for homes were infuriated when they heard that plots were to be allocated to the displaced Indians.

The former chairman of the South African Indian Council and a member of the South Africa Foundation, Mr H. E. Joosub, said the Government had failed to take into account the swift rise in the Indian population and the consequent growing demand for housing.

"The Indian community has always struggled for housing. There has never been enough. But now the shortage has become critical."

Mr Joosub said in Lenasia, Johannesburg, the shortage was estimated at more than 2 000. In Pretoria it was about 1 000, and the shortage at other major urban centres, including Benoni and Germiston, was worsening.

The problem was aggravated by Indians from the platteland moving into towns because of shortages of schools and housing in the country.

Job opportunities were also more plentiful in the towns, said Mr Joosub.

The chairman of the executive of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Sonny Leon, said lack of housing was the biggest grievance among Coloured people.

The shortage "was estimated at more than 100 000 units. In some areas, including Kimberley, three

families were sharing houses hardly big enough to accommodate one.

"The Government must consider a crash programme to relieve this tremendous shortage."

Mr Leon said if the Government could find millions of rands to lend to South American countries, and spend R1 000-million a year on defence, it could surely find the funds to provide reasonable housing for its own people.

In the Cape Peninsula alone the need was for 40 000 houses.

Mr Leon said he addressed a public meeting in Cape Town earlier this week on the crying need for accommodation for Coloureds.

"One mother told the meeting she and her family were part of a group of 22 sharing a two-bedroomed house.

"Coloured people are bewildered. They don't know where to go or what to do."

Tucsa to call for end of Areas Act

RDM 14/8/75

Labour Correspondent
THE NATIONAL executive of the Trade Union Council of South Africa has tabled resolutions for its national congress which call for the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

Other wide-ranging resolutions to be tabled by member unions at the council's 21st congress in Cape Town on September 22, focus on discrimination, education, pensions and police pay scales.

TOUGH

There are also tough resolutions calling for State action on consumer prices and a statutory cost of living allowance based on the Consumer Price Index; the adopting of consumption targets to improve wages and living standards, and a call to institute a form of "inflation-proof" savings for ordinary workers.

The council's 30-man executive is calling for:

● The suspension and repeal of the Group Areas Act "the primary provisions of which are based on

racial discriminatory provisions".

● Urgent action be taken to make additional land and resources available to provide housing for workers of all races in the urban areas.

● The promotion and encouragement of home ownership.

● The enforcement through legislation for the provision of equal community services in all urban areas — street and house lighting, water supplies, roads, side-walks, recreation facilities.

● The institution of an emergency urban renewal programme to eliminate slum housing.

● Representation on the Housing Commission by all citizens and organisations.

● Action against property developers and local authorities, responsible for the escalation of land prices in the major metropolitan areas.

The national executive will also table a resolution which calls on its affiliate unions, representing 200 000 workers, to support a demand on the Government to take firm action to remove harmful price fixing practices.

It will also call upon the State to reform the

Monopolies Act. The executive committee also calls for a strong consumer movement "which can fight for consumer protection and lower prices."

The National Union of Distributive Workers states that all unions should support the concept of consumption targets. Used both in the US and Russia, to improve wage and living standards, these set long-term targets for reasonable consumption levels in housing, clothing, education, diet, furniture, transport, medical services, recreation, vocation and retirement.

REVIEW

The Garment Workers Union is tabling a resolution asking the council's unions to ask the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions to review Coloured, Asian and African pensions periodically to eliminate differentials between them and White pensions.

The Minister will also be asked to bring the present means test levels for Asian and Coloured pensioners to the same level as that for Whites and to make pensions directly payable to married men and women who qualify for them, regardless of whether their spouses are employed or not.

The national executive committee calls on the State to not only raise the levels of pensions, but to adjust them at more regular intervals in line with rises in the Consumer Price Index.

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Permits control life — Sash

EAST LONDON—The Black Sash has called on the Government to abolish colour bars in industry, commerce and other professions and to give equal opportunities to all.

This call was made in a pamphlet published by Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash in Johannesburg and which was distributed in the Coloured areas headlined "Who cares about detente?"

"To Mr Vorster, detente means trying to relax tensions outside our borders but detente outside cannot succeed unless fundamental change is brought about inside South Africa," the pamphlet stated.

"There are tensions, frustrations, anger and resentment at home because people — blacks, Indians and Coloureds are discriminated against because of the col-

our of their skins.

"Black people's lives are controlled by permits — permits to be where they are, to find accommodation, to go to school, to live as families, to seek work, to work, to be self-employed, to visit.

"Blacks must provide documentary proof of any statement they make in order to get every single permit. Their families are broken up by the laws and they are denied free, compulsory education and must pay for "Bantu education," the pamphlet continued.

"They have unequal job opportunities and unequal pay. Although they comprise of 71 per cent of our population, they have 14 per cent of the land and have no say in the laws which control them," it said.

"Compulsory education and vocational training should be provided for all people and the government should make the right to freehold tenure available to all and to provide for meaningful political representation for all in the central Parliament," the pamphlet concluded.—DDR.

Whites acting for blacks warned

DAILY DISPATCH 29/8/75

PRETORIA — The government will take action against any white person acting on behalf of black businessmen who bypass the Group Areas Act to operate commercial enterprises in white areas.

This assurance was given to delegates to the Transvaal Nationalist congress by the Minister of Community De-

velopment, Mr A. H. du Plessis, after complaints of widespread "irregularity" had been made by delegates.

They had complained that some white people acted as fronts for black — mainly Indian — businessmen in contravention of the Group Areas Act.

Replying, Mr Du Plessis, said that his department investigated every complaint on this nature. If necessary, the matter was handed to the police for further action.

Most of these cases involved Indian businessmen who paid white nominees to act on their behalf so that their businesses would not be disqualified in terms of the Act.

Mr Du Plessis said he was satisfied that the law covered all loopholes, but the department faced a major problem in acting against these people because it was often difficult to prove in court that the white people were acting as nominees.

However, he wanted to assure delegates that his department was aware of the problem and that it would investigate all complaints to prevent this sort of irregularity. — PC

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No-homes plight of Soweto's teachers

Natal Mercury
17/1/75

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Staff Reporter

A number of Soweto teachers, most of them with families, are living in miserable conditions because of lack of accommodation.

Most are married women with children, whose husbands are also legally living and working in Johannesburg.

They claimed that although their services were apparently appreciated by education authorities as well as the local authority nothing was being done to house them.

Coming from outside areas, they were at the

mercy of registered tenants who often "do not mind giving us shelter but almost always refuse to register us as subtenants."

A mother of seven said she came from the Cape 15 years ago. Since then she has been teaching and living in Soweto without a home of her own.

Her plight, she said, was so miserable she often could not effectively carry out her responsibilities as a teacher.

A school principal in Zola Township said she had seven homeless

teachers on her staff. On occasions, they had to pay R2 admission-of-guilt fines for not registering as subtenants.

Four years ago, the Soweto Postprimary School Principals' Union negotiated through the Bantu Education Department with the local authority for the housing of teachers in the townships.

Mr Phillip Mehlape, principal of Diepkloof Secondary School, said they were then promised teachers would be given priority.

However, that did not include women teachers.

Whites-only towns planned by Sabra

TIMES 20/9/75

Cape Times Political Correspondent

THE VERKRAMPTE-CONTROLLED South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) is investigating the establishment of Whites-only towns and regions independent of Black labour.

This ambitious proposal was given the go-ahead by the Sabra Council at its annual meeting in Stellenbosch this week.

According to Sabra's director, Dr C J Jooste, the intention is to establish new towns that would be reserved exclusively for White occupation and which would depend entirely on White labour.

He told the Burger that it was the intention to obtain immigrants from Western European countries to replace the

Black and Brown labour to which South Africans had become accustomed.

Whites moving into these areas must know that they did so as a matter of principle and that the towns and surrounding agricultural areas depended on their labour.

"The circumstances concerning our future and the maintenance of our identity are becoming so serious that we must have these alternatives in view," Dr Jooste said.

Sabra has been under verkrampste control for some years and there have been signs recently that the organization is becoming increasingly alienated from official Government thinking.

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Tucsa calls for repeal of Areas Act

844
Cape Times 25/9/75

SUSPENSION and repeal of the Group Areas Act, action against property developers who push up land prices, and equal community services, were called for in a resolution passed unanimously at yesterday's session of the Tucsa conference.

"Housing is a colossal national disaster," Mr R.C. Webb told delegates, in proposing the motion.

The problem was a legacy of an "incompetent bureaucracy" which had failed to recognize the gravity of a growing conflict situation. South Africa could no longer afford a Department of Community Development whose role in government prevented it from fulfilling its real task.

Claims of achievements in low-cost housing masked the fact that such dwellings lacked basics such as indoor sewage, ceilings, electricity, hot and cold water, interleading doors and even floors.

About 60,000 families needed homes immediately, not counting the 60,000 African families awaiting accommodation in Soweto alone, while home ownership remained beyond the reach of most ordinary workers.

The "money vultures" who speculated in land and houses were not the only cause of the bott-

leneck. Red tape was such that it could take eight years and permission from up to 46 departments before a township could be established.

It was now time to ask if the people serving on various public bodies were qualified to do so, and the time was overdue for workers' organizations such as Tucsa to be represented on the Housing Commission and the Community Development Board.

The people who were forced to live in "glorified compounds masquerading as flats", in remote areas, and without adequate transport or other services should be consulted as it was the "height of audacity" to determine another person's life-style without discussion.

Housing should be provided on a basis of parity regardless of race.

"I am qualified to speak on this for I and my family — like many others — were hunted from our homes merely because our pigmentation was wrong," said Mr Webb.

"Can anyone question the bitterness of the Coloured people, for there can be no illusions as to which population group is bearing the brunt of this godless enactment."

Tucsa plea on urban transport

ARGUS 26/9/75

1-262
2-84
3-319

CAPE TOWN'S already over-congested road and rail transport system would be even more affected by the mass removal of Coloured people to housing schemes such as Mitchell's Plain, trade unionists were told today.

Mr S. Moerat of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers was moving a resolution calling for massive subsidies to keep the cost of urban passenger transport within reasonable bounds.

He was addressing the final session of the 21st annual conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) held in Cape Town this week.

Pointing out that transport experts had said South African cities would have to have integrated transport systems or none at all, Mr Moerat attacked the Driessen Report for its neglect of this issue.

For the report not even to have mentioned apartheid in transport is inexcusable, he said.

It was ironic that many of the people to be moved lived in areas at present

well served by road and rail transport.

Mr S. Lekaba, a Johannesburg leather workers' representative, said Soweto workers had great difficulty in getting to work.

Private combi operators who tried to ply between Soweto and the city were dubbed 'pirates,' but only a few African taxi drivers could get licences for this route.

Tucsa Cape Times 27/9/75 calls for ①84 ②319 ③267 transport bodies

TUCSA delegates yesterday unanimously called for a metropolitan body in each major centre responsible for providing cheap and efficient public transport.

Urban transport had become too big a problem for local authorities or private enterprise to cope with unaided, the resolution said.

It called for a body in each urban centre to plan and direct all forms of public transport including rail traffic, with power to request "massive subsidies" from Government to keep down costs to the passenger.

Such bodies should include representatives from local authorities, transport companies, commerce, industry and the unions. The resolution added that transport boards should give attention to the training and more efficient use of Black labour in the transport system.

Moving the motion, Mr M. S. Moerat, of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers, said that the Group Areas Act had placed South Africa among those few countries where the poorest commuters lived furthest from their work.

Train services from the Cape Flats were limited and buses streamed along through hopelessly inadequate roads to reach the city.

Threat of transport chaos in SA cities

84

1) 84
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4) 265

After 16/10/75

Pretoria Bureau

The seriousness of South Africa's growing urban transport problems, and the extreme urgency with which they must be solved, were detailed at the start of a two-day conference on the Driessen Committee's report in Pretoria today.

Top speakers at the conference, including the Minister of Transport, Mr Lourens Muller, and the Secretary for Transport and chairman of the Driessen Committee, Mr John Driessen, pulled no punches and used the word "chaos" to describe the situation now building up in South African cities.

They warned that this situation was almost upon us. "In fact, we are already into our injury time," Mr Driessen said.

Approaching traffic conditions were so serious in their implications for all city dwellers, and for the country's economy as a whole, that only revolutionary measures would suffice to solve them.

The cost, in money, changes to our way of life, and sacrifice would be tremendous — but the alternative was urban strangulation and the personal inconvenience and economic deterioration accompanying it.

Directly affected will be commuters and shoppers, under pressure to keep their cars out of city centres, bus authorities coping with the task of transporting all the new pedestrians, city centre businesses facing additional property rating, offices facing staggered working hours, and every motorist, facing levies.

It is to discuss these wide and varied changes to South African life that the conference in Pretoria has been called by the University of South Africa and the National Development

Day 7 Day 17/10/75 (85)

Coloureds at meetings?

EAST LONDON — A recommendation that two Coloured Management Committee members should be allowed to sit in at all meetings of the East London City Council and the Action Committee was made by the committee's chairman, Mr P. Mopp.

Mr Mopp said although these members may not have a vote, they should be allowed to contribute to

discussions when matters arose which concerned the Coloured community.

He said CMC members in Stellenbosch and other towns sat in at all meetings of their respective Councils and that there was no reason this could not be done here.

His recommendation will be forwarded for discussion by the Action Committee. — DDR.

Fares up . . . Or service down, warns prof

84

- 1 Energy
- 2 246
- 3 262 General
- 4 84
- 5 319
- 6 313

Staff Reporter
BUS passengers should brace themselves for an increase in fares or a deterioration of services, Professor Peter Welgemoed of Rand Afrikaans University said yesterday.

Prof Welgemoed, a specialist in transport economics, was commenting on the 3.1c a litre increase in the price of petrol which came into operation yesterday.

And in Pretoria yesterday, the Motor Industries Federation warned it would be making another approach to the Government for increased profit margins for petrol retailers before the end of the year.

And this could mean another petrol price in-

crease.

The director of the MIF, Mr R. G. du Plessis, said the federation had appointed an economist to investigate the plight of petrol retailers and to motivate another claim.

The claim would be for a 10 per cent mark-up on delivered cost of petrol. A similar claim in April was rejected.

Motorists now pay 21.1 cents a litre. If the MIF demand is agreed to by the Government the price would reach 22 cents.

BUS 5 6 7 8 — wouldmk 11

Prof Welgemoed yesterday said: "The inflation spiral will force fares up or the service spiral will plummet.

"In road transport a lot

of inefficient companies will be forced out. The petrol price increase will hit hard."

Prof Welgemoed is a director of Trans Tugela, the Bantu Investment Corporation company which was hit by a boycott after it raised its fares in Newcastle.

He is also an adviser to Mr Dana Viljoen, the man responsible for the corporation's vast bus network.

Mr Johann Maree, development and labour economist with the University of Cape Town, warned yesterday: "Coming on top of devaluation, the price increase of petrol will have a ripple effect on major African needs, particularly food."

Rising prices were a potentially explosive issue among the African people unless they could increase their real wages—but that was dependent on their ability to organise themselves into trade unions to bargain for higher wages.

The petrol increase is also likely to push up Black taxi fares.

A Soweto taxi-owner, Mr G. M. Molangani, said Soweto taximen absorbed the previous petrol price increase.

"But now that petrol has gone up tremendously, it would be fitting to raise fares as well."

In Johannesburg yesterday manufacturers and retailers said they would not push up their prices before Christmas in reaction to the petrol increase.

Mr H. S. Drue, marketing manager for Bainbi Toys said it would be unfair to increase prices now. But he expected prices to go up between five per cent and 7.5 per cent next year.

A spokesman for Greatermans said they would not increase prices before the new year.

And Mrs Dolly Shiller of Lilliputs said the petrol increase had forced them to cut down on home deliveries.

"But we won't be putting our prices up any further this year."

Mr E. Apter, marketing manager for Checkers said: "If a manufacturer demands an increase before the end of the year, we will discontinue the line rather than pass it on to

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Chinese free to

SUN. EXPRESS 2/11/75

buy homes anywhere

By MARTIN CREAMER

CHINESE home-seekers are finding it easier to buy houses in White residential areas because of a major shift in Government attitude.

The Department of Community Development now:

- Ignores purely racial objections;
- Allows Chinese families to move in if the majority of Whites have no objection.

This is a far cry from the days when Chinese were persecuted under the Group Areas Act for living in White areas like West Turfontein and Bez Valley.

Gone, too, are the days when Chinese had to float White nominee companies as racial smokescreens when buying property.

They now move into an area and take full title as Whites do. And to allay White fears of a build-up of Chinese "colonies" in White areas Chinese home-buyers are spreading out territorially.

Chinese recently have moved into Johannesburg and Reef suburbs. These stretch from Quellerina in the west to Edenvale in the east and include many of the northern suburbs of Johannesburg.

"You will find a Chinese family in virtually every

suburb on the Witwatersrand today," a leading member of the Chinese community told me.

There are only 8 000 Chinese in South Africa, with about 4 000 in Johannesburg and Reef areas, making them a tiny minority group.

But despite this, the community has long had problems in securing residential property.

Even today they must obtain permits from the Department of Community Development before settling in a White residential area. To get a permit, approaches must be made to 12 prospective neighbours, say estate agents.

But property men and attorneys say the Government's new attitude when considering permits is significant.

"An objector cannot merely say he is objecting because the people are Chinese.

He has to submit a valid nonracial objection if the department is to take notice," an attorney told me.

"Some of the Chinese are of such high calibre that there is really nothing prospective neighbours can validly complain about."

Main objections, according to estate agents, centre on the possible formation of Chinese "colonies" and a subsequent drop in surrounding property values.

But I learn that the Chinese community has agreed to requests from the authorities that they spread out as much as possible.

There is a strong feeling that the Government should go further and do away with the permit concept altogether.

"I think it is still iniquitous that the permission of neighbours has to be obtained," commented an estate agent.

SAIC *Mercury 6/11/75* move

Mercury Reporter

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Indian Council is to press the Government to give Indians direct representation on local authorities.

Addressing a meeting of the SAIC in Durban yesterday, Mr. J. N. Reddy, the council's executive chairman, said that although local affairs committees were presently doing their best to gain improvements for Indians, the ultimate goal is for direct say.

Supporting Mr. Reddy, the council's national chairman, Mr. A. M.

Moolla, said there was no reason why such form of representation should not be given, now that the Prime Minister had agreed for Indian representation on all important boards and councils established by the Government.

He said the council had held lengthy discussions on the issue of autonomous local governments.

D. S. S. S. S.
SLK

THIRSTY THOUSANDS

Tribune Reporter

MORE THAN 20 000 Africans are living without regular water supplies in the incorporated areas of Pinetown, but the Town Board responsible for the areas cannot provide services for them.

The situation has arisen from a 1966 rezoning under the Group Areas Act, which will mean the removal of over 35 000 Africans from the Mariannahill-Klaarwater areas to a new location named KwaNgendezi, which still has to be built.

Some years ago when the Pinetown municipality had its own Bantu Administration Department, water supplies were installed at Klaarwater and neighbouring St Wendolin.

The new zoning means that in the future no Africans apart from domestic servants will live in Pinetown but until this is achieved, the rapidly increasing population will have to cope with outdated, inadequate facilities while the population increases daily.

At a recent council meeting, the Mayor of Pinetown, Mr Owen Jones, appealed to service associations for help, saying that because of

Where ⁸⁴
water ⁸⁶
has
become ^{See TRIBUNE 7/12/75}
a luxury
— and
a real
health
danger

group areas rezoning in 1966 the Town Board was unable to provide even basic services.

"In spite of the fact that the African population has doubled since the zoning, no constructive steps have been taken or will be taken to alleviate conditions," he said.

The Town Board has made numerous appeals to the Government to expedite its plans for the resettlement of the Africans in the areas, who



The acute shortage of water at Dassenhoek forces families to take water for washing and drinking from murky ponds. This young boy goes about his daily routine to provide water for his family

will have to make way for a giant Coloured housing scheme, but so far nothing has been done.

Pinetown's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Elizabeth Standing, said this week that there was a real threat of a typhoid outbreak in the Dassenhoek area which is one of the incorporated areas.

Pipeline

Dassenhoek is mainly occupied by Indians in accordance with its zoning. The water supply consists of a few branches of the Shongweni pipeline.

As Durban is not the water supply authority for the area, applications made by the municipality for the supply to be augmented have been turned down.

Where there are water supplies, the pressure is often so low that the taps only work at night. The few homeowners who have bathrooms have to collect the water at night and save it for the morning.

Yet by comparison, these people are still far better off than the residents of nearby St Wendolin where water supply consists of standpipes every 100 metres.

"This is totally inadequate for the size of the population," Mr Jones said.

planning which has to be done for the area," one official said.

Officials say about 35 000 people, mainly Africans, will have to move but the true figures are likely to be nearer 50 000.

The Africans are being settled temporarily in Klaarwater location, and will have to move again later.

The only development that is taking place at the moment is for the new Coloured township.

"This seems rather ironic to me as the Coloured people's population is only about 2 000 compared to 35 000 Africans and 16 000 Indians," the mayor said.

It is planned that the township will eventually house 45 000 Coloured people.

This has created another problem. Many poor Coloured people are flocking to the area and living in self-built shacks in the

hope of obtaining housing in the new township, which will only be completed in 10 years' time.

The council is also concerned at the type of housing that is being planned for the Coloured people.

These are in the form of rows of blocks of flats with very few stands available for individual family dwellings.

Crowding

The council is perturbed over the deterioration of family life which inevitably results in overcrowded living conditions and lack of community facilities. The council has also expressed its concern over the extremely low percentage of home ownership which results in an "imbalanced society."

"What is of paramount importance for the im-

mediate future is that the day new residents move into this Coloured township, amenities such as creches, schools, community halls and recreational facilities must be ready for use," the mayor said.

"The situation is deteriorating daily and although we are not in a position to rectify the root cause of the problems, some measures of relief can be provided by the public.

"Time is not on our side and although every effort is being made by this local authority to impress the urgency on the authorities concerned, we as residents of this town have to shoulder our responsibilities. We ignore them at our peril.

"What is needed is a crash programme whereby all these people can be housed within the next five years," the mayor added.

Unhygienic

In the rest of the Mariannahill area, the African population relies on springs and streams which are unhygienic and unuseable in dry winters.

Africans who work in Pinetown take as much water home with them as they can carry; others buy cans of water at exorbitant prices from profiteers.

Council officials say that their hands are tied.

"We cannot help these people. We are not allowed to provide permanent Group Areas zoning and

PS 23.9.1975

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~~105~~

Alice zoned to be ^{RDM} Black Ciskei town ^{13/12/75}

THE municipal area of Alice has been zoned completely for occupation or acquisition by African citizens of the Ciskei, according to a proclamation in yesterday's Government Gazette.

A comprehensive statement of procedure regarding the buying of land in the area would shortly be sent to individual landowners, said the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

The statement would clearly set out what procedures should be followed by owners of land who wished to offer their prop-

erties for sale to the South African Bantu Trust.

It would also cover matters such as the valuation of properties, claims for goodwill in cases where business undertakings were offered sale, and the purchase of properties by the South African Bantu Trust.

Landowners intending offering their properties to the South African Bantu Trust were asked to delay their offers until after receiving the statement of procedure and so ease the burden of the adjustments committee of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. — Sapa.

'WE PROTEST'

STAR 15/6/76

AISHA VAN WYK

Beneath the soft folds of Mrs Aisha van Wyk's veiled headdress, there is a woman of iron.

Her soft brown eyes flash a steely glint when she's angry.

She's angry now.

She's fighting for the rights of the Coloured Community in Eldorado Park near Johannesburg which she says is one of the worst Coloured townships in the country.

"Our children are being murdered, assaulted and raped.

"We women are terrified of thugs breaking into our homes and beating us up during the day.

"We've had enough," says Mrs van Wyk.

The members of her Woman's Action Committee nod their heads in agreement; they are right behind her.

The Action Committee, formed at the beginning of April, is the only all-woman one in Eldorado Park.

"Our men aren't getting anywhere.

"We women are more demanding and determined, we want to see action, says Mrs van Wyk.

She transformed anger into action when she saw her friends and neighbours being evicted by the Department of Community Development.

Mrs van Wyk was responsible for the drawing up of a petition to the Department asking them to provide the basic facilities in Eldorado Park that White people take for granted.

"Our houses are tuberculosis factories, they're cold and damp. Some have holes in the walls.

"It's hard for women and children to have cold showers on these bitter winter days."

Mrs van Wyk's committee has also drawn up a memo to be sent to the Department of Coloured Affairs.

In it they ask for a school bus, a traffic patrol, a school for Eldorado Extension One, and police protection.

This is because:

● Children have to cross a veld with snakes and swamps to get to school.

● Thugs rob school-

Three women make their stand against the eviction of South Africa's Coloured communities.



AISHA VAN WYK

children of their tuck money.

● Three people have been killed in hit and run accidents.

"If we get no reply to this memo, then we'll take a deputation to Pretoria.

"If that fails we'll go to Cape Town."

Tough words from a tough woman.

But then Mrs van Wyk IS a person who does things.

She got the women together in Riverlea Coloured township, and they lobbied for the erection of a bridge over the local railway line.

Eighteen people had died on that line!

At the last funeral the women all wore placards demanding a bridge. They got it.

Eldorado Park Extension One has no schools, no shopping centre, no clinics, not one public telephone, no ambulances, no police station.

Can a mother of 10, who lives with her husband and children in a two bedroomed flat change this?

Mrs Aisha van Wyk says she's going to give it a try.

SHIRLEY GORDON

Shirley Gordon and her family — one of Somerset West's best known Coloured families — are some of the 900 people who've had orders to pack up and leave this little Cape town.

Her family, however,



SHIRLEY GORDON

has made a startling decision.

"If we're forced out, we're giving our house away.

"We're not going to nearby Firgrove where we could lead a comparatively easy life," said Mrs Gordon.

"We will be leaving behind our large property my family has owned for generations."

Most Somerset West Coloured residents tell a similar story.

It has motivated 3 000 Whites in this conservative town to sign a petition demanding that their Coloured neighbours be allowed to stay.

After recent events, there seems to be a chance that the Coloured people may be granted a reprieve.

If, after all, the Government stands firm by its mass-removal decision, Shirley and her husband Peter Gordon — who is vice-principal of a local primary school — have planned their course of action.

If the Gordons have to go, they're turning their house over to Moral Rearmament.

"It will help them to establish a centre for their good work in Somerset West.

The Gordons' reasons for choosing to go to Macassar instead of joining many of their friends in the posher suburb of Firgrove are altruistic.

They want to join their neighbours from

Die Gat who were forced out to Macassar nearly three months ago.

By following their neighbours the Gordons hope to pick up the remnants of the community life they used to be an integral part of.

"Financially, people living in Macassar are worse off. The rents are high, excluding the rents for the sub-economic houses.

"They're paying a lot for bus fare where once they used to walk to work," Shirley said.

"We didn't fight the removal of our friends from Die Gat.

"At the time we felt they were going to something better, but we were wrong.

"Most of them want to come back."

Understandably, the Gordons want to stay put.

They don't want to have to move anywhere, least of all to Macassar. "But if we're made to leave," says Shirley, "that's where we'll go to."

JEANNIE NOEL

JEANNIE NOEL led the women of Sparks Estate in the Save Our Homes campaign against the Durban City Council when in January last year 45 Coloured residents had eviction notices served on them — they still have not moved.

Ask half-a-dozen people to describe Jeannie Noel and you'll get descriptions to fit half-a-dozen women.

She's a trouble-maker. She's a crusader.

She's a damned bossy woman. She's an angel.

She's sexy. She's an arch feminist. She's sweet.

She's a dynamic organiser. She's a helpless female.

"We all have talents and we must use them for the good of the community," says Jeannie Noel of herself.

Her own involvement is total.

It was Jeannie who got things moving when the homes of 45

Sparks Estate residents were threatened with expropriation.

The Save Our Homes Committee, was the result.

"I felt somebody had to galvanise the community," she said.

"Even if we lose out on the homes issue, it has been of great benefit to the community, because for the first time we have stood together and resisted.

"But we aren't beaten yet.

"There is still lots of fight left in the people."

Jeannie is full of praise for the Save Our Homes Committee.

"They are such wonderful wives and mothers and they have great latent talents.

"If they will just extend them beyond their own families, the community will benefit tremendously."

Jeannie Noel is head of one of the most active and successful groups of women lobbyists in the country.

The expropriation



JEANNIE NOEL

orders that the Save Our Homes committee was fighting have gone through, and that battle is more or less lost, but, says Mrs Noel, "the spirit has lasted." The group has kept together, and now are working on other things."

For instance, in a recent burst of intensive lobbying, the women succeeded in

getting the Durban Transport Management Board to provide school buses between Sparks Estate and the Coloured high school in Umbilo Road.

"There were no direct buses before," Mrs Noel said.

"The children had to go into town and then change buses.

Truancy was high because the children,

Aisha van Wyk spoke to SUE GARBETT in Johannesburg, Shirley Gordon spoke to MARGARET McNALLY in Cape Town and Jeannie Noel spoke to JUNE VIGOR in Durban.

attracted by shops and cinemas, were tempted to stay in town.

Of the future Jeannie Noel says: "a new society is coming, and our women must be equipped to take their part."

Jeannie herself is not only ready for the challenge of a new society — she's working hard to bring it about.

Nat blueprint for Coloured towns

W/E ARGUS 1/5/76 84

A COMMITTEE of the Cape National Party has submitted to the Government far-reaching proposals for Coloured development, particularly the development of Coloured towns parallel to White ones.

By
TOS WENTZEL,
Political
Correspondent

The committee deals more specifically with planning aspects of National Party policy. Its proposals were submitted to the Minister of Planning, Dr S. W. van der Merwe, who is likely to discuss them in the Cabinet.

The next provincial congress of the National Party may also be informed of these proposals. They were submitted to the Minister after consideration by the central executive of the party.

Chairmanship

The committee is under the chairmanship of Mr Pio Meyer, MP for Vasco. He emphasised today that any proposals that had been made did not contain changes in policy but were an attempt to put into practice the National Party's existing policy of parallel development for the Coloured people alongside Whites.

He said in virtually all cases in the Western Cape there were Coloured towns next to White ones except in certain places, such as Mamre, where towns or cities were specially developed for Coloured people.

In the case of industrial development, it was felt there could not be separate

industrial areas for Whites and Coloured people and that Coloured people should be able to have such facilities next to Whites.

On the other hand, it was felt under certain circumstances that White entrepreneurs should be able to establish themselves in Coloured areas.

The committee also felt that certain Government buildings, housing departments which also served the Coloured people, should also be built in Coloured areas.

It was felt that, especially in the Lower Orange River area of the North-Western Cape more farms for Coloured people should be provided.

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WHAT ABOUT DISTRICT SIX REMOVALS?

Vorster's sophistry on loss of homes

From Miss M RODGER, Secretary, Civil Rights League (527 CTC Building, Plein Street, Cape Town):

THE CIVIL Rights League considers the Prime Minister's latest elaboration on his frequently quoted remark that you must not take a man's home away from him to be an extraordinary piece of sophistry, coupled with an equally extraordinary insensibility.

The Prime Minister agreed, he said, that people's houses should not be taken away from them. "In South Africa, however, this unfortunately had to happen to all population groups — Whites, Coloured people, Indians and Black." He did not know of any person whose house had been taken without better, alternative housing being made available. He offered to investigate any case brought to his notice where this was not so (Cape Times April 23).

The imagination boggles at the dilemma of Mr Vorster if all the people moved from, say District Six or Newlands to, say, Manenberg or Hanover

Park were to take him at his word. This, of course, quite apart from the difference between living in these remote, sandy places and in old-established communities, often within walking distance of work.

As regards the other side of the coin which Mr Vorster is so anxious should be considered one can, of course, sympathize wholeheartedly with people who have had to leave farms which have been in their families for generations on account of Government policy. But at least they can move to places of their own choice, and have been, in most cases, more than adequately compensated. To compare this with the position of Coloured people moved under the Group Areas Act is quite unrealistic.

And what of those whose "houses" are ponds, liable to be bulldozed at any time without the provision of alternative shelters? These, too, are homes and — while far

from ideal — make possible the family life of their occupants. How does the Prime Minister justify taking them away?

No one denies that the Government has done much to provide housing for the Coloured community; but its own group areas policy has made this task much slower and more formidable than it need have been.

The League wishes to urge again the provision of more housing, even of a simple form, coupled with security of tenure, the need for which must be obvious to anyone who has visited, or even read about, a squatter camp.

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ECONOMICS v ETHNICITY

Marais Steyn's Community Development portfolio is a hot political potato. Group Area reshuffling of people into ethnic compartments is a high government priority, but its pace depends largely on the availability of alternative accommodation.

Expenditure pruning is therefore difficult. On February 20 Steyn said in reply to a question in the Assembly that the proposed Departmental budget for 1976-77 had been cut by R66m. This is one of the biggest paring exercises a Minister has so far been able to announce and one that will be achieved at the expense of a number of urban renewal projects.

Although nobody will talk about the Department's draft estimates for 1976-77, it is a safe bet that the exhortations of Opposition spokesmen not to cut back on low-cost housing have been heeded and that housing funds, particularly for Coloured people in the Western Cape, will not be cut to any great extent.

Indeed, what the Department needs most for 1976-77 is a whopping 20% boost to take advantage of three years of preparatory

work. *F.M. 9/4/76*

The resultant plan, with the local authorities co-operating in fine spirit, was gathering momentum when government spending cuts were announced. During 1975 the Department completed 13 000 family housing units for Coloureds and a further 12 000 are due to be finished this year. By comparison, only 8 000 were completed in 1974.

The overall shortage of housing for Coloureds is 57 800; for Asians 19 700; and for Whites about 6 700. The Cape Town City Council had hoped to spend R37m on the next phase of the Mitchell's Plain project. Indications are that it will only get about R15m.

It may be enough to go on with. It is estimated that if 5 000 low-cost houses (R9 700 including land) can be built every year for the duration of the squeeze, the gap between supply and demand will at least not widen. This seems to be what the Minister has persuaded Finance Minister Owen Horwood to agree to.

But that strategy will have to be matched by a corresponding slow

down in Group Areas removals, such as the one about to be enforced at Somerset West where, after centuries, about 25 000 Coloured people will soon be told to move to Coloured areas such as Firgrove, Faure and Maccassar Beach.

An encouraging sign is that, because of slack conditions in the construction sector, tenders are becoming highly competitive despite the soaring cost of materials.

Meanwhile, the Commission of Inquiry into Housing Matters may recommend more moderate standards of housing. The maximum cost of the most expensive three-bedroomed economic house erected out of the National Housing Fund may be limited to R9 700.

Footnote: The Department of Public Works has sent directives to all its (government) tenants informing them that they will have to make do with existing accommodation. Projects worth R81m have been dropped, while a further R183m of work has been held back for periods of six to 24 months. Schools, happily, have escaped the Departmental shears.

PUBLIC SECTOR

The Urban Transport Bill is the first step towards curing traffic headaches. But massive sums of money must be found — even if it means higher taxes

Doing something now

F.M. 30/4/76

~~① 273~~
~~② 262 General~~
③ 84

Urban transport is one problem where the need to "do something now" has struck home. Less than a year after publication of the Driessen Report, Pretoria has drafted a wide-ranging, but broadly acceptable, Urban Transport Bill embodying many of the report's proposals. The Bill will go through Parliament this session.

It came under scrutiny this week at a NDMF/Unisa symposium in Cape Town. Three conclusions emerged:

- Full implementation will mean swallowing some bitter medicine, and is bound to lead to squabbles;
- Government has hopelessly underestimated the cost of avoiding chaos in our cities; and
- There is no time to lose.

Holding the purse strings and calling the urban transport tune will be the National Transport Commission (NTC). The Commission will have three new members — a Director of Urban Transport, a Railways representative, and a suitable member of the public — bringing its membership up to 11.

The Bill gives the NTC authority to "regulate and control the formulation and application of an urban transport policy which is, in its opinion, efficacious (and) co-ordinate and supervise all matters concerning urban transport in the Republic". The NTC is directed to ensure that bus transport (likely to be changed to "public transport" in the final draft) gets preference in any urban traffic regulation scheme.

The Commission will administer an Urban Transport Fund (UTF) made up from a levy and permit system (to which several bodies, including Assocom, are strongly opposed) and subsidies from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The UTF will be used for various research and transport grants. At the symposium Durban City Treasurer Ossie Gorven asked that grants to bus companies be based on their revenue, rather than expenditure as provided for in the Bill — the latter breeds inefficiency and makes control difficult.

There is understandable concern that the NTC's powers go too far. There is no appeal against its decisions and it has the unusual authority to turn down transport

projects submitted to it by provincial administrators. Nor is there any guarantee that levy and permit proceeds from a metropolitan area will be spent on projects in that particular region.

Each metropolitan area (as defined by the Minister of Transport on the recommendation of the NTC) will have a Metropolitan Transport Advisory Board with no executive powers, but charged with promoting staggered working hours. The chairman will be the Director of Metropolitan Transport, a provincial employee. Various government departments, local authorities and pressure groups will be represented.

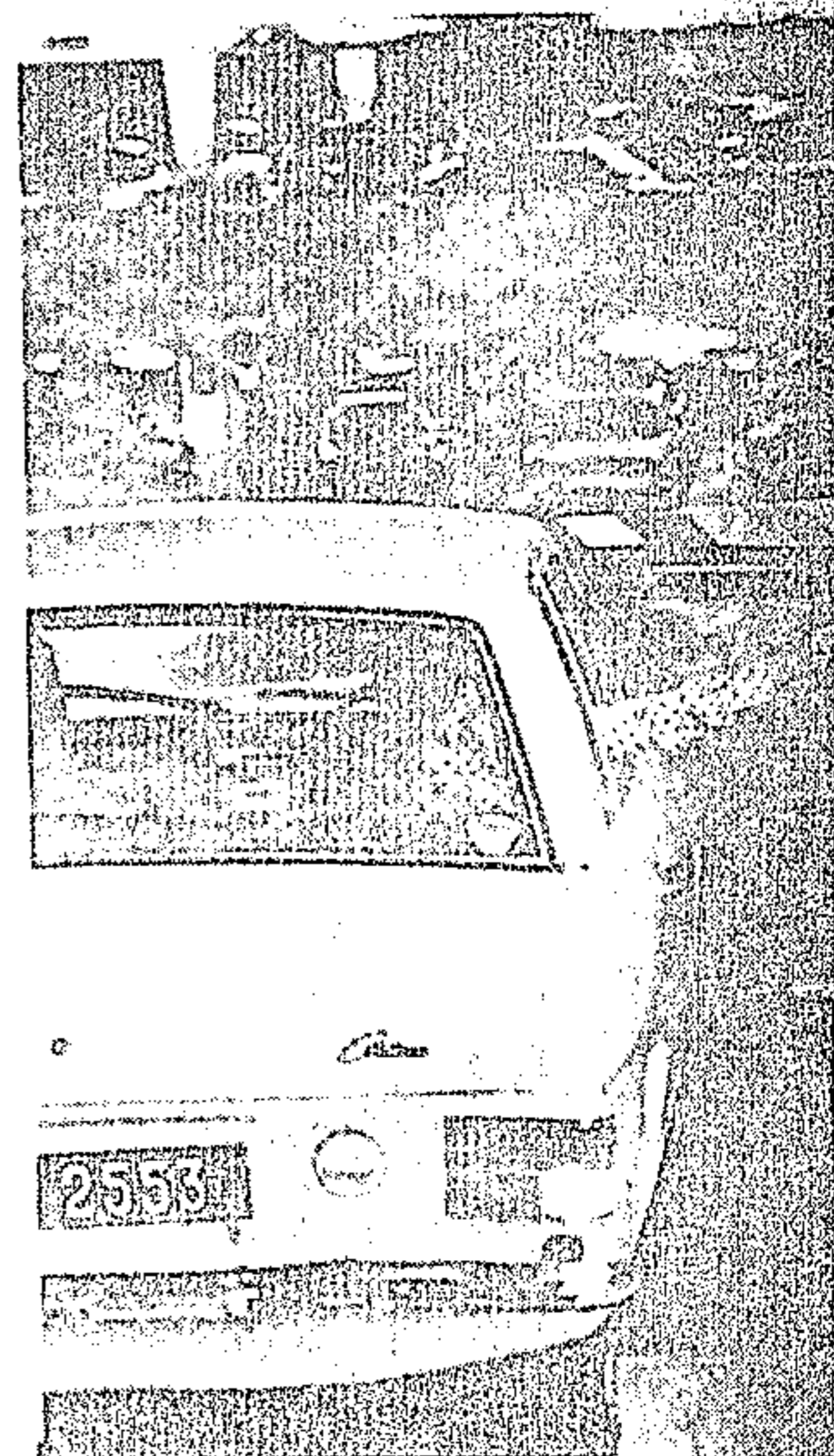
Incredibly, there is no provision for representation of motorists or transport carriers, other than the SAR and local authorities. Even more incredibly, Secretary for Transport Johan Driessen has closed the door to any specific mention in the Bill of Black representation. He has, however, promised to take the interests of Black commuters into account in appointments to the boards.

An important unit in each metropolitan area will be the core city — Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and PE are obvious candidates. As the NTC's agent, the city will be responsible for implementing approved transport projects, preparing maps of the metropolitan area and administering the region's Metropolitan Transport Fund (MTF).

This fund will include monies raised from additional parking fees, loading zone levies and levies on properties. The original draft of the Bill provided for levies only on CBD properties. But on the advice of most delegates Driessen intimated that this would be changed to include all "industrial and commercial properties in the CBD and any other part of the metropolitan area".

It was rightly pointed out that all these properties generate traffic and that, if the CBD alone were to carry the burden of higher rates, there would be a sharp deterioration in central city areas.

Every level of government and countless outside bodies have a finger in the urban transport pie. The scope for time wasting red tape and squabbling is enormous. For instance, many feel the

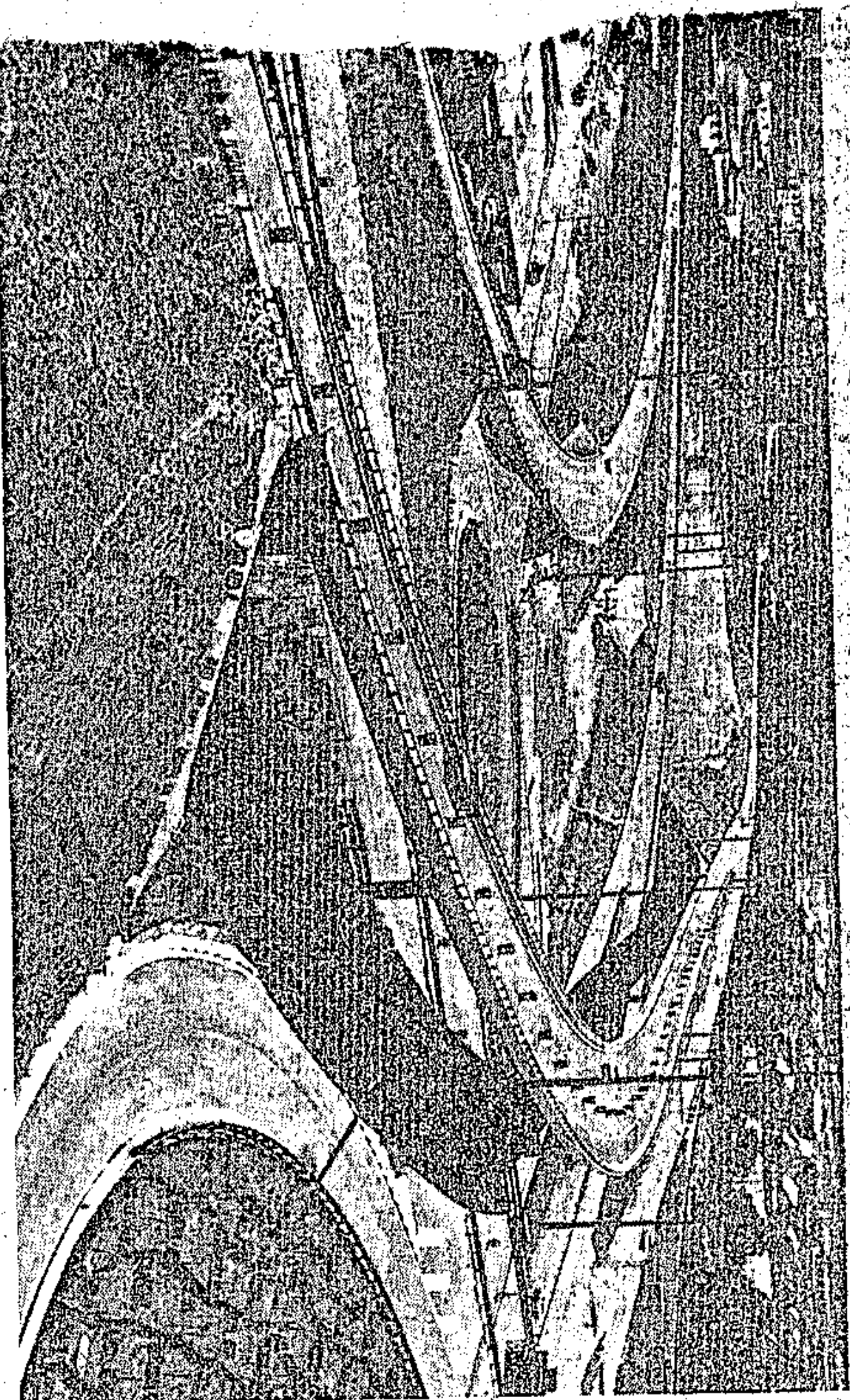


Bill could be implemented adequately (and perhaps more efficiently) by eliminating the provinces from the decision-making process.

Already there is disagreement between the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Johannesburg City Council on which towns should be included in the metropolitan area. The latter wants all the city's neighbours, such as Alberton, Edenvalle and Bedfordview brought in while the TPA thinks only Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton should be included. It is also pushing for a Metro-

UITF and MTF will be financed mainly from road users, there is danger of heavy bias towards encouragement of road traffic, at the expense of a unified transport system.

And bearing in mind government's exemption from municipal rates on its buildings, some cities, (especially Pretoria) are worried about the implications for their urban transport projects. These could be in jeopardy if government refuses to cough up its share of levies and taxes on public buildings and GG vehicles.



ie sums involved are mind boggling . . . so are the tax implications

politian Authority with executive powers.

Railways is justifiably worried that it will be overlooked in the allocating of subsidies. According to senior planner J D Lloyd, even "the subsidies proposed in the Driessen Report and subsequently reduced in the White Paper are quite inadequate." Railways fears that, since the

The toughest scraps will be over money. The sums required to implement urban transport plans already on the drawing boards are mind boggling. Railways needs R1 500m over the next 14 years to expand commuter services for Blacks; Durban's basic road network will cost R131m; and transport facilities for

Johannesburg will gobble up R700m in the next decade.

The Driessen Commission accepted a total annual capital expenditure of R105m. It proposed that R74m (at 1974 prices) be found from a tax on motor vehicles and/or a fuel tax, and R18m by local authorities from levies on CBD properties, parking space and loading zones.

Government slashed these figures to R44m (to be paid into the UITF) and R8m (for the MTF). Assuming that expenditure remains at R105m the reduced amounts mean local authorities will have to foot nearly two-thirds of their capital spending bill themselves.

In any case it will be several years before even such reduced amounts materialise. Thanks to cuts in public spending and a reluctance to squeeze taxpayers harder, only R1m has been provided for 1976-77. And Driessen told the symposium that next year's Budget will allocate a mere R10m for urban transport. Suggested Driessen: "During the lean years we can do a lot of essential research work and employ the measures in the Act on non-capital intensive projects." But the cities are already committed to many expensive projects.

Though he admitted, "it's no use giving a local authority a button when it needs a suit," Driessen just doesn't have enough cloth.

To quote Minister of Transport Louwrens Muller's estimates, the seven metropolitan areas account for 75% of SA's domestic capital formation. "The amounts provided by the Driessen Committee," noted Gorven, "are a small price to pay for safeguarding the wealth-generating capacity of metropolitan areas." Aren't urban transport projects, he asked, of more benefit to the country than some of the other schemes which get Pretoria's nod?

Muller affirmed that urban transport has high priority in government's economic planning. Obviously it still isn't high enough.

84

Leon congress observer

KIMBERLEY. — The Coloured Labour Party regards the annual congress of the Association of Management Committees here as of the utmost importance, and the party's leader, Mr Sonny Leon, will be attending the congress as an observer.

Mr Leon said that about 25 percent of the delegates to the congress would be members of the Labour Party and that he expected

them to vote as such on the various resolutions on the congress agenda.

"I regard this congress as especially important in the light of the Government's rejection of the Theron Commission's recommendations that Coloured people should participate directly in government at all levels — local and otherwise."

Mr Leon said Labour delegates to the congress

would not support resolutions calling for autonomous Coloured or Indian municipalities.

A resolution to this effect has been tabled by the Matroosfontein Management Committee which has said that the adoption of the resolution should not be seen as deviating "from our previous stand of wanting direct representation on existing municipalities".

84

Cape Times 1/7/16

System of management committees 'inadequate'

From ANTHONY HOLIDAY

KIMBERLEY. — The chairman of the Association of Coloured and Indian Management Committees, Mr I J Stober, last night rejected the management committee system as inadequate to meet the aspirations of the two population groups.

Opening the annual congress of the Association of Management Committees, attended by 184 delegates, Mr Stober said: "We never have accepted and do not now accept management committees as the rightful medium or solution to the political and civic rights and aspirations of our people."

He said that after years of operation the management committees had no real powers even in such matters as the naming of streets.

"From enjoying full democratic rights we found ourselves saddled with the system which merely offered token participation in local government affairs without any meaningful powers."

Mr Stober hit out at the "gross disparity" in the allocation of funds on the annual estimates of city or town councils.

He said that allegations that management committees were still too immature to be allowed to attend municipal meetings when confidential matters were being discussed were "extremely insulting".

"It is only the attitude of certain Whites who wish to deprive the management committees of acquiring control in matters concerning their community.

"I consider these remarks as most deplorable especially because this has occurred in

the important time of détente and negotiations."

Mr Stober referred to plans to give Chinese in the country equal citizenship with Whites.

"I believe that in view of the fact that thousands of Coloured and Indian men laid down their lives in two

world wars to help their beloved South Africa, we are entitled to say again that we have an equal if not better historical claim to full citizenship."

Mr Stober also called for a halt to the implementation of the Group Areas Act and for an end to job reservation.

Cape Times 3/7/76

Committees want new rules

From Anthony Holiday
KIMBERLEY. — The Annual Congress of the Association of Management Committees yesterday called for the suspension of the regulations governing management committees and the drawing up of new ones.

A resolution passed by the congress with only four votes against called on the Administration of the Cape to

suspend the regulations. Delegates who favoured the resolution said the new regulations should be drawn up in consultation with the management committees.

The congress also called for the regulation to be amended to give management committees authority to call in legal and professional advisers when these were required.

The congress also passed a

resolution calling for an amendment of the regulation to allow Coloured and Indian communities to form single management committees to avoid duplication.

Supporting this resolution, the association's president, Mr I J Stober, said he did not see why Coloured people and Indians should not act together in defending their common interest.

Municipal autonomy debated

KIMBERLEY. — The deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, yesterday called on the congress to investigate ways and means of achieving direct representation for Coloured people at municipal level.

Mr Curry, who is chairman of the Stellenbosch Management Committee, was participating in a lengthy debate on whether the congress should accept the principle of full autonomy for management committees.

He warned the congress that it would have to consider what it meant by direct representation and what it would do if the Government were to move away from Westminster-style democracy.

He asked the congress to appoint a fact-finding committee to investigate ways and means of achieving direct representation.

Mr Peter Marais, chairman of the Matroosfontein Management Committee called on the congress to accept the principle of full autonomy for management committees but said that he believed in the principle of direct representation and rejected separate development.

"Our motive is to expose the system under which we live. We have to call their bluff."

Cape Times 5/7/76

Labour initiates council's probe

Staff Reporter

THE EXECUTIVE of the Association of Management Committees is to appoint a fact-finding committee to study ways and means of getting direct representation for Coloured and Indian people at the local government level.

This was decided on the final day of the association's annual congress at Kimberley, following a lengthy debate on Friday and Saturday on a resolution calling for autonomous status for management committees.

The resolution, brought by the Matroosfontein management committee, was finally withdrawn in favour of the

idea of a fact-finding committee with powers to co-opt people with expert knowledge to advise it.

It became apparent by Saturday that the Matroosfontein resolution had really been put on the agenda by Labour Party supporters to get the congress to discuss the whole question of management committee strategy in depth.

The congress also took a number of resolutions on the questions of housing for

Coloured and Indian people. Among these were:

● That the Government should be urged to make more land available for housing in areas under management committee jurisdiction.

● That the association should be represented on the Housing Commission.

● That management committees should be given the final say over the appointment of officials serving in their areas.

The association's president, Mr I J Stober, yesterday described the congress as the "most progressive" the association had had in its five-year history.

It is also clear that the congress was something of a triumph for the Labour Party, whose spokesmen — like the party's deputy leader, Mr David Curry — virtually dominated the main debates.

The party seems set on using the association and its constituent management committees as platforms from which to confront the Government with Coloured aspirations for direct and equal decision making powers with Whites.

Watterson warns of PM's 'fob'

STAR 9/16/76

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—The Prime Minister gave Indian Council executives the usual "fob off" when he told them he would give consideration to direct representation of Indians on town boards and municipalities, Mr Derrick Watterson said today.

Mr Watterson, Natal MEC in charge of local government, was reacting to a statement by Indian Council executive chairman Mr J N Reddy that Mr Vorster would hold discussions with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, and if necessary appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate their appeal for direct representation on town boards and municipalities.

GROUNDS

Mr Watterson said it would have been only "right, proper and fair" to tell the people right at the beginning that the answer to mixed councils would be "no."

"I have been in politics for a long time and I imagine that Mr Reddy, having also been in politics for a long time, should appreciate what the Prime Minister really means.

"If Mr Reddy honestly believes Mr Vorster is going to give serious consideration to Indian par-

ticipation in mixed councils, then I honestly believe he is misleading the people.

"If the Prime Minister was to accept that, then he will have no possible grounds to stop any other non-White group getting involved.

"While I accept and many others would accept Indian participation, it will be most difficult to accept the principle without African and Coloured participation," he added.

Mr Watterson said that as far as the Provincial Council was concerned it was against mixed local authorities because of certain problems still to be resolved.

AR 64516/7/76

Areas Act

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The leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Sonny Leon, has called for the repeal of the Group Areas Act. He said in an interview that it had caused hardship to thousands of Coloured families.

'The only way to stop this is to call for the complete abolition of the Group Areas Act,' he added.

'The uprooting of our people from place to place to appease White voters is something which must come to an end. It is a sore point with our people. This Act is extremely harmful to race relations.'

DR BERGINS

Dr W. J. Bergins, leader of the Opposition Federal Party in the CRC, described the Group Areas Act as 'pernicious.'

He appealed to the Government to leave the Coloured people in peace instead of 'chasing them from place to place.'

He called on the Government not to oust the residents of Somerset West. At the same time he urged the Government to reproclaim District Six as a Coloured area.

'The Coloured people prized their properties and possessions as highly as others did, and in many instances they also wanted to retain what they had inherited.'

Dr Bergins said he was speaking in the interests of justice and fair play as well as concord between Whites and Coloured, 'who have come a long way with each other and who will need each other increasingly in these troubled and turbulent times.'

(News by S. Isaacs, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Cape Times
7/8/76

Group Areas members chosen

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Planning and the Environment, Dr Schalk van der Merwe announced here yesterday that Mr I J Stober of the Coloured community, and Mr R Moodley of the Indian community had been appointed members of the Group Areas Board with effect from September 1.

Mr Stober is a former headmaster of the Sullivan Primary School at Steenberg and chairman of the Coloured Management Committee for the area Wittebome-Wynberg. In addition he is chairman of the Association of Management Committees and has been appointed a member of the committee of inquiry into the establishment of autonomous local governments in Coloured group areas.

Mr Moodley was born in Durban in 1910. He obtained the BA degree in 1941 and the UED in 1945. After serving as teacher and principal in various towns in Natal, he was appointed Supervisor of Indian Schools of the Natal Provincial Administration in 1964 and inspector of education (Indian Affairs) in 1966. — Sapa

(1) 80
(2) 95
(3) 332

Action against demo nurses

ARGUS 23/9/76

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — The SA Nursing Council today commended nurses who had stayed at their posts during the riots, often at great personal risk and in spite of intimidation — and it has warned the few nurses who took part in demonstrations to expect disciplinary action.

In a statement the council, which is the highest nursing authority in South Africa and exercises control over the education and conduct of nurses, said nurses who had continued to work during the unrest had upheld the ethical code of the profession.

Members of the public, irrespective of political affiliations, should feel they were safe in the hands of a nurse.

CONCERN

The ethical code of nurses included that they should never take part in political demonstrations.

The council noted with deep concern that some nurses had apparently taken part in demonstrations and intimidatory action.

It had a statutory obligation to investigate allegations of unethical conduct. It warned all grades of nurses that it would not tolerate such conduct.

'Govt's trade deal has no value'

29/9/76 STAR
Pretoria Bureau

A highly publicised Government announcement on a "new deal" for Coloured and Indian businessmen has been described as "virtually meaningless" by Mr J A Carrim, an executive member of the Indian Council.

Mr Carrim said the executive committee of the Indian Council met with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, last week, to obtain clarity on the announcement which came earlier this month at the opening of the Coloured Representative Council.

At the time Senator Marais Viljoen declared that, among other concessions aimed at removing discrimination and improving facilities, general industrial areas would have no group character, but would be open to Coloured and Indian entrepreneurs.

It was also stated that more freedom would be allowed to Coloured and Indian businessmen to trade outside their group areas in larger towns and cities.

WELCOMED

Mr Carrim said that while Indian businessmen welcomed the concession to be able to trade unrestricted by the Group Areas Act in industrial areas such as Rosslyn and Isando, what they were really interested in, was unrestricted access to trading in the central business districts of White towns and cities.

The statement that we would be allowed more freedom to trade outside of our own group areas seemed to imply that this very important concession had in fact been granted.

But when we sought clarity from the Minister of Community Development we found that the statement was virtually meaningless," said Mr Carrim.

NO CONCESSION

"Apparently, all that the Government has committed itself to is to take another look at areas which, in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act, have been thrown open to trading by all race groups, subject to the granting of permits. This is no concession at all.

This talk of permits defeats the principle of a free enterprise economy. What we want is total economic integration in central business district areas, free from any red tape and restrictions.

"As a result we have rejected out of hand this latest Government move, which in our opinion is hardly a move at all."

Unanimous call by CRC to drop Areas Act

ARGUS 29/9/76 (80)

THE Coloured Representative Council (CRC) unanimously adopted a motion yesterday calling on the Government to repeal the Group Areas Act.

The chairman of the CRC executive, Mrs A. A. Jansen, also voted in favour of the motion after the Labour Party's chief

whip, Mr Lofty Adams, called for a division.

Speaking during the debate on the motion, Mr David Curry, the Labour

Party's deputy leader and CRC executive member for rural affairs, said the Group Areas Act was the main cause behind the recent unrest in the Coloured areas.

The unrest did not break out in the middle class areas like Wynberg but in the sub-economic areas like Bonteheuwel, Manenberg, Ocean View and Ravensmead.

BITTER

Many Coloured parents, he said, had been indirectly responsible for making their children bitter about the Group Areas Act because they were often found pointing out to their children the White areas where 'daddy lived or mummy was born.'

'You must see the look on the youngster's face when you tell him this,' he said.

The Coloured people had been told to take the hand of the White man and become reconciled, but reconciliation would be false if it took place when the Group Areas Act and the other injustices were not removed.

He said he was prepared to forgive the White man on condition that he (the White man) became converted and publicly showed he was prepared to change by removing the Group Areas Act and giving areas like District Six back to the people.

DISCRIMINATION

Mr E. Abrahams (Labour, Table Mountain), who introduced the motion said discrimination would never be removed until the Group Areas Act was abandoned. Since this Act was a pillar of Government policy, however, it was unlikely that it would be removed.

The Act had been created to conserve the best living areas for Whites while Coloured people were sent into the sand dunes and to assist the Whites economically.

He said the Act caused untold misery, humiliation and suffering.

CALL FOR COLOURED IN 'AFFAIRS' POST 'ASKING FOR JOB RESERVATION'

17

INDEPENDENT CRC member Mr Jaap Muller has attacked the Labour Party for calling on the Government to appoint a Coloured person as Deputy Commissioner for Coloured Affairs. This, he said, amounted to asking for apartheid.

Mr Muller, a former Labour Party member, said he was shocked that Labour Party members, including those on the CRC Executive, had asked for a Coloured appointment because it went against the party's non-racial principles.

'They should be advocating the best man for the job. If an Indian man is the best qualified person, then he should be given the job.

'But they are, in fact, asking for job reservation in reverse because they want positions reserved for Coloured people.

'Instead of obstructing the Government's policy they are promoting it by asking for Coloured appointments.

'The Government will be too pleased to accede to their request because it will further their separatist policy,' Mr Muller said.

'TOP POSTS'

Labour Party deputy leader, Mr David Curry, said the Administration of Coloured Affairs was being used to exploit the advancement of the Coloured people.

'All the top posts are held by Whites which means all decisions affecting the daily lives of the Coloured people are taken by Whites.

'In some cases, senior positions are created in the administration for Whites.

'Although Whites can hold positions in all Government departments, the Coloured people cannot.

'The Whites use the system to suit them. But they want us to use non-racial principles in the separate development framework of the Administration of Coloured Affairs,' Mr Curry said.

Soon after the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr H. Smit, announced that the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Mr J. de la Rey de Kock, would retire and be succeeded by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr A. P. de V. Kempen, the Labour Party called for a Coloured person to be appointed as deputy.

Now the Labour Party controlled CRC executive is believed to have decided to see the minister to urge him to appoint a Coloured person.

PROFESSOR Ismael Mohamed, former head of the mathematics faculty at the University of the Western Cape, has been released from detention under the Internal Security Act.

He is one of 11 people believed to have been released in Cape Town on Tuesday morning, but no official confirmation could be obtained yesterday.

Professor Mohamed said he did not wish to comment on his detention at this stage.

Another freed detainee, Mr D Landingswa, secretary of the local branch of the Black People's Convention, said he had been arrested on August 13 and was held in preventive detention for 4½ months.

He said he was one of 24 people who had been in detention. Thirteen of these were released before Christmas and he was one of the 11 released on Tuesday.

Colonel Alwyn Conradie, head of the Security Branch in Cape Town, said he was unable to confirm this, saying confirmation should be obtained from his head office in Pretoria or the Department of Justice.

The preventative detention order in terms of the Internal Security Act is due to expire on Saturday. From Pretoria it is reported that six of the 32

UWC's Prof Mohammed

freed from detention

detainees released on Tuesday have been restricted, including Mrs Winnie Maddala, wife of Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela; and East London journalist Miss Tenzive Mintso.

Stringent house arrest and banning orders have been placed on Mrs Mandela; Mr Rashid Meer, son of banned Durban sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer; and Mr Mohammed Timol, a member of the Johannesburg-based Human Rights Committee.

They are restricted to their magisterial districts and are not allowed to leave their homes at night or at weekends. Mrs Mandela is not allowed to leave the precinct of her home in the Orlando area of Soweto.

An Institute of Race Relations worker from Durban, Mr Govan Reddy, and a member of the Umlazi Residents' Association, Mr George Sithole, have also been banned.

Miss Mintso, who was released from Terrorism Act detention in late November, allowed to go home, and then re-detained under the Internal Security Act, has been restricted to Orlando East in Soweto.

In a statement yesterday in reaction to the release of Mr Peter Magubane, a photographer on the Rand Daily Mail, the president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Hobday, said: "The fact that none of the journalists released this month now faces charges confirms suggestions that their detention was intended to limit their professional activity."

The SASJ expressed its deep concern that Miss Johannesburg Fort. Mintso's restriction to Orlando East would mean she would be unable to continue with her profession in East London, he said.

Only one journalist remains behind bars in terms of the country's security legislation. He is Mr Nat Serache, a former Rand Daily Mail reporter and prominent member of the Black Peoples' Convention, who has been held under the Terrorism Act since October.

The women among the 16 people released on Tuesday were: Mrs Oshadi Phantshi, Transvaal regional director of the Christian Institute; Mrs Joyce Seroko, of the Young Women's Christian Association; Miss Debs Mashoba, Saso literacy programme director; Miss Sibongile Khubeka, also of Saso; and Mrs Nomakhaya Mafuna, an Alexandra school teacher. All were held in the

Others released are: Mr Gibson Kente, Zulu playwright from King William's Town; Durban student and editor of the publication, Challenge.

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Others released are: Mr Gibson Kente, playwright from King William's Town; Durban student and editor of the publication, Challenge.

Mr Bobby Mari; executive member of the Soweto Black Parents' Association, Dr Nihato Moflana; employee of the Catholic Bishops Conference, Father Smangaliso Mkhatswa; another member of the Umlazi Residents' Association, Mr Vitus Mvelase; Saso general secretary, Mr Thandi Zanti; former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Mark Shimmer; trade unionist and former Terrorism Act detainee, Mr Samson Ndou; BPC member, the Rev Eddie Thobane; and Soweto resident Mr Joseph Molokeng.

People released in the Eastern Cape from detention under either the Terrorism Act, the General Law Amendment Act or the Internal Security Act are: the Rev Ebenezer Maguina, a playwright; Mrs Dimra Pitjana, wife of Black consciousness articulator Mr Barney Pitjana; Mr Patrick Titi, a social worker from Uitenhage; Mr Patrick Magubela, an article clerk; Mr Pillani Nkaji, a student; Mr Maglory Speckman of Grahamstown; Mr Nxolisi Ninvoro, acting president of BPC; Mr Silumko Sekupa, a Saso official; Mr Mamphele Ramphela of the Black Community Programmes and superintendent of the Zanemphilo Clinic at King William's Town; and Miss Thoko Mbanjwa.

An estimated 300 people are still in detention.

only cash you need take is just for mr. and for gifts for those

They possess

that keeps

THE Government's preoccupation with re-moving Coloureds from White areas is delaying the rehousing of hundreds of slum dwellers.

Kliptown, the Coloured area west of Johannesburg, must rank among the country's worst slums.

But the people living there cannot move into new houses in neighbouring Eldorado Park. These are reserved for the Coloureds being ejected from flats in White areas like Doornfontein and Fordsburg.

Homage to the Group Areas Act takes first place: Coloureds must not live in White areas. But Coloureds may live in Coloured areas that would be condemned by any health authority and which certainly would fall foul of South Africa's own Slums Act.

Mr Albie Pop, representative for the Kliptown area on the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured Management Committee, has become so desperate about the plight of these people that he took steps

123 / 80

2

*Sun. Times.
28/11/76.*

Slum Survive

By
**MARTIN
CRIFAMER**

no additions or alterations are allowed. In their report, the sisters said: "We consider it a waste of time to try much in the way of rehabilitation in conditions like these"





declared a disaster area. "It is the only way left to get them rehoused," he said.

The section of Kliptown known officially as 87 Short Street and unofficially as Paddavlei has 38 people, no taps, and

Slumtown Kliptown where washing clothes is a chore

Mr Pop complains that officials and councillors don't take enough interest in the area. He said the most recent visit by Mr J. F. Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee, and Mr Louis Fouche, secretary for Community Development, was by helicopter. "What could they have seen from up there?" he asked. "What a waste of ratepayers money."

Dr Emike Jammine, head of the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Division, said he had been told by the department a few days ago that the council should redevelop the Klip-town slums.

"We know the need for speedy action and I am very happy that the council has been asked," He could not say when redevelopment would begin or when the slum-dwellers could be rehoused.

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Mr Pop complains that officials and councillors don't take enough interest in the area. He said the most recent visit by Mr J. F. Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee, and Mr Louis Fouche, secretary for Community Development, was by helicopter. "What could they have seen from up there?" he asked. "What a waste of ratepayers money."

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The owner of the property is the Department of Community Development and the rents are from R1,30 a month to R4,30. Water from a neighbouring landlord costs R1 a month.

Good Shepherd Sisters, who do social work in the area, say that applications to the Department for new houses had been made as long ago as 1969.

In every case, but one, residents claimed that their roofs leaked and walls were always damp. I visited the area this week with Mr Pop, Mr Arnold Charles, principal of a Kliptown primary school and Sister Pauline Manning.

The rooms were dark, dilapidated and poorly ventilated. People living there have continual colds, asthma and other respiratory ailments.

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One room, the nuns said, was "totally uninhabitable. Perhaps one would find some parallel for this room in the pigsty of a careless farmer unacquainted with modern farming methods."

Sister Pauline said that some of the people in Kliptown earn R105 a week and would have little difficulty in paying the rents in Eldorado.

Mr Pop said: "The Government wants to make the White areas whiter than white so they remove Coloureds from perfectly respectable flats and houses in Doornfontein.

"The people of the slums are left to rot so that Government ideology can be carried out."

Priority

The Deputy Secretary of Community Development, Mr A. van W. Schoeman, said: "I cannot give you an explanation of our policy nor the order in which we fill new houses. It is a confidential policy.

"If a Coloured occupies a substantial house in a White area, he would not be given high priority. We do try to resettle these people from the White areas.

"I am not denying that people have been taken out of White areas and resettled in Eldorado."

Meanwhile the slum dwellers see the new houses being built and sometimes standing empty for weeks.

Recently some of them moved in as squatters. This resulted in several court cases.

Mr Johannes Hollander, 44, is one of them. He told me: "I am living like a king now. I have a toilet and a shower."

He pointed to his old home: "Two of my babies died in there," he said.

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Dingy

Mrs Hester Beukes, 46, a mother of seven living in a room which has been condemned and is therefore piled for a house two years ago.

"The roof has come off this place. But they just told me to put it back again because there were no houses.

"Yet the people from Doornfontein get houses because they are living in White areas."

Mrs Rachel Leisching, 41, with eight children, pointed to a mark on the wall of her dingy room. "This is where the water rises to when it rains," she said.

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Mitchell's Plain people oppose hostel

RESIDENTS at Mitchell's Plain, Cape Town's big new housing development for Coloured people, are unhappy about plans to build a hostel in the area for contract workers.

Mr Chris Stevens, chairman of the Westridge Ratepayers' Association, said that residents who attended a meeting last week were against the hostel.

He said there was nothing racial in their attitude. It was just that the people of Mitchell's Plain did not want the hostel in their area.

They were sensitive as the 144 workers to be housed there were from Transkei while there was a great deal of unemployment in the Cape.

Distances

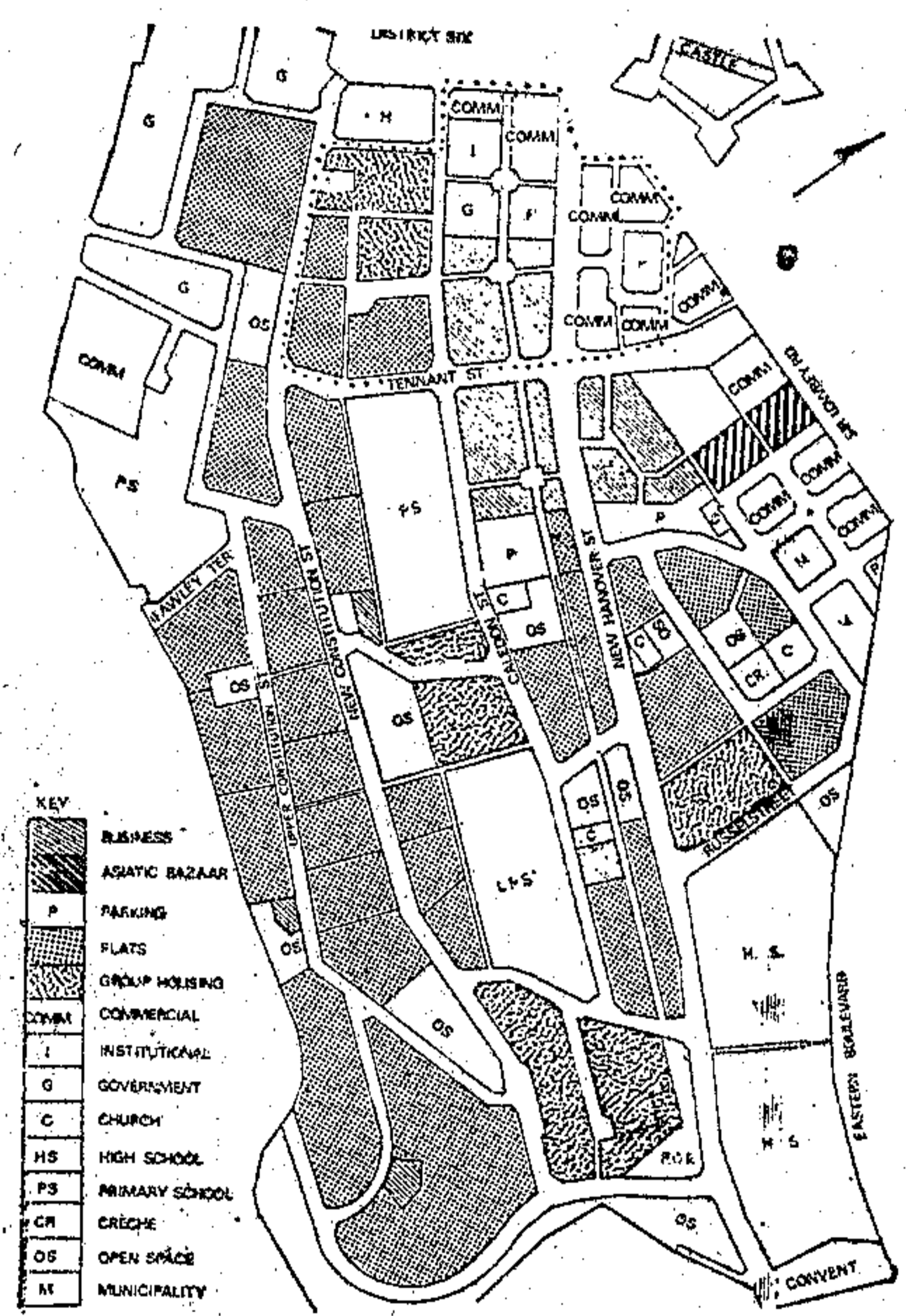
Mrs E D Stott, chairman of the City Council's Housing Committee, said the contractors wanted labour for work on the giant housing scheme and they wanted to accommodate them on the site.

This was convenient as it meant the workers did not have to travel long distances. As far as she knew the men were being employed from the local labour pool.

The residence is being built of concrete blocks and when it has served its purpose it will either be demolished or taken over by the City Council. It is situated in the industrial area of Mitchell's Plain.

A spokesman for Ico Homes, the contractors, confirmed that the hostel would accommodate 144 contract workers from Transkei.

New look for *S. Tribune* 12/12/76 District Six



FURTHER details of the Government's plans for District Six — the "next Golden Acre of Cape Town" — have become known following an announcement last week by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

Mr Steyn, who said District Six could become known as the next Golden Acre because of its situation and potential, told of the 'phased development planned for the 94 hectare area.

This included provision for housing, commercial and business development — and a new Asian bazaar.

In Phase 1, properties were already available for purchase, depending on essential services, he said. In Phase 2, properties would be available in the foreseeable future.

TRIBUNE PROPERTY this week obtained a map in which sites were itemised as follows:

- Flats and housing on six sites between Caledon, Canterbury, Mount and Constitution streets;
- Commercial development on five sites, business on nine, parking on one and two sites for Government use between Caledon, Canterbury, New Hanover and Tennant streets; and
- Commercial development on 10 sites and parking on one between New Hanover Street and Sir Lowry Road.

Mr Steyn said the plan provided for 11 500 inhabitants with two types of housing — high density of about 500 people a hectare and group housing of about 150 people a hectare. The equivalent of about 2 ha high density flats is envisaged above business complexes.

Property Reporter

THE GOVERNMENT would continue to provide much-needed sub-economic housing for the Coloured people in the Western Cape, according to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

He told members of the Cape Town Afrikaanse Sakekamer of a suggestion that more of the better type of house be provided in housing schemes such as Mitchell's Plain, with a move away from sub-economic houses.

But 91 percent of the breadwinners in Coloured families earn less than R200 a month and so qualify only for sub-economic houses. The rent they pay corresponds with their income — between R12 and R20 a month.

The fact is that there are not as many Coloured people as is thought who earn enough to buy or lease the more expensive houses being built at Mitchell's Plain and Belhar.

SURVEY

He said a shanty-to-shanty survey in Retreat had shown that not one of the 782 families could afford a larger house or higher rent.

Thus, there would have to be continued provision of the cheaper houses. But he gave the assurance that cheaper housing did not mean poor housing or deadly monotony. In the meantime the planning of more expensive houses would not be left behind.

Mr Steyn said there were an estimated 650 000 Coloured people living in the greater metropolitan area — representing 55 percent of the inhabitants in the Western Cape.

The backlog in Coloured housing in this area was about 40 000 units. These were needed to house families of which 40 percent were squatters or living in slum conditions and 46 percent were living in overcrowded conditions.

Referring to suggestions that Coloured people living in White areas be

allowed to remain there so that others in unsatisfactory conditions could be rehoused first, he said:

"The position is that at most 10 percent of the estimated 7 000 families still in White areas live in decent houses."

He added that his department, with the divisional councils of the Cape and Stellenbosch and the Cape Town Municipality, were moving "heaven and earth" to eradicate the housing backlog.

However, certain factors militated against this:

- Available funds.
- The high rate of natural increase among the Coloured people, and
- The influx of coloured people from the rural areas.

He said it was estimated that 25 percent of the squatters came from the rural areas.

Outlining what had and was being done, Mr Steyn said between 1971 and 1975 22 540 units were built at a cost of R175-million.

On August 31 this year, 10 200 units were under construction at Mitchell's Plain, Belhar and various other housing schemes.

A further 9 400 units had been approved and tenders would be asked for as soon as funds were available — and indications were that for a substantial number this would be soon.

In addition a tender for 5 000 houses in Mitchell's Plain had already been advertised.

Mr Steyn acknowledged the backlog in the provision of community facilities and attributed this to, among other things, available funds being used for housing.

Since 1974, however, he said his department had helped in this. A standing committee had been set up, needs determined from existing communities, sources for finance identified and provision made that these facilities would keep pace with housing.

Legislation planned for next year would improve the situation still further, he said.

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Shooting: Advocate blames ^{Cape Times 12/12/76} policeman

A Stellenbosch magistrate was told yesterday that a young police constable was negligent and therefore guilty of culpable homicide in causing the death of Mr Ronald Charles Carolissen, 22, in the Cloetesville township in September.

An advocate appearing on behalf of the dead man's parents said at an inquest in the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court that Constable R W van Zyl should be found negligent and appear in a criminal court.

Mr Carolissen died from a shotgun blast in the chest on September 8 this year. Evidence was that he was shot in the bathroom of a stranger's flat after fleeing from riot police.

Mr A P Blignaut said there were two conflicting versions of Mr Carolissen's death, but he believed that even the constable's own evidence pointed to negligence on his part.

Not the truth

Mrs Daphne de Wet, a witness who told the inquest on Monday that she saw Mr Carolissen holding the barrel of a policeman's firearm in the bathroom, yesterday agreed under cross-examination that she had not told the truth. She had been very nervous, she explained.

Mrs De Wet said she had told a reporter from the Burger the same story. She could not say why.

Mr Fuad Arnold, a resident in the block of flats where Mr Carolissen died, said he was on the spot on the evening of September 8 and was watching developments both inside and outside the bathroom. He told the magistrate that Mr Carolissen was hammering on the closed door when Constable Van Zyl climbed through a window and said: "Come out or I'll shoot you dead."

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Mr Arnold denied that Mr Carolissen had grabbed the policeman's shotgun. He said one policeman commented afterwards that it was "a nice shot".

The inquest magistrate, Mr M J Langenhoven, will announce his finding on January 12.

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Call to pick a Coloured

16/12/76

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Labour Party-controlled CRC executive committee has called on the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Hennie Smit, to appoint a coloured person to the vacant position of Deputy Commissioner for Coloured Affairs.

The committee, made up of Mr Sonny Leon, Mr David Curry, the Reverend Alan Hendrick-

se, and Mr Norman Middleton, of the Labour Party, and Government-nominated executive chairman Mrs Aithea Jansen, decided on this unanimously at an executive meeting in Cape Town yesterday.

The Deputy Commissioner's position became vacant after the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Mr De la Rey de Kock, retired at the end of last month and his position was taken by the deputy Commissioner, Mr A P de Kempen.

Mr Middleton, who is the executive minister for social welfare and pensions, said the executive committee had submitted a lengthy memorandum to the Minister in support of its decision for a coloured person to be appointed to the vacant position.

"We want a coloured person to be trained so that in a few years he will be able to take over the position of Commissioner of Coloured Affairs."

"What we have asked for is in keeping with the Government's stated policy

to allow the coloured people to run their own affairs. If they reject this, that will be a rejection of their own policy," he said.

He said that since the Government took over the administration of coloured affairs more than 20 years ago, all the top jobs had been given to whites.

Thus, he said, the Labour Party wanted to change by using the Government's own policy.

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Leon wants legal probe of deaths

* 19/12/76

DURBAN — Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, wants the International Commission of Jurists, based in Geneva, to investigate the death of detainees held in custody in South Africa.

He said this following the latest death in detention of a Port Elizabeth coloured school teacher, Mr George Botha, who had been detained under the General Laws Amendment Act on December 10.

According to the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, the teacher died after jumping six floors down a stairwell in Port Elizabeth's Sanlam building where the security police offices are situated.

SIX

Mr Botha's death brings to six the number of detained people known to have died in police custody this year and to 26 the number of detainees who have died in police custody since 1963.

Mr Leon said today that the International Commission of Jurists, which is an independent body of lawyers pledged to campaign for the rule of law, was the ideal body to investigate the causes and reasons of the death of detainees in police custody in South Africa.

Mr Leon, who also an executive member of the Coloured Representative Council, said that the death of detainees in police custody was of concern to all "justice minded" people in South Africa.

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AR645 18/12/76

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Plea to ease Coloured housing backlog

BUSINESSMAN Mr Renier van Rooyen has appealed to business houses to make a positive contribution to easing the big Coloured housing backlog in the Western Cape by building 'no-strings-attached' home-ownership schemes for their Coloured workers.

Mr van Rooyen, the head of a major clothing chain store, made the plea at the official handing-over of the company's first batch of houses at Austenville, Blackheath, to 17 workers, most of whom previously lived in squalid conditions.

'We are all aware of the glaring shortage of suitable accommodation and especially home-ownership schemes for the Coloured people,' Mr van Rooyen said.

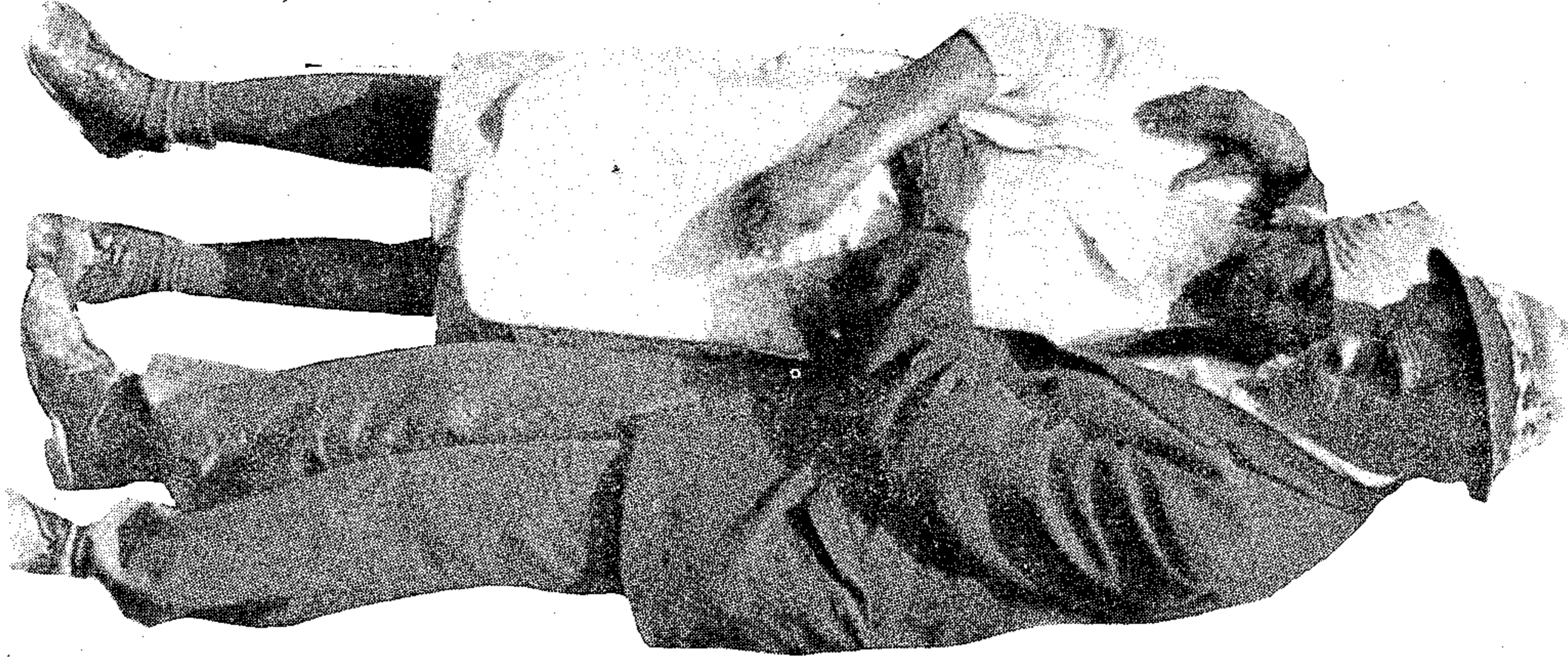
SHORTAGE

'A lot is being said and a lot has been done, but the shortage is still far too great. We will be only too pleased to share our knowledge and experience with any company who would like to do something to assist their workers.'

Criticising the high price of land in Coloured areas, Mr van Rooyen said his company's biggest single problem had been the abnormally high price of plots and the limited number of conveniently situated plots which were offered for sale.

Proper housing, especially home-ownership schemes, was one of the largest single shortcomings of South African society and the authorities should give serious consideration to the availability of far more conveniently situated and reasonably priced plots to make it possible for people to elevate themselves, Mr van Rooyen said.

'Some have lived here for 25 years'



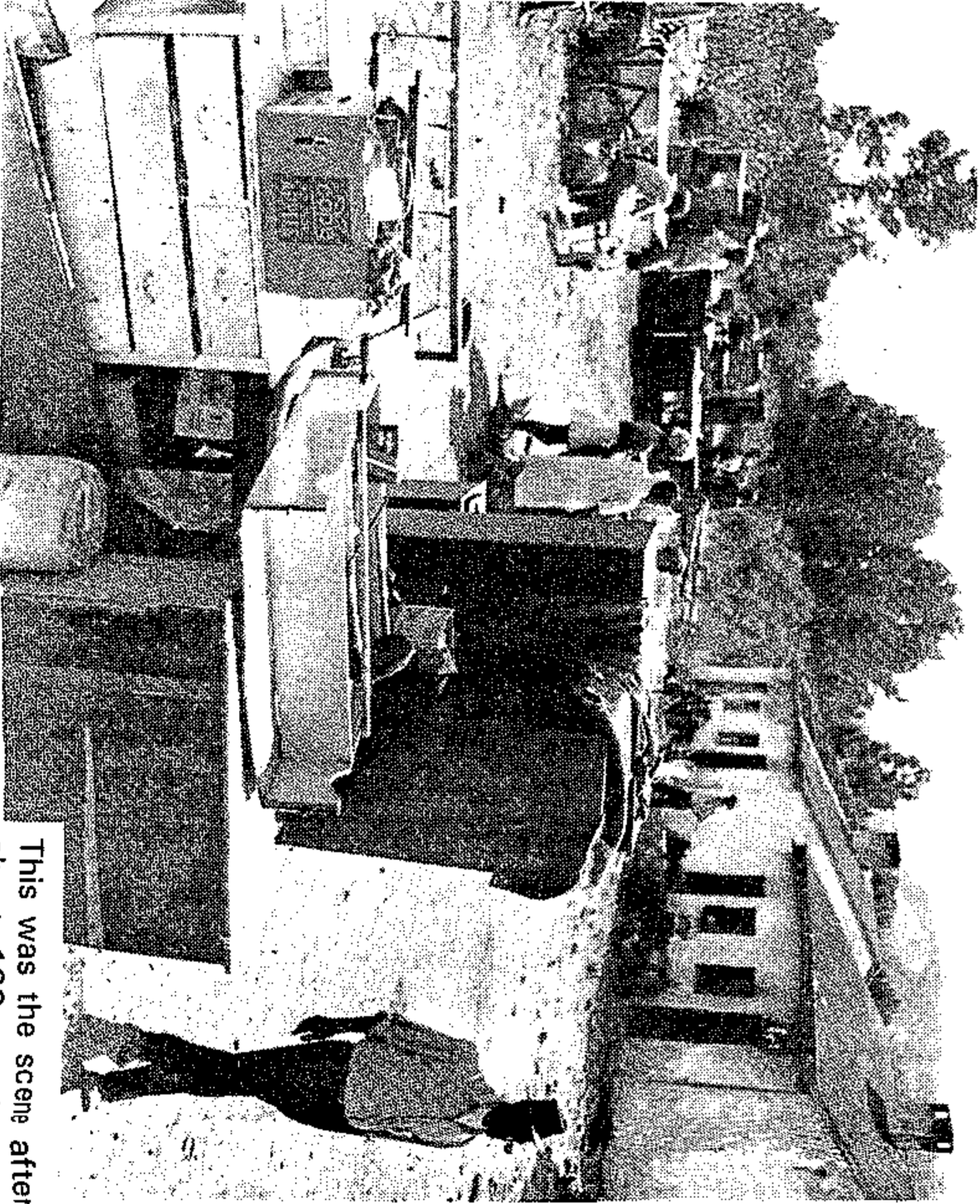
Mr and Mrs Karl Case among their belongings after losing their home.

EVICTED!

10 Paarl families must now sleep in the open

TEN FAMILIES who lived on a farm in Paarl watched helplessly as the Messenger of the Court and several assistants moved all their belongings into the open air this week.

Men, women and young children — about 100 are affected — looked dejected and complained about the "inhumanity" of being left without a home for Christmas, when I spoke to them about the matter.



This was the scene after about 100 people were evicted from their homes during the week.

Story: RAYMOND HILL
Pictures: WILLIE DE KLERK

Much human suffering has been caused as a result of the people losing their homes and the matter is being investigated by two local community leaders, Dr R Arendse, son of the former Labour Party leader, Mr M D Arendse, and the Reverend Abraham Maart, of the Congregational Church.

According to Mr Maart, the people knew that they could be evicted, but the fact that they are homeless now is not their fault.

Crisis

He said families applied for a municipal house when they were given notice to leave two years ago, but they were disappointed because the authorities claim that there is a housing crisis in Paarl.

The farm where the houses are empty now belonged to a White farmer, but it was sold to a private firm who successfully applied for an eviction order against the families.

"It is cruel to put us out of our homes just a few days before Christmas. Surely they could have had mercy on us and give us another chance to find a place," Mrs Sophia Goosen said. She and her daughter, Soreen, were sitting among their scattered belongings in

the open air about two metres from the National road.

Mrs Goosen complained bitterly about the inconvenience that she and her neighbours are experiencing as a result.

She spoke about scorpions that crawl about and said everybody found it difficult to sleep in the open.

Mrs Wilhelmina Morris lived on the farm for eight years and paid her rent regularly.

She applied for a house from the municipality 16 years ago and her name has been on the waiting list ever since.

"How can they do this to me when I made an effort to get a house? It is so unfair. I don't think it is right to put everybody out just before Christmas," she said.

On another part of the farm furniture and other belongings were uncovered while families tried to make themselves comfortable in the heat.

Stranded

One family lived in the same house for 25 years, but now they are completely stranded.

Some of the tenants were at work when the Messenger of the Court came to evict them on Tuesday morning. When they came home



Mr Jimmy Hoskin . . . he was put out of his home after 25 years

they were shocked to see their clothes and furniture scattered outside in the sun.

Mr Arend Stevens said he was upset when he saw his goods in the open air. Mr Maart is in constant touch with the people and is

"I am very sorry what has happened said.

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Health

men invests in

Klip town slum

S. G. G. P.
19/12/76

JOHANNESBURG health officials are investigating conditions at a Klip town slum — part of an estate of which Mrs K Aronowitz, mother of fugitive flatlord Collie Wainer, is an executor.

The estate is that of her husband, Mr Pesach Aronowitz, who died in 1955. He bought the property — a portion of the farm Klipspruit near Klip town — for £10 000 in the early fifties and left it in trust for his children.

Residents told the Sunday Express last week about 104 people lived on the property and paid between R6 and R12 a month rent.

They live in two dilapidated houses, two converted brick dairy sheds and 12 tin shanties. There is only one tap.

There is also no water-borne sewerage system, no electricity and there are only six toilets provided for all the residents to use, although some have built latrines in their yards.

Mrs Aronowitz told the Express this week that "more than R100" was collected in rent but not as

BRYAN O'FLAHERTY

much as R190 which was the figure given to the Express last week.

This amount of more than R100 did not cover the costs of running the property.

She wanted to sell the land but she could not evict the tenants because they had nowhere else to go.

She said her son Mr Ralph Aronowitz collected the rent from tenants and helped her run the property because she was ill.

She did not have the money to improve the property.

In October Mr Aronowitz appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on her behalf after the Johannesburg City Health Department brought two charges against her for contraventions of the general Sanitation By-laws.

After pleading guilty, Mr Aronowitz was fined R50 for failing to keep the premises properly and for allowing tenants to occupy the property without proper sanitation.

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Professor's post still in balance

THE position of Professor Ismail Mohamed, the dismissed head of the University of Western Cape's mathematics department, is still in the balance although some University Council members met yesterday to discuss the issue.

According to the rector, Professor R.E. van der Ross, yesterday's meeting was an 'informal' one. The outcome of the 'discus-

sions' would be sent to the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr H. H. Smit. Professor van der Ross said the University Council would now meet only in May.

Yesterday's informal meeting attended by only nine of the council's 16 members, was held to obtain views of members on a memorandum Professor van der Ross submitted to Mr Smit soon after Professor Mohamed's dismissal.

Professor van der Ross is believed to have appealed to Mr Smit to ask the council to reconsider Professor Mohamed's position.

But a special meeting of the council could not be called as, in terms of regulations the council had to agree to the special meeting beforehand.

Professor van der Ross felt it was possible for the council to meet if all members agreed. But only eight turned up yesterday and the meeting had to be held as 'a meeting of members of council instead of a council meeting.'

The UWC Staff Association and the Coloured members of the council, Professor van der Ross and the council's own commission of inquiry have recommended that Professor Mohamed be appointed permanently. Nevertheless the council decided to terminate his services at the end of this month.

LAND IS ZONED

23/11/76

Mercury Reporter *nm*

THE DEPARTMENT of Planning and the Environment has proclaimed a 1,065ha tract of land bordering on Sparks Estate as a Coloured area.

The land, which was proclaimed in the Government Gazette on Friday, adjoins McCafferty Road, and is a part of an old buffer zone between White and Coloured areas.

The Regional Representative of the Department of Coloured Affairs, Mr. Leslie Gray, yesterday said the land had been proclaimed to provide alternative accommodation for people in Villa Road, Sparks Estate whose homes were expropriated last year.

He said the ground, which will accommodate 13 plots, would not be sufficient to provide homes for all whose property had been expropriated.

INQUIRY

Wanted

CAMPION

ARGUS

30/11/76

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MR D. J. Rabie, headmaster of the Gordon's High School, Somerset West, yesterday told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry of a campaign of hatred that had been waged against him after he called the riot police to restore order at his school during the recent unrest.

Mr Rabie told the commission that his name had been mentioned in a report of the evidence of Mr Franklin Sonn in The Argus of November 27.

He said his name had been mentioned because he had called the police to restore order at his school after pupils demonstrated, threw stones and refused to write examinations.

Mr Rabie asked why he should have been singled out when many other school principals had probably done the same thing.

A RESPONSIBILITY

He told the commission he had had a job to do and had a responsibility to parents, children and to the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

What he had done was in the interests of the children.

He feared the goodwill that had existed between Whites and Coloured people in Somerset West had been adversely affected by the events at the Garden's High School.

He described to the commission the events at the school which led to his calling in the riot police.

TOO STRICT

Mr Rabie said he had become the target of criticism in the area for being too strict.

He had told his superiors that he was prepared to resign his post as school principal and was now on long leave before taking up a new post next year.

After hearing his evidence, Mr Justice Cillie, ruled that Mr Rabie could be identified.

The judge said 'unfortunately' there had been trouble at Mr Rabie's school, Gordon's High, as there had been at other schools.

There had also been police action at Gordon's High, and rumours had been spread about Mr Rabie's actions and the campaign had reached such heights that it had been necessary for him to take his long leave.

There had been reports in two newspapers about Mr Rabie's actions. Later both papers had apologised for their reports.

The judge said the commission had the full facts relating to unrest at Gordon's High, and Mr Rab-



MR D. R. Ngo . . . asked about widows.

ie's name was 'sympathetically' mentioned in a report of the commission's proceedings on Friday.

His name had been mentioned by Mr F. Sonn as an example of what could happen to a headmaster.

Mr Rabie came forward, urged by his superior, to place 'the full picture' before the commission.

'The commission has considered all the evidence and accepts fully his evidence. The commission has concluded no blame attaches to Mr Rabie from his behaviour.'

'He only did what was expected of him as the head of a very big school and he does not deserve this campaign of hate directed against him,' Mr Justice Cillie said.

The judge said he hoped it would not happen again in Mr Rabie's new post and that he would be seen as a man who had done his duty.

Mr A. MacLachlan, chief director of the Peninsula's Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB), said before the recent unrest there had been 'good and healthy' relations between the residents of Langa, Nyanga, and Guguletu and the board.

R1.6-m DAMAGE

Mr MacLachlan said the total riot damage to buildings, vehicles and property was estimated at R1.6-million.

He said the BAAB was worried about certain headlines in newspapers during the nation-wide unrest.

He quoted a Transkeian representative in the Peninsula, Mr D. R. Ngo, as saying that Press headlines could lead to violence.

Mr Ngo had said that the recent disturbances had followed a set pattern and had used the African children for their own means.

Mr Ngo had said the question of language as a medium of instruction was being misused by trouble-makers as a handwagon on which to climb.

He had said the Bantu in the Cape were far better treated than the Bantu in the Transvaal.

Pamphlets distributed in the townships during the unrest were handed in to the commission as exhibits.

One, described by Dr Percy Yutar who is leading the evidence as a bill of rights, 'demanded, among other things, the right to marry and bear two children' and concluded by stating there was no political party open to all South Africans 'and this is what we intend to do . . . the people will govern.'

TEACH FUND

He said it was incorrect that The Argus Teach Fund alone had built many schools.

For example, Teach provided R13 542, while the BAAB provided R17 000 to build part of the Fezeka High School.

In the case of the I. D. Mkiye, Teach contributed R14 156, BAAB R3 870 and a private person R1 500 towards the building and providing electricity.

He told the Commission BAAB had contributed R3 800 towards the Sizamele Junior School while TEACH had given R73 600.

'A formidable amount,' Dr Yutar commented.

A LETTER

Mr MacLachlan read a letter from a Black pupil, a girl, who said it was high time pupils started to work as informers rather than rioters.

She said that all the home-made bombs used on the night of August 11 were kept in the house of a certain girl pupil.

She said in the letter that she and other pupils would have gone back to school if this girl had not persuaded them not to. She had even persuaded them not to attend Chief Matanzima's meetings.

Mr Ngo asked Mr MacLachlan how many Whites and Blacks were employed by BAAB 'because there is a feeling lately that our township is turning into a mini Sea Point — more Whites than Africans.'

Mr MacLachlan said there were 219 Whites out of a total of 829 employees, and that the Black staff had increased since the BAAB came into existence in 1973.

Mr Ngo, one of the advisers to the commission, asked the average age of the White employees.

He said there was a feeling White officials were 'young and inexperienced to deal with such a vexed question as the African,' and that it was felt these people could not find employment in the open market and 'are then thrown into the African townships.'

Mr MacLachlan said the BAAB did inherit some inferior as well as some good people, but since it had been in existence employees were carefully screened before they were engaged. These people were not inferior but they were young because most clerks were young school-leavers.

Mr Ngo then questioned Mr MacLachlan on 'the heartbreaking complaint' that no sooner was a husband buried but the BAAB served a one-month's notice on the widow to leave her house. 'This is a very sore point,' he said.

PERMISSION NEEDED

Mr MacLachlan said by law BAAB was not permitted to allocate a house to a woman without the permission of the Chief Bantu Commissioner. 'It was hardly worth making a representation if the widow had no dependants, but permission was sometimes granted if families were involved. Widows were not 'put out on the street' — if they did not have anywhere to go.'

Mr Robert Vincent Carlisle, sales manager of a large firm, the name of which may not be published, said that he had a large Coloured staff in his employ, some of whom held senior managerial positions.

Mr Carlisle said he had noted a universal detestation of the system among his Coloured employees. He said, however, they had remained apolitical until the Soweto disturbances and the rejection by the Government of certain recommendations of the Theron Commission.

He said there was an increasing bitterness among them about reports, true and untrue of the actions of the riot police.

Mr Carlisle said he had witnessed rioting in Grosvenor Square, London, in 1968 which he considered far more serious than anything that had occurred in the recent unrest in Cape Town.

He said the British police had not used tear-gas or fire arms — only batons and police on horseback to direct the crowds. Their action seemed more gentle and logical than the actions of the South African Police.

Mr Carlisle said the Coloured people in his employ were reluctant to give evidence before the commission because of possible reprisals and because they felt the Government would not implement any recommendations it might make.

Mr Carlisle said when he urged members of his staff to testify before the commission they said: 'Look what happened to Mrs Naidoo.'

(Proceeding)

Sun Times 5/12/76

THE Government has been ordering Indian traders out of White areas for 20 years — but has been able to resettle only a quarter of them.

At this rate it will take 60 years to resettle the other 3 800 hit by the Group Areas Act.

Resettling has cost taxpayers R24,4-million so far. The price for the rest is estimated at R109-million — but this is certain to increase as costs rise.

But even when this is done and paid for, there will be more Indian traders in White areas than before.

This is because there are many who operate in White areas with White "fronts" and because others are resettled under a section of the Act which allows trading in certain areas by other race groups.

The end result of the ideological plan is an ineffective tail-chasing exercise which the country can ill afford in the present economic situation.

Of the 5 078 Indian traders "disqualified" by the Act, only 1 277 have been resettled. And many who have had to move to expensive new shops face financial ruin because the areas they are compelled to operate in often do not enable them to trade profitably.

Plaza

The resettlement of 300 traders in the R16,5-million Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg cost taxpayers about R55 000 a trader. Those traders who have premises on the ground level of the plaza are doing well, but some on the upper level they are in dire financial straits.

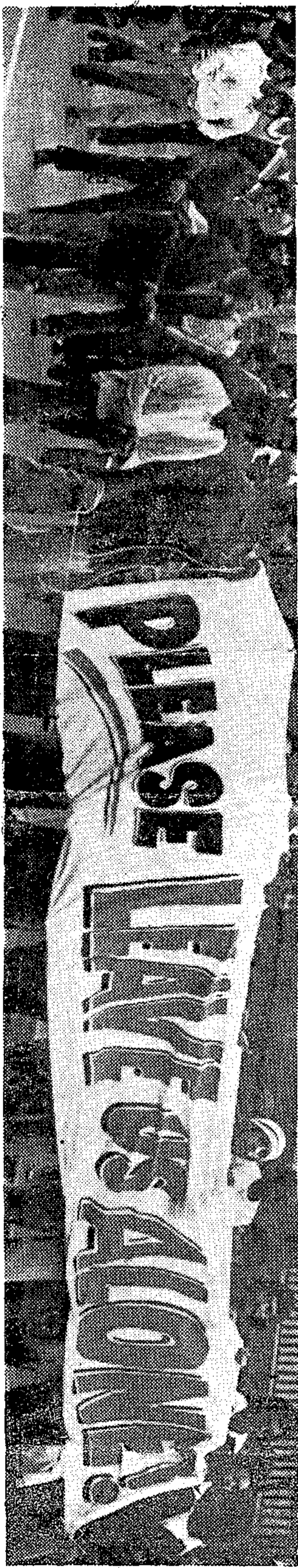
At the R1,8-million Pretoria Plaza where subsidised rentals of 5c a square foot cannot be earning the State a profitable return, one trader has gone insolvent and many are on the brink of collapse.

Even politically moderate Indians serving on the South African Indian Council and the Prime Minister's Cabinet Council are for saying: Call it a day. Good money and time are being wasted on an ideological plan which will never succeed.

A positive aspect of the Group Areas Act is that it has at least given Indians the right of tenure, although only often in far-flung residential areas.

Since the 1890s Indians in South Africa have found governments re-siding their attempts to acquire

THIS INDIAN TRADER FAROE



ISN'T IT TIME WE CALLED IT A DAY?

At this rate, resettlement will take 60 years

It will cost taxpayers at least R109m

And in the end, there'll be more Indian traders than ever in White areas

In the 1940s, the Smuts Government's pegging Act halted Indian expansion and restricted them to certain areas.

But the Group Areas Act goes even further. It not only robs them of land they have, but inhibits the skill at which they are best — trading.

The residential land it gives them is inadequate, and there is now overcrowding.

In the proclaimed group areas, 741 800 hectares has been allocated for Whites and only 36 800 hectares for Indians — less than five per cent.

In Durban, where Indians outnumber Whites by 100 000, Whites have been allocated more land. With agricultural land in Natal, white farmers have been allocated about 605 hectares each and Indians only 18 hectares.

The disparity goes further. Last year's figures show that for every one White family affected by the

Group Areas Act, 22 Indian families and 42 Coloured families were affected.

There have also been claims that ground given to Indians is inferior. Government officials approached about inequalities in the application of the Act, shy away from the primary aim of the legislation — to separate race groups.

Status

They say the Act is clearing slums and preventing Indian traders from dominating businesses in Coloured areas.

Indians say they would have been only too willing to renovate their run-down premises, and slum laws would have been able to force them to do so.

Many have lost their status as landlords and become tenants of the State. Circumvention of the Act has

become commonplace. Indians open businesses in White areas by getting Whites to act as nominee "fronts."

Whites, usually retired people, are paid R150 a month to open and lock the shops and be in them "at the right times."

Indians also assume Malay identities to enable them to own businesses in Coloured areas.

A member of the South African Indian Council, Mr S. Abram Ma-yet, told me: "I feel the Government is living a pipe-dream — spending money needlessly and engendering more hostility."

"The chances of all the disqualified Indian traders being resettled are nil. In the meantime, it is making more younger Indians and Blacks see Whites as a symbol of oppression."

The Act is still daily causing hardship. Many traders have been

phased out of existence because of it.

Mr J. A. Carrim, an executive member of the South African Indian Council, said:

"There can never be normalisation of relations between Indians and Whites while this legislation it still in force.

"This Act penetrates every aspect of our lives where we can re-create, trade or be operated on. The only redeeming feature of the Act is that it has allowed us to own land — although this is a basic human right anyway.

"We believe central business districts of towns should have no racial character. Where the buying public is racially mixed, licensees should not be confined to Whites."

said Mr Carrim. The Pretoria Plaza was a failure, he said. Dr R. A. M. Salojee, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, said that if the Government

was sincere it would allow Indians whose shops were owned by White nominees to register their businesses under the rightful owner.

Farcical

All "disqualified" traders who have not been resettled should be allowed to continue where they are.

"To say that the purpose of the Group Areas Act is to clear slums is farcical. It is not really clearing slums but taking people out of viable businesses.

"In Lenasia the State is creating slums by packing too many people into a confined area."

Mr Raehid Jada, chairman of the Pageview Chamber of Commerce, said the morale of the traders there being moved to the Oriental Plaza was low. "Those who are well-positioned are doing good business. But others

on the upper levels are not." Senator Eric Winchester of the Progressive Reform Party, who has made a special study of the Act, said: "When you resettle people for ideological reasons, you ignore economic laws and this creates big problems."

After 20 years, so few traders had been resettled that the Government did not have a "snowball's hope" of resettling the rest, he said.

"Whites don't know what this Act is costing them. Ground taken over by the department lies dormant for years. I have estimated that in Durban alone, R1-million a year is lost in rates revenue. The department does not pay rates on the hundreds of hectares it is holding."

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, told me he believed the department would complete the job of resettling "disqualified" Indian traders. He said this would be done by using Section 19 of the Act, which allows Indians to trade in specially demarcated White areas.

"The Act is so elastic. We do not only resettle for purely racial reasons. The first issue is slum clearance. We are taking people out of dreadful slums," he said.

Agony

It was the policy of the Government to separate people of colour, but also to assist in the development of integrated communities and to improve the quality of life of the various race groups.

"The Indian community, of all communities, is given more trading opportunities outside their group area than any other, including Whites.

"Relations between Indians and Whites improved beyond recognition, and conditions have improved beyond recognition because of the Group Areas Act," he said.

But the agony of Group Areas legislation has spread over many years and many popular trading areas — from Prinsloo Street, Pretoria, to Forbes Street, Ladysmith, and from 14th Street, Vrededorp, to Piet Retief Street, Standerton.

It has left deep scars on a community whose offspring are beginning to see their future in South Africa as closer to the Blacks, whom they see as fellow oppressed, and away from the Whites.

Martin

Creamer

New bus fare system wanted

Capk Times 30/3/76

A THREE-CORNERED dispute on bus fare increases in the Peninsula gathered momentum last night when the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association said in a statement that the present system of fares fixing and increases was "unsatisfactory" and should be corrected in the Road Transportation Bill.

The dispute arose after the local Road Transportation Board granted an application by City Tramways Limited for an increase and variation of the existing bus fares in the Peninsula. The board announced on December 9 last year that the application had been granted.

But the association said the application was not published and no notice had been given to the public. It noted an appeal to the National Transport Commission against the decision, basing its arguments on nine points.

Last month, said the association's statement, the commission upheld a submission from City Tramways Limited that the association had no legal standing and refused to hear the appeal on its merits.

DISAGREES

The statement added: "The association respectfully disagrees with the decision of the commission, but as it does not possess the necessary funds, cannot take the matter on appeal to the National Transport Commission."

The association has submitted a memorandum to the Department of Inquiry and Investigation to consider and report on the Road Transportation Bill. The memorandum, tabled at a meeting of the association last night, sets out 11 proposals for amendments to the bill.

The memorandum is a memorandum of a meeting of a group of ratepayers and residents of Green and Sea Point, which revealed to the public the details of the association's proceedings. The association felt that the proposals were obstructive and intended to inhibit the progress of the bill.

The memorandum recommends that the commission should be asked, before it grants any permits or licences, to ensure that the full participation of the Government and a local

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GROUP AREAS ACT

RAW DAILY MAIL 9/4/76

Govt plans more land for private sector

CAPE TOWN. — The Government planned to make available to the private sector more land replanned under the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said in Cape Town yesterday.

The first would be available this year, he said. Opening the national

congress of the South African Property Owners Association, Mr Steyn said: "We have also succeeded during the past years in bringing to the market a large number of stands in replanned areas in Pretoria, Stellenbosch and Durban, and now in District Six, Tygerdal and elsewhere.

"The situation is still improving and we hope to be able to offer much replanned land with adequate municipal services for private development in all the large centres."

Mr Steyn said up to R100-million would have to be spent in the next five years to complete schemes in progress. — Sapa.

Theron unhappy about committee

Cape Times 21/4/76

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Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR Erika Theron, chairman of the Theron Commission, is unhappy about the announcement that a committee of experts is to be appointed to investigate the establishment of independent local authorities for Coloured people in certain areas.

The announcement was made last week by the Minister for Coloured Relations Mr H H Smit, and it comes only a few weeks before the report of the Theron Commission is due to be tabled in Parliament.

Professor Theron confirmed earlier reports

which said members of the commission felt the minister had been too hasty.

She found the announcement strange in view of the fact that her commission had been asked to consider the matter of local government for the Coloured people.

The commission had devoted a whole chapter of its report to the question after interviewing people throughout the country.

Professor Theron said it was strange that the minister had not waited until the report was published but declined to elaborate or comment further.

Mr Smit was not available for comment yesterday.

(1) Agriculture - General
(2) 84

More land for Coloured farmers—Nat

28/4/76 STAR

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN—A Cape Nationalist MP has proposed that more agricultural land should be zoned for use by Coloured farmers, even though land and changes in group areas are emotional issues in South Africa.

Mr G de K Maree, MP for Namaqualand, urged this move in a long letter to the Cape Nationalist

newspaper, Die Burger, today in which he put his views on Government Coloured policy.

He said the limited possession of agricultural land by Coloured people, was an issue that really deserved attention, and should be tackled in two ways.

The first was that undeveloped Coloured rural land should be developed and then made available as private farms to Coloured farmers.

The 8 000 ha of riparian land in the Richtersveld on the southern side of the Orange River was a good example of land which could be irrigated at reasonable cost and which could provide an outstanding future for at least 800 Coloured farmers.

Mr Maree said the second approach was to zone certain lands in consultation with Coloureds for purchase by Coloured farmers.

Although this is an emotional issue, it could be a fruitful sphere of discussion between the groups.

"Happy co-existence requires it," he said.

In the rest of his letter, Mr Maree came out strongly in support of existing Government Coloured policy and claimed the Coloureds would have themselves to blame if they rejected the offer of an unidided say over Coloured interests, and no sharing of their identity with any other group.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Indian 2/5/76. plea for all-race trading areas

Tribune Reporter

TRADING areas in all towns and cities should be open to all race groups, and a strong plea to halt the relocation of traders is to be made when the SAIC meets the Prime Minister later this month.

The executive of the council is at present on a tour of Indian areas of the Eastern and Western Cape, collecting information in preparations for a scheduled meeting with Cabinet Ministers.

"At our meeting with the Prime Minister we are going to make a further plea for freedom of trade for Indian businessmen," the chairman, Mr. J. N. Reddy, said in Cape Town yesterday.

New era

"In all the smaller towns we have visited we have had meetings with town councillors, and they have all told us they have no desire to see Indian traders moved out of town in accordance with Government policy.

"This is what the Indian Council has been telling the Government for years and we hope that these are indications of a new era in South Africa," he said.

Mr. Reddy said the general feeling was that money earmarked for relocating traders could be better used for providing more housing.

Another major issue which had come to light was the shortage of land for the Indian community, especially in Cape Town. "We have made a plea to the Mayor of Cape Town for more land to be identified for Indian occupation," Mr. Reddy said.

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② 84

Govt 'must subsidize fares'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— It was completely unreasonable to expect Blacks to have to pay for Nationalist ideology, and the Government should realize that, if necessary, it must be prepared to subsidize fares for economically depressed communities. Mr R J Lorimer (PRP Orange Grove), said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking on the transport vote in committee on the Appropriation Bill, Mr Lorimer said it was a simple fact that the Government's policy of separate development meant that thousands of Black people had to live considerable distances from their place of work.

It was also a fact that the cost of transport to and from the so-called

"White cities" placed an intolerable burden on people whose incomes were on, or were very close to the poverty datum line.

He believed that the lessons learned during the Springs bus boycott should be taken to heart. The handling by the department of the Kwa-Thema boycott was also entirely unsatisfactory.

"Twenty-five thousand Africans felt so strongly about the fare increases that they were prepared to walk up to 20 km a day for eight weeks, rather than give in."

He believed that increases in bus fares were a matter of such extreme sensitivity that the Government, through the Department of Transport, should be very careful how it handled the app-

lications for fare increases. It should also do everything in its power to resolve any dispute as amicably as possible. — Sapa

① 84
② 319

Plea for Coloured bus company

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The United Party MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, yesterday appealed for Government intervention to allow a Coloured bus company to provide a transportation service to Mitchell's Plain.

Speaking in the debate on the Transport Vote, Mr Wiley said the local transportation board had apparently erred in granting a subsidiary of Tollgate Holdings the only concession to operate the service.

He pointed out that the other applicant for the concession consisted wholly of Coloured shareholders, directors and capital.

"If there is room for two bus services in that area, I would suggest that consideration be given to

the applicant who has been awarded that concession and also to a bus company which could be run by Coloured people for Coloured people," Mr Wiley said.

"At least on the basis of equity and justice, I believe that the Minister should look into the matter to see whether it is not possible to give the Coloured people a bus company of their own and to provide that very necessary service to Coloured people at Mitchell's Plain."

Indians reject PM's message ^{now} 4/1/77

DURBAN. — The Indian community rejected the kind of sharing offered by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and called on him to scrap apartheid in 1977, Mr A. H. Randeree, provincial organiser of the Natal Indian Congress, said in a statement yesterday.

"We reciprocate the greetings of the Prime Minister, but consider his message an insult to the dignity of the Indian people," Mr Randeree said.

"Indians are human beings, not some kind of mechanical robots to be manipulated at the whim of the

authorities.

"Together with all Black South Africans, we want to share in the decision-making of the country. We reject the kind of sharing Mr Vorster offered us in his New Year message, for Blacks have no respect for racial institutions, whether wholly or partially elected."

Mr Randeree said the Indian response to the Prime Minister was that he should scrap apartheid in 1977. Black people believed it was this policy that was the greatest danger to South Africa. — Sapa.

Future in hands of the blacks'

Own Correspondent

Stas 11/77

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CAPE TOWN — The Rev Alan Hendrickse, national chairman of the coloured Labour Party, said today that the future of South Africa would be determined by the black people and not the white people of the country.

He was addressing the 11th national conference of the party at the Spes Bona High School in Athlone.

Mr Hendrickse, who was held in detention at Grahamstown for 60 days under the Internal Security Act, said that after the June riots last year, South Africa would never be the same again.

He said that although one did not agree with everything that had happened during the riots, one should give credit to the young people who had discovered their power within themselves.

STILL TIME

"While we may not condone them for their actions, we certainly cannot condemn them," he said.

Mr Hendrickse said no amount of imprisonment without trial, detention and banning was ever going to assure the peace and security of South Africa.

He said that although the time was short there was still time for peaceful change in the country.

"At a time like this, a big man like Mr Vorster must take big strides. Mr Vorster should not deal with the effects but eradicate the causes.

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Council 'no friend of the Indians'

Agricultural Correspondent

Mr. Sewsunker Ramphal, president of the Natal Indian Agricultural Union, says the Durban City Council has never been a friend of the Indian people.

In a hard-hitting attack on the closure of the Warwick Avenue Squatters' Market in Durban to Indian farmers, Mr. Ramphal yesterday slammed the Council's temporary market which he described as being totally inadequate.

"It is no more than an open space with stands covered by an apology of a roof. Unlike the present market it is exposed to the winds, the sun and the rain."

Mr. Ramphal says everyone knows what happens to temporary space provided by the City Council for Indians.

"The temporary settlement at the infamous Tin Town was finally cleaned out by an act of God and not by any desire, or action, on the part of the Durban City Council."

According to Mr. Ramphal, when the Indian farmers are moved to their new premises, there will be facilities for only 200 tables against the present 572.

He said that Indian farmers will not find the market suitable or economically viable and will "simply have to give up the idea of farming. One more area of independent economic activity will be lost to the Indian community."

Mr. Ramphal further complained that "the City Council has tried to get the farmers to move by means of persuasion and promises, hoping to avoid a confrontation which would have brought the matter to the full glare of the public spotlight."

80 / 332

Black power here to stay says chaplain

CAPE TOWN — Black power and black consciousness had come to stay in South Africa and history would reveal their decisive influence on the country's politics, Dr A. Boesak, chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, said last night in his opening address to the annual congress of the Labour Party.

Dr Boesak said the subject of his speech — Black consciousness, black power and Coloured politics — was a dangerous one to discuss in this country, but important because it was no longer possible or wise to avoid the fact that black consciousness and black power had come to stay.

Politics in South Africa had reached a decisive moment, he said. The old issues that used to be fought about were fast becoming meaningless as black people began to move in a new assertive way.

Black awareness was not a movement or association, but an attitude or way of life. It was the positive correction of and reaction to the negative existence of black people in South Africa.

Black power was the answer to racism,

degradation, humiliation, exploitation and alienation and the white power structure which for the black South Africans was manifested in apartheid and represented an unending spiral of violence inherent in the apartheid system.

Although apartheid had developed into a formidable system, he said, it had no mythical power of its own. It was designed, planned and was being executed by people — white people — and could be changed by people committed to gaining freedom for all in the country.

Dr Boesak said violence should not be romanticis-

ed and those in power should remember it could not be the solution to every problem arising out of the policies they pursued so blindly.

"Whereas I do not deny a situation may arise where retaliatory violence is forced upon people and no other avenue left open to them," Dr Boesak said. "I do so with a clear hesitancy, knowing full well it will probably prove a poor solution and that violence as such is never justified."

"We must recognise South Africa is a violent society with violent laws defended by violence. As long as we have apartheid, we will have violence." — DDC.

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Blacks made 'strong by suffering'

rom
5/1/77

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Recent suffering by Black people has produced in them a character so strong that it will be Blacks, not Whites, who will determine the future of South Africa.

This prediction was made yesterday by the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, the recently-detained national chairman of the Labour Party.

Mr Hendrickse, who was eventually released from detention, was addressing the 11th annual conference of the Labour Party in Athlone.

He said the history of South Africa had been one of "immorality". The National Party, in spite of its so-called power, was doomed to fail because the basic concepts of its policy of race classification and group area separation were immoral.

Mr Hendrickse said his party believed in non-violent change and the importance of economic pressures. Peaceful change in South Africa could be brought about only through economic means, he said.

The events of the present had produced out of the suffering of Blacks an endurance and a "character so strong that not White people would determine

the future; but Black people.

"South Africa will never be the same again since June 16, 1976," Mr Hendrickse said amid loud applause.

"Although we may not all have agreed with the acts and deeds of that particular time, we have to give credit to young people born into a stigmatised society for the discovery in themselves that they would rather die in dignity than continue to live in shame . . . while we may not condone, we shall certainly not condemn our young people."

Immoral legislation was the very breeding ground of Marxism and communism, said Mr Hendrickse.

Earlier, the leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, had warned the Government that members of the Coloured Representative Council would not cooperate in future unless all the motions accepted at the last session were implemented.

Mr Leon said some people had accepted Government concessions — which he described as a form of bribery — and had become tainted, losing sight of their original goal of exposing the "hollowness" of both the CRC and South African society.

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Isolate SA is his plea

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Norman Middleton, Deputy Chairman of the Labour Party, today fully endorsed the total isolation of South Africa from international sports as the only way to get any meaningful changes to the country's "apartheid" sports policy.

In addition, Mr Middleton said, South Africa's non racial sports bodies believed that white South African rugby enjoyed international recognition, the rest of the sport in this country would be played on racial lines.

Mr Middleton said he had received a letter from the black American tennis star, Arthur Ashe, that he would not put his foot again in this country because of the lack of changes in the sports policy.

NO BRIDGES

"It has been proved time and again that the only time white sportsmen talked of changes was when they were threatened with expulsion from international federations.

"The argument so often used by visiting sportsmen that their coming here is to build bridges and to change the attitude of white South Africans, holds absolutely no water.

"Racial discrimination should be outrightly condemned and those countries that still allow themselves to sugarcoat the South African sports policies should have second thoughts."

BIG FARCE

Mr Middleton said there were no differences between the sports policies announced by the Minister of Sport, Dr Koornhof, last year and the multinational sports policy announced by the Prime Minister in 1971.

He said the South African Games held in Pretoria two years ago was the biggest farce to date.

During the games Mr Middleton said, intermingling of races was allowed and all discriminatory signs were temporarily removed, but after the games apartheid again became the order of the day.

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Non-Whites 'will decide' S.A.'s ^{6/1/77} future

CAPE TOWN — The suffering endured recently by Black people had produced in them a character so strong that it would be Black people, not White, who would determine the future of South Africa, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, the recently-detained national chairman of the Labour Party, said here yesterday.

Addressing the 11th annual conference Mr. Hendrickse said the history of South Africa had been one of immorality.

The National Party, in spite of its so-called power, was doomed to fail.

"So immoral has this Government become that they have taken on themselves the divine right to determine that we are Coloured people."

His party believed in non-violent change and the importance of economic pressures.

The depression and inflation which South Africa was experiencing was a glimmer of hope.

Most White people were so immoral that they would even sell their separate development principles for the sake of economic exploitation, he said.

"South Africa will never be the same again as from June 16, 1976.

"Although we may not all have agreed with the acts and deeds of that particular time, we have to give credit to young people born into a stigmatised society for the discovery in themselves that they would rather

die in dignity than continue to live in shame.

"While we may not condone, we shall certainly not condemn our young people," he said.

Mr. Sonny Leon, party leader, said the Government's aim was to absorb Indians and Coloureds into the White population together with the White refugees from Rhodesia and South West Africa, so that the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, could claim the support of a majority.

Mr. F. E. Peters, the national secretary, said the introduction of the Cabinet Council was further proof that the Coloured Persons Representative Council was not a meaningful institution.

Mr. G. J. Fortuin, member of the CRC for Breerivier, Worcester, resigned dramatically from the party.

He accused the Party of being "directionless, decisionless and inconsequential." — (Sapa.)

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Loffy Adams, Labour Party Chief Whip, rebuked the United States black Congressman, Mr Charles Diggs, yesterday for promising to bring South Africa to its knees through economic sanctions while knowing that it was impossible.

He told the party's conference in Athlone, that he had challenged Mr Diggs' claim when he met him in Cape Town.

"I asked Mr Diggs how he proposed to bring about economic sanctions against this country in the face of the power of the Zionist lobby in America."

He said the Jews played a major role in South Africa's economy and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, enjoyed good relations with Israel.

In addition, the Zionist lobby in American politics was far more important and influential than the black one and he could not see economic sanctions being implemented against this country, Mr Adams said he had told Mr Diggs.

OUT OF TOUCH

His meeting with Mr Diggs was "unfortunate" and the congressman was "shockingly" out of touch with the realities of the South African situation.

Mr Adams said Mr Diggs had raised the hopes of local blacks on an issue which he knew could not be attained.

In a paper on "Labour Problems and Tasks," Mr Arthur Stanley, Labour's C.R.C. representative for Liesbeek, called for the "cold war" between the party and trade union leaders to be broken through personal contact at top level.

Mr Stanley, who is also secretary of the South African Woodworkers' Union, said coloured trade union officials avoided being identified with the Labour Party for fear of their union being branded.

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Clenched fist salutes at Labour meeting

CAPE TOWN — With shouts of "amandla" (power) delegates to the Labour Party's annual conference here rose to their feet yesterday and greeted their national vice-chairman, Mr Norman Middleton, with black power salutes.

Shortly before, Mr Middleton addressed the conference on the black view of South Africa's sports policy and called again for international isolation of South African sportsmen until non-racial sport had been introduced at all levels.

Mr Middleton left the conference after his address for Witsieshoek where he will address the annual conference today of the Dikwankwetla Party, ruling party of the QwaQwa homeland.

Mr Middleton told the conference that the longer international sportsmen came to South Africa and participated in racially segregated sport, the longer the racial system in South African sport would remain.

South Africa would only make meaningful changes in its sports policy when it was "totally and completely excluded from all international participation."

He said visiting sportsmen often argued

they were coming here "to build bridges and to change the attitudes of white South Africans" and some even argued that by isolating South Africa in sport, the black sportsmen would suffer the most.

"The black sportsmen can never suffer for what they have never enjoyed or experienced," Mr Middleton said. "It is the white sportsmen who will feel the results of isolation."

He appealed for isolation, particularly of South African rugby.

"What must be borne in mind is that next to the Nationalist Government is the Dutch Reformed Church followed closely by rugby. The sooner those countries that still play rugby against South Africa stop doing so, the sooner sport, including rugby, will be integrated in this country and teams will be chosen on merit."

He emphasised there was no law in South Africa

forbidding mixed sport.

There were laws such as the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and the Group Areas Act which made it illegal for races to mix on public premises, but these laws did not apply to private premises.

The party also resolved to:

Call on the authorities to allow all senior certificate failures to rewrite their examinations in March owing to the "abnormal conditions which prevailed during the examination period in 1976."

Reject the Government's new sports policy which it regarded as a "sophistication of the divide and rule concept."

Call on the Government to nationalise the gold mining industry so that poverty could be eliminated.

The entire executive of the party was re-elected with Mr Sonny Leon as leader. — SAPA-DDC

This

is

Why



Professor Ismail Mohamed, former mathematics lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, believes his clashes with certain White staff members led to his dismissal. Now, in a Weekend Argus exclusive, he answers — for the first time — the allegations against him.

I WAS SACKED

W/E ARGUS
8/1/77

By RASHID SERIA

SACKED mathematics lecturer Professor Ismail Mohamed, said today he believed clashes between himself and certain White staff members led to his dismissal from the University of Western Cape.

Professor Mohamed said the allegations made against him by some staff members included:

- That he had made contemptuous remarks about the University of Stellenbosch.
- That he had been unco-operative and insulting to some staff members.
- That he had refused to have tea with other members of the Science Faculty.
- That he had referred to the University of the Western Cape as a 'logation' and he had been involved in incidents in which abusive words had been used.

Professor Mohamed, who has a doctorate in mathematics, was appointed to UWC in 1975 on a one-year probationary period.

On Probation

At the end of 1975, his probationary period was extended for another year, much to the dismay of the UWC students and certain staff members who campaigned for his permanent appointment.

In November, the university council decided to terminate his services with the White council members, except the chairman, Professor Erika Theron, voting against the wishes of the Coloured council members and the rector, Professor R. E. van der Ross, for Professor Mohamed to be appointed permanently.

Professor Mohamed said allegations he said were made about him.

- The Stellenbosch University remark:
- Professor Mohamed said a request he made for UWC to subscribe by 1980 for 100 journals was described as 'extravagant' because other South African universities, and Stellenbosch in particular, subscribed to only about 75 journals.
- He said this referred to 1973 statistics at the White universities, while he was thinking about 1980.

No comparison

He felt also that Stellenbosch, UCF and Wits should not be compared to UWC because they specialised in particular fields of mathematics at post-graduate level.

UWC, on the other hand, would have to specialise in three or four different fields to meet the needs of Coloured students who could not attend the other universities.

He said also that Stellenbosch should not be set as a norm because, judging from Mathematical Reviews, very little mathematics research came out of that university.

In contempt

Professor Mohamed said this affair was held by a Stellenbosch graduate, to be in contempt of the university, and was held against him.

The UWC 'location' remark:

I was concerned that the fire regulations would be infringed, and students' safety threatened by the erection of temporary offices in the foyer of the mathematics department.

A certain staff member adopted an aggressive attitude towards my objections, and I told him that structures could not be put up as in a location without regard to the fire regulations.

Tea with staff: Professor Mohamed said

there was no tearoom for all the staff in the science block and departments arranged their own tea clubs.

He had been invited to have tea at the chemistry club, but when it became clear to him that a Black member of the mathematics department had not been invited, he stopped going.

An invitation

The incidents in which abusive remarks had been made:

A staff member used an abusive word before a faculty meeting at which I was going to ask that the science research journals be moved out of the staff member's office so that everyone would feel free to use them.

That incident was used to show there were differences between myself and other staff members. In another incident, the same staff member used

an offensive remark involving me and the Dean refused to bring him to order.

Offensive

That was also cited as an example of differences between some staff members and myself.

Insulting behaviour to certain staff members:

The tone for differences between myself and certain staff members was set by requests that I should guard against recommending certain Coloured staff who wanted to 'destroy the university' that I should propose a certain staff member for promotion although I had not even met the person, and that I should keep a close watch on another staff member for dereliction of duty, and recommend the termination of the person's appointment.

I told the staff member that such staff was 'degrading' the relations at the university.

GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

FEB 1976 - OCT 1977

GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

FEB. 1976 — OCT. 1977

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Coloured management committees/local affairs committees/consultative committees

176. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

- (1) How many Coloured (a) management committees, (b) local affairs committees and (c) consultative committees were constituted in the Republic at the latest date for which figures are available;
- (2) in which urban centres are (a) elected as well as nominated members and (b) elected members only, serving on (i) management committees and (ii) local affairs committees;
- (3) in respect of what date are these figures given.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) (a) 105.

(b) 4.

(c) 11.

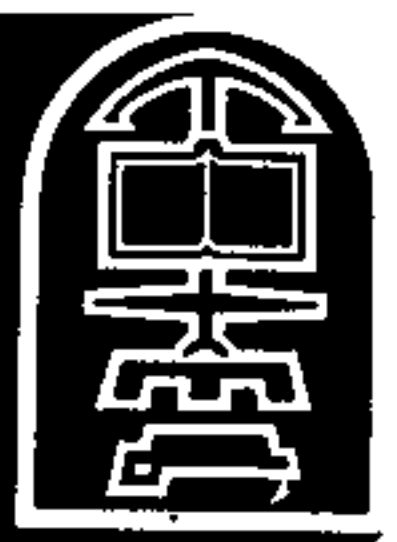
(2) (a) (i) Aberdeen, Adelaide, Aliwal North, Beaufort-West, Bedford, Bellville, Bredasdorp, Burgersdorp, Caledon, Calvinia, jurisdiction areas of the Cape Town City Council (3) and the Cape Divisional Council (3), Carnarvon, Ceres, Citrusdal, Colesberg, Cradock, De Aar, Despatch, Douglas, East London, Fort Beaufort, Fraserburg, George, Graaff-Reinet, Grabouw, Grahamstown, Great Brak River, Griekwastad, Hawston, Heidelberg, C.P., Hopetown, Jeffreys Bay, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Knysna, Kokstad, Kraaienvlei, Kuils River, Ladismith, Laingsburg, Lamberts Bay, Mafeking, Malmesbury, Middelburg, C.P., Moorreesburg, Mossel Bay, Noupoot, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Parow, Pearston, Piketberg, Port Elizabeth, Porterville, Port Nolloth, Prieska, Prince Albert, Queenstown, Richmond, Riviersonderend, Robertson, Saldanha, Somerset East, Stellenbosch, Strand, Swellendam, Touws River, Tulbagh, Uitenhage, Uppington, Vanrhynsdorp, Venterstad, Victoria West, Vredenburg, Vryburg, Wellington, Willowmore, Worcester and Worcester.

(ii) None.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

(3) 30 January 1976.



QUESTION

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tees, (c) management committees and (d) consultative committees were constituted at the latest date for which figures are available:

- (2) in respect of which urban centres are there Indian borough councils, town boards or other local authorities;
- (3) in which urban areas are (a) elected as well as nominated members and (b) elected members only, serving on (i) local affairs committees and (ii) management committees;
- (4) how many of the (a) management committees and (b) consultative committees are in (i) the Transvaal and (ii) the Cape Province;
- (5) in respect of what date are these figures given.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) 3.
(b) 17.
(c) 8.
(d) 30.
- (2) Borough Council—Isipingo.
Town Board—Verulam and Umzinto
- (3) (a) Malabar (Port Elizabeth)
(b) (i) Estcourt, Glencoe, Southern Durban, Northern Durban, Ladysmith, Greytown, Dundee, Richmond, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Westville, Stanger, Port Shepstone, Marburg, Danhauser and Mooi River
(ii) Laudium (Pretoria), Actonville (Benoni), Mafeking, Vryburg, Kimberley and Rylands (Cape Town).
- (4) (a) (i) 2.
(ii) 6.
(b) (i) 30.
(ii) None.
- (5) 6 February 1976.

Indian councils/boards/committees

170. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) How many Indian (a) borough councils, town boards or other local authorities, (b) local affairs commit-

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - REGULAR

RACE - ASIAN

YEAR - 1972/73

AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R101.85

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	.00	.00	.00	0.49 ⁽¹⁾	-71.57	.00	.00	.00	.00	113.15	.00	.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	.00	.00	.00	291.6	-95.99	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	-68.57
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	-58.98	-30.00	-30.43	116.67					.00	.00	.00	18.15
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	.00	-13.51	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	-31.85	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - REGULAR

AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE

EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	.00	.00	.00	454.82					.00	.00	.00	.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	-37.87
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	-41.25	-42.73	-38.51	-42.37	-38.36	-34.38	4.82	-40.43	.00	.00	.00	-36.85
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	.00	-28.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	-33.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

Persons moved in terms of Group Areas Act

340. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) White persons in South Africa have been moved since the implementation of the Group Areas Act to date.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Coloureds	58 834
Indians	30 646
Whites	1 594

No record is kept by the Department of Community Development of Blacks who are moved.

The statistics above show the position as at 31 December 1975.

YEAR - 1972/73

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - REGULAR

RACE - COLOURED

YEAR - 1972/73

AVERAGE MONTHLY KINDS OF FARM EMPLOYEES
DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE

6.44
REGION

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EC REGION DEVIATION	REGULAR	COLOURED
1	7	55
.41	2.29	44
13	8	56
3.62	-3.76	57
25	9	58
-2.75	-3.79	59
37	-2.88	60
-1.62	4.25	60
49	10	60
-1.22	11	60
	12	60
	1.54	60
	2.24	60
	8.21	60
	-2.15	60
	3.6	60
	-5.98	60
	3.59	60
	4.8	60
	3.59	60
	7.04	60
	-4.35	60

City	(a)	(b)
Johannesburg	97	42
Pretoria	50	260
Port Elizabeth	145	754
Durban	75	390

City	(a)	(b)
Pietermaritzburg	1	6

In an overwhelming percentage of cases removals in terms of the Group Areas Act were effected from slums.

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE -

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL

YEAR - 1972/73

EC REGION DEVIATION	REGULAR	COLOURED
1	7	55
81	44	56
42	57	58
22	59	60
13	60	60
-38.69	60	60
15	60	60
25	60	60
38.17	60	60
37	60	60
3.69	60	60
85.04	60	60
32.08	60	60
-66.62	60	60
37.39	60	60
6.42	60	60
108.11	60	60
10.97	60	60
61.43	60	60
1.76	60	60
39.35	60	60
3.98	60	60
49	60	60
50	60	60
56.98	60	60
108.55	60	60
-4.77	60	60
-42.83	60	60
11.94	60	60
-21.61	60	60
21.22	60	60
6.22	60	60
-86.64	60	60
58.77	60	60

Coloureds moved in terms of Group Areas Act/Slums Act

311. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many Coloured (a) families and (b) persons were moved from their homes in each of the main urban complexes in the Republic in terms of the provisions of the (i) Group Areas Act and (ii) Slums Act during 1975.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

City	(i)	(ii)
Cape Town	3642	1
	18939	1

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**Group Areas Act: Families disqualified/
resettled**

15. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many families in each race group (a) had become disqualified in terms of the Group Areas Act and (b) had been (i) resettled and (ii) still remained to be resettled as at 31 December 1975.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians	Chinese
(a)	1 789	76 897	39 564	1 234
(b) (i)	1 594	58 834	30 646	142
(b) (ii)	195	18 063	8 918	1 092

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**Funds for housing/Resettlement in terms
of Group Areas Act**

*4. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER
asked the Minister of Community Deve-
lopment:

- (1) Whether the funds allocated for
housing will be reduced; if so,
- (2) whether resettlement in terms of the
Group Areas Act is to be dis-
continued; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the
Minister of Community Development):

- (1) No.
- (2) As repeatedly indicated, more than
90% of persons who have to be
resettled in terms of the Group
Areas Act, 1966 come out of struc-
tures which are in any event slums
and in which people cannot live
decently.

EC

KEY	DEVIATION RANGE (R2)
[Diagonal lines /]	< -5
[Diagonal lines \]	-5 - 4,99
[Horizontal lines]	5 - 9,99
[Vertical lines]	10 - 14,99
[Dotted]	> 15

(1) (i)	Cape Province	Transvaal	Natal	Orange Free State
(2) (a)				
Whites	3	8	10	—
Coloureds	38	33	11	—
Indians	139	668	470	—
Chinese	3	—	—	—
(b)				
Whites	48	48	12	—
Coloureds	195	2 332	57	—
Indians	897	—	552	—
Chinese	517	—	—	—

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(3) Ninety per cent of the families which had to be moved came from depressed and/or slum areas and alternative accommodation would have had to be provided for them. The cost involved in the resettlement of disqualified persons is actually negligible because housing would have had to be provided in any event, and in the exceptional cases where housing which was still habitable has had to be vacated, it has nevertheless been utilized by families which needed to be housed.

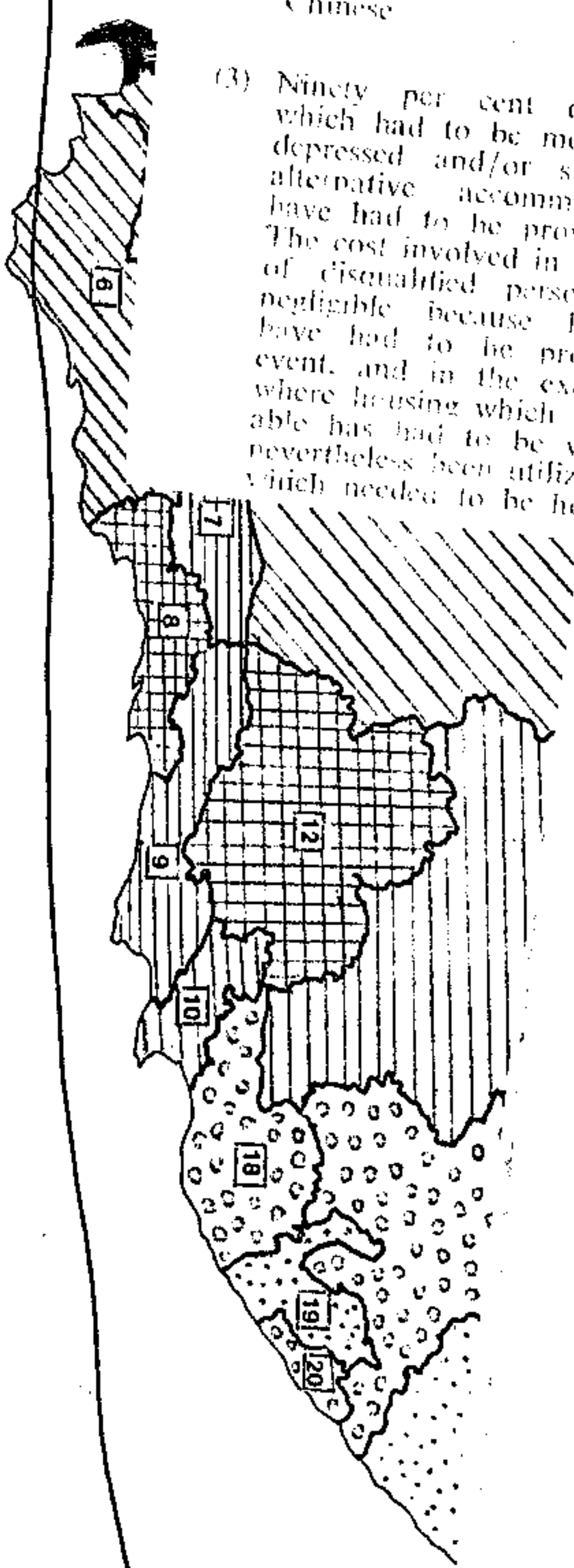
Persons moved in terms of Group Areas Act

417. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in each province (i) were moved from their
- (2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) were moved from business premises in terms of proclamations under the Act since its commencement to 31 December 1975 and (b) were still to be moved as at 31 December 1975.
- (3) what was the total cost involved in removals from the commencement of the Act to 31 December 1975.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (i)	Race	Cape Province	Transvaal	Natal	Orange Free State
(a)	Whites	365	418	211	—
	Coloureds	1 351	1 547	3 000	—
	Indians	47 061	8 694	2 618	1 064
	Chinese	244 718	45 009	10 404	5 518
	(b)	2 134	7 880	20 632	—
	(b)	10 670	39 400	103 400	—
(ii)	Whites	89	27	—	—
	Coloureds	340	211	137	—
	Indians	11 690	1 930	277	1 707
	Chinese	60 788	10 036	14 223	8 877
	(a)	642	1 018	6 338	—
	(b)	3 210	9 590	31 700	—
(b)	Chinese	342	725	25	—
		1 266	2 683	93	—



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which figures are available and (b) what is the date in respect of which the figure is given.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

- (a) 572 700.
- (b) 30 September 1975.

Above information appears on page 21 of the Corporation's latest annual report which was tabled on 26 March 1976.

Coloured Development Corporation: Rock lobster packing company at St. Helena Bay

725. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

Whether the Coloured Development Corporation purchased the assets of a rock lobster packing company at St. Helena Bay; if so, (a) what is the name of the company, (b) what was the purchase price and (c) on what basis was the purchase price of (i) the whole concern, (ii) the land and (iii) the buildings calculated.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Yes.

(a), (b) and (c): Because it was a private transaction the information is confidential and can, therefore, not be disclosed.

Community Development Board:
Undeveloped land

729. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) (a) What was the value of undeveloped land owned by the Community Development Board as at the latest date for which the figure is available, (b) what is the date in respect of which the figure is given, (c) what is (i) the area, (ii) the location and (iii) the date of acquisition of the land and (d) what is (i) the cost of acquisition for the purchase price and (ii) the estimated purchase price of the land;

(2) what is the estimated cost of (a) developing the land and (b) the buildings required for it.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) It will take a tremendous amount of work and manpower to furnish a reply in the form in which the honourable member has put the question. Furthermore land which today is still undeveloped may tomorrow be developed, whilst as a result of demolition in, *inter alia*, urban renewal areas, the opposite is similarly true.

The actual purchase price of all the land owned by the Community Development Board has already been repeatedly given to various members of the House.

(2) (a) and (b) It is not at all possible to give an approximate figure of the cost because the land is developed when planning is finalized and as soon as a need for its physical development arises.

Coloured Development Corporation: 872
Capital requirements

722. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

(a) What are the estimated capital requirements of the Coloured Development Corporation for each of the next three years and (b) how is this capital to be obtained.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

- (a) 1976-'77—R7 607 000.
- 1977-'78—R6 889 000.
- 1978-'79—R8 091 000.

(These figures include the requirements for South West Africa)

(b) Application will be made to the State for the funds.

Coloured Development Corporation:
Doubtful loans

723. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

(a) What provision did the Coloured Development Corporation make for doubtful loans up to the latest date for

800

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899 Group Areas Act: Families disqualified to remain in previous homes/resettled

751 Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of Community Development:

(a) How many families in each race group had, at the latest date for which figures are available, become disqualified under the Group Areas Act to remain in their previous homes, (b) in respect of what year are these figures given and (c) how many of these families in each race group have been resettled in group areas.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	Whites	Coloured	Indian	Chinese
(a)	1 789	76 897	39 564	1 234
(b)	31.12.75.			
(c)	1 594	58 834	30 646	142

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827. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

by a link in
level, an employee
shift of and not a
to the farms
for greater
Uitenhage complex.
demand for labour
increasing wage
for the increased
ve to D_2 and it
but in order to
hour has again
e limitations with
urately. Thus,

(1) How many group areas have been proclaimed for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation in the Republic;

(2) what is the total area comprised in the group areas proclaimed for each of these groups.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

(1) (a) 791.

(b) 473.

(c) 196.

(2) (a) 741 813.3 Ha.

(b) 80 756 Ha.

(c) 86 873.2 Ha.

A certain aberration in market force sequence has now occurred, due to factor substitution limitations. Unlike other industries or certain types of farming for that matter, citrus farming is limited in the extent to which it can employ factor substitution, i.e. capital for labour, as harvesting of citrus is a manual task. To the extent that factor substitution can take place, it is now a matter of Hobson's choice. The so-called fuel crisis has seen to that. The price of tractors has more than doubled in three years and where in fact substitution could have had its greatest labour saving effect, i.e. in employing chemical herbicides, in terms of relative cost the need for that substitution is now questionable because, since chemical herbicides are a petrochemical product, since the long term outlook in respect to substitution, the changed. Not only must the employ the same amount of labour will most probably rise even future production. So we are structure. We must not forget a mere 50 km. away, on the only Industrial growth is not only expansion, and this will cause movement along the supply curve would rather live in the city.

For any given price of labour, less labour is now supplied, which means that since the whole supply schedule has moved to the left, the quantity of labour now employed is less than originally. The fall in the demand schedule during the drought to D_D precipitated a leftward shift in the S - schedule to S_2 where employees moved out to industry. This they did because of a lower wage level and quantity employed (W_D^D) resulting from the interception of D_D and S_1 . Of course when farming output returned to normal the relevant curves were S_2 and D_1 . The past 2-3 years have seen high production coupled with high incomes, and the expected stabilisation of citrus production due to the elimination of droughts as a result of the impending Orange River Project's supply of water to the area has altered the position somewhat.

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724. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

(1) What mining rights in respect of precious stones have been granted to the Coloured Development Corporation;

(2) whether the Corporation contracts with companies to undertake operations in concession areas; if so, (a) what are the names of the companies the Corporation has contracted with and (b) on what basis has it contracted with each of these companies.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) Division of Namaqualand
Kornaggas, including the Farm Bonte Koe.
7 portions of the Richtersveld Coloured Area.
Steinkopf-Concordia Coloured Area.
Pella.
Division of Van Rhynsdorp
Ebenezer.
Division of Gordonia
Mier Coloured Area.

(2) Yes.

- (a) Belkor Beleggings (Pty.) Ltd.
Bonte Koe Mynbou Ondernemings (Pty.) Ltd.
Buffelsbank Diamante Ltd.
Coertfind Diamante (Pty.) Ltd.
G. J. Alberts Ontwikkelingsmaatskappy (Pty.) Ltd.
Molopo Mynbou (Pty.) Ltd.
Nababeep Minerals Exploration Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
National Manganese Mines (Pty.) Ltd.
Riverside Mining (Pty.) Ltd.

(b) The companies must exercise all rights and carry out all duties assigned to the Corporation in terms of the relevant prospecting or mining lease issued to the Corporation by the Minister of Mines and in terms of the provisions of the consent issued by the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations by virtue of the Rural Coloured Areas Act, 1963 (No. 24 of 1963).

During the prospecting stage of a diamond concession the companies pay to the Corporation 5% of the gross sales value of all precious stones found. In the mining stage the same 5% as during the prospecting stage is paid plus a percentage of the

company's profit out of the mining area, based on a formula determined by the Minister of Mines, varying from one concession to the other.

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Hansard No 14 Column 930.

Compulsory schooling for Coloured children

(695) Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

What is the estimated cost of providing compulsory schooling for all Coloured children in the Republic.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

The information called for is not available. A country-wide survey would have to be undertaken to determine expenditure in respect of buildings, services, etc. A reliable estimate can therefore not be furnished.

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Hawad No 14.

721 Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Statistics: 935

(a) How many trained Coloured (i) doctors, (ii) dentists, (iii) chemists and druggists, (iv) veterinarians, (v) nurses, (vi) architects, (vii) attorneys and (viii) advocates were there in the Republic at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) for what date are these figures given.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

	(a)	(b)
(i)	145	30 June 1973
(ii)	27	30 June 1973
(iii)	24	31 January 1976
(v)	8 661	31 December 1974

(1) The statistics shown in (a) (i) and (a) (ii) have been obtained from the results of the latest Census of Health Services conducted by the Department

of Statistics. In the census questionnaire provision was made for information to be furnished on a population group basis. The Annual Register of Medical Practitioners, Interns and Dentists compiled by the South African Medical and Dental Council does not reflect information on a population group basis. 936

(2) The information against (a) (iii) has been obtained from the South African Pharmacy Board.

(3) The figure against (a) (v) has been obtained from the South African Nursing Council.

(4) (a) (iv), (vi), (vii) and (viii) information not available on a population group basis.

Senate Harvard & Q no 55-56

5/5/76

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WEDNESDAY, 5 MAY 1976

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Properties expropriated in Main cities

33. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) What is the total number of residential properties expropriated from each race group in (a) Durban, (b) Cape Town, (c) Johannesburg, (d) Port Elizabeth and (e) Pretoria;

- (2) what was the total cost of acquiring such properties in each area in respect of each race group;
- (3) what was the total amount obtained for properties resold in each area;
- (4) what is the total number of properties demolished in each of the areas concerned in the last 20 years.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1), (2), (3) and (4) The relative information is not kept in the form requested by the hon. Senator and literally thousands of files will have to be examined in order to furnish the information, which in view of the manpower shortage is not possible.

80

HANSARD No. 15

Audio/visuals

11 MAY 1976

933

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or videotape?

TUESDAY, 11 MAY 1976

for your
been decided?

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

being at home or
a meeting room
?

Coloureds/Indians appointed to public
bodies

*1. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Prime
Minister:

as a meeting
audience and as
your subject?

(a) To which public bodies have
Coloured and Indian persons, respec-
tively, been appointed and (b) what are
the (i) names and (ii) qualifications of
the persons appointed to each of these
bodies.

size for the
ed?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

able to see?
or platform?
room for the
ing of one or
screens?

As the matter is still in the process of
being finalized, an announcement re-
lating thereto will be made by me at a
later stage.

Mr. C. W. EGLIN: Mr. Speaker, arising
out of the hon. the Prime Minister's reply,
will that announcement be made during the
course of this session of Parliament?

able to hear?
use a microphone?
address system
? Will there be
cises and can
during your

†The PRIME MINISTER: I hope so,
yes.

Mr. C. W. EGLIN: Further arising out
of the hon. the Prime Minister's reply, may
I ask him whether we must assume that
certain appointments have been made?

†The PRIME MINISTER: That is so,
yes.

worked easily?
-ent power supplies
for any projected visuals or
recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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~~50~~

HANSARD NO. 15

12/5/76

Indians in schools for Coloureds 994

667. Dr. P. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

How many Indian pupils were enrolled in Coloured (a) primary, (b) secondary

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any of such as a videotape?

995

X

WEDNESDAY

Has a decision been decided?

and (c) high schools in the Cape Province at the beginning of the 1976 school year.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

- (a) 2 491.
- (b) 5.
- (c) 1 081.

Will the meeting be playing at home or is the meeting room to you?

Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?

- (c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- (d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Senate Hammond 10 a.m. 70

21/5/76

(80)

Chinese in White areas

39. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many Chinese families have to date been (a) granted permits to (i) occupy and (ii) purchase and (b) refused permission to occupy or purchase residential premises in White areas.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	(i)	(ii)
(a)	606	514
(b)	252	215

A large number of the Chinese families which were refused permits made application years ago. Subsequently, on application, permits were granted to some families.

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Hansard 18

1/6/76

1104

Venue

Is,

Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:

Province at the beginning of the 1976 school year: if so, (a) how many in primary, secondary and high schools, respectively, and (b) in which areas.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, RE-HOBOTI AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Yes.

- (a) Primary Schools—1083.
Secondary and High Schools—Nil.
- (b) Throughout the Cape Province but excluding those areas comprising the magisterial districts of Cape, Simonstown, Strand, Somerset West, Hermanus, Hopefield, Williston, Sutherland, Murraysburg, Kimberley and the magisterial districts to the North and East of the Barkly West and Postmasburg magisterial districts, Port Elizabeth and those magisterial districts to the East of Kirkwood, Somerset East, Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg and Richmond magisterial districts.

- (a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?
- (b) Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?
- (c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- (d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Senate Hansard 12 @ col. 43 79

7/6/76 .

Group Areas Act

43. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many persons in each race group (a) have become disqualified in terms of the Group Areas Act, (b) have been resettled and (c) are still to be resettled in (i) Durban, (ii) the Witwatersrand complex, (iii) the Cape Peninsula, (iv) Port Elizabeth, (v) Pretoria and (vi) Pietermaritzburg.

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The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(a) (i)	467	18 996	108 325
(ii)	992	39 983	38 600
(iii)	648	153 135	9 155
(iv)	49	34 034	3 060
(v)	—	10 790	11 585
(vi)	655	1 566	4 840
(b) (i)	463	6 844	83 325
(ii)	992	29 952	26 310
(iii)	315	116 023	5 225
(iv)	49	30 908	2 785
(v)	—	9 968	9 115
(vi)	644	1 560	4 825
(c) (i)	4	12 152	25 000
(ii)	—	10 031	12 290
(iii)	333	37 112	3 930
(iv)	—	3 126	275
(v)	—	822	2 470
(vi)	11	6	15

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Howard 19

11/6/76

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Audio/visuals

Ver

1181

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

(a)

me or room

(b)

- (1) 10 have been changed.
- (2) no identifying permit.
- (3) no accidental permit or reference book.

ng
d as
ect?

(c)

Is it the right size for the audience expected?

(d)

Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e)

Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f)

Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a)

What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b)

Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c)

What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Senate Hansard 13

Q nos. 83-86

14/6/76

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Group Areas Act: Indian traders

45. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) (a) What is the total number of Indian traders disqualified in terms of the Group Areas Act to date and (b) how many (i) have been resettled and (ii) remain to be resettled;
- (2) (a) what is the total number of (i) shopping centres and (ii) plazas erected by (aa) his Department and (bb) local authorities with the assistance of his Department and (b) what is the total number of shopping units provided in each case;
- (3) (a) what was the cost of each completed shopping centre or plaza, (b) where are they situated and (c) what is the total number of shopping units in each centre;
- (4) what is (a) the estimated cost, (b) the situation and (c) the number of shopping units of each complex (i) at present under construction and (ii) for which tenders have been called;
- (5) whether additional shopping centres are under investigation; if so, (a) what shopping centres and (b) where are they situated;
- (6) (a) which shopping centres or plazas have been sold by his Department and (b) what was the reason for the sale in each case.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 5 078.
- (b) (i) 1 277.
- (ii) 3 801.
- (2)

	(i)	(ii)
(a) (aa)	23	None
(bb)	3	1
(b) (aa)	476	None
(bb)	116	257
- (3)

(a)	(b)	(c)
R748 786	Vryburg	22
R148 883	Wolmaransstad	8
R200 556	Swartruggens	12
R50 312	Ventersdorp	5
R173 424	Nylstroom	10
R89 960	Bronkhorstspuit	10
R149 425	Lydenburg	8
R206 052	Carolina	10
R824 000	Standerton	46
R74 367	Heidelberg	16
R326 592	Lenasia (2)	30
R125 883	Weenen	9
R1 815 182	Pretoria (2)	119
R165 764	Port Elizabeth	29
R468 701	Chatsworth (3)	92

R123 171	Shallcross	20
R695 355	Kimberley (2)	33
R89 575	Koster	10
R823 378	Potchefstroom	62
R685 000	Klerksdorp	44
R16 500 000	Johannesburg	257

(4)	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i)	R691 853	Bloemhof	25
	R701 586	Rustenburg	64
	R305 935	Coligny	7
	R1 933 400	Middelburg	48
	R948 700	Ermelo	30
	R662 088	Gatesville	64

(ii) None.

(5) Yes.

(a)	(b)
17	Zeerust
23	Lichtenburg
14	Schweizer Reneke
25	Ladysmith
37	Louis Trichardt
70	Pietersburg
29	Bethal
18	Piet Retief
33	Potgietersrust
123	Chatsworth (5)
69	Vereeniging
80	Cape Town
35	Roodepoort
16	Vanderbijlpark
26	Boksburg
45	Krugersdorp
48	Germiston
22	Grahamstown
32	Uitenhage
95	East London
50	Residensia
5	Waterval Bovèn
6	Belfast
9	Komatipoort
5	Machadodorp

(6) Swartruggens/Koster:

Trading resettlement has been finalized and in view of the fact that the centres are situated in Indian group areas and have proved to be a success, the centres were sold at the insistence of the traders.

Port Elizabeth:

Twenty-three of the shops which are situated in a section 19 trading area have been sold because in this instance as well, the purpose of resettlement has been achieved. The six shops which are situated in the Indian area have been sold to a consortium of tenants.

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19/6/76

Audio/visuals

Facilities for aged Coloureds 1262.

MR. DE. F. VAN Z. SLAPPERT asked the Minister of Coloured, Rain, Fish and Nama Relations:

(a) What is the present per capita amount paid as subsidy to welfare organisations in respect of Coloured persons accommodated in homes for the aged and

(b) when was this amount laid down.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, RAIN, FISH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(a) R425 per month for normal aged persons.

R250 per month for African aged persons.

R375 per month for unemployable African aged persons.

(b) 1st Jan 1975.

Venue

Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:

- (a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?
- (b) Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?
- (c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- (d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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HANSARD NO. 20

For written reply:

Schools for Coloureds in Western Cape

1225

324. Dr. F. VAN E. ELABERT asked the Minister of Coloured, Bantu and Nama Relations:

15 JUNE 1976

1226

And:

- (1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools for Coloured pupils are there in the magisterial districts of (i) Cape Town, (ii) Simon's Town, (iii) Wynberg, (iv) Bellville, (v) Strand, (vi) Zandvoort West, (vii) Stellenbosch, (viii) Paarl, (ix) Wellington, (x) Worcester, (xi) Tulbagh, (xii) Swellendam, (xiii) Montsen, (xiv) Saldanha, (xv) Sutherland, (xvi) George, (xvii) Beaufort West, (xviii) Oudtshoorn, (xix) Ceres, (xx) Karoo, (xxi) Jansenville, (xxii) Doringbaai, (xxiii) Gannaberg and (xxiv) Pekaarskloof?

(2) How many (a) pupils are enrolled in the schools mentioned in question (1) and (b) are there any vacant places in these schools?

(3) How many (a) pupils are enrolled in the schools mentioned in question (1) and (b) are there any vacant places in these schools?

(4) How many (a) pupils are enrolled in the schools mentioned in question (1) and (b) are there any vacant places in these schools?

(5) How many (a) pupils are enrolled in the schools mentioned in question (1) and (b) are there any vacant places in these schools?

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of the particulars and the fact that although for Coloureds is a matter which has already been referred to the Coloured Community Representative Council, I am prepared to furnish the required information. The required information can however be supplied to the hon. member personally.

- a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?
- b) Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?
- c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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Hansard 21

22/6/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or a videotape?

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- (d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Hansard 2/2.

22/6/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Double sessions/platoon system

1282
915. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

- (1) (a) In how many (i) Sub-standard classes, (ii) Standards I and II classes and (iii) Standards III and IV classes are double sessions or the platoon system operating in schools for Coloured pupils in the Republic and (b) how many pupils are involved in each case;
- (2) in respect of what date are the figures given.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) (a) and (b)

Region	Sub-Standards		Standards 1 & 2		Standards 3 & 4	
	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils
Beaufort West	98	3 561	52	1 949	3	95
Bellville	461	16 325	189	6 737	12	368
Bloemfontein	19	656	9	267	5	118
Durban	16	555	16	533	1	40
George	153	5 623	50	1 736	—	—
Johannesburg	28	1 026	20	670	4	136
Kimberley	75	2 520	31	992	3	66
East London	54	1 798	16	583	1	16
Port Elizabeth	110	3 557	53	1 596	7	242
Springbok	84	2 594	34	1 020	—	—
Upington	9	380	12	645	—	—
Worcester	199	6 762	62	2 124	13	371
Wynberg	161	5 910	65	2 343	2	75
	1 467	51 207	609	21 195	51	1 527

(2) 31 March 1976.

- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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and can these be silenced during your presentation?

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Cape

teachers

want

Prof

back

association

Sunday Times (Extra) 26/12/76
By HOWARD LAWRENCE

THE CAPE Teachers and Professional Association which represents more than 10 000 Coloured teachers in the Cape want the University of Western Cape Council to re-instate Prof I Mohammed, the head of the mathematics department.

Prof Mohammed, who was told two weeks ago that he would not be reappointed to the post which he held on a "temporary" basis, is being held in detention and under the "preventative" clause of the Internal Security Act.

In a statement issued this week, the CTPA said the association wanted to record its "profound displeasure" at the termination of the services of Prof Mohammed, "the renowned and respected head of the Department of Mathematics at the University of the Western Cape".

"We are all the more distressed when we consider the circumstances surrounding Prof Mohammed's dismissal. The

CTPA wants to offer the minority members of the Council of UWC, as well as the staff association, its unqualified support in their efforts to procure the reversal of a very sad, ill-advised and wholly unacceptable decision of council.

"It must be accepted that we consider ourselves perfectly competent of taking our own decisions.

"We also demand," the statement continues, "the right to determine as well as apply criteria for persons capable of teaching our children."

Act of courage

"It seems obvious that the minority members of council have been left with no alternative but to resort to the unprecedented action of taking recourse to the press.

"Under the circumstances," the statement continues, "we consider this to be an act of courage. We want to appeal to the authorities to consider all the far-reaching implications inherent in this act and to show statesmanship by reversing the decision without delay," the statement concludes.

81

88

RETARDED KIDS GET NEW DEAL

SUN TIMES (EXTRA) 2/1/77

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

HUNDREDS of Coloured mentally retarded children throughout the country will get better facilities in the form of legislation which will be tabled at the next session of the CRC.

The legislation, which concerns the establishment of day care centres, has already been drafted and, according to Mrs Alatheia Jansen, chairman of the CRC Executive, has already been approved in principle by her executive.

This comprises herself and four members of the Labour Party. Mrs Jansen has announced that the legislation has also received ministerial approval.

She indicated that the legislation would be acted upon "subject to the availability of funds," but there is a strong indication that the funds will be made available by the Government.

The legislation would make possible funds for day centres — 90 percent of costs of buildings and 100 percent of the cost of staff and necessary equipment.

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~~103~~

Star 3/1/77
**Black envoys for
white suburbs**

Pretoria Bureau

The Transkei embassy has been "pleasantly surprised" at the availability of houses in Pretoria's white suburbs.

And it seems that white feelings about "residential apartheid" are not all that rigid after all. The embassy had little trouble renting houses for its staff.

"We wondered how long it would take us to find suitable accommodation," Mr T F Matshoba, Minister at the embassy said today. "But so far we have not experienced many difficulties."

Three houses are being

built in Waterkloof-- one is the official residence of the ambassador, Professor Mlahleni Mjicane, the other is Mr Matshoba's home and the third is for a counsellor at the Embassy.

Houses have been rented or will be rented soon for other diplomats in Pretoria's better white suburbs.

At this stage most of the staff live in a leading city hotel.

The only staff members who will not be moving into white suburbs are the ambassador's personal secretary-receptionist and a clerk who were recruited locally.

Indians reject PM's message

DURBAN. — The Indian community rejected the kind of sharing offered by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and called on him to scrap apartheid in 1977. Mr A. H. Randeree, provincial organiser of the Natal Indian Congress, said in a statement yesterday.

"We reciprocate the greetings of the Prime Minister, but consider his message an insult to the dignity of the Indian people," Mr Randeree said.

"Indians are human beings, not some kind of mechanical robots to be manipulated at the whim of the

authorities.

"Together with all Black South Africans, we want to share in the decision-making of the country. We reject the kind of sharing Mr Vorster offered us in his New Year message, for Blacks have no respect for racial institutions, whether wholly or partially elected."

Mr Randeree said the Indian response to the Prime Minister was that he should scrap apartheid in 1977. Black people believed it was this policy that was the greatest danger to South Africa. — Sapa.

40
28

At the first national congress Mrs. Winnifred Kgware was unanimously elected first National President of the BPC. The "other leading office bearers then elected were unable to continue in office because of bannings served on them. They are: Chris Mokoditso (Vice-President), Siphso Buthelezi (Secretary-General), ... (Public Relations Officer) ...

On 17
annou
Amon



REV ALAN HENDRICKSE
... we may not condone,
but we shall not condemn.

5/11/77 DD Nats doomed to fail — Hendrickse

CAPE TOWN — The suffering endured recently by black people has produced in them a character so strong that it would be black people, not white, who would determine the future of South Africa, the Rev Alan Hendrickse — the recently detained National Chairman of the Labour Party — predicted yesterday.

Addressing the 11th annual conference of the Labour Party, Mr Hendrickse said the history of South Africa had been one of "immorality". The National Party in spite of its, so-called power, was doomed to fail because the basic concepts of its policy — race classification and group area separation — were immoral.

"So immoral has this Government become," he said, "that they have taken on themselves the divine right to determine that we are Coloured people".

Mr Hendrickse said his party believed in non-violent change and the im-

portance of economic pressures. Peaceful change in South Africa could only be brought about through economic means, he said.

The depression and inflation which South Africa was experiencing was a "glimmer of hope," he said.

Mr Hendrickse referred to the immorality of a country that depended on the exploitation of human worth. The recent disturbances in the Cape, he said, between "the so-called residents and the so-called migrant workers" were a reflection of the type of immoral society in which we find ourselves.

But the events of the present, he said, had produced out of the suffering of blacks an endurance and a "character so strong that not white people would determine the future, but black people."

"South Africa will never be the same again as from June 16, 1976," he said amid loud applause.

"Although we may not all have agreed with the acts and deeds of that particular time, we have to give credit to young people born into a stigmatised society for the discovery in themselves that they would rather die in dignity than continue to live in shame. While we may not condone, we shall certainly not condemn our young people.

Mr Hendrickse said it was strange to find that Marxism and communism had become the "evil of the day" in South Africa. He warned that no amount of imprisonment without trial, detentions, or trials of those people who believed in human dignity, would ever secure peace and security in South Africa.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, should be prepared now to take a big step and eradicate the causes rather than the effects. Immoral legislation was the very breeding ground of Marxism and Communism, he said. — DDC.

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It was the BPC that
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increased in a very short time. By 1975 ...
existence, all evenly spread throughout South Africa. Noteworthy about this movement is that, unlike other political bodies, it did not limit its activities to urban areas. Small towns and suburban areas where black people live were included in the programme of conscientisation. BPC, as did SASO, arranged its activities around community projects which had the same aims as did those of SASO, namely to create self-awareness and an eventual self-reliance among Blacks. Projects included leadership training, literacy education, Home Education services, workshops and seminars. Initially work on these projects was carried out on a small scale, but any progress that could have been made was seriously hampered by the consistent bannings of BPC personnel. These were particularly notable in the case of projected BPC publications. The editor of the first BPC Newsletter 'Inkululeko', Satho Cooper, was banned. He was replaced by Siphso Buthelezi, but he, too, was served with a banning order. The work then became the responsibility of Roy Chett but in Oct
Labourers

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SPATCH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1977 —

Black bathers: police action condemned

EAST LONDON — The East Cape CRC representative, Mr Dody Nash, has condemned the action of two policemen who allegedly bundled five Parkside schoolgirls into a police van for allegedly straying on to a whites-only beach.

The girls said they were "arrested" near Hickman's River and released at Leaches Bay after being driven around for two hours.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in East London, Col J. Fourie, was not available for comment last night.

A 16-year-old John Bisseker High School pupil, Sharon Nickall, her two sisters, Beverley, 12, Deborah, 11, and their two friends, Grecia Booysen, 13, and Michelle Rensburg, 10, told how the policemen arrived and "arrested" them as they were about to swim at a spot near Hickman's River.

They said a white policeman and a black policeman (one wearing a number tag N4343) came toward them and some of the children fled. The police were accompanied by a Jeep with a GG registration.

The policemen rounded them up and bundled them into the van with two black couples. The couples were later released at a nearby farm and they were released after the police spoke to Parkside CID officer, Mr Deel Gamiet.

The three children's

father, band leader Gerald Nickall, said yesterday he thought the action was uncalled for and hoped it would not happen again.

Mr Nash said: "This is reprehensible action to take against schoolchildren at a time we are trying to build harmonious race relations.

"I certainly hope these over-zealous policemen will be dealt with. We have virtually named one of them by his number tag so we expect action. "The authorities must act now if they do not want to face even more militant youth in the future." Mr Nash said he condemned any discrimination against any race, but that he could not help wondering what would have happened if these were five white schoolgirls on a black beach. "I condemn all separation of facilities on the grounds of race but I can't help wondering whether white schoolgirls would have been treated in the same shameful manner by these policemen," he said. He said it would also be interesting to see where East London's so-called Anti-friction Committee stood on a case like this —

DDH

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Farms, compared with R5.4 for white farms. Brand concludes, like Tomlinson to each sector to get the value of output per morgen at R1.3 for black R589,858,000. Brand divides these output figures by the land available the same year, the gross value of production for the whole country was the gross value of agricultural production on black farms was R23m. In

1950/51

CRC man who quit calls Labour radical

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CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party CRC member for Breerivier, Worcester, Mr G. J. Fortuin, resigned yesterday after accusing the Labour Party of being directionless, decisionless and

inconsequential. He resigned during the party's 11th annual conference held here. Shortly after the conference went into committee yesterday mor-

ning, he handed in his resignation and walked out of the conference room. Among other things, he accused the Labour Party of undermining its chances of attaining better relationships between whites and blacks and retarding the social and educational upliftment of Coloureds by its radical tendencies.

He accused the party of using the CRC as a circus in which its own members were the greatest clowns and thereby breaking the courage of earnest members who wanted to get the best for their people. He said Mr Leon's resignation from the executive committee in 1975 was pointless, because he was again prepared to serve under Mrs Jansen last year.

Mr Fortuin said boycotts and walk-outs would not solve any problems. "To reject everything so that we can one day be in parliament is pointless," he said. — DDC.

uld surely be wiped out by:-
t 40 percent) of total output.
people or 15,538 families, which equals 115,365
the Transkei was 1,745,992. This leaves a short-
families or 1,653,696 people. In 1970, the
ags. This is, on my revised consumption estimate,
output in the Transkei was 187,920,000 kg., (19)
is questionable, even on the Bureau's own output
quired as the basis for policy-making, has like-
ria, set up to provide the Bantus
ical estimates". (17) The Bureau of Economic
requirements: a finding that was, he stated,
estimated, using the Tomlinson assumptions, that the Transkei imports
have "confirmed" that this is still the case today. Rutman recently
Other scholars, using Tomlinson's consumption and output figures,
deduced it, for how can grain flows be measured across open borders.)
figures, Tomlinson deduced (p. 84) that the Bantustans "imported" about
On the basis of these (inflated) consumption and (understated) output

Food Imports:

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State gets apartheid warning

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A resolution warning the Government that the riots in the country last year would break out again if the apartheid policy was persistently applied, was unanimously adopted at the Labour Party's annual conference which has ended in Cape

Town.

Another resolution calling for the immediate reinstatement of the sacked UWC mathematics lecturer, Professor Ismail Mohamed, and the dismissal of the seven white members of the university council who opposed Professor Mohamed's appointment, was also unanimously adopted.

Mr Carter Ebrahim, the Labour Party's South Cape representative in the CRC, said the Cape Peninsular Region of the party had asked the party's leadership to take up the matter

the interests of Coloured Belonging to the UWC.

A number of resolutions adopted were...

Policy matter says the CED

SUN. TIMES (EXTRA) 9/11/77

81

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

THERE is widespread dissatisfaction in the Cape over the dismissal of a large number of high school teachers, both Coloured and White.

At Salt River High School alone, ten teachers, seven Whites and three Coloured, have been told by the Department of Coloured Education that their terms of service have been terminated.

Mr Theron, Director of Coloured Education confirmed this in an interview this week.

Mr Theron also admitted that teachers have been dismissed at other high schools in the Cape.

Salt River High School was one of the most militant during last year's student boycotts and demonstrations and a number of teachers at the school were detained or questioned by the Security police.

Matter of policy

When I asked Mr Theron about the dismissals, he said the dismissal of the White teachers was a matter of policy.

"White teachers are appointed on a temporary basis for one year only. Some may be re-appointed if the school committee of a particular school indicates that they want this to be done.

"It is the policy of the Department not to allow White teachers to stand in the way of Coloured teachers," Mr Theron said.

In the cases of the Coloured teachers who had been dismissed, he said, this was done because they did not have the qualifications for their jobs.

Asked if there were suitably qualified teachers to take the places of those teachers who have been dismissed, Mr Theron said: "There are indications that it will be possible for some of the schools to recruit qualified teachers who have just completed their university courses or their third year diploma courses.

The teachers, who have done their third year diploma courses, he said, had proved they were able to cope with junior secondary work even though it was only a higher primary diploma.

The unqualified Coloured teachers had also only been appointed for a year, Mr Theron said.

They had been informed that they would be transferred to primary schools.

Teachers to whom I spoke this week, however, said that the large-scale dismissals and transfers "have to do with the recent disturbances in the schools".

One teacher claimed that it was "significant" that White teachers were being dismissed because Coloured students had shown dissatisfaction with the practice of employing White teachers.

In the case of the Coloured teachers, another high school teacher claimed that the reason given by the Department for their dismissal and "demotion" was "invalid, because if there are not enough qualified teachers to fill their places, the Department will have to again appoint unqualified teachers to fill those posts".

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Labour Party turns blind eye to the real problems

a/1/73
S. 23

THE LABOUR Party this week declared itself firmly committed to working for an integrated South African society, but provided little, if any, direction on attaining the non-racial goal through peaceful means.

Besides hastily adopting a motion on the unrest before its adjournment, the party's 11th annual congress in Cape Town dedicated almost no time to discussing the unrest, which was one of the most significant recent developments in this country.

In addition, despite the clamourings since the unrest to get out of the

Tribune Reporter

Coloured Representative Council, the conference did not even discuss the party's big dilemma of taking part in an apartheid institution which it claims to reject — this after the guest speaker, Dr Allan Boesak, the chaplain of the University of Western Cape, appealed in his opening address to the party to settle its dilemma.

Other contentious issues affecting the party, such as its refusal to take part in the Cabinet Council and its unwillingness to give its CRC salaries to charity, were also side-

stepped.

In his address, Party leader Mr Sony Leon dismissed participation in the Cabinet Council without giving the party any new direction to face the changing situation in South Africa.

Instead, papers on economics, leadership, labour problems, political perspectives and sports were delivered at the congress.

The only contemporary issue which was scrutinised was the Turnhalle Conference on South West Africa's future.

Although having had the

experience of its appeals to the authorities for change being rejected for seven years in the CRC, the conference again called on the Government to take the initiative to bring about changes instead of planning a new programme and strategy for change.

In different addresses to the conference Mr David Curry, the party's deputy leader, said the white man held the key to change, but the Rev Alan Hendrickse, the party's national chairman, said the blacks held the key to the future in this country.

Contrast

The contrast in the two men's thinking completely slipped conference's attention.

Although much was said about the party championing the cause of all the black people including the Africans, there was not a single African observer at the conference, no Africans addressed the conference and nothing was said about improving African-Coloured links — particularly in the Peninsula.

The party apparently decided to leave out all reference in its constitution to the Coloured Representative Council because, according to Mr Hendrickse, the party would not necessarily always operate in the CRC, yet a move to get the party's "Coloureds only" membership left out was opposed.

The image of the Labour Party has been seriously dented since the unrest and the conference, which ended with the party bulldozing through about 10 motions, did nothing to improve their image.

... of LABOUR, of "disguised unemployment", such

be withdrawn without causing a reduction in total output about the underfarming and shortage of manpower in the then this was not the situation there.

Tomlinson claimed (p. 35) that in 1949/50, "the average of a black farm labourer on white farms was R166, "to other members of the family must be added to obtain the claim, together with his underestimate of output in the basis for his conclusion that blacks on white farms were the reserves: "for their productivity in this capacity is a good deal higher than where they function as agric

But Tomlinson's figure for the average black farm extraordinary overestimate and must be the result of a twenty years later, the average wage of regular workers R135.

The figures suggest that potential migrants would the farms. Not only were wages lowest, but a high prop kind. Even on the Tomlinson estimate of domestic produ worthwhile for the average family to send out an able-b cash wage (R36). There was furthermore a dislike of the harsh discipline (including corporal punishment) on some farms, and a fear of being tied to the farm and unable to leave. This made the farms unpopular and accounts for the "stigma" attached to farm work, of which white farmers complained.

Verligte Nat pleads for Coloureds in Parliament

80 21/1/77

JOHANNESBURG — An outspoken verligte Nat has called for the election of Coloureds to the white Parliament — in effect Progressive Reform Party policy with regard to the Coloureds.

Prof H. Coetzee, Editor of *Woord en Daad*, the journal of the Potchefstroom based Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, also wants urban blacks to be accommodated politically in city states on the Witwatersrand and the Vaal Triangle.

Both of these new dispensations should be set out in 1977, he said yesterday.

Reacting to the Prime Minister's New Year message, in which Mr Vorster said South Africa stood alone, Prof Coetzee said: "Enemies we have enough. What we now seek is friends. And our best opportunity to win those friends is here — amongst the people who inhabit the country with us."

He said he wanted to believe the Prime Minister's purpose in giving such a sombre message was to indicate that internal detente had to become the highest priority.

Concerning the urban African, this meant recognising his genuine grievances and removing them. Politically, a workable plan had to be found in 1977 to attach the communities to Bantustans. This would mean

full control and management by Bantustan Governments of urban African areas bordering on Bantustans.

On the Witwatersrand and the Vaal Triangle this would not be possible and a sort of city-state would have to be considered. It should also be possible to consolidate these to some extent.

In 1977, Prof Coetzee said, the Coloureds would

have to obtain a clear picture of the future, and the Indians would follow that same path.

Ruling out a Coloured homeland as impractical, he suggested a qualified vote with representation in the white Parliament.

"The Coloured is and remains a potential ally, but we drove him away. It's not too late. We can take steps to restore confidence." — DDC.

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ALLOWED FOR:

WATER FOR SQUATTERS FROM CRC?

ARGUS 14/1/77

THE squatters along Modderdam Road near the Coloured Representative Council (CRC) have appealed for permission to use the water at the CRC.

This follows the refusal of the Bellville Municipality to supply water to the squatters and the authorities restricting squatters crossing the railway line to get water in Belhar.

Now three prominent CRC members have said arrangements should be made for the squatters to use water from the CRC until a water supply is provided at the squatter camp.

The CRC men are Mr Lofty Adams, who rep-

resents the area in the council, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, a CRC executive member, and Mr Fred Peters, the Labour Party's national secretary.

TYPHOID FEAR

Mr Adams, who telegraphed the Ministers of Health, Coloured Affairs and Community Development pleading for water, sanitary and refuse removal facilities to be made available to the squatters, warned today of a possible outbreak of a typhoid

epidemic unless swift action was taken.

The Bellville Town Clerk, Mr H. Hahn, said today the Bellville Municipality could only consider supplying water if the owners of the land approached the municipality.

Asked whether the municipality would supply water if approached by the owners, Mr Hahn said: 'I think we will be obliged to do so.'

But the Public Works Department, which apparently owns the land, was reluctant to comment on the issue.

FROM BELHAR

The squatters have been obtaining water free of charge for several months from Belhar residents who agreed to make their water facilities available to the squatters following an agreement between the Belhar Ratepayers' Association and the squatters' representative committee, called the Modderdam Rd Squatters Committee.

But they had to cross the railway line and this landed the squatters in trouble with the railway authorities.

The squatter camp lies between the CRC, Modderdam Rd, the railway line running along Belhar and Unibell.

There are about 1 000 shacks in the area accommodating about 6 500 people of which the majority, approximately 6 000, are Africans and the rest Coloured people.

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already installed? Will there be
there a public address system
you need to use a microphone?
everyone be able to hear?
...projection screens?
...positioning of one or
there enough room for the
there a dais or platform?
everyone be able to see?
...audience expected?
...it the right size for the
background for your subjects?
...it suitable as a meeting
...place for your audience and as
...familiar to you?
...is the meeting room
...you be playing at home or
...presentation been decided?
...the venue for your

Venue

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Audio/Visuals

Bellville squatters are

in need of help

80, 305
SUNDAY TIMES (EXTRA) 16/1/77

THE ever-growing Bellville squatter community, just a short distance from the Coloured Representative Council's chambers, has become the centre of a wrangle on whether they have a right to remain there or not.

The ground the squatters occupy, about 200 metres from the CRC buildings and only another 200 metres away from the University of the Western Cape, is officially property belonging to the Department of Agriculture, Credit and Land Tenure, although it falls within the boundary of the Bellville Municipality.

As such, Mr H H Hahn, town clerk of Bellville, told me, removing the squatters or allowing them to remain there, is not his council's responsibility.

When there were only a small percentage of the cottages there, compared with today's number, officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and police carried out a blitz on the squatters one winter night last year.

Retaliated

The squatters retaliated with sticks and stones, several were arrested and charged, but their influx to the area was not effectively discouraged and their numbers have grown daily.

This week they were still erecting more shanties and the fact that they are moving closer and closer to the prestigious Belhar Estate is causing concern among residents there, who have several grumbles about the squatters.

This week, Mr Lofty Adams, CRC member for the Labour Party for the

Sunday Times Reporters

Kasselsvlei (Bellville) constituency, sent urgent telegrams to the Minister of Health, Dr S W van der Merwe, the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn and the Minister of Coloured Relations and Rehoboth Affairs, Mr Hennie Smit, appealing to them to use their powers "to bring about basic amenities necessary for the survival of these human beings".

Mr Adams also asked for the Ministers to meet a deputation to discuss the "worsening squatter situation at Bellville."

Mr Adams, in whose constituency the squatter camp is situated, said he had asked for the interview, not because he condones or condemns the squatter camp "but because it does exist".

"The squatter camp is a flashpoint which could explode into a very unpleasant situation—just as it did last year when people there rioted," Mr Adams said.

"These people find themselves there, not because they want to be there, but because they have to find a place to live. The conditions in which they exist there represent several hazards," he said.

There are no sanitary ar-

rangements, no refuse removal, no water. The squatters have to cross a railway line to get water from sympathetic people at Belhar, the posh suburb adjoining the CRC.

Mr Adams said he felt that the squatters should form a committee to control the situation.

What was needed very urgently, he said, were "survival amenities which would afford some sort of protection not only to the squatters, but also to people at Belhar and Bellville-South."

In his telegram Mr Adams states: "Irrespectfully request, as matter of grave importance and urgency, you instruct local authorities to provide as priority, water supply and sanitary arrangements at Bellville.

"If Government plans proper housing for squatters, requested relief should be granted as interim measure. Situation poses grave health hazard. Further request you meet deputation to discuss situation."

The Ratepayers' Association of Belhar this week discussed the problem of the squatters moving closer to their township with the Mayor of Bellville, Mr Danie Uys. He referred the deputa-

tion to the Minister concerned.

No official statement from the Belhar Ratepayers' Association could be obtained, but it is understood they wanted guidance from the Mayor of Bellville on the matter of the squatters who, Belhar residents claim, are primarily responsible for the spate of burglaries and pilfering in the area.

Mr Uys told the Sunday Times that one of the main topics discussed with his council was a request that Bellville Municipality supply water to the squatters.

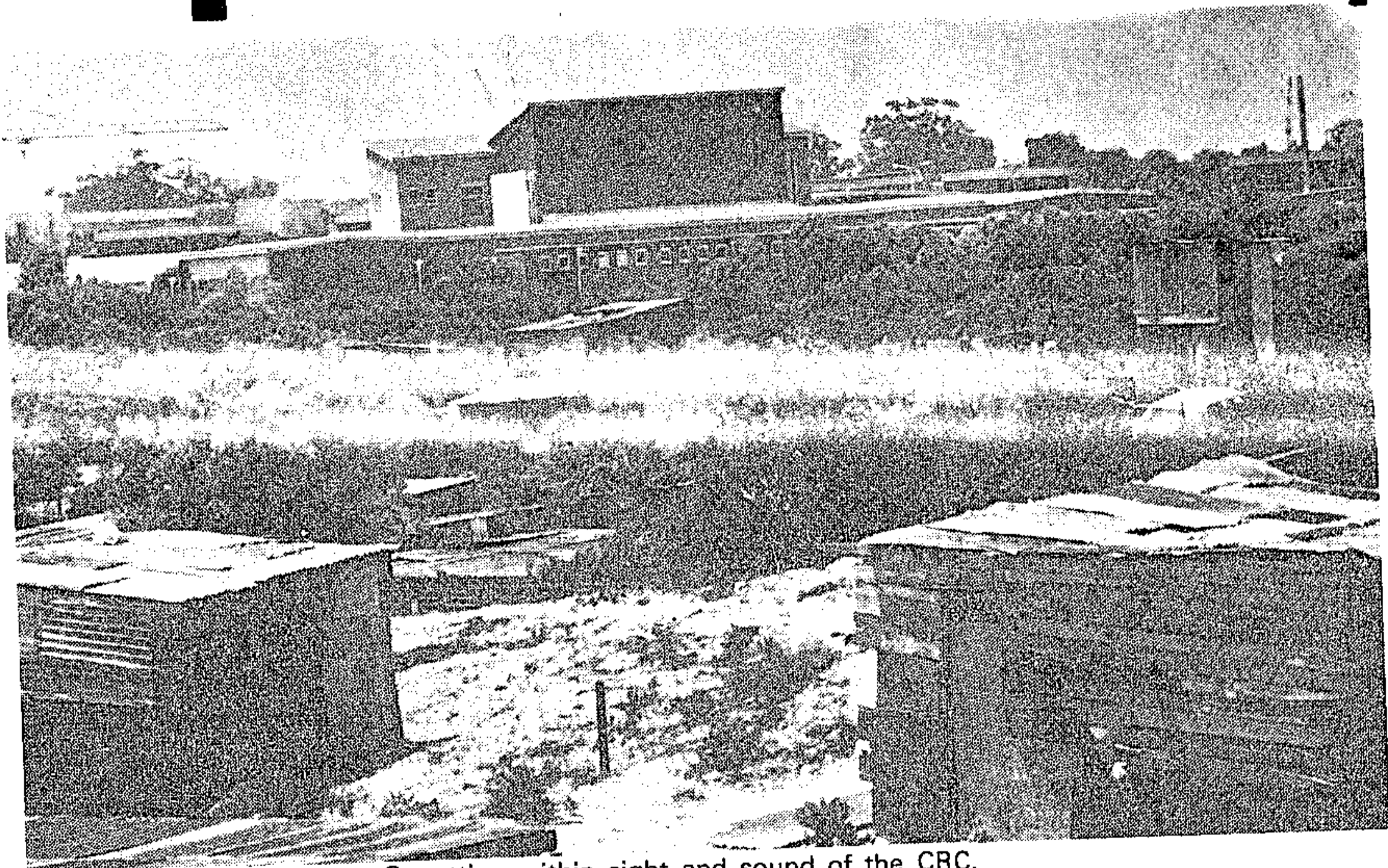
In this way, the Belhar deputation felt, the squatters would stay out of Belhar and the water poaching would stop.

"We can never supply the squatters with water, as that would be tantamount to condoning their illegal occupation of the area next to Modderdam Road," Mr Uys said.

Requested

"In any case, a local authority can only supply water and other amenities if requested to do so by the owners of the property. In this case, the owners are the Department of Agriculture, Credit and Land Tenure.

"I cannot see this Government department requesting us to supply water for the squatters, who are mostly African and therefore illegally in the area anyhow.



Squatting within sight and sound of the CRC.

properties.

This week, a section of the Belhar community decided to form a vigilante group to patrol the streets from lam to daylight to rid the township of "undesirables".

Mr Mike van Schalkwyk, who has volunteered to help patrol the area near his house, says his house has been burgled twice already.

"It is not that we

be grudge these people a roof over their heads, but frankly we would have been happier had they not been so close to our township.

Mr Adams said: "The situation is an explosive one and unless the people are given some form of relief in their miserable day-to-day battle for survival, social conditions can cause much frustration.

"This whole situation constitutes a checkmate situation and I do not see how this dilemma will be resolved to everybody's satisfaction," he said.

Some Belhar residents claim that members of the squatter community walk on to their properties, open their taps and help themselves.

Residents also complain that the squatters have led to a spate of break-ins and that they are saddled with high water bills as a result of water-poaching. Others fear a drop in the value of their

US invites

Labour

leader

13/11/77
DURBAN — Mr Norman Middleton, leader of the Labour Party in Natal, has been invited for the second time in two years by the United States Department of State to visit America as a international visitor.

Mr Middleton, who also national vice-chairman of the Labour Party, was first invited by the United States Government in January 1975, but was unable to go because the Minister of Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, refused to grant him an unconditional passport.

The latest invitation to Mr Middleton was extended by the United States ambassador to South Africa, Mr William G Bowdler, on behalf of the United States Department of States.

In his letter, Mr Bowdler told Mr Middleton that the invitation was not only from the United States Government but also from the people of America.

Boost for Coloured trading promised

The Argus Political Staff

OPPORTUNITIES available to Coloured entrepreneurs were virtually unlimited, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J. C. Heunis, said today when he opened the new industrial complex at the proposed Coloured city of Atlantis.

3 000 now live at Atlantis

WESFLEUR, the first town of the Cape Divisional Council's city complex of Atlantis, will house 60 000 Coloured people by 1980. Eventually, 500 000 will live in six self-contained towns.

The housing development and the industrial complex at Atlantis were opened today by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J. C. Heunis.

Guests at the opening ceremony were Mr and Mrs Heunis, Mr H. J. Kriel, chairman of the Divisional Council, Mrs Alatheia Jansen, chairman of the CRC, Mr J. N. Reddy, chairman of the South African Indian Council and Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party.

Three thousand people are already housed in the 609 completed housing units at Wesfleur and the two schools have an enrolment of 170 pupils.

The Government, he said, was giving top-level attention to the further development of a class of Coloured entrepreneurs.

Various recommendations in this regard had been made in the report of the Erika Theron Commission.

The matter was also considered recently by the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council.

Mr Heunis said he could give an assurance that the various recommendations were now receiving the attention of the Department of Coloured Relations and other Government departments.

He said he wished to emphasise that opportunities for Coloured entrepreneurs were virtually unlimited. At Atlantis, for example, there were no obstacles to the establishment of industries by Coloured people.

The Minister said that, according to figures from the Coloured Development Corporation, the Cape Peninsula now had 1 600 Coloured businessmen who were active in the retail trade and service industries.

In addition, there were 70 Coloured industrialists in the area—mainly in the clothing and furniture industries.

BY RAIL

Situated on the west coast, Atlantis will eventually be linked by rail and a coastal highway to Cape Town, and the west coast development at Saldanha/Vredenburg.

The six towns have their own town centres, educational, sport, medical and other community facilities.

Many residents are expected to be used in the two primary industrial areas. Express buses will be provided on a system of internal freeways from the town centres to the industrial areas, city centres and other points.

SUNNY LEON

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, said at the opening local authorities should make the maximum number of rented houses in economic and sub-economic schemes available for sale to the lessees.

Mr Leon, CRC executive member in charge of local government, also called on the State to make more land available to 'those in the community who wish to and could help themselves' and on building societies to 'play their part as has been discussed recently by leading members of such establishments.

'There is, as we are all aware, a desperate housing shortage throughout the Republic — created mainly by the Group Areas Act and the low wages paid in the rural areas, which has led to the mass exodus from the rural areas.

'The 609 houses that are already here at Atlantis, are but a drop in the ocean, but nevertheless appreciated,' Mr Leon said.

The estimated shortage of houses in the Western Cape was 50 000.

This enabled him to withdraw without losing face and not feel obliged to continue the battle with Mosheshoe. On Cathcart's advise the Sovereignty was abandoned by the British so that only one old enemy waited to be reckoned with.

In May 1852 Mosheshoe attempted to establish peaceful relations with Sekonyela but to no avail. In October 1853 Mosheshoe decided to attack with an army of between 10,000 and 12,000 men, one of the largest Tlokwa were finally defeated. The new enemy, by the Bloemfontein Commission, Cleverly made agreements with Mosheshoe had been virtuous. It is a tribute to his diplomacy that he used his power in the most remarkable feat rather than by force. He provided a number of people of the Cape. He was a remarkable man. He understood the support for his mind to bear on

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Church services for Blacks in White areas

190. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether any church authority requested permission during 1975 and 1976, respectively, to erect buildings in White areas for use for church services for Blacks; if so, (a) how many such requests were received, (b) how many of them were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (c) what was the reason for the refusal in each case.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 1975: No.
1976: Yes: 3.
- (b) (i) 1.
(ii) 1.
(One application is still being considered).
- (c) The siting did not comply with departmental requirements and there were objections from residents in the vicinity.

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 Hansard 1 vol 47 28/1/77
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Persons moved in terms of Group Areas Act

6. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian (i) families and (ii) persons were moved from their homes in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act during 1976.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	(i)	(ii)
(a) Whites	7	26
(b) Coloureds	1 100	5 500
(c) Indians	5 146	26 760

In addition 141 Coloured families (846 persons) have been rehoused from Bantu areas.

Riots: Coloured schools destroyed/damaged

200. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) (a) How many Coloured schools were destroyed or damaged during rioting on or after 16 June 1976 and (b) how many of these schools were in the Cape Peninsula;
- (2) whether any of these schools have been rebuilt or repaired; if so, at what cost.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) (a) 191.
(b) 159.
- (2) Repairs to the schools concerned have to date been limited to making them safe for occupation where necessary. The cost amounted to R7 272.

Hansard 2 of 122 3/2/77

Damage caused by riots/civil unrest

239. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) What is the amount of the damage to (a) schools, (b) hostels, (c) university buildings, (d) university hostels, (e) administration offices and buildings, (f) clinics and other properties used by the Departments of (i) Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, and (ii) Indian Affairs which were destroyed or damaged by riots and civil unrest during 1976 and 1977 up to the latest date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether any other State buildings controlled by his Department were (a) damaged and (b) destroyed in riots and civil unrest during 1976 and 1977; if so, (i) which buildings, (ii) what was their estimated value and (iii) what is the estimated cost to rebuild or repair the buildings.

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The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) The estimated amounts of damage as at 27 January 1977 are as follows:

	Buildings and properties used by the Departments of—	
	(i) Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations R	(ii) Indian Affairs R
(a) Schools	1 080 933	1 000
(b) Hostels	Nil	Nil
(c) University Buildings	91 900	Nil
(d) University Hostels	1 000	Nil
(e) Administration Offices and Buildings	10 000	Nil
(f) Clinics and other properties	Nil	Nil
Total	1 183 833	1 000

(2) As at 27 January 1977—

(a) other buildings damaged:

(i) Building	(ii) Estimated value R	(iii) Estimated cost to rebuild or repair R
Pretoria: Vlakfontein: Technical College for Bantu	200 000	33 450
Pretoria: Vlakfontein: In-service Training Centre	264 000	200
Pretoria: Atteridgeville: S.A. Police Station	90 000	100
Vryheid: Bantu School	140 000	6 200
Windhoek: Augustineum Training College	700 000	12 000

(b) other buildings destroyed.

Nil

Group areas

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61. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

- (1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation as at 31 December 1976;
- (2) what is the total area of the group areas proclaimed for each of these groups as at that date.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

- (1) (a) 807.
(b) 492.
(c) 202.
- (2) (a) 753 521 Ha.
(b) 87 998 Ha.
(c) 39 640 Ha.

30

**Functions in White areas: Coloureds/
Indians**

93. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many applications for Coloured people and Indians respectively, to attend

functions in White areas were (a) received (b) granted and (c) refused by his Department during 1976.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 1 227 of which 13 applications were withdrawn by the applicants themselves.
- (b) 1 110.
- (c) 95.

The remaining applications were still under consideration at the end of 1976.

With the exception of 42 applications for the exclusive attendance by Coloureds all the other applications were in respect of the attendance of Coloureds and Indians together. It is therefore not possible to provide separate data in respect of the two population groups, as required by the hon member.

80

Pierre PITT,
rue Nazarin,
000 Bordeaux,
rance.

General
Goussier

Dr. Pierre PITT,
French Department,
University of Cape Town
Rondebosch, 7700,
South Africa.

1 sabbatical leave):
1st December, 1976 (while

District Six to stay white

ADDRESS: until 1st December, 1976
In the United States and
Project: creation of a Centre
(Cape Town, 1976)
acting in comedy by Georges
tour of South Africa
comedy by Tristan Bern
comedy by Georges Court
Department at the University
production of modern plays per
(since 1974)
Secretary of the Association
(Bordeaux) from 1964 to 1972
editor (section 17-24 for the

rench civilization
ne ne done pas toute me!
bosch, Johannesburg)
on le parle (1975
(Cape Town, 1974)

the French
Southern Africa
er Sud-Ouest

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — District
Six is likely to remain a
white area.

The Government will
give its decision in a
White Paper during the
present session of Par-
liament.

The White Paper will
announce the Govern-
ment's views on proposals
by the Theron Commis-
sion.

In the Assembly on Fri-
day the Minister of Plan-
ning and the Environ-
ment, Dr van der Merwe,
said a recommendation of
the Theron Commission
that the area be conver-
ted to a coloured group
area was being con-
sidered.

SPECULATION

His statement led to a
speculation that District
Six might be rezoned
from a white to a
coloured group area.

Dr van der Merwe said
today, however he had
answered the question
correctly in the sense that
he could not anticipate
the White Paper on the
Theron Commission.

There was virtually no
possibility of another
change to District Six's
group area character, he
said.

as
Literary
Economy
1977
cial and
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No. 3,
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Le métier d'écrivain: André Gide ou le don de soi, T.R.R.,
Université de Bordeaux, 1969, 84 pages
Methodologie en civilisation française contemporaine, Thèse,
Université de Bordeaux II, 1975, 229 pages
Comment va la France?, Dossiers Cui
Paris, 1975, 286 pages (textbook
civilization; preface by Marc Bl
of the Alliance Française)
L'eau, structure fondamentale de l'
d'analyse bachelardienne de "L'
in Southern Africa, No. 5, 1976
La poésie française des nouvelles
approche pédagogique, Bulletin
(publication delayed)
series of television films (video
civilization by individualized
Chester State College, U.S.A.,
*Géographie de la France /
*L'enseignement en France /
*Côtes, rivières et ports /
in preparation: *Comment va la

MISCELLANEOUS:

to be publi
*Comment va la
political li
*Comment va la
*Textes vivants
"freedom",
texts illus
editor (section 17-24 for the
(Bordeaux) from 1964 to 1972
Secretary of the Association
(since 1974)
production of modern plays per
Department at the University
comedy by Georges Court
comedy by Tristan Bern
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acting in comedy by Georges
(Cape Town, 1976)
Project: creation of a Centre
In the United States and
ADDRESS: until 1st December, 1976

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS:

*Benjamin Constant - Adolphe
*François Mauriac - Thérèse Desqueyroux
*André Gide - Les Caves du Vatican
*André Gide - L'Immoraliste
*Jean-Paul Sartre - La Nausée
Le Nouveau Roman

Formal lectures:

District 6 still seeking a buyer

13/2/77
SEA

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE. „Defuge en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”. *Tydskrif vir eeestee...* 1965.

rates to the city council has been, and continues to be, enormous. Despite attempts to sell property there since July 1974, not a single plot has been sold.”

District Six was one of the oldest residential areas of Cape Town. In the early years, a cosmopolitan hotchpotch of Black and White lived in tenements and rows of quaint mudbrick cottages.

Later, it became known as the cultural cradle of the Coloured people. The little community on the lower slopes of Table Mountain gave birth to talent and achievement.

Today the busy, fascinating little streets have gone and so has much of the character of old Cape

all its reality. “About 40 000 people — 7 489 Coloured and Indian families — have been moved and rehoused on a priority basis. A further 2 671 families are still to be moved and have lived in this state of uncertainty for 11 years — since District Six was proclaimed White on February 11, 1966,” Mr Murray said.

“And at what cost? A total of R23-million has been spent on the acquisition of properties, demolition, and redevelopment, and the Government is committed to spending a further R11 437 000.

“Interest at as low a rate as 5% over 10 years exceeds R5-million while income from letting properties has

By DIANA POWELL
DISTRICT SIX; Cape Town's traditional cradle of the Coloured nation, declared White in 1966 amid a storm of protest, has been up for sale for nearly three years — but nobody will buy it.

The Department of Community Development has been trying to sell off to White enterprise 43 ha of District Six since July, 1974, but so far not a single square metre has been sold.

Community Development Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, admitted this in Parliament this week when he replied to a series of questions on District Six put to him by Mr Lionel Murray, United Party

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moonlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n dié eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste derig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amp-tenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

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Minister 4 w 392 17/2/77

ECONOMIC REGIONS										
AS A PERCENTAGE PRODUCTION/SALES/NO. (11)										
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Maize	-	-	0,1	-	-	0,3	2,3	0,2	-	-
Grain Sorghum	-	-	0,2	-	-	0,1	6,4	0,3	-	-
Wheat	1,3	0,1	0,3	0,2	-	4,9	0,3	0,2	-	-
Other Cereals	0,6	0,1	0,8	-	-	1,8	-	1,3	-	-
Sunflower Seeds	-	-	0,1	-	-	0,1	1,7	-	-	-
Ground Nuts(Shelled)	-	-	0,1	-	-	10,5	11,0	-	-	-
Ground Nuts(Unshelled)	-	-	-	-	-	2,7	15,6	-	-	-
Legumes	0,3	0,1	-	-	0,1	0,7	3,4	0,3	-	-
Tobacco	-	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Chicory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,9	0,1	-
Seed Cotton	-	-	-	-	0,5	23,1	18,7	0,5	-	-
Sugar Cane	-	-	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sisal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phorium Tenax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hay&Fodder Crops	1,5	0,5	3,7	0,2	0,6	3,1	5,2	3,2	0,4	0,3
Vegetables	0,3	0,1	0,6	-	-	3,6	0,7	0,6	0,1	0,6
Citrus Trees (B)	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	0,2	12,5	1,4	0,1
Citrus Trees (N-B)	0,1	-	0,1	-	0,1	-	0,2	15,9	2,1	0,1
Bananas, Pineapples, Granadillas	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,2	0,1	-	-
Other Sub-Trop Fruit(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,3	12,2	26,7
Other Sub-Trop Fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	2,5
Nut Trees (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	0,7
Nut Trees (N-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,2	-
Other Deciduous Fruits(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Other Deciduous Fruits (N-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Grapes (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Grapes (N-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Nut Trees (N-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Other Deciduous Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Goats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Pigs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Horses, Mules, Donkeys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Ostriches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-

Group areas

422. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

Whether any new group areas were proclaimed during 1976; if so, (a) how many and (b) for which race group in each case.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

Yes. (a) 47
(b) 17 for Whites
20 for Coloureds
10 for Indians

171. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in each province (i) were moved from their homes in terms of proclamations under the Group Areas Act since the commencement of the Act to 31 December 1976 and (ii) were still to be moved from their homes as at 31 December 1976 in terms of such proclamations;
- (2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) were moved from business premises in terms of proclamations under this Act since its commencement to 31 December 1976 and (b) were still to be moved as at 31 December 1976.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)
(1) White		
Cape Province		
(i)	650	2 405
(ii)	92	340
Transvaal		
(i)	418	1 547
(ii)	180	666
Natal		
(i)	813	3 008
(ii)	76	281

plums and prunes.

Poultry includes fowls

Footnotes:

- (1) The Department of Agriculture reported that the 1970/71 maize crop was 16,3 million bags in terms of the Agricultural Census. From an investigation of the farmers misintentionally omitted to report the quantity of agricultural census of
- (2) (B) = Bearing
(N-B) = Non-Bearing

tics. Report on Agricultural and Pastoral Production
AL CENSUS NO; 44, REPORT NO. 06-01-08

Hansard 4 vol 402 18/2/77

production of agricultural and fodder crops season 1970/71, those in respect of fruit stock are as at 31st August 1971, while those cts sold refer to the twelve months ended 28th June 1971.

holdings in rural, urban and peri-urban areas

rs to occupied holdings irrespective of intended for sale or not.

rs only to occupied holdings of which the sale.

	(a)	(b)	
White (continued)			Natal
Orange Free State			(a)
(i)	—	—	10
(ii)	—	—	11
Coloured			478
Cape Province			(b)
(i)	52 820	274 664	12
(ii)	10 145	52 754	4
Transvaal			544
(i)	10 188	52 977	Orange Free State
(ii)	3 129	16 271	(a)
Natal			(b)
(i)	2 291	11 913	—
(ii)	2 765	14 378	—
Orange Free State			—
(i)	1 925	10 062	—
(ii)	1 543	8 024	—
Indian			edible dry beans
Cape Province			litchis, mangos and
(i)	2 238	11 190	apples, pears, cherries,
(ii)	1 164	5 820	muscovy ducks.
Transvaal			ing estimated that
(i)	9 466	47 330	million bags (200lbs),
(ii)	3 098	15 490	es submitted by farmers.
Natal			cs it appeared that some
(i)	21 050	105 250	on season" in the
(ii)	9 069	45 345	
Orange Free State			
(i)	—	—	
(ii)	—	—	

Data furnished are based on re-surveys and are therefore not in every respect in accordance with those furnished in respect of previous years. The differences are attributable, inter alia, to subsequent group area proclamations and natural increase in population.

(2)	White	Coloured	Indian
Cape Province			
(a)	3	39	156
(b)	48	194	880
Transvaal			
(a)	8	33	848
(b)	—	48	2 152

Questions in the House

159 369 more removals *Cape Times 19/2/77*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The end of group areas removals is nowhere in sight. This became clear yesterday when the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, revealed that 159 369 people still had to be moved.

He was replying to a question in the Assembly by Mr Colin Eglin, Leader of the Progressive Reform Party.

Mr Steyn revealed that since the Group Areas Act came into operation in 1950, 520 346 people had been removed from their homes.

Of these, only 6 960 were White. Hardest hit have been the Coloured community with 349 616 removals — 274 664 in the Cape alone — and 91 000 still to be moved.

So far 163 770 Indians had been moved with another 66 655 to follow.

Mr Eglin said later that the Government should do what the PRP had asked it to do on many occasions — halt group area removals till the housing backlog had been beaten.

(Report by O Pollok, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

'NO END TO THE MOVES'

Political Correspondent

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Mr. Eglin said later that the Government should do what the PRP had asked it to do on many occasions — halt group area removals till the housing backlog had been beaten.

"It is futile to keep moving people in terms of ideology while there is a housing crisis in the country," he said.

● See also Page 2

Industrial Development Corporation

339 Mr. H. A. VAN HOOGSTRAATEN
asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

- (1) How many Indians received financial assistance from the Industrial Development Corporation to establish manufacturing or service concerns in (a) proclaimed urban Indian group areas and (b) industrial or other areas of towns, during the latest financial year for which figures are available;
- (2) what was the total sum granted by way of such assistance;
- (3) (a) what was the estimated additional employment thereby created for (i) Indians and (ii) Bantu and (b) in respect of what year are these figures given.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Five manufacturing undertakings and
(b) none;
- (2) R1 130 000. In addition 15 factory flats were erected and allocated at Chatsworth and Stanger at a cost of R1 340 000 while a further six in Chatsworth and one in Tongaat will be completed during 1977 at a cost of R780 000;

- (3) (a) (i) 810 and
(ii) 20 and
(b) 1 July 1975 until 30 June 1976.

Influx control for Coloureds?

25/1/77
DD

CAPE TOWN — Influx control for Coloureds will be necessary if the squatter problem is to be solved, Dr L. Munnik, Administrator of the Cape, said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Dr Munnik said this as an interjection in the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Ordinance.

Mr A. Hudson (UP Green Point) had just said the Administrator should call the local authorities in the immediate area together to see what could be done about the squatter problem.

Dr Munnik said: "Unless you have influx control you will never solve the problem."

Mr Hudson said he was talking about Coloureds and the Administrator confirmed he understood this.

"Even if you have three Mitchell's Plains you will never solve the squatter problem unless you have influx control," Dr Munnik said.

Mr Hudson asked the Administrator to "busy" himself with the squatter problem but Dr Munnik said that in dealing with the squatter problem local authorities were the agents of the Government.



DR MUNNIK . . . not my problem.

Mr Hudson, a member of the Cape Town City Council's housing committee, said one of the causes of the squatter problem was that for a long time the city council had had to allocate 50 per cent of the houses it built for people moved in terms of the Group Areas Act.

This was one of the reasons why Cape Town had a housing waiting list of 30 000 and why there was overcrowding in existing homes.

The council had been hampered by a shortage of money recently and he blamed the Government for the squatter problem.

— DDC.

Senate Hansard 3 Q vol 22-23
2/3/77

Group Areas Act: Traders

2. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) Indian and (b) Coloured traders have to date been (i) disqualified in terms of the Group Areas Act, (ii) resettled and (iii) granted permits to occupy pre-

mises in White group areas on a permanent basis.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)
(i)	5 078	329
(ii)	1 482	83
(iii)	nil	nil

My Department of Community Development is not charged with the issue of licences as such but permits authorizing disqualified traders to occupy premises in White group areas are granted in deserving cases only either for a specific period or for an indefinite period subject to withdrawal at my discretion.

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Senate Standard 3

Q col 22 2/3/77

Gatherings to be attended by mixed audiences

1. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) (a) How many applications for gatherings to be attended by mixed audiences were received during the latest 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many of these applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused;
- (2) whether he will make a statement setting out the criteria applied in granting such permits.

(80)

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 432.
(b) (i) 363.
(ii) 69.
- (2) No. Each application is considered on merit in accordance with the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966. In so far as the attendance by non-Whites of performances at theatres in White group areas is concerned it may be mentioned that at present this matter is receiving the Government's attention and an announcement there-
anent will it is hoped be made shortly.

2/3/77

Completed dwelling units for resettlement purposes

3. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

What percentage of completed dwelling units were allocated by each local authority for resettlement purposes during 1976.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Dwellings for Whites: None.

Dwellings for Coloureds:

Local Authority	Percentage
Alberton	100
Pretoria	80
Standerton	100
Kimberley	13
Kakamas	100
Uppington	2,8
Ladysmith	6
Newcastle	38
Bloemfontein	3
Jacobsdal	100
Phillipolis	100
Springfontein	100
Trompsburg	100
Port Elizabeth	60

Adelaide	59
Cradock	100
Graaff-Reinet	23
Grahamstown	90
Jansenville	96
Pacaltsdorp	1
Somerset East	7
Stutterheim	100
Uitenhage	7
Cape Town	7
Cape Divisional Council	8
Stellenbosch Divisional Council	1
Franschhoek	100
Loeriesfontein	100
Paarl	50
Stanford	80
Sutherland	18

No dwellings for Coloureds completed in other local authority areas, were allocated for resettlement purposes.

Dwellings for Indians:

Local Authority	Percentage
Krugersdorp	100
Pretoria	90
Pietersburg	100
Schweizer-Reneke	100
Newcastle	21
Durban	9

No dwellings for Indians completed in other local authority areas, were allocated for resettlement purposes.

Handwritten circled numbers: 75 and 80.

Coloureds: Bantu domestic servants

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*4. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether Coloureds in proclaimed Coloured group areas are allowed to keep their Bantu domestic servants on the premises overnight; if not, why not;
- (2) whether Coloureds are allowed to recruit Bantu domestic servants in the homelands; if so, under what conditions; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development):

- (1) Yes, if authorized thereto by a group areas permit.
- (2) Yes, Coloureds are permitted to employ Bantu domestic servants from homelands provided the servants sleep in the homeland every night or visit the homeland over weekends and sleep in the urban Bantu residential area at night.

Mr. P. A. PYPER: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, must we accept that directive No. 3/1/2 issued on 4 December 1974 has subsequently been withdrawn, the directive in which it was stated that the Coloured domestic servants were not allowed to remain on their employers' premises overnight, but had to return to their homes every evening?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: The information which I gave to the hon. member is correct. If he wishes to ask a further question he must place it on the Question Paper.

Group Areas Act praised

CAPE TOWN. — The Department of Community Development used the Group Areas Act to relieve suffering and to resettle slum-dwellers in humanitarian circumstances, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said in The Senate yesterday.

Speaking on Sen Eric Winchester's private member's motion, Mr Steyn said he preferred to use the Group Areas Act rather than the anti-slum laws because it placed a responsibility on the Government to provide alternative housing.

"It would be the easiest thing in the world to use the anti-slum laws to evict these people from the hovels in which they live. The only responsibility that these laws place on the Government is to compensate the slum-dweller for the material loss he has suffered without any legal responsibility to find alternative accommodation for him."

Under the Group Areas Act the Government was legally obliged to provide alternative housing.

Some 98,7 per cent of all houses erected by the Department were used for the resettlement of people who lived in slums, Mr Steyn said.

"The policy of my department is to look where the greatest need exists and to act on this information. We act with the greatest compassion and the total awareness of human dignity and the needs of the individual. We do not act indiscriminately for the sole purpose of implementing Nationalist ideology.

"Like Sen Winchester, the Government was concerned with the housing situation, but unlike the senator, the Government did something constructive." — SAPA.

Land in heavy industry areas for Coloured

The Argus Political Staff

LEGISLATION was published in Parliament today which will make it possible for Coloured and Indian industrialists to buy land in zoned heavy industry areas without the need to apply for permits.

This move by the Government is one of the first to give legislative effect (though only partially) to recommendations by the Theron Commission that industrial and business areas should be open to all race groups.

The Group Areas Amendment Bill goes only part of the way envisaged in the commission's report, because it limits the concession only to heavy industry areas.

A parliamentary spokesman in the Department of Planning said today that light industry areas and service industry areas were not subject to the

exemption proposed on the existing permit requirements.

THE REASON

The reason was because light industries — such as bakeries and garages — were regarded as community-orientated. Similarly, the exemption did not apply to commercial areas.

The United Party's chief spokesman on Community Development, Mr Lionel Murray, MP, welcomed the Bill today as 'a step towards total revision of the Group Areas Act' for which the U.P. had pleaded over many years. Zoned industrial areas

were to be excluded from many provisions of the Group Areas Act which had precluded active participation by other race groups in the country's industrial development, he said.

WHITES AND OTHERS

Mr Murray added that Whites and other races would be able to establish industries either separately or jointly without restriction as to ownership or occupation.

'It is necessary that similar action be taken immediately to adopt the same attitude towards business areas — as recommended by the Theron Commission — and to clarify the position of Blacks,' he said.

Referring to another clause in the Bill, Mr Murray said machinery was now to be provided to establish local authorities and to bring about an end to the ineffective consultative and management committee system for Coloured urban areas.

Cape Times
Govt 14/4/77

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rejection of official attacked

THE Executive of the Coloured Representative Council yesterday attacked the Government for rejecting the official it recommended for the post of deputy Commissioner of Coloured Affairs.

After a meeting of the executive yesterday Mr Norman Middleton, a member of the executive said: "We can't see ourselves working with the man appointed by the Government against the specific wishes of Exco."

Mr Middleton said the appointment made nonsense of the government's expressed wish to give the CRC wider powers.

The government appointee is Mr A J Arendse, a chief inspector of education in the Coloured Education Department.

The man recommended by the executive was Dr Frank Quint, a prominent coloured educationist.

"We are gravely disturbed that the Minister of Coloured Affairs ignored our recommendation.

"We feel this is a white decision made against the wishes of the executive committee, the majority of CRC members, and of the coloured people as a whole."

Mr Middleton said if this was how the Government wanted to operate "Then I am afraid we will have the greatest difficulty co-operating with them."

Coloured resettlement:

Steyn

AR 6/15
15/4/77

pledge

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr S. J. Marais Steyn, said on a TV panel discussion on Coloured housing last night that Coloured people living in decent conditions in White areas would not be moved.

But the resettlement of Coloured people living in slum and squatter conditions would continue.

Mr Steyn was answering a question on the programme Verslag by Mr Jac Rabie, CRC member for Reigerpark, on whether the Department of Community Development would halt the removal of Coloured people from White areas to catch up with the housing backlog.

Also on the panel discussion, chaired by Mr Michael Steenekamp, were Mr Babs Essop, CRC member for Strandfontein, and Mr Fred Norman, a

standing — new squatter areas would be opposed with all the powers at his disposal.
The Prime Minister did not ask me to undertake this job to create slums, squatter areas and hovels, but to provide decent homes, he said.

DETERIORATED

His department was experimenting on core housing for emergencies, but it was still Government policy to provide decent homes.

Mr Rabie said Coloured people preferred completed houses to core homes which, in his opinion, deteriorated very quickly into slums.

Mr Steyn said it was Government policy to encourage home-ownership by providing home-ownership schemes and making plots available for Coloured people to build their own homes.

REFUSAL

Local authorities were being encouraged to sell sub-economic homes and he was in full sympathy with Mr Essop's view that people would improve their homes if they were allowed to buy them.

Mr Essop said the refusal of some local authorities to sell homes was



MR S. J. Marais Steyn — Not 'mere ideology.'



MR Babs Essop — The problems of refusing to sell.

creating problems and the Minister should press the councils to sell the homes.

Reacting to Mr Essop's praise for the consultations between the Cape Town City Council and Coloured leaders on Mitchell's Plain development, Mr Steyn said his department had told all local authorities last year to negotiate with local Coloured leaders on new housing projects.

Legislation had been amended so that community facilities and the building of houses could be done together.

Mr Rabie could rest assured that the policy on community facilities would be carried out

Coloured management committee member.

HELDERZICHT

Mr Steyn said resettlement was not a 'mere ideological' movement of people but the rehousing of those in slum and squatter conditions — a process which would continue.

But he could not see Coloured people living in decent conditions like those in Helderzicht (in Somerset West) being moved in the foreseeable future.

On authorised squatter camps, he said there should be no midunder-

because his department provided funds for housing projects and could refer applications back to local authorities.

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New move on land after Theron Report

Political Correspondent

COLOURED and Indian industrialists will be able to buy and own land without group area restrictions, in terms of the Group Areas Amendment Bill published in Parliament yesterday.

The move, which is in line with a recommendation made by the Theron Commission, was welcomed by the United Party's community development spokesman, Mr Lionel Murray, as "a step towards total revision of the Group Areas Act".

However, there were indications yesterday that the measure might not be so wide-ranging. A Department of Planning spokesman was reported to have said that the concession only applied to heavy industry areas.

Mr Murray said later if the spokesman was correct the vast majority of coloured and Indian entrepreneurs who wished to enter the light industry and service industry areas of the economy would be excluded from the concession. This, he said, would make it "virtually meaningless".

Declared open

Mr Murray said, though, that as the Bill stood industrial areas zoned as such in any town-planning scheme would be declared open. This meant that whites, coloureds and Indians would be able to establish industries either separately or jointly without restrictions as to ownership or occupation.

It was necessary, he said, that similar action be taken immediately with regard to business areas as well as to clarify the position of black people.

● In another statement yesterday, Mr Murray reiterated the UP view that both Woodstock and Salt River should be declared open areas for white and coloured residential and business purposes.

"Any other decision will lead to an intolerable burden of further large-scale compulsory removals which

cannot be implemented," he said.

"What is needed is firstly that the residents in these areas should have certainty without delay. Secondly there must be urgent action to renovate and restore existing buildings to prevent further antiquation."

Mr Murray said he had been assured by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, that his department would assist in this task, and that City Council had been requested to undertake the necessary survey in this connection.

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All races will see 'Knacky Knoo Show'

THE Government has given the producers of the "Knacky Knoo Show" permission to perform with a mixed cast for mixed audiences.

This decision comes after the producers of the show, Mr Hal Orlandini and Mr Rod Hudson, appealed to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to reconsider an earlier decision by the Secretary of the department, Mr L Fouche, not to grant a permit for mixed audiences.

Mr Hudson spoke to Mr Marais Steyn yesterday afternoon and arrived back at the Labia Theatre, where the show opens tonight, with the news that the show could be fully integrated for half of its scheduled run and segregated for the other half.

Mr Hudson said the cause of the initial refusal was the inclusion in the cast of the coloured singer Don Stanton.

Mr Stanton has appeared in the TV version of the show, and appeared in the stage version in Port Elizabeth which was performed to capacity all-race audiences.

A report in a weekend newspaper said that it was understood that the Government had adopted a strict policy on mixed casts, which could lead to unsavoury and embarrassing situations, and that this was the reason the application for a permit was turned down.

Mr Hudson said yesterday that he had found the Minister very helpful and understanding... "he appreciated the problems involved".

Manuscript B vol 950
26/4/77

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SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	36		37		38		39		40	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
10	1	1	20	20					8	8
2	21	61	626	1 586	4	4	4	4	58	185
5	39	263	148	1 056	353	1 057	564	4 873	190	1 576
10	17	230	55	773	184	2 509	184	2 509	302	4 348
20	15	444	42	300	160	4 553	160	4 553	824	25 508
50	2	123	22	1 615	59	3 968	59	3 968	581	42 332
100	6	726	13	1 914	30	4 324	30	4 324	515	73 981
200	3	735	15	3 692	15	3 694	15	3 694	290	71 124
300	5	929	13	5 084	9	3 419	9	3 419	327	125 932
500	2	1 795	14	9 561	17	11 789	17	11 789	385	277 269
1 000	2	2 998	1	1 199	7	8 611	7	8 611	276	398 440
2 000	1	3 565	4	10 689	2	4 992	2	4 992	177	526 622
5 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	260 895
10 000	-	-	1	14 837	-	-	-	-	5	66 300
TOTAL	114	12 870	974	53 326	236	10 741	404	53 793	3 977	1 874 520

BODIES ESTABLISHED IN TERMS OF GROUP AREAS ACT:

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

ASICED BY L. MURRAY

Q.781

How many (a) local authorities and (b)(i) consultative, (ii) management and (iii) local area committees have been established in terms of the Group Areas Act for Indian residential areas in each of the provinces of the Republic.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (a) 4 Natal.
- (b) (i) 29 Transvaal.
- (ii) 10 (7 Cape Province, 3 Transvaal).
- (iii) 16 Natal.

Hansard 13 col 968 27/4/77

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**Bodies established in terms of Group Areas
Act: Coloured residential areas**

780. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

How many (a) local authorities and (b)(i) consultative, (ii) management and (iii) local area committees have been established in terms of the Group Areas Act for Coloured residential areas in each of the provinces of the Republic.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

None. Up to now the bodies mentioned were established under ordinances of the various provinces.

Senate Standard 9

@ cols. 70-72

11/5/77

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Indian owners of property in White group areas

*5. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether Indian owners of property in White group areas are being induced to sell such properties; if so, (a) why and (b) under what statutory authority;
- (2) whether his Department took the present state of the property market into account when considering this matter.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No, in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966 a disqualified owner is not obliged during his lifetime to dispose of such property. Disqualified com-

panies are however prohibited, in terms of section 27(1)(b) of the said Act, to hold such property after expiration of a period of ten years as from the date on which the group area in question was proclaimed, except under the authority of a permit. Permit applications are considered on merit. Moreover, steps are taken against

persons holding property illegally in terms of the Group Areas Act;

- (2) Yes, the state of the property market is, *inter alia*, taken into account on consideration of a permit application for leave to hold a property for a further period than 10 years.

Indian group areas

928. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

- (1) Whether representations were made to his Department by the South African Indian Council during the period (a) 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 and (b) subsequent to 30 June 1976 in respect of (i) proposed group areas and (ii) the review of proclaimed areas; if so,
- (2) (a)(i) in how many instances and (ii) in respect of which areas were representations made, (b) in how many cases were the representations (i) accepted and (ii) rejected and (c) how many are still under consideration.

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The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

(1) (a) and (b), (i) and (ii) Yes.

(2) (a) (i) Nine.

(ii) During the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976:

Pinetown: (convert a portion of White group area to an area in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act).

Richards Bay: (request for Indian group area).

Cato Manor, Durban: (convert from White to Indian group area).

Stockville, Pinetown: (convert from Coloured to Indian group area).

Claudius, Pretoria: (convert from White to Indian group area).

Pageview, Johannesburg: (convert from White to Indian group area).

Fordsburg, Johannesburg: (request for Indian group area).

Cape Town: (request for additional Indian group area).

Subsequent to 30 June 1976:

Piet Retief: (convert a portion of White group area to an area in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act).

The previous requests in respect of Pageview and Fordsburg were repeated.

(b) (i) None thus far.

(ii) One (Stockville).

(c) Eight (Pinetown, Richards Bay, Cato Manor, Claudius, Pageview, Fordsburg, Cape Town and Piet Retief).

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86

WEDNESDAY, 25 MAY 1977

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

**Land for industrial purposes for Indians/
Coloureds**

*1. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

Whether (a) Indians and (b) Coloureds may at present purchase or occupy land for industrial purposes in industrial areas forming part of controlled areas.

The LEADER OF THE HOUSE (for the Minister of Planning and the Environment):

Indians and Coloureds may under permit in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966, acquire and occupy land for industrial purposes in industrial areas forming part of the controlled areas.

The attention of the hon. Senator is, however, drawn to the Group Areas Amendment Bill (103—'77) which has been introduced in the House of Assembly and particularly to clause 2 thereof, which provides for the exclusion of certain provisions of the said Act in areas zoned for industrial purposes.

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Group areas praised

ARGUS
26/5/77

THE Department of Community Development made no excuses, and had nothing to hide or be ashamed of concerning the settlement of the various population groups in their own areas, Mr S. J. M. Steyn, Minister of Community Development, said today.

Speaking at the official opening of Goede Hoop Flats for the elderly in Ysterplaat, Mr Steyn said, 'We sincerely believe the proper settlement of each population group in its own area is to the benefit of the group and profitable in the long run for good relations between the peoples of South Africa.

'Of course, nobody denies that the realisation of group areas brings about disruption to a certain extent for some. But the disruption caused is excelled without doubt by the advantages gained thereby.'

Home ownership in these areas was encouraged by the granting of loans at low interest rates, selling houses at cost and a ridiculously low cash deposit, Mr Steyn said.

'The department did its utmost to aid Coloured

and Indian businessmen to settle in their own areas by building modern shops and business centres, available to let at reasonable rents and which could be bought at cost.

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Indians moved in terms of Group Areas Act

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884. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) (a) In what towns in the Republic are Indian (i) traders and (ii) residents to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act, (b) how many (i) traders and (ii) residents will be moved in respect of each town, (c) what is the estimated cost of the acquisition of property and the construction of buildings in respect of each town and (d) when is it expected that (i) traders and (ii) residents will be moved in respect of each town;
- (2) whether traders and residents will be moved after agreement with the communities concerned in each case; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a)(i)	(b)(i)	(c) (trading resettlement) R	(d)(i)
Bloemhof	25	691 853	1977
Rustenburg	64	701 586	1977
Coligny	7	305 935	1977
Middelburg	48	1 933 400	1977
Emelo	30	870 000	1977
Zeerust	17	1 245 100	1978
Lichtenburg	23	1 050 000	1979
Schweizer Reneke	14	774 000	1979
Ladysmith	25	1 900 000	1978
Louis Trichardt	37	1 262 000	1979
Pietersburg	70	2 407 000	1980
Bethal	29	1 800 000	1978
Tiel Retief	18	757 400	1978
Polgietersrus	33	525 000	1980
Vereniging	69	2 000 000	1979
Wodepoort	35	1 925 000	1980
Wahnamstown	22	1 210 000	1978
Waterval Boven	5	275 000	1979
Belfast	6	330 000	1979
Komatipoort	9	495 000	1979
Machadodorp	5	275 000	1979

These removals do not take place only in terms of the Group Areas Act but are in a large number of instances further necessitated by slum clearance and urban renewal. In some instances buildings have already been completed, have almost been completed or are in an advanced stage of construction.

In so far as (1)(a)(ii), (b)(ii), (c) (residential resettlement) and (d)(ii) are concerned it is not practicable to furnish a complete list of centres in the Republic where residential resettlement must still be finalized. For the hon. members information it may be mentioned that 13 331 disqualified Indian families must still be resettled.

- (2) In some instances—Yes, and in others—No. The co-operation of communities can not always be obtained, although those affected are without exception continuously and repeatedly consulted regarding their shop requirements. In any event trading and residential resettlement takes place only when alternative accommodation is made available.

MONDAY, 6 JUNE 1977

† Indicates translated version.

*For written reply:***Trading permits in terms of Group Areas Act**

71. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many trading permits in terms of the Group Areas Act have since the recent relaxation of trading restrictions been issued to disqualified (a) Indian and (b) Coloured traders to occupy premises in White group areas;
- (2) whether it is anticipated that free trade areas for all race groups will be established shortly.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a) and (b). There has been no recent relaxation of trading restrictions on disqualified Indian and Coloured traders, but for the hon. Senator's information I should like to mention that since 1 December 1976 permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966 were granted to 24 Indian traders and 6 Coloured traders;

(2) the establishment of free trading areas in terms of section 19(1) of the above-mentioned Act does not fall under my Department. It is a matter with which the Department of Planning and the Environment is entrusted. For the hon. Senator's information it may be mentioned that section 19 areas have been established at Pretoria, Roodepoort, Port Elizabeth, East London, Ladysmith, Newcastle and Durban.

Coloured, Indian Probe

W/E ARGUS 11/6/77

Parliamentary Staff

A JOINT commission of inquiry to investigate the question of local self-government for the Coloured and Indian communities would be appointed soon, the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr S. J. M. Steyn, announced in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr Steyn was replying to the budget debate on the Indian Affairs Vote which was approved in the Assembly yesterday.

He also said the Department of Planning was investigating ways of granting more land to Indians.

He said it was the policy of the Government that the Indian Council should be fully elected.

Legislation to this effect was to have been introduced during the present session of Parliament but the matter had been held over pending the outcome of the Cabinet committee investigation into constitutional adaptations to the Westminster system of Government in South Africa.

Mr Steyn replied at length to earlier questions made in a speech by Mr R. E. Enthoven (PRP,

Randburg) concerning the Government's future vision for the Indian people.

Mr Steyn said the Government had a definite future vision for the Indian people.

This vision was based on the recognition that the Indian community was as much a permanent part of the South African population as any other community.

It foresaw a future for the Indian people as a prosperous and contented community forming an integral part of South Africa.

However, the manner in which that vision was to be realised was still a matter for negotiation as final answers in matters involving human relationships were never reached.

Standard 20 @ vol 1303 14/6/77

**Indian occupants of business premises in
White business areas**

(1032) Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

Whether he will amend the Group Areas Act to repeal the provisions under which Indian occupants of business premises in White business areas may only occupy such premises under a permit; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
THE ENVIRONMENT:

No, for the reason as already announced that in future use will be made more freely of the provisions of section 19 of the Group Areas Act whereby areas may be proclaimed for business purposes.

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Standard 20 @ cols 1303-1304

14/6/77

Indian owners of property in White business areas

1033. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

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Whether he will amend the Group Areas Act in order to abolish permits for (a) ownership and occupation by Indian owners of property in White business areas and (b) Indian heirs to obtain transfer of inherited property in White areas; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

- (a) No, for the reason as already announced that in future use will be made more freely of the provisions of section 19 of the Group Areas Act whereby areas may be proclaimed for business purposes.
- (b) No, applications for permits in this respect will be considered on merit.

15/1/77 R.D.M. (80)

No change for Indian traders

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government has refused to amend the Group Areas Act to allow Indians free access to white business areas without permits.

This was said in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Planning, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, in reply to a question tabled by Mr Theo Aronson, SAP Walmer.

Afterwards, Mr Aronson

appealed to the Government to amend the Group Areas Act to "allow present Indian occupants in white business areas to have security. All the red tape should be eliminated."

In view of the concession granted to Indians in industrial areas, Mr Aronson said the law should cover business areas as well.

In reply to another question by Mr Aronson, the Minister said he would not

amend the Group Areas Act to abolish permits for Indians to own and occupy property in white business areas. Nor would the law be changed to allow Indian heirs to get transfer of inherited property in white areas although he said applications by the heir would be "considered on merit".

Mr Aronson later said heirs should not need permits for property which was rightfully theirs.

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~~318~~ ~~5/4/77~~ ~~5/11/77~~
6/5/77

New tax plan mooted

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — It was time the coloured people started paying their way by contributing more in taxation to the common facilities they shared with white people, Mr J W E Wiley (SAP, Simonstown) said last night.

Speaking in the debate on the Community Development vote, Mr Wiley appealed to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, to consider a new form of municipal taxation to spread the burden more evenly.

16/6/77 He said there were cases where coloured families lived together and their combined income was far more than that of a white family.

The white family, nevertheless, had to pay its share of taxes while those coloured families who lived together did not have to pay while using the same common facilities.

The Minister, Mr Steyn, said his top priority was to clear the backlog in Coloured housing. Once this had been done one could demand that they

make an equitable contribution to the payment of common facilities.

"Overcrowding is not a fault of the Coloured people, it is due to a shortage of homes," Mr Steyn said.

Earlier in the debate, the minister made an urgent plea to all employers of coloured labour in the Cape to pay their employees a livable wage so they could afford better housing.

He said a recent survey indicated that half the coloured employees in the peninsula earned less than R150 a month.

Give Coloureds full citizenship says Emlin

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18/6/77
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CAPE TOWN — Coloureds should be given full citizenship in the common homeland they shared with whites if they were not given their own sovereignty, Mr Colin Emlin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, said yesterday.

Speaking during the Coloured Affairs Debate, Mr Emlin said the uncertainty which surrounded their future was having an adverse effect on Coloureds who were not being allowed to make a proper contribution to the political leadership of the country.

Many had opted out of politics and community responsibilities and cynicism was growing. The younger generation

was moving emotionally closer to the black community.

The Government should define its attitude on Coloureds and nationhood. Were they a nation apart or were they the same nation as whites?

"If they are a separate nation, they must be given their sovereignty in the same way that the Government says it is going to give sovereignty to the blacks," Mr Emlin said. "If they are not a separate nation, they must share the territory, the sovereignty and the sovereign decision making of this country."

He believed Coloureds and whites should work out a solution for the

future together.

Earlier Mr Nic Treurnicht, the chief Nationalist spokesman, denied there was a deadlock on Coloured policy and said the Government was formulating a new dispensation.

Mr Wally Kingwill, chief United Party spokesman on Coloured affairs, called for the election of Coloured and Indian senators, cabinet ministers and scrapping the Departments of Coloured and Indian Affairs.

He said a spirit of greater and more intense frustration was building up among Coloureds against Government policy. — PC.

LEFT: Ruth Moses of Keith and Barry has been a shampooist for six years.....she's competent in all aspects of hairdressing except cutting.



RIGHT: Shirley Klaasen has been working at Via Beppe as a shampooist for two years. "She does the work of a white and I pay her as a white," said Mr Beppe Barranco.



LEFT: Shampooist Dawn Fong of Jason Jingles is hoping that things will change one day so that she can put her talent to use and become a hairdresser.

PICTURE Les Bush



'Whites only' — so they're on the outside

16/6/77
R.D.M.
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HUNDREDS OF Coloured and Asian women are doing the work of hairdressers but they may not move into this "whites only" preserve because they are being blocked by Department of Labour officials.

Although the law does not discriminate against coloureds and Asians the Department of Labour says hairdressing is traditionally a white occupation and the introduction of other races could lead to whites becoming subservient to them.

But coloured and Asians are working in hairdressing shops throughout the country as shampooists — many have the skills and ambition to become fully qualified hairdressers but applications to become apprentices are turned down.

Eric Sturn of Eric Coiffure in Rosebank made such an application a while ago. "Jacky Mosagee was in my employ at the time. She was a talented matriculant who worked hard, was keen, intelligent and showed potential... I felt that she should further her career like other apprentices and made an application to the Registrar of Apprenticeship," he said.

But indenture was refused on the grounds that technical classes are not available to coloureds. A quote from the Registrar of Apprenticeship's letter reads as follows: "This is in direct conflict with Government policy, could result in racial friction and furthermore the closing of an avenue of employment for whites."

As Mr Joe Daniel, national secretary of the SA Hairdressers' Employees Industrial Union said, "How can government policy override the law, it's very contradictory. I can't understand why the government even bothers to promulgate laws."

According to all the hairdressers we spoke to there is a tremendous shortage of white apprentices and something is going to have to be done otherwise the industry will never expand.

"Most young girls would rather join the bank where they can earn R210 a month or become a shop assistant than start as an apprentice at R80 a month," said Mrs Estelle Delaurentis of Just Hair.

"Coloureds and Asians have got to get the chance to become hairdressers, otherwise there'll be no more apprentices — this year there are only about four or five in the whole of Johannesburg," she said.

"What is the use of bothering to apply for my Indian shampooists to become apprentices when you know it's a waste of time," said Barry Leslie of Keith and Barry.

"I'd only be too pleased to train my Indian staff as I never have any complaints from customers about

The law does not stop coloured and Asian women becoming qualified hairdressers — but their applications to become apprentices are consistently turned down by the Department of Labour officials. ANNE BARON reports.

them, only compliments. I've taught them a lot excepting how to cut as although I might not get any objections in the shop I could be prosecuted."

Every owner or manager of hairdressing salons we spoke to feels that it's ridiculous that people who are competent and have the ability to become good hairdressers have to sit in dead end jobs because of the colour of their skins.

Many shampooists are being trained in salons by their employers and are carrying out work which is not part of the duties of a shampooist. They blow wave, tints, highlight and perm.

"It's very wrong that some employers are paying meagre wages to shampooists who are doing apprentices' work," said Mr Daniel.

"I think that some employers don't make applications for their staff to become apprentices, knowing that they can get away with paying lower salaries."

But the hairdressers we spoke to said that they never applied because they know that applications for coloureds and Asians will be turned down.

Eric Sturn recalled the days when there was a public outcry against coloured and Asian shampooists 10 years ago. "My clientele were horrified but I said that either they wash their hair at home or they accept it. There was nothing else we could do as we were battling to find white shampooists... in time they accepted it."

"This is one of the reasons why I didn't make an appeal against the refusal of Jacky's indenture. I know my clients would come three or four times, make up their mind they didn't like things and go to the hairdresser up the road. Within three months my salon could close down. I also didn't want Jacky to be hurt by clients who refused to allow her to do their hair."

"I'd say 20 per cent of my clients would be against coloured apprentices and would be prepared to say so while 50 per cent wouldn't like it but would never tell me," said Eric.

"There are just not enough apprentices or hairdressers. We need to expand more but this won't be possible until coloureds and Asians are accepted and allowed to further their careers."

Keith Midgen of Roots in Illovo: "Anyone who has the talent should be able to become a hairdresser..."

Coloureds and Asians are prepared to start as an apprentice at a low wage whereas most whites are not. It's a pity as our best hairdressers are imported."

Mr P M Sasha in charge of Steiner's in South Africa said that his clients won't accept coloured and Asian staff. "They're not ready for it... it will take another five years."

Mr Beppe Barranco of Via Beppe in Parkwood: "I've got a coloured girl, Shirley Klaasen working for me. She's fantastic... but as long as she does things under my supervision my clients are happy, otherwise they wouldn't like it. She does the work of a white and I pay her as a white. The only thing she doesn't do is cut."

Kevin Bura of Jason Jingles said that Dawn Fong, a coloured woman working for him blow waved better than he did. "She's unbelievable... she's quick and keen and we have all the confidence in her."

"We're teaching her all there is to know about hairdressing... maybe one day things will change or perhaps she'll be able to open her own salon."

"I'd like to start a multi racial hairdressing school," said Kevin. "If I knew how to go about it legally I'd do it tomorrow."

No comment

Yesterday FLAIR asked the Registrar of Apprenticeship at the Labour Department, Mr J N Hitchcock why shampooists applications were being turned down. He refused to comment. "I can't speak to the Press, I suggest you talk to Mr Lindeque. Unfortunately he's in Cape Town at the moment."

As we were unable to get hold of Mr Lindeque in Cape Town, it was suggested that we telephone, Mr J G M Botha, the Deputy Secretary for Labour. His reply: "What good will come from a comment." We wanted to know who we could speak to and were told that he thought nobody would want to give a comment.

TUESDAY, 21 JUNE 1977

THE FRONTIER LINE, 1830, 1860

* Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Group Areas Act: Indian traders

74. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) (a) What is the total number of Indian traders disqualified in terms of the Group Areas Act to date and (b) how many (i) have been resettled and (ii) remain to be resettled;
- (2) (a) what new shopping centres have been provided for Indians since his reply to Question No. 45 on 15 June 1976 and (b) at what cost;
- (3) how many permits, other than existing permits for traders awaiting resettlement, have been granted to traders for (a) new businesses and (b) re-siting old businesses in White areas.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

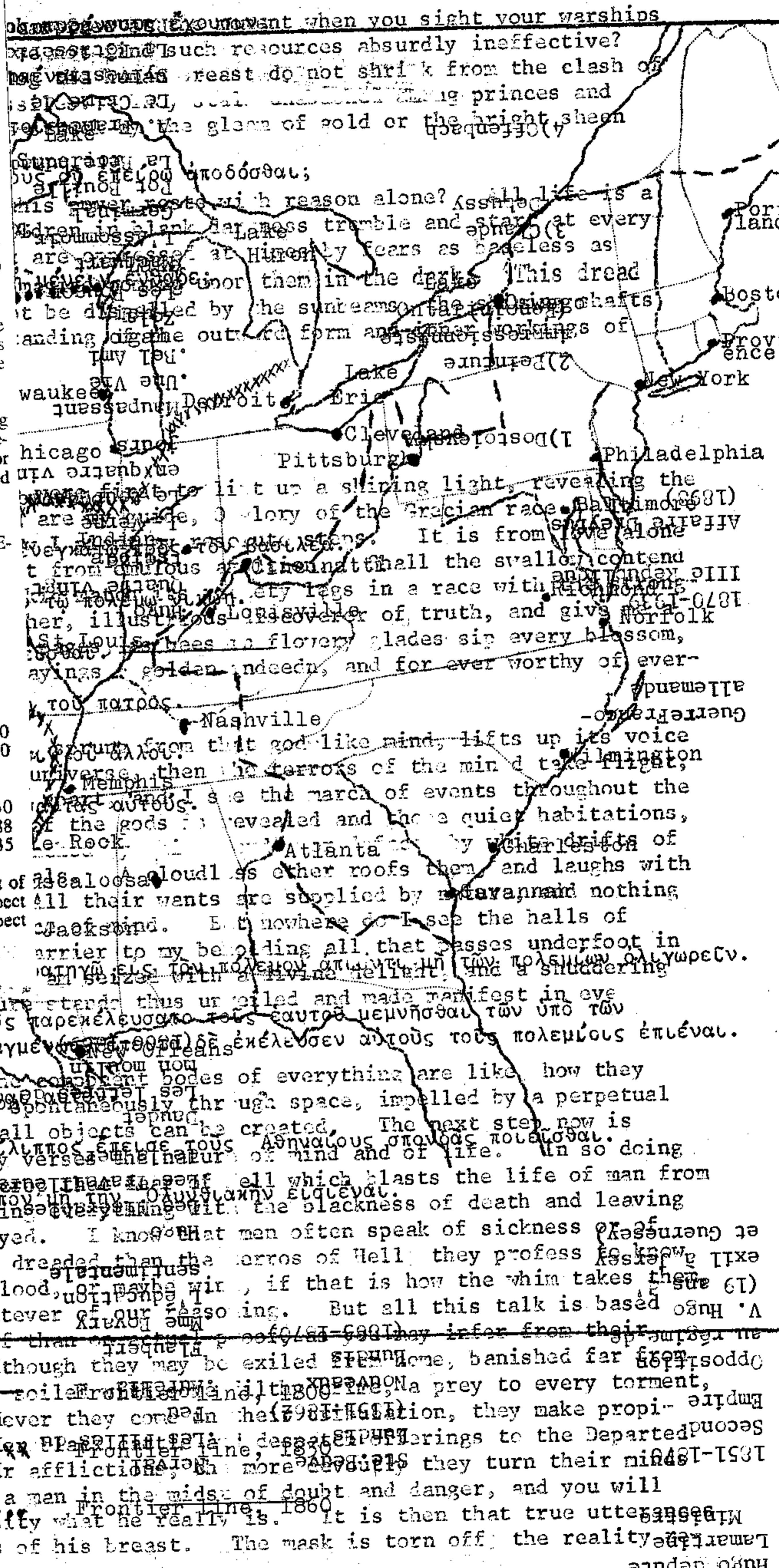
- (1) (a) 5 078.
- (b) (i) 1 678.
- (ii) 3 400.

(2) (a)	(b)
Rustenburg	R1 000 180
Ermelo	R1 048 960
Pretoria (buildings for wholesalers and professional persons) ..	R1 386 430
Gatesville	R662 088
Coligny	R305 935

- (3) (a) 20 of which 7 were in respect of medical practitioners, 8 in respect of flower sellers and 2 in respect of butchers.
- (b) 85.

What by your power stands thus unveiled and made manifest in every part.
 τῶν τοῦ μὲν οὐ στρατηγὸς παρέκλευστο τοῖς αὐτοῦ μεμνησθῆναι τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν πατέρων καλῶς πεπραγμένων (κατὰ τὸν ἥρωα) δὲ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς τοῖς πολέμοις ἐπιέναι.

I have already shown what the coherent bodies of everything are like, how they vary in shape, how they fly spontaneously through space, impelled by a perpetual motion, and how from these all objects can be created. The next step now is evidently to elucidate in my verses the nature of mind and of life. In so doing I shall give out neck and spine to all which blasts the life of man from its very foundations, sullying everything with the blackness of death and leaving no pleasure behind. I know that men often speak of sickness or of shameful life as dreaded than the torments of Hell; they profess to know that the wind consists of air, or that the lightning is fire, if that is how the whim takes them and they spin to need whatever of our reason they can. But all this talk is based on a desire to know more than they can know. They infer from their conduct that these same men, though they may be exiled from home, banished far from their friends, a prey to every torment, still clean their consciences whenever they come in the night, they make propitiatory offerings to the departed spirits. The heavier their afflictions, the more devoutly they turn their minds to superstition. Look at a man in the midst of doubt and danger, and you will learn in his hour of adversity what he really is. It is then that true utterances are wrung from the recesses of his breast. The mask is torn off; the reality remains.



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Vertical text on the left margin: ST, C, R, I, V, ST, 1, f, S, I, S, W, n, S, E, t, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

(80) 21/6/74 Star

Homeland for coloureds out 'for all time'

Tim Patten, Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr. Hennie Smit, has ruled out "once and for all time" any possibility of a separate homeland for the coloured community.

In a clarifying interview last night after the completion of the Coloured Affairs vote in Parliament, Mr Smit emphat-

ically dismissed speculation that he was leaving the door open on the question of a coloured homeland in an attempt to pander to the "Treurnicht action" within the National Party.

He said the coloured homeland concept had been rejected "for all time" as part of Government policy.

The Government was

committed to a policy of parallel development with the coloured people as set out by the Prime Minister in 1974.

The policy had also been clearly laid out in the Government White Paper on the recommendations of the Erika The-ron Commission.

Mr Smit quoted from the White Paper, which said: "Any recommendations to the effect that direct representation be granted to coloureds in the existing parliamentary, provincial and local institutions is consequently not acceptable to the Government."

"Similarly, a policy aimed at the establishment of a coloured homeland would not be acceptable to the Government."

DIALOGUE

Speaking during the closing stages of the budget debate Mr Smit said the coloured people and whites were part of one homeland.

The Minister said more dialogue was taking place between coloured leaders and the Government than ever before. This dialogue was more urgent and meaningful than it had ever been.

Talk of a breakdown in dialogue with the coloured people was untrue. It was true that certain coloured leaders had attempted to break down dialogue through confrontation to enhance their own images, but their attempts had been unsuccessful.

"It is not necessary to make peace between the white and coloured people because there has never been a war between them," he said.

Time no longer on SA's side

THE ASSEMBLY

Tension in the Black and coloured townships would probably get worse unless the Government made big and meaningful changes to its policies, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, said yesterday.

Speaking at the end of the Third Reading Debate on the Budget, Sir de Villiers said that from the rather confused picture of the last few months, three things had emerged with stark clarity:

- Majority rule in Rhodesia would come within two years.

- Majority rule would probably come in South West Africa within about the same period, and

- Time was no longer on South Africa's side.

"With these developments the pressures upon us will develop and increase beyond words."

GROWTH

Sir de Villiers said actual growth in the Gross Domestic Product over the next five years would probably be not more than three to four percent. Added to that was the withdrawal of food subsidies, the growing housing backlog and soaring unemployment.

"What is so unique about our situation, richly endowed by Providence as it is, that we cannot achieve what so many countries with the burden of dense populations and scarce natural resources have been able to do?"

"I believe there is an answer, and that answer is the impractical race relations policy of this Government whether you call it apartheid or any other name, because that policy diverts the potential of South Africa in political and social dead-ends of hostility and frustration and paralyses its greater productive powers."

—Sapa.



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 105

KAAPSTAD, 6 JULIE 1977

[No. 5633

CAPE TOWN, 6 JULY 1977

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1204.

6 Julie 1977.

No. 1204.

6 July 1977.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 96 van 1977: Wysigingswet op Groepsgebiede, 1977.

No. 96 of 1977: Group Areas Amendment Act, 1977.

HANS 21

21/6/77

Col 1373-4

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Number of properties/acres sold by Department of Community Development

1098. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many (a) properties and (b) acres were sold by his Department since 1 January 1976 to the latest date for which figures are available,
- (2) what was the (a) original purchase price and (b) selling price for each of these properties.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a) and (b) A total of 1 487 properties were sold by the Community Development Board at a total selling price of R14 986 177.

Owing to the large number of properties involved it is unfortunately not practicable to furnish data in respect of each individual property, as requested by the hon. member. In addition the original acquisition costs are not readily available in every

instance, because, for example, some of the properties sold form part of a large number of properties which had to be consolidated and re-subdivided before they could be marketed.

The data furnished reflect the position on 31 May 1977.

WESTERN PROVINCE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

WP Colts Tour to Southern Cape (George) : 30 to 31 July 1977

To assist the players with their tour expenses your donation is greatly appreciated. TICKETS are 20 cents each or 3 for 50 cents. The PRIZE is a PORTABLE RADIO. The DRAW will be made on Wednesday 27 JULY 1977 and the winner contacted by telephone. Thank you for your support.

O. Metcalf.
MANAGER

QUESTION: Which horse won the 1977 Durban July Handicap ?

Name and A	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>MERCURY 6/7/77</i></p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Rates relief for Harry?</h2> <p>Mercury Correspondent JOHANNESBURG — While 90 000 Johannesburg householders scrimp and save to pay their increased rates a handful of big land owners, among them Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, could get a generous reduction. This is the result of a revision of the rating ordinance which puts stands of more than 1,5ha in the farming category. It means that Mr. Oppenheimer's Parktown estate, Brenthurst, which is over 7ha, could incur about a quarter of its present rates. The revision, due to come into effect in October, contrasts with staggering increases for small stands in the poorer parts of the city. The Coloured areas of Coronation-</p>	Answer
A	ville and Bosmont have been hit by increased valuations of 184 percent and 168 percent respectively and a rates increase of 6 percent. The City Valuer, Mr. John McCulloch, explained the anomaly yesterday. "It is a provincial ordinance, meant for farmlands in Pretoria and the peri-urban area," he said. "In an effort to help them, they completely forgot about Johannesburg." This type of relief is contained in the present ordinance but is only granted, on an annual basis, after the landowner has applied for it and officials are satisfied that it is justified. The revised ordinance makes this relief automatic and grants it in perpetuity.	(80)
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FROM left, Shaun and Mike Tomson who in the test of the year meet Ian Cairns and Peter Townsend.

Mercury Reporter

N. Mercury 14/7/77

80

Pietermaritzburg
FOLLOWING a last-minute decision yesterday the tent town families in Ohrtmann Road here are to remain at their present site until emergency homes at Woodlands are completed.

Tent town wins day

In spite of criticism from church and welfare officials, nine families were to be moved to the new area, known as "Ghost Town," starting yesterday.

The area, reputed to be notorious for crime, is adjacent to their new housing site.

However, following a meeting of the mayor, Councillor Harry Lundie,

the chairman of the Town Planning, Housing and Estates Committee, Councillor Peter Harwood and Mr. Tony Hesse, the assistant town clerk, it was decided not

to move the families as the sub-economic homes are nearing completion.

The families have been staying temporarily in the grounds of the Catholic Mission for several weeks having been evicted from a derelict building, known as Akoo Barracks, in Lower Church Street.

Following reports of unruliness the municipality decided to move the families to council-owned land at Woodlands where there would be more control.

The families opposed the move fearing for their safety and the security of their belongings.

However, the decision was reversed yesterday after it was learned that the emergency houses would be completed earlier than anticipated.

ARGUS 19/7/77

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Black store managers not permitted

THE Government has refused to allow a national clothing group to train black managers for its 80 stores which cater exclusively for the black market in cities and towns declared white areas in terms of the Group Areas Act.

This follows the statement at the weekend by Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, that he would not allow black managers to work in white areas.

The Minister added that the Government might allow the company, Truworths Top Centre Stores, to train 'prospective Bantu shop managers at appropriate shops in white areas for later appointment at shops in the homelands.'

Top Centre has only black staff at its 80 outlets, except for white managers, and caters exclusively for black custom.

CRITICAL

Mr Chris Mouat, managing director of Truworths Top Centre Stores, said in Johannesburg last night: 'It is critical to our business that we have black managers.'

The group has trained black sales staff, cashiers and clerks. It runs a retail training scheme in credit control, bookkeeping, stock control reduction, security and textiles and fashion and plans to train black credit managers and shop managers.

relieve

Eastwood is the son of
Mr and Mrs T. East-
wood of Constantia.

Botha oor swart winkelbestuurders

GROEPE SEKONDÊR TOT MEKAAR

~~21/7/77~~
21/80
~~21/7/77~~

DIE BURGER
21/7/77

Van Ons Kantoor

PRETORIA.

SWARTMENSE is sekondêr tot die blanke in blanke gebiede, net soos blankes sekondêr tot swartes in die tuislande is, het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling, gisteraand in 'n verklaring gesê oor waarom nie toegelaat kan word dat swartes winkelbestuurders in blanke gebied word nie.

Swartes het in blanke gebiede nie dieselfde aansprake as blankes ten opsigte van handel, grondbesit en politieke regte nie, het hy gesê. Dit is jare lank al die gebruik dat swartes sekere poste, waaronder winkelbestuurders, nie in blanke gebiede beklee nie. Verstandhoudinge met liggame in die sakewêreld is

bereik om hierdie posisie te handhaaf sodat wetlike maatreëls nie toegepas hoef te word nie.

Die Regering het vroeër vandeeweek geweier dat 'n landwye kleremaatskappy swart bestuurders oplei vir sy sowat tagtig winkels wat hulle hoofsaaklik op swart kopers in blanke gebiede

toelê. Min. Botha het ook in-die naweek verklaar dat hy nie sal toelaat dat swart bestuurders in blanke gebiede werk nie.

„Dit is heeltemal verkeerd om hierdie benadering diskriminasie teen swartmense te noem. Daar is nog nie gehoor dat die omgekeerde hiervan, naamlik beperking op blankes in tuislande, diskriminasie genoem word nie, maar dit sou ewe verkeerd wees om dit so te noem.”

Die Minister het 'n beroep op sakeleiers en -organisasies gedoen om binne hierdie raamwerk saam te werk sodat daar nie op wetlike maatreëls teruggeval hoef te word nie.

Dit is regeringsbeleid dat blankes geleidelik uit belangrike top- en bestuursposte in die tuislande wat nog deur hulle beklee word, onttrek word. Daarom sal dit onregverdig wees om in blanke gebiede swartmense al hoe meer in sulke poste toe te laat, lui die verklaring.

Dit is wel moontlik om swart leerling-bestuurders in geskikte geleë winkels in diens te neem, maar hulle moet geregistreer word ingevolge die Wet op Indiensneming van Bantoes van 1976.

731
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3/7/77

AREAS ACT

CAUSES

N. Mercury 22/7/77

PROBLEMS

Financial Editor

PROBLEMS have been created in Durban, due to the provisions of the Group Areas Act, which does not allow Black persons to be employed as managers in shops, according to Mr. Ken Hobson, the general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hobson, who was commenting on a news item in this newspaper that the Government had refused to allow Truworths to appoint Black managers, said that a resolution covering this matter would be debated at the congress of the Natal Regional Chambers of Commerce.

This meeting would be held in Durban on August 19 and 20.

If the resolution was approved it would be forwarded as a motion for discussion at the National Congress of Assocom, which will take place in East London in October.

Golden opportunity wasted

Once again a progressive move on the labour and race relations front has been stymied by government.

The shock came in a letter to Top Centre, the Truworths subsidiary catering for the African market: "It was decided at ministerial level that the appointment of Bantu shop managers on a permanent basis in white areas cannot be allowed. You are therefore requested to ensure that all your branches in white areas are under the continuous control of a white manager."

The sorry saga began when Top Centre decided to put promising African salesmen through the firm's manager's course. The experiment worked and met a tremendously enthusiastic response from the Africans concerned. So far 10 men have written the course, and have obtained above-average marks.

"We felt that we owed it to our African customers to have African managers, and we began thinking of expanding the course so that we would eventually have African managers in all our 75 stores," says a Top Centre spokesman. The company sought registration of its course (and attendant tax concessions) from the Department of Bantu Education.

Right from the top

It was told to supply "full documentation ... on the permissibility of tasks for blacks in white areas". In January, therefore, it approached the Johannesburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner. Six months later came the rejection from "ministerial level".

The Minister, M C Botha, was evidently acting in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Bantu Administration also had the temerity to say to Top Centre:

"In view of the fact that your traditional operations are aimed at the Bantu trade this is a golden opportunity to train Bantu staff to manage shops in the Homelands, should you in future decide to invest capital in a lucrative sector of any Homeland's development. If you have suitable shops in mind I will be pleased to assist in furthering your aim of training suitable Bantu staff to managerial-level for future use in the Homelands."

Some businessmen have suggested that Top Centre ought simply to have gone ahead and that government would have turned a blind eye. But, says the Top

Centre man: "We didn't want to go ahead with the scheme and then be forced to tell the men they were no longer managers because an inspector had called and said we were breaching the law."

What now? Characteristically, overlord Botha remains as uncompromising as ever. In a statement issued on Wednesday afternoon, he reiterated that Africans in white areas were there on a "secondary" basis, just as whites in the Bantustans were there on a "secondary basis".

He added that it had been practice for many years for Africans in white areas not to occupy certain posts, including that of shop manager. He claimed that agreement had previously been reached with business organisations not to appoint Africans to posts traditionally occupied by whites.

It was, however — so he said — totally wrong to regard this as discrimination against blacks, since restrictions also applied to whites in the Bantustans.

Since it was government policy that whites should be phased out of top managerial posts in the Bantustans, it would be unjust to allow Africans to be phased into such posts in white areas.

Botha then went on to appeal to business leaders to grasp this fundamental approach of the government, and to operate within its framework "in order that legal steps need not be resorted to."

A threat perhaps?

Certainly the import of Botha's remarks is likely to have a stunning effect not only on race relations, but on the plans of other companies to advance

Africans to managerial posts. And how many Africans already occupying such posts — illegally, if Botha's action falls within the scope of powers given him by Parliament — are now going to find themselves demoted or even joining the swelling ranks of the unemployed?

How does Botha's cabinet colleague and namesake, foreign minister "Pik" feel about the issue? If he feels anything, the normally loquacious Pik is not saying. He tells the *FM* the issue is "outside his province."

Can any substantive action on the issue by big business be expected?

"Labour discrimination of any kind should be phased out as fast as peace in labour relations will permit", says Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut vice-president Jack van Wyk.

An Urban Foundation man tells the *FM* that the decision "is in conflict with the UF's charter" but adds that the UF will take no concrete action on the issue yet. Government will certainly not be approached before the UF's own code of business principles is ratified. And SA Foundation chief Basil Hersov adds: "this situation as reported in the press appears to be a retrograde step by government."

Retrograde? Totally reactionary, surely. If ever businessmen are going to make their influence felt in scrapping racial discrimination now is the time for them to demonstrate their courage. Truworths and Top Centre should not be left to face this issue alone.

SA is waiting to hear what big business is going to do. Mere words will not be enough this time.



No room at the Top for blacks . . . but please don't regard it as discrimination

N. Mercury 23/7/77

PM is blamed for 'ridiculous' bans

ORMANDE POLLOK

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr. Colln Eglin and Mr. Japie Basson, leaders of the new verligte merger, yesterday blamed the Prime Minister for the "ridiculous" ban on Black store managers in White areas.

Both called on Mr. Vorster to reveal what was contained in the secret Cabinet blue-print to eradicate discrimination and to clamp down on his Right wing which appeared to have hijacked the National Party.

Reacting to the ban by Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, on Black store managers they said Government race policies were in a "shambles."

Mr. Eglin said: "In the final analysis it is the Prime Minister and not his ministers or deputies who must accept responsibility for the policies and actions of his Government."

Mr. Basson said: "The astonishing thing is that the Prime Minister allows these ridiculous sort of bannings. Everybody hits at the verkampies but it is really the Prime Minister who is guilty."

Mr. Eglin said it was time Mr. Vorster put an end to the shambles developing around race policies and, if he was not prepared to make a statement, he should at least "put his foot down and stop Mr. Botha and Dr. Andries Treurnicht, his deputy, from calling the tune.

"Mr. Louis le Grange said the Government had a blue-print for the elimination of race discrimination, but back home Dr. Treurnicht stops the Rev. Sam Buthl attending a church meeting and slams those who say the Immorality Act is unnecessary and should be repealed.

"Now, to cap it all, Mr. Botha imposes this ridiculous ban on Black store managers.

"Add to this Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha telling the Germans that South Africa is happy under the apartheid system and that race relations here are better than in any country where different races live together and you have a picture of utter confusion dominated by the verkrampte wing in the Transvaal."

Credibility

Government claims that it would do all in its power to eliminate race discrimination lacked credibility as long as verkrampte ministers held key positions and called the tune, he said.

Mr. Basson commented: "Any foreigner is allowed to become a store manager but none of our local population who must remain in the lower jobs—it is ridiculous."

It could do South Africa great harm in and out of the country and the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Information had to spend taxpayers' money correcting it.

"It is time the Prime Minister comes out of his shell and tells us where he stands and what he is going to do about petty discrimination," Mr. Basson said.

He said he would also like to know how Mr. Botha's ban fitted with the stand taken by American companies who wanted equal opportunities for all in business.

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Protest grows over black manager bar

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

THE hard line against black management of businesses in white areas adopted by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, this week, has taken on serious international implications and protest against the move is mounting in South Africa.

A former City councillor and black businessman, Mr Dawood Khan, said yesterday he was organizing a mass meeting of black traders in the Cape which would consider retaliatory business action against whites. "We could refuse to serve whites in our shops and boycott white salesmen," he warned.

The president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, Mr Sam Motsuanyane, would be invited to address the meeting.

A spokesman for the United States Consulate in Johannesburg said yesterday a full report was being forwarded to Washington on the issue, which arose when



Mr Dawood Khan

the minister rejected a request by the Truworths group to train black managers for its 80 black custom stores in white group areas.

The spokesman reiterated that the administration of President Carter was deeply concerned about institutionalized discrimination in South Africa.

The hard line could pose problems and it was hoped that clarification or change on the issue would arise from a meeting which the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) had sought with the minister next week.

Major American companies operating in South Africa recently adopted a programme aimed at improving conditions for black employees here which included the development of training schemes to increase the number of blacks in training and supervisory positions. US companies are responsible for about 17 percent of foreign investment in the country.

Common Market foreign ministers,

meanwhile, are studying a plan put forward by the British Government which would impose a "code of conduct" on European firms operating in South Africa. The code, which could be adopted in the immediate future, would conflict with the ban on black shop managers spelt out by Mr Botha.

National Party sources have yet to confirm that the minister's stand was taken with full Cabinet approval, and at least one prominent member yesterday expressed dissatisfaction with the way the matter had been handled.

The president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr S L Reilly, said the chamber was strongly opposed to the ruling.

"Our manifesto is very explicit on the issue of equal opportunity and promotion on merit. The government stand runs directly counter to the principles we support. We believe both blacks and coloureds should be allowed to set up businesses anywhere in competition with whites."

Reacting to a denial yesterday by the

Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, that government policy barred coloured people from management positions in white areas, Mr Reilly said: "One gets the impression that they're turning a blind eye to the law and applying it selectively."

The chamber said in its evidence to the Theron Commission that employment of coloured people in commerce was restricted by the Group Areas Act, which prohibited their management in white-area businesses.

"A healthy economy must be colourblind," said the director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr J F Roos. All industrial zones should be non-proclaimed areas in terms of the Group Areas Act, and the chamber believed in equal opportunity in all areas of industry.

There has been little support and some criticism on the stern line from the Afrikaners business community.

Mr Botha refused further comment on the issue.

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Manager issue out of context — Botha

Political Staff

CAP TITLES

25/7/77

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha said yesterday that the issue of black managers appointed in white areas had been taken out of context — there was a “frightful misunderstanding”.

Mr Botha was commenting on the government's decision last week to prevent firms appointing black shop managers outside the homelands.

He said the misunderstanding had been created by people who “want confrontation where it is not necessary”.

The labour situation was very complex and confusion had arisen because of people who did not know the real “practice”. The whole thing was “absolute nonsense”.

Mr Botha said he had only spelt out government policy as it applied to labour relations.

The policy was more flexible than the impression given by the press and he regretted that the furore had been portrayed as black against white. This was far too simplistic, he said.

Millstone

The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, yesterday said in an editorial that “ideological prohibition” could become a millstone around the neck of the government. It added that Mr Botha's department should shift the emphasis of its policies solidly towards developing the lives of the people it so largely controlled.

The editorial said that the ideal “with high government support” is to raise the living standards of urban blacks.

The editorial highlights the differences in nationalist thinking that have become apparent in several areas recently, namely shared amenities, the Theron Commission report, the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Act, the canton debate and the ban on black managers in white areas.

Rigidly

Dr Wimpie de Klerk, editor of the Transvaler, said in a recent article that the verkrampes in the National Party have rigidly stuck to established government policy in the face of calls for a rethink on race issues by some of their more verligte colleagues.

Dr De Klerk said that this tactic of sticking to policy was an effective way of undercutting the verligtes.

Coloured managers: statement expected

ARGUS 25/7/77

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THE position of coloured businessmen working as managers or supervisors in white areas is expected to be clarified soon by the Minister of Community Development, Mr S. J. M. Steyn.

The acting Secretary of Community Development, Mr A. Schoeman, said today he would ask the Minister to issue a statement so that doubt would be removed.

Mr Schoeman was responding to a query on whether firms needed permits to employ coloured people in supervisory jobs.

He said he had 'no comment' at this stage and would ask the Minister to clarify the position.

This followed fears that coloured businessmen were affected by the Government's ban on black managers in white areas.

The fears arose when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said one of the laws that backed his ban was the Group Areas Act.

THE REGULATIONS

According to a labour affairs authority, Dr Sheila van der Horst, in a recent study on discrimination, only members of a race group in an area proclaimed for that group may occupy supervisory jobs there.

The regulations required permits to be issued for exceptions.

Local Department of Community Development

officials said that if permits were issued, it was from the department's head office in Pretoria.

An Argus inquiry there resulted in Mr Schoeman's undertaking to ask the Minister for clarification.

The Argus Pretoria correspondent reports that Mr Botha will meet the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Pretoria tomorrow morning to discuss black shop managers in white areas.

The meeting has been arranged at the request of Assocom.

Black managers: Export's view

Argus 26/7/77

A RECENT prosecution in terms of the ban on black shop managers in white areas does not necessarily mean the jobs of hundreds of others in supervisory positions are in jeopardy, according to a leading labour economist, Dr Sheila van der Horst.

A divisional manager of a national retailer was prosecuted in March this year for such a contravention.

Inquiries by The Argus Johannesburg correspondents have shown hundreds of black managers could be affected by the ban.

Dr Van der Horst said today she did not believe prosecutions were likely. Meanwhile, at the weekend, criticism continued in the Nationalist Press over the enforcement of the ban by Mr M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Rapport said such bans lessened the likelihood of a stable black community by hindering people's aims for a higher standard of living.

Dawie, the political columnist in Die Burger, official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Cape, said businessmen would find it difficult to square the ban with what the State itself was doing in this field.

The Johannesburg newspaper, Beeld, said in an editorial yesterday it had problems with the 'basic policy principle' mentioned by Mr Botha in his statement as it affected the homelands.

This principle was that the participation of whites in the economies of the homelands should be limited. This 'principle' had shown itself to be disastrous, as well as the 'principle' that a homeland could not develop faster than its black inhabitants.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce is expected to point to an apparent discrepancy in the attitudes to discrimination in business held by the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, and Mr Botha when an Assoccom delegation meets Mr Botha today.

The discrepancy is raised in a newsletter of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

The newsletter says it regrets that Mr Botha has found it necessary to repeat 'traditional' policy in his ban on black managers when the Prime Minister said blacks were being placed in more 'sophisticated' jobs and that the Government would not place obstacles in the way.

In Mr Vorster's widely publicised letter in April this year he also said coloured and Asians have had occupational restrictions removed and the principle of business rights for blacks in townships outside the homelands had been accepted.

Govt re-think on black managers

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government is to reconsider its refusal to allow the use and training of blacks as managers in white commercial areas and will also consider the use of black managers in black urban townships.

This was the outcome of talks yesterday between Assocom (Association of Chambers of Commerce) and Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration.

Mr Botha, who a week ago took a hard policy line on the issue saying his ruling was in no way discriminatory of blacks who should be regarded as "secondary to whites" in white areas, yesterday agreed to:

- Consider guidelines prepared by Assocom on the training and appointment of black managers in white urban areas where there are mainly black customers and where all employees are blacks.

- To consider similar guidelines on the training and use of black managers for black urban townships.

His department will in turn circulate its own guidelines on the training of blacks "for higher posts in the homelands".

Assocom's four-man delegation which spent two and a half hours with the minister at a meeting to "seek clarification" on his ruling last week, asked that the effects of the Group Areas Act on labour be referred to the recently appointed commission of inquiry into labour legislation. The minister said this did not fall within his portfolio.

At the meeting Assocom stated its principles relating to blacks employment. These were:

- Future growth of the economy depends on the better and fuller use of all

Continued on page 2

Black managers

Continued from page 1

racers in labour in order to achieve growth potential

- The legitimate aspirations of urban blacks should be satisfied through "appropriate job enrichment".

- Greater flexibility of policy was needed regarding employment prospects for blacks in urban areas.

Mr S O Goodwin, Assocom's president, reporting on the meeting last night, said there was agreement with the minister that the economic development of the homelands was a high priority. The delegation said there was an interdependence between the availability of manpower for the homelands and the urban areas.

Yesterday the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce newsletter described government policy on the black managers' issue as unrealistic and unfair.

The executive director of the newly formed Urban Foundation, Mr Justice Steyn said the minister's ruling on black managers was in clear conflict with the ideas and objectives of the foundation.

The charter of the foundation — which represents business interests of all groups and parties — commits the organization to a basic theme of the rejection of colour discrimination in employment, and a merit basis in the promotion and remuneration of all employees, Mr Justice Steyn said.



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STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

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Vol. 145]

KAAPSTAD, 29 JULIE 1977

CAPE TOWN, 29 JULY 1977

[No. 5678

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1368.

29 Julie 1977.

No. 1368.

29 July 1977.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 126 van 1977: Wysigingswet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1977.

No. 126 of 1977: Community Development Amendment Act, 1977.

ACT

To amend the Community Development Act, 1966, so as to grant the Community Development Board the power in certain circumstances to compensate lessees; to provide for the transfer of property to the said Board without the submission of an estate duty certificate; and for the transfer of certain public places to the said Board free of all conditions of title; to extend the definition of "township" in the application of section 16; to provide for the summary ejection of persons who move into, live in or on, occupy or use certain properties; and to amend the provisions relating to the manner in which the compensation payable to certain lessees and occupiers is to be determined; and to provide for incidental matters.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 11 July 1977.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 15 of Act 3 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 42 of 1967, section 1 of Act 58 of 1969, section 2 of Act 74 of 1970, section 24 of Act 80 of 1971 and section 1 of Act 93 of 1972.

1. Section 15 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion after paragraph (h) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:

“(hA) if a lessee of property acquired by the board by agreement has complied with a notice by the board to vacate that property before the expiry of his lease, with the approval of the Minister to compensate such lessee for any loss or inconvenience caused by such vacating in an amount determined by the board and approved by the Minister;” and

(b) by the addition of the following subsection:

“(8) (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained, but subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) of this subsection, a deed of transfer of property or interest in property acquired in any manner by the board from a deceased estate may be registered without the certificate referred to in section 22 of the Estate Duty Act, 1955 (Act No. 45 of 1955).

(b) Where the board has acquired any property or interest in property as contemplated in paragraph (a), any compensation payable therefor may be paid over to the Master of the Supreme Court and the latter shall not pay it out to the persons who are or become entitled thereto unless proof is furnished to him that all necessary provision has been made for the payment of any duties payable in terms of the Estate Duty Act, 1955.

Act No. 126, 1977

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 1977.

- (c) Where the board intends to act in terms of paragraph (b), the registrar of deeds concerned shall not register any deed referred to in paragraph (a) unless there is produced to him a certificate by the board to the effect that such compensation shall after registration be paid over in terms of paragraph (b)."

Amendment of section 16 of Act 3 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 93 of 1972 and section 1 of Act 19 of 1975.

2. Section 16 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

"(c) Upon the registration of the transfer of land referred to in paragraph (a), the registrar of deeds concerned shall register that land in the name of the board free of all conditions of title and make such endorsements in his registers as he deems necessary to give effect to this provision."; and

- (b) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of the following paragraph:

"(b) 'township' means a township as defined in section 102 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937), and also an agricultural holding."

Amendment of section 18 of Act 3 of 1966.

3. Section 18 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (1) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

"(1) If a tenant of immovable property belonging to the board fails—"

Insertion of section 18C in Act 3 of 1966.

4. (1) The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 18B:

"Summary
ejectment of
persons.

18C. (1) If any person moves into, lives in or on, occupies or uses any property erected or acquired with moneys from the fund without the permission of a person authorized by the Secretary, the Secretary or a person authorized by him may, without having obtained any judgment or order of court, summarily enter upon and take possession of that property and employ such force as may be necessary to remove from the property that person with his dependants and their possessions.

(2) Any person who moves into, lives in or on, occupies or uses any property referred to in subsection (1) without the permission referred to in the said subsection, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment."

(2) Subsection (1) shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 September 1976.

Amendment of section 21 of Act 3 of 1966, as amended by section 4 of Act 42 of 1967.

5. Section 21 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of the following paragraph:

"(c) If the board or such local authority or statutory body or other body corporate or the said Commission and the lessee or occupier are unable to agree as to the amount of such compensation within a period of sixty days after the termination of the lease, such compensation shall be determined in the manner set out in section 14 and such other provisions of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975), as relate to the determination of compensation."

Short title.

6. This Act shall be called the Community Development Amendment Act, 1977.

More land offers

D.D.

30/7/77

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EAST LONDON — The South African Government is to make more offers for white-owned land in Port St Johns this year, according to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

He said his department had asked the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure to make valuations on about 20 more properties and after this, offers for the properties would be made.

Dr Hartzenberg revealed the plans for purchases in the Port St Johns area in an interview. — PC

Experts: Living standards will fall

McG's 2/8/77

U 80

SOUTH AFRICAN cities would become increasingly Third World in character, with declining living standards, a University of Cape Town lecturer said yesterday.

Dr David Dewar, senior lecturer in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, was speaking at the Centre for African Study's course Introduction to South Africa.

He said South African cities would become increasingly populated by low-income people. The fundamental urban priority would not be housing, transport or related services — important as these were — but economic survival, in the form of enough job opportunities.

'The other implication of the increasingly Third World nature of South African cities is that the problem of urban supply will not so much be the provision of housing, social services, infrastructure and the like on a hitherto unprecedented scale, but the provision of these facilities at prices which allow people access to them.

'There is no doubt that presently unquestioned, Western-based attitudes to what constitutes acceptable minimum standards will have to undergo radical revision within the foreseeable future.'

Dr Dewar added: 'The emphasis in city development must necessarily become the creation of opportunity.

'The emphasis is almost entirely on restrictions: the efforts of individuals are hampered at every turn by . . . among others, legal restrictions, restrictions on access to capital, unnecessarily rigid building regulations, inadequately created and insufficient opportunities in newly planned areas, and above all, through zoning which is blindly based on the simplistic and dangerous ethic of land use separation.'

Probably the most powerful tool for the creation of opportunity lay in building cities to maximise the processes of reinvestment.

'The collective power of the system can provide opportunities for the individual . . . the poor

benefit from the presence of the rich: one man benefits from his neighbours: the whole is much greater than the sum of the parts.

'In South African cities, however, this reinforcing power of collectiveness has been dissipated not only by removing the poor from the more wealthy, but also through the practice of "township" or "housing estate" development.'

Large, rapidly completed and low-density townships which were cut off from the rest of the city by freeways or open spaces had to be self-sufficient.

This was impossible and attempts to achieve it resulted in areas which were environmentally sterile and lacked opportunities normally inherent in urban areas.

Homeland policy doomed

He added that a 50 percent success rate by the year 2000 was impossible and that the flood of migrants to the urban areas of South Africa would continue at an unprecedented rate, regardless of legislative measures to prevent it.

'For the policy to be just 50 percent successful, all jobs, social services, and the infrastructure would have to more than double in the next 23 years, merely to maintain the minimal and grossly inadequate developmental levels which exist at present,' he said.

Speaking about the projected growth of South Africa's population, Dr Dewar said the population explosion was still to come. 'The real problems, the real pressures, are still to come.'

PEOPLE FORCED TO OWN CARS

ONCE the future residents of Mitchell's Plain have paid for the basic necessities of living, they will need a great deal of the rest of their monthly income on commuting, said Dr Dewar.

'This is income which could be used for things other than basic necessities, such as education, house improvements, recreation, savings and so on.'

'It can be seen from this that the structural relationship between place of work and resi-

dence affects almost every aspect of urban living.

'We are creating cities which, because of inadequacies in public transport facilities, force people to own cars, regardless of their purchasing capacity.'

'There is an imposition of priorities here which has nothing to do with freedom of choice. Yet when people respond to the imposition and purchase a car, this action is used as evidence that car ownership is a priority of the people and that road building should take priority over other transport forms,' he said.

Another way in which city structure was aggravating poverty was that the poorest people lived further and further from the higher order commercial and activity nodes on which they were dependent for the satisfaction of their daily needs.

'The resulting processes substantially increase their costs of living,' he said.

The policy of separate development in South Africa removed the poor from the more wealthy classes.

Commercial and other facilities were mostly located where there was a

large amount of luxury income. Because prices in these areas were usually lower than elsewhere — largely because of competition — these centres paradoxically best served the needs of the lower income group.

'The expenditure of the poor is increased either through excessive transport costs for journeys other than work or through inflated prices (33 percent higher than elsewhere) within the local areas themselves.'

'The overriding effect of the city structure is, therefore, that the poor continue to get poorer,' Dr Dewar said.

Blood-stained exhibit makes father weep

B.D.
3/8/77

CAPE TOWN — A young father, Mr Jacobus du Toit, broke down and wept at the Supreme Court here yesterday after he was shown the bloodstained pyjamas of his three-year-old son who died violently with his mother last year.

Mr Du Toit hurried out of court shortly after he had been shown his son's pyjamas at the end of his evidence and had to be consoled.

He had been giving evidence against Mr Johannes Dhlamini, 38, an escaped convict charged with murdering Mrs Juliana du Toit and her son, Daniel, at their home on the De Beer's factory premises outside Somerset West.

Mr Dhlamini pleaded guilty to two other charges of escaping from custody and stealing a light truck. He pleaded not guilty to strangling Mrs Du Toit and killing Daniel. He also denied he raped Mrs Du Toit.

Mr W. Louw, pro deo counsel for Mr Dhlamini, said Mr Dhlamini had struck Mrs Du Toit twice with a piece of wood after she had beaten him.

He had asked her for work and then for money to buy food. It was only after she refused and beat him with a stick that he disarmed her, pursued her and struck two blows at her, one of which may have struck the child she was carrying.

Medical evidence showed Mrs Du Toit died of asphyxiation and Daniel died from a head injury, apparently caused by a blunt instrument such as a heavy stick exhibited in court. The stick was found under a bed in the house where they died.

Mr Du Toit described how he had returned home for lunch to find the blood-stained bodies of his wife and son.

"I wasn't sure whether they were dead or just injured," he said. "My wife was lying with her face to the floor and I tried to turn her round."

"I touched my son ..."

The case continues today. — DDC.

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12.0 TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

- 12.1 A member of the Council shall cease to be a member if and when:
- (a) He ceases to be a student registered at the Education Faculty of the University in terms of Clause 4 above.
 - (b) He tenders his resignation in writing and such resignation is accepted by the Council.
 - (c) He absents himself from more than two Council meetings without leave of absence or excuse acceptable to the Council.
 - (d) He is dismissed by the Council as a result of failure to carry out such duties as may be entrusted to him as a member of the Council.

12.

NRP ON HOUSING

Mercury Political Reporter 5/8/77

ONE OF the first moves of the newly-constituted Pinetown division of the New Republic Party was to call on the Government to provide houses before demolishing shacks in Clermont township.

Pinetown MPC Mr. Hennie Brink said the division "urged the Government to examine housing and living conditions in Clermont and to provide houses before demolishing shacks."

The division would also ask the Government "to take urgent steps to eliminate the hardships of the unemployed Coloured people in Wentworth."

Mr. Arthur Hopewell, former Chief Whip of the United Party, was elected honorary life president of the Pinetown division of the NRP.

of the Council.

right of appeal to the SRC
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13.0 VAC

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Clauses 7 and 8.

14.0 ANN

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14.

the Education Society
the last three weeks
ear.

ort on the activities

- (b) The Treasurer shall present an Income and Expenditure account to the meeting.

- 14.2 A General Meeting of the Education Society shall be held within two weeks of a petition signed by at least twenty-five students satisfying clause 6 of this Constitution stating the business to be discussed, reaching the Secretary.

15.0 FINANCE

- 15.1 The Treasurer in consultation with the Executive shall draw up an annual application for funds to be submitted to the Societies Council of the University, before the end of October of his term of office. He shall further submit an account of the activities of the Society during the year of office, as well as a statement of the income and expenditure of the Society during that year.

- 15.2 All expenditure shall be approved by the Council.

16.0 AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

- 16.1 Councillors shall be given notice of proposed constitutional amendments at least one week before they are voted upon.

16.2/.....

D.D. 6/8/77 (81)

Munnik to open school buildings

EAST LONDON — The official inauguration of the new buildings at Selborne College here will take place next Thursday when the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. Munnik, unveils a plaque in the new hall.

The new buildings, which cost R1,75 million of which R40 000 was raised by the school itself, comprise the hall, a new library and a science and handicrafts wing.

Dr Munnik will address the pupils, staff and guests including East London's members of Parliament, Mr H. Bell

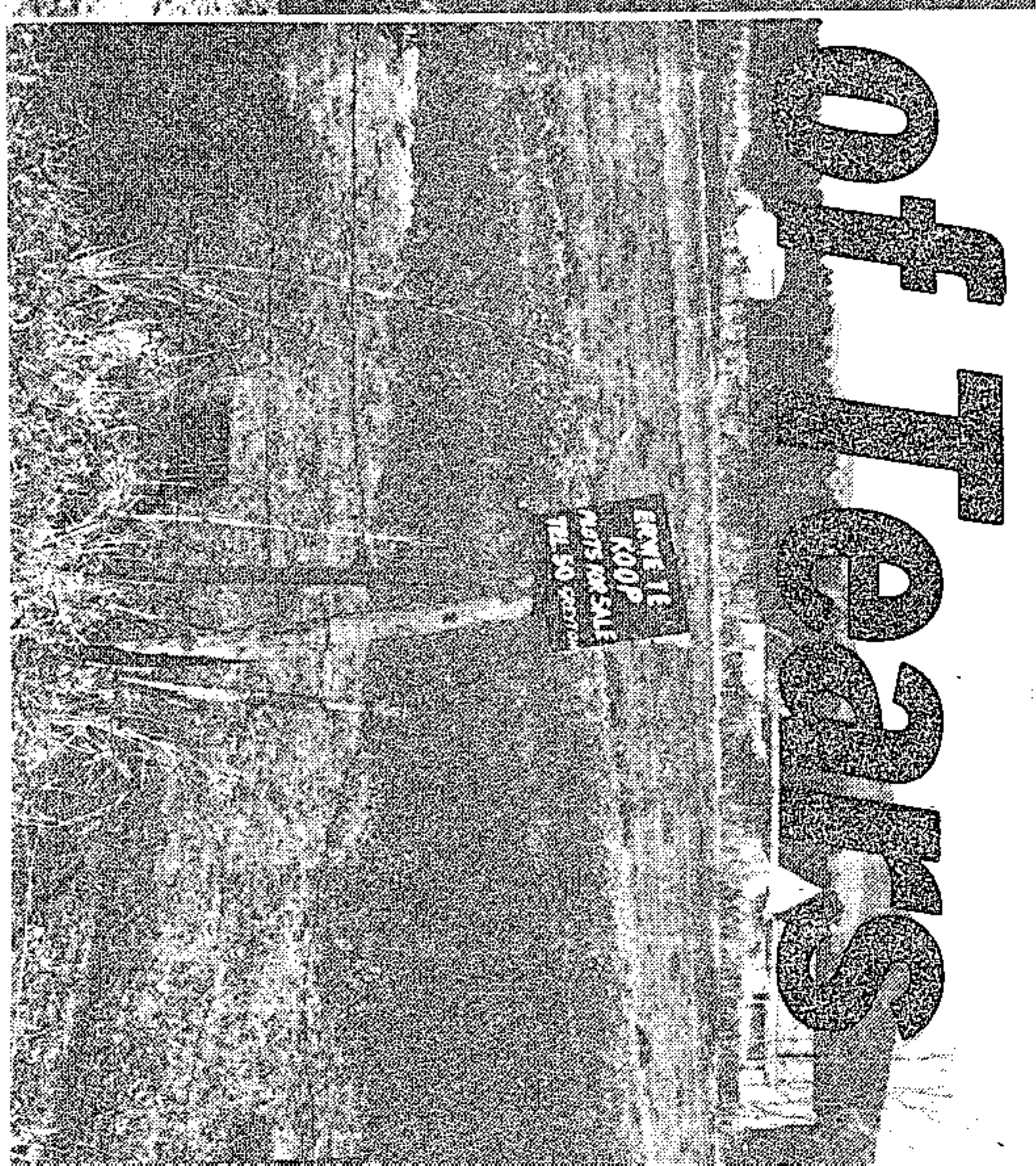
and Mr J. Wainwright, the Deputy Mayor, Mrs E. Kemp, the Chief Regional Inspector of Education, Dr S. M. Cerff, the chairman of the contracting firm, Dr Z. de Beer, and the chairman of the school committee, Dr G. Howes.

Dr De Beer will also present the school with a plaque to be placed beneath the stained glass window in the new library. The window is of thick stained glass set in reinforced concrete and was designed by artist Leo Theron. It was presented by the building contractors to the school.

— DDR.



A coloured farmer and his family once lived in this thatched roof cottage set against a mountain at Greytown, near Calledon in the Cape. He has since been evicted and the cottage stands empty.



The Greytown municipality is insisting that eight coloured farmers and their families be moved out of the town, yet everywhere there are "to let" and "for sale" notices.

FARMERS ARE TO QUIT LAND

GREYTON, the little Cape town where eight coloured families face eviction from farms they and their ancestors built with tears and hardship, is a quiet and peaceful place where white and coloured adults and children live in the greatest harmony.

On Sundays, it becomes a retreat for many people from Cape Town, people like the Anglican Archbishop, the Right Rev Bill Burnett, author Jose Berman, academic, Professor G Vorster, of Stellenbosch University and many other influential people.

During the week,

Report: HOWARD LAWRENCE
Pictures: WILLIE DE KLERK

the town were delivered by a succession of coloured midwives. One of whom was the mother of coloured farmer Mr Thomas, Driver, today a sprightly 81-year-old.

"As every farmer in South Africa must know to lose a farm, which you have built up with sweat and tears and blood and hardship from morning till night over many years, is like

This letter means

GREYTON

MUNISIPALITEIT

Alle Korrespondensie moet gerig word aan die Stadsreëlmeester

P.K. BUS P.O. BOX 4



MUNICIPALITY
All Communications to be addressed to the Town Clerk

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4

GREYTON, 725

KAAPROEWINDSE KOLONIESE PROVINSIE

WVS nr 5/128/1771

18 JULIUS 1977

Renegat/Neuron

A coloured farmer works his land at Greyton where his ancestors once did the same, but soon they may have to go if the Government insists on pursuing its "white" proclamation.

Most of the whites in

MRS MINA SAVILLE is 76 and, as she stood in the doorway of her little thatched cottage, she said: "This is my home. I was born here and here I will die. If they come to move me, they will have to kill me."

Mrs Saville is faced with eviction because the house she was born in and lives in is a white group area.

Mr W Roux is 52 years old. He is a prosperous farmer and, besides working his own farm, also works the farms of several whites on a percentage basis.

"I was born here. I have worked this land from childhood. I have kept this soil alive with sweat and tears and even blood.

"How can they expect me to give it up? What have I done to them? Why should they want to take it away from me? We have lived here with white people for more than 100 years and we have never had any race problems.

Harmony

"Why do they want to break up this community instead of learning from us how we can live together in peace and harmony?" Mr Roux asked.

Mr James Juries is 96. His son, Andreas, is 52. They have a smallholding farm in Greyton and are also faced with eviction.

"I was born here," Mr Juries (Snr) said. "There was a time when there were no whites here. This is our town. The whites are foreigners here. How can they now come and tell us we cannot live here?" he asks.

How does he feel about moving?

"Move?" he exclaims and looks at his son. "This is my son and I am his father. Here we were born and here we will die. Who is going to make us move?"

"Only God can make us move from here and He gave us this land and He will take it away. No man will do it, not as long as I live, or as long as my son lives."

As I moved through the town it became obvious that the coloured families



Mr Thomas Driver, is an 81-year-old farmer, who has been told to move. He is with his daughter, Doreen, behind him, and his granddaughter (right). The two children on left are white neighbours.

still in the town are not going to be moved easily. It also was clear that hardly any of the white people wanted them moved.

When I asked some Afrikaners what they thought about the matter, most shook their heads sadly, but refused to say anything.

One Government official in the town, however, agreed to comment if his name was not published.

"I know everybody in this town," he said, "and I can tell you that if you count the people in this town who agree with the removal of the eight coloured families, you will need the joints of only one finger."

"These coloured people are better citizens of this town and this country than many whites I know here."

"I think it is a shame that their lives have to be in turmoil."

Why, indeed.



Mr James Juries, 96, and his son, 52, were both born on the smallholding farm from which the Government wants to evict them.

became the mulwile for the district. Now it is the wife of the local school principal, Mrs A Coxson, also coloured.

The role of the coloured community in the life and history of the town was described by Mr Driver when he said to me: "Without the coloured people, this town would have died a long time ago. If they move us now, it will still die because we are the town."

Most whites in the town agree, and only a handful of people agree with the decision to move the eight families from the centre of the town. Most of the white townfolk do not want them moved.

The Group Areas Act and a proclamation five years ago declaring Greyton a white area, are that stare them all in the face.

Recently, it raised its head in the form of a letter and a questionnaire from the Town Clerk of Greyton.

Township

The letter reminded the eight families that the town was now a "white" group area and asked them if they were willing to move to the sub-economic township outside the town.

All eight families have made it clear that they do not want to move and that they will move only if the Government is prepared to pay them what they think their farms are worth.

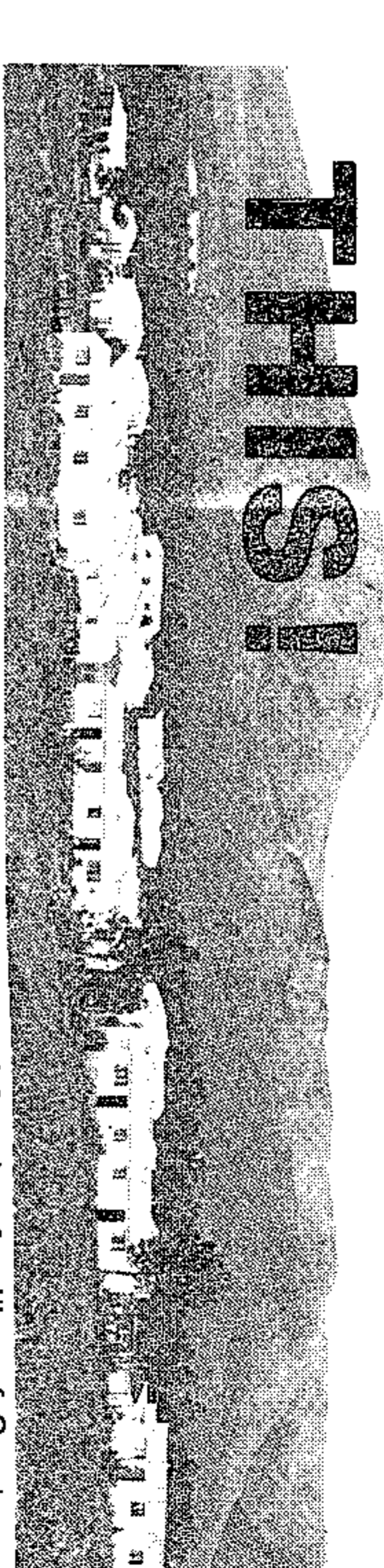
Mr Driver's son, Frank, says his farm is worth R70 000. Mr W Roux, says his is worth R50 000.

"Even if they pay us this to move, moving will be like a death in the family."

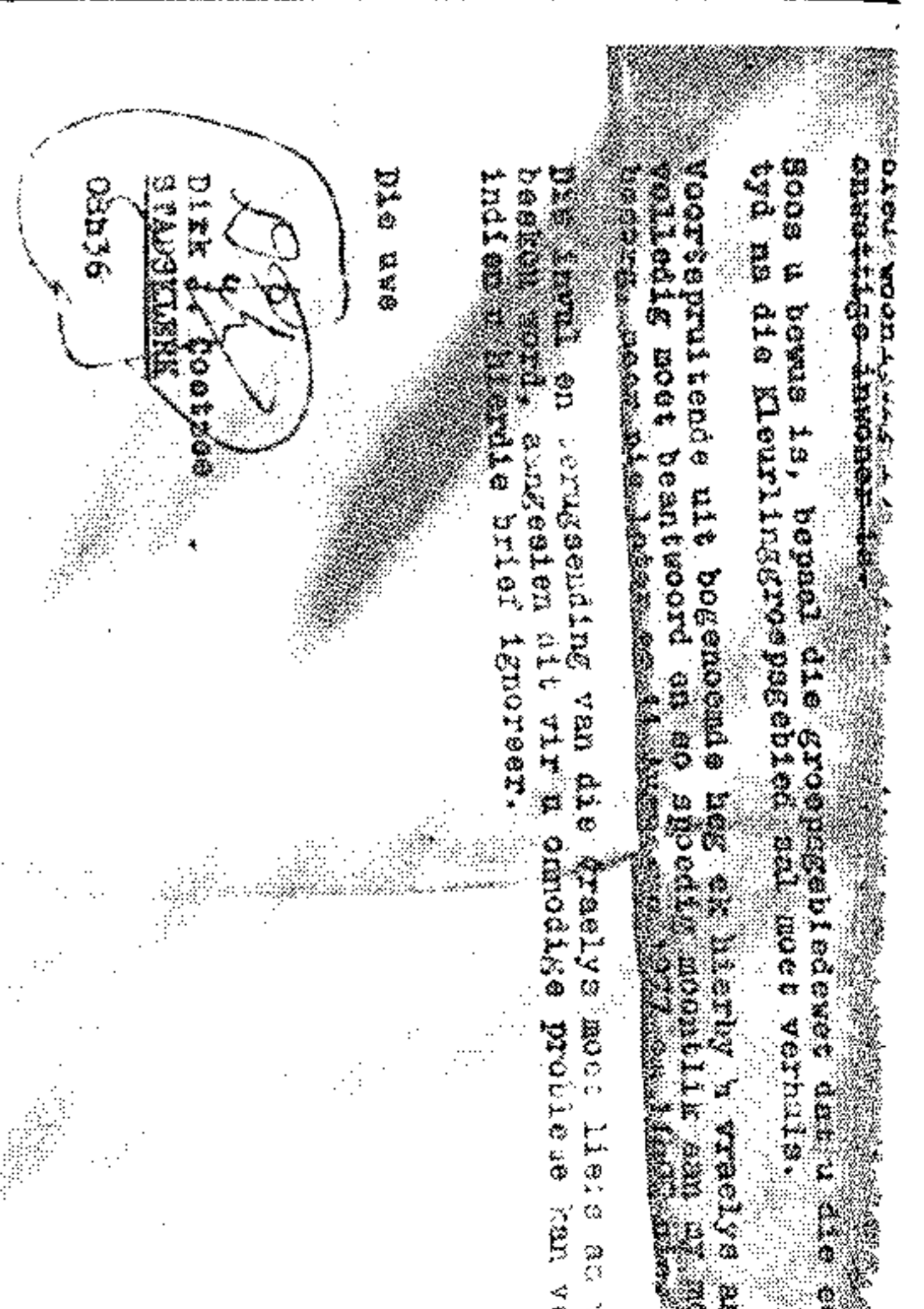
The last remains of a community which, until four years ago, lived in the town side by side with whites without any friction.

Now, all the others are living in the sub-economic township.

Ironically, most of the members of the eight families look like whites. When I visited the town this week, I found it almost impossible to distinguish between those who were white and those who were coloured.



This is the sub-economic township to which the eight coloured farming families of Greyton will have to move.



This document sent to the eight coloured families of Greyton by the Town Clerk, means they have to move.



Members of the eight coloured families who have been told that, in terms of the Group Areas Act, they must quit the land they have farmed for years.

2/8/71

(18)



Mr M C BOTHA

Veto on black managers to stay

STAR 20/8/77

~~SECRET~~
(2) 80
~~SECRET~~

Political Correspondent
John Patten,
The Minister of Bantu
Administration, Mr M. C.
Botha appears to be
standing firm against the
rising tide of indignation
over his ban on black

managers working in
white areas.

He is quoted in the
National Party mouth-
piece Die Transvaler
today as saying he stands
by his attitude that black
shop managers will not be
permitted in white group
areas.

Mr Botha has not been
available for further com-
ment today.

He had not personally
been responsible for refus-
ing special permission to
the Top Centre shopping
chain to employ black ma-
nagers in their black-
custom stores, Mr Botha
said, but added his atti-
tude was old and tradi-
tional policy.

He denied he had given
any indication that the
possible training of black
managers in white areas
would be allowed in fu-
ture for later appointment
of managers in the home-
lands.

Mr Botha's comments
came in the wake of
shocked surprise in busi-
ness and strong political
criticism from Opposition
spokesmen who have

To Page 3, Col 3

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21/8/77

A huge task to decentralise blacks says Jansson

Political Correspondent
DURBAN — The Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment, Mr Jansson, has stressed the enormous cost of decentralisation so that blacks can occupy their own areas.

Speaking to the Natal congress of the National Party, Mr Jansson said the party had been prepared to say blacks must find employment opportunities in the homelands.

"How much does it cost to build a city like Pretoria? What does it cost to build an Iscor? You must realise the extent of

concessions for decentralisation. The Government could not get entrepreneurs to the homelands or border areas. They had become accustomed to the bright lights of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Considering the difficulties the Government had in trying to move the clothing industries to the homelands the decentration programme would have to be handled on a voluntary basis rather than otherwise, he said.

He pointed out that a city such as Pretoria employed about 500 000 black workers. "How many Pretorias must we build within 40 or 50 years so the blacks can live in the homelands with their family connections?" he asked.

S P Botha warns of jobs threat

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — If the economic situation remained bad, South Africa's official unemployment figure would rise alarmingly, the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, has warned.

However, selective steps to stimulate the economy should begin to draw people back into employment, he told the Natal Nationalist congress here yesterday.

Mr Botha said the official unemployment figure for whites, coloured people and Indians was 14 percent. Overseas unemployment of 23 percent was regarded as normal. But it would be wrong to suggest the official figure

was correct because many unemployed did not register, as they were able to get by.

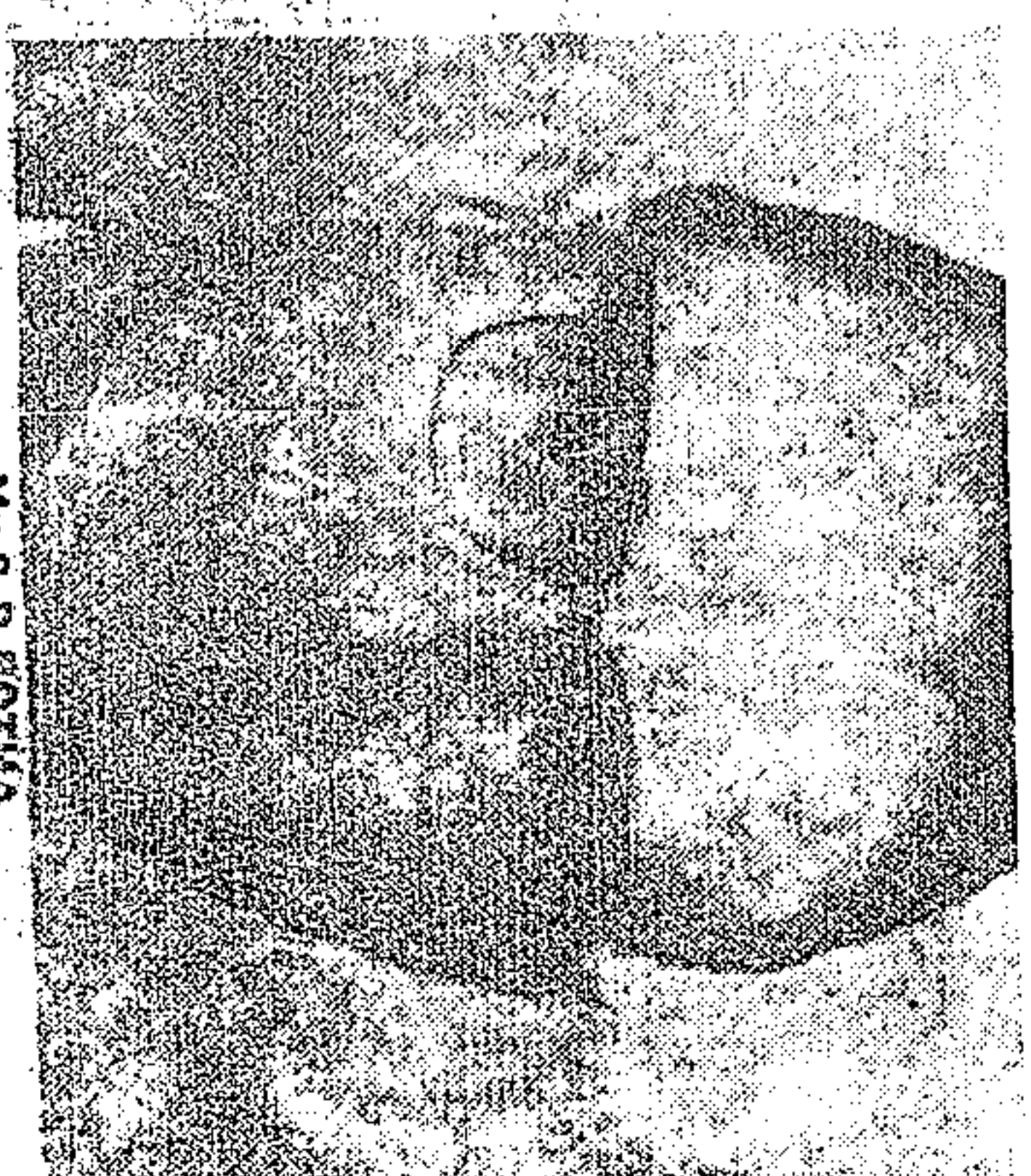
Unemployment was not yet biting in South Africa, but if the present economic situation continued the number of registered unemployed would rise alarmingly.

Mr Botha said the official figure represented about 30 000 whites, coloured people and Indians, but his department knew there were several hundred thousand unemployed in these groups.

It was difficult to estimate the total number of unemployed, but he believed it was as high as the figure of 1.5 million suggested by some authorities.



MR T N H JANSON



MR S P BOTHA

'Scrap Group Areas Act'

STAR 13/9/77 Reader Review

80

The sincerity and the truth that emanates from the constructive arguments in the interview with Mr Winston Herzenberg in The Star of September 3 ("The Group Areas Act 'costs SA millions'") deserves the praise and support from every thinking South African of whatever colour.

Gentlemen like Mr Herzenberg should have been at the helm of administering this beautiful country of ours.

For how long have this country's taxpayers been milked for such grandiose monuments as the plazas of Johannesburg and Pretoria, not to mention the recent proclamations of the country towns?

It is about time the Government started scrapping laws that affect the livelihood of South Africans. As South Africans born and bred here, why must we be kicked out of our businesses, our homes and our jobs? What answers must we give to our sons and daughters when asked why we cannot have a cup of tea in a restaurant in town, or share the numerous recreational facilities available to the white people?

My daughter has to travel from Johannesburg to Lenasia for her high school education and hundreds of other Indian schoolchildren have to do the same. The high schools were closed in Johannesburg in the name of apartheid so that all Indian families would move out to Lenasia. It was a bait and a trap to

lure away the city's Indians.

But everything has backfired. There is a grave shortage of houses in Lenasia yet people in Pageview are being forced to take up residence in Lenasia. Lenasia's schools are overcrowded and yet our children must make the 32 km journey daily. Why can't we have our high schools in Johannesburg just as the white suburbs have their schools nearby? The buildings are available and could be re-opened without expense.

Mr Vorster plays a good game of golf, but he should play along with true South Africans and scrap the outmoded and inhuman Group Areas Act and "live and let live."

He should also forget about the political tripartite system he has in mind. It is only an exten-



Mr Winston Herzenberg, Johannesburg city councillor, who represents Braamfontein-Vrededorp.

sion and consolidation of apartheid. It will not be swallowed by anyone who upholds human dignity and justice for one's fellow men.

C Modi

Pageview.

Homeless should 'not blame the' Group Areas Act

Municipal Reporter

THE Group Areas Act should not be blamed for depriving people of homes because 90 percent of the areas from which families were moved were slums, Mr. Louis Fouche, Secretary for Community Development, said yesterday.

He was answering a question by a Durban delegate at the S.A. Institute of Housing Management conference which started in Durban yesterday.

The delegate asked if it was not better to give housing to people living in overcrowded homes instead of moving families to implement the Group Areas Act.

He said he knew of families of 11 living in servants' rooms and garages who paid enormous rentals for them.

Mr. Fouche said that families being moved would have to be resettled in any event because they were in slums. Removals from all big towns were from slums.

Mr. Fouche said squatter-clearance had to be given top priority because of the absence of control in such areas.

He felt it was better to live in a good structure in overcrowded conditions than in a shack in a slum.

Mr. Fouche said that because of present financial difficulties increased housing for Whites would have to be financed by State funds. Between 1978 and 1982 an average of 5 800 units would have to be built a year.

For the Coloured community it was estimated that a minimum of 120 000 homes be required over the next five years.

Referring to Indian housing he said it was expected that 43 000 dwellings would be built over the next five years, eliminating the backlog.

Mr. Fouche said it was difficult to determine the housing needs of Africans in White areas. Building programmes of the 22 Bantu Administration Boards indicated that a total of 120 000 beds for single Africans and 90 000 family units would be built with Government funds during the period 1978/1982.

The contribution by the National Housing Fund would be approximately R275 000 000.

Mr. J. F. Oberholzer, chairman of Johannesburg City Council's Management Committee, said African housing should be given priority treatment.

He said up to now the responsibility of industrialists for their workers ceased when the whistle blew for going home.

The number of houses for Africans provided by the private sector over a five-year period was equivalent to one house per town a year.

for your wonderful work you are doing for his Church.

Micky Palmer.

restriction of the feast to a single day by the absence of an octave is appropriate to the Unity of the Godhead which the feast commemorates. In the Sarum Missal and other rites, Sundays are reckoned after Trinity, and not after Pentecost as in the Roman rite.

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Before I started on this great project, I just could not figure out about this fete business. I eventually had to ask Nathan. (one of my juniors for bellringers). Could he explain what is the meaning of this funny words fete? I looked at some and said "Mr. Palmer, how do you know what you are doing?"

By the way, the word "fete" is generally associated with a celebration. The word, though, shallow and shallow, which favours the growth of on using production. The word, though, shallow and shallow, which favours the growth of on using production. The word, though, shallow and shallow, which favours the growth of on using production.

attend because of the late arrangements, I felt happy to feel that I was representing St. Mary's at the Service. The climax of an Ordinary Service, I feel, is when the Bishop lays his hands on the head of the Deacon and all the other present lay their hands on his head. The prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit is said at this time. The prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit is said at this time. The prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit is said at this time.

the long... on the 5th... November... Pentecost and... the octave of... the Middle Ages

Sunday Times
Marley all
(Business Page)
set to move

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18/9/77
MARLEY South Africa, the R24-million-a-year manufacturer of tiles and other building components, is spending nearly R2-million on expansion and product development.

This covers R950 000 on new branch premises in Durban and East London, expansions to the Nigel plant, extra warehousing in Pretoria, and extensions in Johannesburg.

3, 1977.

No letout for standholders

TUCKERS Land Holdings does not intend to provide services in certain of its unproclaimed townships where stands have been sold to members of the public.

Hymie Tucker, the company's managing director, made this clear when he was questioned this week on how the company intended to finance services in more than 20 unproclaimed townships in the Tuckers portfolio.

"We do not intend to commit suicide as Glen Anil did by providing the money for services in townships where a limited number of stands have been sold," he said.

Instead, Tuckers intended to offer purchasers in the affected townships alternative stands in nearby existing townships which had services. In some cases those standholders would have to pay higher prices than those at which they originally contracted.

Mr Tucker said it would be pointed out to the purchasers

BY TONY STIRLING

that insistence on proclamation by them could lead to a situation where they might have to pay rates and taxes for years on stands which could not be built upon because of lack of services.

He declined to name the townships involved, although he did indicate that some of them were in the Verwoerdburg area.

In some instances, he said, purchasers had already been approached with offers of alternative stands.

According to the 1976 accounts of Tuckers, a consortium of financial institutions has issued guarantees for services totalling R22,5-million.

Tuckers has pledged its present and future book debts — now totalling about R40-million — to the institutions putting up the guarantees. In 1975 the total book debts were R53-million.

Mr Tucker said that the entire cash flow of the company — around R500 000 a

month was at present being used to pay for the installation of services on proclaimed townships.

He said that if necessary the company would use the R7-million it has in cash plus "a couple of million of my own money" to provide services for the proclaimed townships.

However, there were a number of townships where land had been sold on a limited scale which would not receive services. He claimed that in all townships where land had been sold, guarantees for the provision of services had been obtained.

Mr Tucker said that he was determined to see to it that any Tucker purchaser who failed to keep up his payments would not get his money back, despite the efforts of Mr Horace Sammel of the Tucker Stand Purchasers' Association.

In the Kempton Park Magistrates Court this

week, actions brought by Tuckers against two stand purchasers were dismissed with costs when the company's security which had to be lodged with the court, backed by Mr Tucker's personal suretyship, was found to be unacceptable.

According to Monty Karp, who has been retained by the company as a legal adviser to handle about 1 000 summonses against purchasers who have not met their instalments, the reason for failure of the court at Kempton Park to accept the security was a "technicality." It applied only in a few instances and related to the wording of the security documents.

Mr Karp said that the matter had been rectified and that the actions would be proceeded with again.

Mr Tucker said that the provision of security for the court actions through the company and himself, like the issue of the summonses by the company, were part of austerity measures being taken by Tuckers to save costs.

It's all change...

"WE'VE been running on the spot for so long; it's time we got moving" — a Nationalist MP.

Govt moves towards a major new deal for blacks in white areas

This was the week the Government finally left the starting blocks. It began moving in the direction of a major new deal for the urban blacks.

Scarcely noticed in the debate on the whites, coloureds and Indians-only constitution, it has begun work on a structure of perhaps far greater significance for South Africa.

The new dispensation includes:
 ● The revision, streamlining or abolition of legislation affecting the black man in the white areas.
 ● The streamlining of influx control and the almost certain abolition of the pass book.
 ● A determination to create black city councils with super municipal powers.
 ● A high-level search for ways and means of involving the homeland governments more directly in the urban

townships and phasing out white control.
 ● The creation of forums for black-white consultation.
 ● The removal of the word Bantu from the bureaucratic and legal vocabulary.

At the Transvaal National Party Congress in Pretoria this week the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, delicately raised the veil on some of the Government's key intentions.

The announcement was obviously timed to take the sting out of the exclusion of blacks from the new constitutional proposals.



FLEUR DE VILLIERS

Mr Botha, had decided to look into "the possible desirable revision and adjustment of all existing practices, measures and policy application in respect of the black man in the white area. This would take place within the framework and flexibility of National Party policy and principles."

But so diffidently was it done, so hedged about with reassurances dear to the Nationalist heart, that the major disclosure of the congress passed almost unremarked in the ruckus over the sports policy and Mr Cas Greyling's one-man stand.

The Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the web of legislation known as the pass laws, the Urban Areas Consolidation Act, the new Community Councils Act and black labour legislation.

And he expected that it would have completed its work and be ready to report to the Cabinet by the end of the next parliamentary session.

streamline influx control and make it more acceptable to blacks had been devised.

They also maintain that it will make the homeland governments responsible for influx control, will mean the virtual end of pass arrests and will ensure a nationwide mobility for blacks who have jobs and houses to go to.

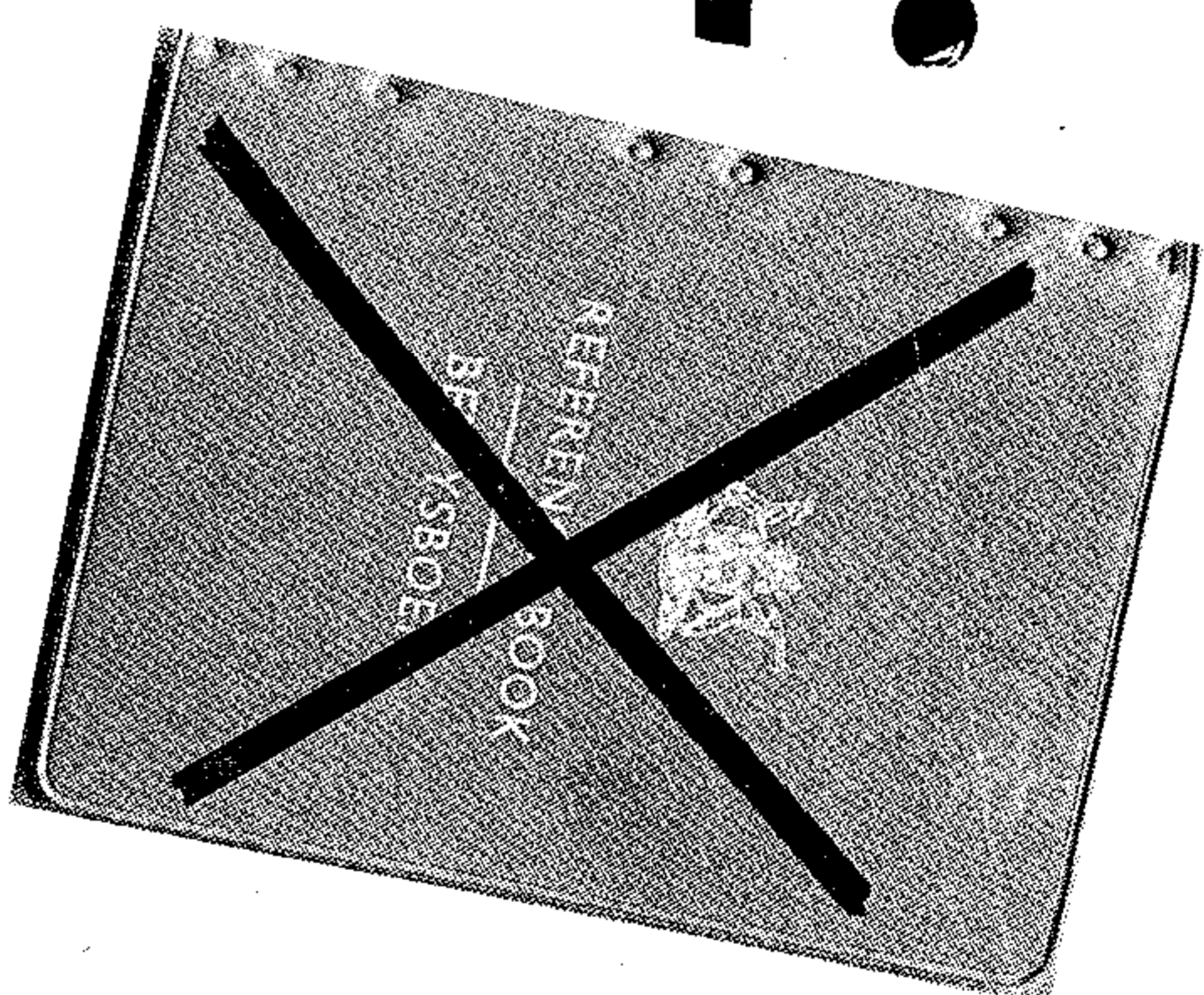
Simultaneously with his announcement on influx control and the Cabinet committee, Mr Botha announced the intention of establishing integrated committees

at local level where whites and blacks could meet with a view to "dialogue and mutual understanding".

It all adds up to a major step forward within the framework of a suddenly "supple" Government policy. But it did not happen overnight.

For the past eight months the highly influential Bantu affairs committee of the National Party caucus has put the plight of the non-homeland black man under the microscope, examining the legislation that affects him, talking — on a recent intensive tour of the townships — to black leaders, and hunting for a route out of the present cut-throat.

All this could mean the eventual removal of much Government-trenched discrimination



Pass books and that word Bantu are on their way out

boards as the black councils acquire the skills and the structure to take over their functions.

Pressure is mounting, however, within the party for the rapid phasing out of these petty fiefdoms — or their conversion into interlocking quasi provincial administrations where black townships and homeland representatives and delegates of the white community could meet to decide on mutual needs.

The second — or as some would have it, simultaneous — step is the granting to urban blacks of real political rights — via the homeland connection.

At the Transvaal congress Mr Botha fought off a strong plea for all the urban areas to be converted into homeland provinces.

to have some relevance to his daily life — needs, wants and aspirations.

From there, say many party policy planners, is one small step to eventual Nationalist dream: The creation, the lines of the European Parliament, of Southern African federation of states which expresses the interdependence, without threat of political domination, of all the people of the subcontinent.

Whether what eventually comes off the drawing-board will be something black South Africans can accept and the world condone will depend entirely on the Government's will among other things.

South Africa could know the answer to that by July, 1978.

THE FINAL DREAM IS A SOUTHERN AFRICAN FEDERATION OF STATES

Whites want their area re-classified

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C. Cassisa 27/9/77

Staff Reporter

WHITE Eerste River residents want their area to be classified coloured.

At a meeting last night a majority of the residents voted in favour of the move.

In a statement, the chairman of the ratepayers association, Mr R A van Minnen, said the meeting requested the Stellenbosch Divisional Council to proclaim the area coloured.

Eerste River borders on coloured townships near Stellenbosch.

"There are 130 ratepayers in the area and 33 are members of this association. Seventy people attended the meeting tonight. Fifty-six voted in favour, while 14 were against having the area proclaimed coloured," he said.

But a homeowner, Mr S G Cassisa, who was at the meeting and later walked out, said that the reason behind the

request was that a syndicate was out "to make money".

"Members of the ratepayers association walked out of the meeting en masse. We have no confidence in the chairman. We called for his resignation," he said.

Mr Cassisa claimed that:

- Members of the "syndicate" had approached other residents and explained how they could make money through the move;

- It appeared that members of the "syndicate" who owned more than one plot, exercised more than one vote.

"Present prices they will get for properties is about R1 000 per stand, but if it becomes a coloured area they will get up to R3 500. The prices were low because the whites were not buying land as it adjoined a coloured township."

Mr Van Minnen said in reply to these allegations: "This is not true. Each owner has one vote."

Black lawyers must apply for permits

252 RDM 21/10/77

86

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday black attorneys would in future have to apply to his department if they needed offices in white towns and cities.

The applications would be considered on merit and, where justified, group area permits would be issued on approved premises.

"As a result of Press reports some weeks ago about certain Bantu attorneys in Durban, the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development early this month withdrew the old departmental instructions in connection with Bantu attorneys' offices in white areas, and also announced that the department and the Minister would investigate the state of affairs anew, Mr Botha said.

"My department and I

thoroughly considered the position, particularly taking into account all the legal requirements, including those concerning the location of attorneys' offices.

"It was decided that, in terms of the law, Bantu attorneys would in future have to apply to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development if they needed offices in white towns and cities.

"These applications will be considered on merit in each case.

"I wish to use this opportunity to point out that there are increasingly good opportunities for Bantu legal practitioners in the Bantu homelands because of the increase in magistrates' offices, court and other legal work in these areas.

"For this reason I appeal to legally qualified black people to utilise the great opportunities in the homeland areas." — Sapa.

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GROUP AREAS — GENERAL

NOV 1977 — DEC 1978



GO EAT IT ON THE MOUNTAIN

Other than those attached to "international" hotels, restaurants with blanket permits to admit blacks are even rarer than the rarest steak one could hope to find.

Some restaurateurs do not even know they can apply for permits; others haven't bothered. Still others complain that the permit dispensers in Pretoria have repeatedly turned them down, while a few have set up hot lines to Pretoria to get emergency permission in specific instances.

A round-up by the *FM* in Johannesburg, Cape Town, and Durban unearthed only three establishments — the Wimpy Bar on the 50th floor of the Carlton Centre, the Nico Malan in Cape Town, and the restaurant on top of Table Mountain — which had international status.

Paradoxically, international status is required to admit not foreign but local blacks. Pretoria has laid down that any restaurant may admit any black holding a foreign passport. But SA blacks may only be admitted with the consent of the Department of Justice (in the case of licensed premises) or Bantu Administration and Community Development (in the case of unlicensed premises).

FM's round-up:

- Saltori's (Durban) has several times sought blanket permission to admit local blacks, only to be turned down repeatedly without explanation. Sergio Saltori says it is clear from his discussions with the authorities that they are not prepared to grant restaurants the

same dispensation as international hotels at this stage.

Other restaurants in the city cite his failure as evidence of the uselessness of applying for blanket permission.

- La Dolce Vita and Roma revolving restaurant both say business is bad and they would be more than happy to serve people of all races. But neither has applied because they feel it would be pointless.

- The 67 has not applied "because there is no law which says you can apply."

- La Popote has not applied either. Business is good and it would be "more trouble than it would be worth to go through all the red tape."

- Fracarlo's of Sea Point, one of Cape Town's two smart Italian establishments, plans to apply for desegregation permission next year. *Maitre d'hotel* Aldo says he hosts "quite a lot" of blacks who usually turn up in the company of whites. To deal with these emergency situations he either puts through a call to Pretoria for a telephone "OK" or phones Sea Point police station to make certain that somebody in authority knows he is feeding blacks.

- Luigi's of Woodstock, Cape Town's other world-class Italian restaurant, made an application about four months ago, but was told that there were sufficient restaurants in international hotels to accommodate the needs of blacks. Luigi disputes this. Asked if he would launch another application soon, Luigi said: "Not

likely. The last one cost me R300".

- The Pickwick Tavern, a large CBD restaurant and bar, applied without success for a permit last year. It does not contemplate another application yet because it is "not looking for new business".

- The Cafe Royal, frequented by politicians, diplomats and expense-account journalists, applied for a permit but was turned down.

- Al Gambero, a high-class French establishment in Sea Point, has not applied to desegregate. Nor does it contemplate doing so because it is daunted by the amount of paperwork involved.

- The Caravelle (Johannesburg) says it never "realised that restaurants could apply for international status".

- Chez André, the favourite haunt of many a businessman, member of the bar and journalist, admits foreign blacks "but only if they can show us a passport."

Despite the increasing dependence of the major department stores on the buying power of their black customers, their in-house restaurants are also still bastions of all-white gentility.

Greatermans, for example, agrees that blacks should have access to the full range of customer services but admits it has not yet applied for permission to allow them into its restaurants because "there is not really a demand for it". Garlicks referred mysteriously to "delicate negotiations" before issuing a curt "no comment" to *FM* enquiries.

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4/12/77

Other and wa

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(b)

SCRAP THIS ACT!

Group Area laws have had negative effect say economists

By DICK USHER

THE FIRST thorough study of enforced racial segregation under the Group Areas Act has concluded it should be scrapped.

The study, just published, was prepared by two research fellows of the economics department of the University of Natal, Dr Gavin Maasdorp and Mr Nese Pillay.

Although it is an academic work, an examination of urban relocation and racial segregation, couched in impassive language, the basic pain of the process of communities being uprooted and shifted from their homes for ideological ex-actitude still forces its way through.

"The Group Areas Act is, in any case, an inadequate tool in planning for the long-term segregation of whites and blacks", say the authors. "Unless the area allocated to any particular race group is sufficiently large to contain the population growth of that group for a specified period, it will become necessary to allocate further areas to that group.

the unequal incidence of the Act on different races it has, in fact, increased racial antagonism."

Of the disqualified families under the Act, only 1,7 percent were white, while 97,4 percent were Indian or Coloured — a total of 130 881 families to December 1976.

"In our fieldwork we have encountered considerable bitterness on the part of individuals who have been forced to relocate, and this has been especially true of traders whose livelihood has been affected," the report says.

"The Act has been a sop to white prejudice but it has created a degree of ill-will on the part of blacks which represents an unquantifiable cost."

They also attack the premise that the Act is justified because it has eliminated slum conditions.

They point out that the often considerable delays and uncertainty prior to an area being declared were responsible for much deterioration in many coloured and Indian areas in which housing and business premises were previously of a reasonable standard.

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"In Durban for example, the existing coloured and Indian group areas will be saturated before 1990. Additional areas, some distance from the existing ones, will then have to be demarcated for these groups."

Because of the high residential segregation existing at the time the Group Areas Act was passed in 1950 — supported in principle by both the United Party and the Labour Party — the effect of the Act was to replace a larger number of small Indian or coloured areas by a smaller number of townships.

Patchwork

The overall effect, however, remains a patchwork quilt of racially segregated residential areas. Only the size and number of the patches differ from the position obtaining prior to the implementation of the Act," says the report.

Maasdorp and Pillay argue that a modification of the policy would have left a few neighbourhoods of mixed racial occupation in most urban areas at the boundaries between black and white areas.

Although never stated, the question here is whether the wholesale movement of people was really worth the price in frustration and bitterness of eliminating a few mixed neighbourhoods.

The answer is implicit. The group Areas Act should be scrapped. It is implicit, too, in their examination of its effects on race relations, housing, property values, the business sector, city finances and social welfare.

In all these regions they conclude the effect of the Act has been negative, to a greater or lesser extent.

The authors point out that the Government view that racial contact bred racial friction was true up to a point.

"One of the few studies of an inter-racial neighbourhood showed... that there was some evidence of deliberate avoidance of contact between racial groups but that this was a minority reaction," they say.

Apart from this study they feel there is evidence which leads one to argue that because the Act separates people it creates a lack of contact which leads to racial ill-feeling.

"Moreover, because of

Slums

Contrary to Government claims that 90 percent of people resettled under the Act were living in slum conditions, the authors — after raising questions about the definition of slums — point out that in some demolished areas the standard of housing was adequate.

"Moreover, many of the dwellings which have been demolished were superior to public housing in new townships," they say. "And lower-standard dwellings which were demolished were certainly no worse than structures in squatter areas."

"Yet the Government has demolished these dwellings rather than give priority to the alleviation of conditions in shack areas."

"Between 1960-1975, R261 million was spent on coloured and Indian housing of which more than R200 million was spent on rehousing disqualified families."

Meanwhile, between 1966 and 1975 the housing shortage for whites, Indians and coloureds continued to increase — from 45 500 to 83 200.

Concern

At the same time, while many of the areas originally occupied by Indians and coloureds might have been overcrowded, the same is now true of some of the townships built by the authorities.

"Many Indian community leaders have expressed their concern about the deteriorating conditions in Chatsworth, a township originally planned for 120 000 persons but which has recently been estimated to contain some 300 000," the report says.

"So far as business enterprises are concerned, the Act has involved a costly tinkering with the operation of market forces."

"The cost of relocating 1 277 Indian traders to the end of 1975 was R24,4 million, while the estimated cost of relocating the remaining disqualified Indian traders is R109 million..."

"The expenditure on these complexes represents a drain on public funds. Moreover, rentals are subsidised for a specific period. In the Johannesburg Oriental Plaza, the subsidy period is six years during which time the state earns no return on its investment."

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MONDAY, 6 FEBRUARY 1978

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Removals in terms of Group Areas Act

5. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian (i) families and (ii) persons were moved from their homes in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act during 1977 in respect of each province?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Cape Province
(a) (i)	1	45	—	6
(a) (ii)	4	168	—	22
(b) (i)	333	396	150	1 447
(b) (ii)	1 725	2 051	777	7 495
(c) (i)	410	301	—	116
(c) (ii)	2 058	1 511	—	582

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House. 2 10 Feb. /78 Col. 74.

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Business areas for ownership/occupation
by all race groups X

*8. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

Whether he intends to deproclaim business areas for ownership and occupation by all race groups; if not, why not.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

No, the Government has decided that at this juncture use should rather be made more freely of section 19 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, in larger cities and towns to identify trade areas outside Coloured and Indian group areas where Coloured and Indian traders may carry on business.

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HANSARD NO.3 cols 168-169. 17/2/78

Group areas for White/Coloured/Indian occupation

51. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

- (1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation as at 31 December 1977;
- (2) what was the total area of the group areas proclaimed for each of these groups as at that date.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

- (1) (a) 819.
- (b) 515.
- (c) 215.

(2) (a) 757 862 ha.

(b) 88 956 ha.

(c) 40 551 ha.

Changes to Group Areas Act will hit blacks - PFP

Political Staff

Stat 23/2/73 (30)
THE ASSEMBLY — The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party opposed the Group Areas Amendment Bill yesterday at the second reading on the grounds that it would extend the provisions of the Group Areas Act to people previously unaffected by it.

The Bill provides for the amendment of the Group Areas Act in relation to the definition of a "disqualified person."

It seeks to bring divisional councils in the Cape into line with municipalities.

Introducing the Bill at second reading in the Assembly, the Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment, Mr T. N. H. Janson, said it was aimed at correcting a technicality.

INTERJECTIONS

Now the group character of municipalities was determined by the colour of the majority of the members of the council, whereas the character of a divisional council was determined by the majority of people living in the area.

Mr Horace van Rensburg, PFP, Bryanston, said the PFP wanted to record its strongest objection to the Bill because it could lead to the removal of rights of coloureds and blacks in a divisional council area where they were at present in the majority.

There were angry inter-



Mr van Rensburg

jections from the Government benches when Mr van Rensburg suggested that the Deputy Minister might be piloting the Bill through Parliament because the Minister of Public Works needed it to send in his bulldozers to flatten the squatter camps.

D.; Cronje, P.; Cruywagen, W. A.; Cuyler, W. J.; De Jager, A. M. van A.; De Klerk, F. W.; Delpont, W. H.; De Villiers, D. J.; De Villiers, J. D.; De Wet, M. W.; Du Plessis, G. C.; Du Plessis, P. T. C.; Durr, K. D.; Durrant, R. B.; Du Toit, J. P.; Greeff, J. W.; Hayward, S. A. S.; Hefer, W. J.; Henning, J. M.; Herman, F.; Heyns, J. H.; Horn, J. W. L.; Janson, J.; Janson, T. N. H.; Koomhof, P. G. J.; Kotzé, G. J.; Kotzé, W. D.; Krijnauw, P. H. J.; Le Grange, L.; Le Roux, F. J. (Brakpan); Le Roux, F. J. (Hercules); Ligthelm, C. J.; Ligthelm, N. W.; Lloyd, J. J.; Louw, E.; Malan, G. F.; Malan, J. J.; Malan, W. C. (Paarl); Marais, J. S.; Marais, P. S.; Morrison, G. de V.; Mulder, C. P.; Muller, S. L.; Myburgh, G. B.; Nel, D. J. L.; Niemann, J. J.; Nortje, J. H.; Nothnagel, A. E.; Olckers, R. de V.; Palm, P. D.; Potgieter, S. P.; Pretorius, N. J.; Raubenheimer, A. J.; Rencken, C. R. E.; Rossouw, W. J. C.; Schlebusch, A. L.; Schoeman, J. C. B.; Simkin, C. H. W.; Smit, H. H.; Snyman, W. J.; Swanepoel, K. D.; Swiegers, J. G.; Tempel, H. J.; Terblanche, G. P. D.; Theunissen, L. M.; Treurnicht, A. P.; Ungerer, J. H. B.; Van den Berg, J. C.; Van der Merwe, C. V.; Van der Merwe, S. W.; Van der Spuy, S. J. H.; Van der Walt, A. T.; Van der Walt, H. J. D.; Van der Watt, L.; Van der Westhuyzen, J. J. N.; Van Heerden, R. F.; Van Rensburg, H. M. J. (Mosselbaai); Van Vuuren, J. J. M. J.; Van Vuuren, P. Z. J.; Van Zyl, J. J. B.; Viljoen, P. J. van B.; Vorster, B. J.; Wentzel, J. J. G.; Wessels, L.; Wilkens, B. H.; Worrall, D. J.

Tellers: L. J. Botha, J. H. Hoon, S. F. Kotzé, J. P. A. Reyneke, W. L. van der Merwe and V. A. Volker.

NOES—27: Aronson, T.; Bartlett, G. S.; Basson, J. D. du P.; Dalling, D. J.; De Beer, Z. J.; De Jong, G.; Eglin, C. W.; Lorimer, R. J.; Malcomess, D. J. N.; Marais, J. F.; Miller, R. B.; Myburgh, P. A.; Oldfield, G. N.; Page, B. W. B.; Pyper, P. A.; Raw, W. V.; Rossouw, D. H.; Schwarz, H. H.; Slabbert, F. van Z.; Sutton, W. M.; Suzman, H.; Swart, R.

A. F.; Van der Merwe, S. S.; Widman, A. B.; Wood, N. B.

Tellers: B. R. Bamford and A. L. Boraine.

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Third Time.

GROUP AREAS AMENDMENT BILL

(Third Reading)

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Third Time.

*Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, until 1976 no White person was a disqualified person in terms of the Group Areas Act with regard to land which was the property of divisional councils in the Cape Province. Consequently, all non-White persons were, of course, disqualified persons in these particular circumstances.

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I want to point out to the hon. member that the Bill does not concern land which falls under the jurisdiction of a divisional council. Those areas derive their group character from other provisions of the Act. The Bill deals almost exclusively with the corporate existence of divisional councils, and in this Third Reading stage of the Bill I want hon. members to confine themselves to that.

*Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, I accept that. I was referring to the property of divisional councils. Under these restricted circumstances, when land was the property of a divisional council, persons of all non-White races were at the mercy of a permit system in so far as their activities in connection with that divisional council land was concerned. These conditions even held good within areas which, generally speaking, actually had to be considered non-White areas. I am thinking here of an area like Atlantis, to which the hon. the Minister has already referred. Therefore, during that period, the Group Areas Act, as it stood, served the purpose for which it was originally

A. F.; Van der Merwe, S. S.; Widmar
A. B.; Wood, N. B.

Tellers: B. R. Bamford and A. L. Boraine

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Third Time.

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introduced. However, in 1976 a divisional council ordinance was promulgated, an ordinance which, as it happened, turned the tables considerably. The effect of that ordinance on the Group Areas Act was that the provision now in fact discriminated against White persons rather than non-Whites, as had previously been the position. Suddenly it was the White people who were affected by the inconvenience of a permit system in those circumstances. Suddenly there were White people who had to feel in regard what it was like to be on the wrong side of discriminatory legislation.

Of course there were complaints, as was to be expected. There was, *inter alia*, the letter which the hon. the Deputy Minister read to us here, a letter which referred to some problems which White industrialists experienced in doing business and transferring land in Atlantis. Hon. members can think for themselves how many similar problems the Coloureds, Bantu and Indians have had to put up with in this country. This time, however, it was the Whites who complained, and the hon. the Minister is now ready to rectify the matter.

However, what is the hon. the Minister's solution? In these circumstances the hon. the Minister's solution simply means that the problems which are resting on the shoulders of the Whites at the moment will be transferred to the shoulders of non-Whites, i.e. Coloureds, Indians and Blacks.

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I am very sorry, but there is no such thing in the Bill.

*Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, with respect, it emanates from the amendment proposed by the hon. the Deputy Minister. The onus is in fact being reversed. Whereas Whites are subject to that inconvenience at the moment . . .

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT: And the others too. You do not understand anything about it.

*Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: Yes, other groups; I concede that. The fact remains that the Whites, who were subject to a permit system, are being lifted out of that problem situation and are now being favoured. This

shows a cynical approach on the part of the hon. the Deputy Minister. It is apparent from the fact that when an unbalanced situation like this one arises in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Whites are very soon satisfied. Their problems are soon solved, while the others simply have to endure them. If this legislation is passed, matters will be just as they were before. Therefore, a non-White person will have to come along hat in hand, just like the Whites are standing hat in hand at the moment as far as that limited element is concerned. This is just another example of how impossible it is to grant equal rights to different race groups when one applies compulsory racial separation. One group or the other must always bear the brunt. One group always has the automatic rights, while the other group is subject to a permit system. This is the position which is being reversed here.

Therefore, if an unbalanced situation arises due to the application of Government policy, as is the case here, does the hon. the Deputy Minister not think that we as Whites should also endure our share of discomfort? If there is legislation like the Group Areas Act, which causes this type of situation to arise, must we not also endure our share of the discomfort? Should we be so quick to iron out the situation for the Whites and simply shift the discomfort to the other groups?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT: You really do not understand anything about the legislation.

*Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: This piece of legislation illustrates the essentially discriminatory nature of the Group Areas Act.

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I am not allowing any discussion of the Group Areas Act because it is not in question here.

*Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: I conclude, Mr. Speaker. Since this amendment of the Group Areas Act restores the harsh conditions which prevailed before 1976, we cannot support the Third Reading of the Bill.

*Mr. J. J. LLOYD: Mr. Speaker, it is very clear to the whole House that the hon. member for Bryanston is not here this

afternoon. We witnessed an hysterical outburst by the hon. member for Bryanston during the Second Reading and again during the Committee Stage of this Bill. The hon. member for Green Point spread precisely the same poison which the hon. member for Bryanston spread, but in a more calm, composed way. All we heard from that side of the House was "colour, colour, colour".

Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: Is the hon. member allowed to say that the hon. member for Green Point is spreading the same sort of poison in the House?

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! It is in order in the sense in which the hon. member used the words. However, the hon. member must not discuss the incidental arguments on group areas which were raised here. These are not relevant to the discussion of this Bill.

*Mr. J. J. LLOYD: With respect, Mr. Speaker, I agree with that. I merely wanted to point out the tone that was adopted by the hon. members on the opposite side of the House.

I shall return to the Bill as such. It has already been set out in detail during the Second Reading as well as in the Committee Stage, precisely how this Bill will amend the principal Act and what its consequences will be. The hon. the Deputy Minister spelled it out and the hon. member for Bellville also applied himself to analysing it rather than to drawing the colour question into the discussion of the Bill. It is true that one can never consider an act, an ordinance or any statutory measure *in vacuo*. One can never consider it as something which stands alone. It always forms an integral part of the legislation and the law of a country. Now, it is true that in terms of section 84 of our Constitution, there are certain specific matters which are allocated to the provincial councils and in regard to which they have legislative authority. One of these matters is in fact local authorities which include the smallest area or health committee to the biggest city or divisional council. When the central legislature pilots legislation through Parliament which may possibly cause an overlap with existing ordinances, it is extremely careful not to tamper with the legislative authority of the provincial administrations.

Now, it was discovered, when Act 36 of 1966 was passed, that there were certain things which were already defined in existing ordinances, including in Ordinance No. 51 on Municipalities in the Cape in which a definition of the concept "municipality" and of its corporate existence appeared. Similarly, there was a definition of divisions or divisional councils in an ordinance of 1952. The definition in the 1951 ordinance, however, was such that the provisions of Act 36 of 1966 could not be put into effect, and as a result of that "municipality in the Cape" as such was specifically included in the Act. Due to the way in which "a division" was defined at that stage, it was not necessary to include it in the principal Act as well. In 1976, however, the 1952 ordinance was amended so that corporate existence was redefined and brought into line almost verbatim with the definition of "municipality" in the 1951 ordinance. This meant that due to a statutory amendment, the provisions of the Act, as envisaged by the legislator, could no longer be put into effect. Surely then it was quite natural and normal for us to have to do one of two things: Either we would have to amend the ordinance once again or we would have to amend the Act. All that the House is being asked to do is to amend the Act so that the intentions of the legislature can be put into effect. This is, in fact, all that is being asked. When the ordinance was amended in 1976, it was never intended that authority should be removed from one body or person and transferred to another or to another group of persons or to individuals. This was never the intention. Nor, when the ordinance was amended to define corporate existence in a different way, was it the intention to suddenly transfer the property from the divisional council to the individual inhabitants of the divisional council area. To give an example: If the divisional council had to buy or sell a wheelbarrow, the idea was not that the council had to go and consult all the inhabitants. This was never the idea. The whole idea was merely to amend the definition. If anyone can complain that powers are being taken away from it, it is the divisional council. That council had a specific procedure in accordance with which it put certain provisions in the principal Act into effect. However, it is now being deprived of it. That

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is why the divisional council could come to this House and ask in all fairness: Amend the Act so that you cannot point a finger at me when I tell you that the Public Service is always clumsy and full of red tape. However, these are things which the Opposition is always complaining about. They complain that the Public Service is clumsy. They allege that the machinery of the State works too slowly and ponderously. Now we are asking for the Act to be amended so that it can be more streamlined and so that we can put the provisions of it into effect more easily. However, what does the hon. Opposition do? They shout about the rights which are being taken away from the Coloureds. No rights have ever been taken away from the Coloureds and no new powers are being given to the divisional council either. The legislation is merely aimed at re-establishing the *status quo ante*, and that is why I am pleased to support the Third Reading of this Bill.

Mr. P. A. PYPER: Mr. Speaker, it is quite clear to me that the hon. member for Pretoria East maintains that a mistake was made in 1976 with the promulgation of the Divisional Council Ordinance. That ordinance provided, *inter alia*, that the body corporate of a divisional council shall vest in the inhabitants of that area. This he believed was a mistake. I do not see it in that light, Mr. Speaker. I believe that justice was done in 1976 in this respect. It is for that reason that we are reluctant to try to return to a situation where a disqualified person automatically becomes a member of a particular group. We have now entered the Third Reading stage of this Bill. In terms of the long title of the Bill, the purpose of the measure is to amend the Group Areas Act, 1966, so as to determine who shall be a disqualified person in relation to certain immovable property belonging to the council of a division of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope. During the Third Reading stage of a Bill one no longer looks at the principle of the Bill as such, but at how it will be applied and what will be the effect of its implementation. There can be no argument that, as far as a divisional council is concerned, this Bill brings about a return to the position which obtained before 1976 in respect of what was regarded as its group character. This measure will also determine

who shall in practice be regarded as disqualified persons in relation to the property of divisional councils. That is the whole kernel of this particular Bill. There has been tremendous confusion right throughout amongst hon. members.

The hon. the Minister must not take it amiss, but I find some of his arguments not completely logical. In fact, the very things that he quoted as an example of why the Bill is necessary, can be advanced as reasons why we should not have this sort of situation in practice. Wittingly or unwittingly, the hon. the Minister of Coloured Relations admitted something during the Committee Stage. He said: "What a pity that you people did not wait till after we had visited Atlantis." That he said during the Committee Stage. I want to say, in all seriousness, that I agree with him that it is a pity, especially on behalf of hon. members on that side of the House, that they did not wait to see for themselves the actual implementation—I am specifically using the word "actual"—as a result of the change. I was part of the group that visited . . .

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Mr. Chairman, in regard to what happened at Atlantis, I want to ask the hon. member: Is the hon. member suggesting that it happened as a result of the 1976 amendment?

Mr. P. A. PYPER: No. I am purely looking at the practical application of the provisions of the Bill, at how it will apply to the local situation, bearing in mind, however, the problem the hon. Deputy Minister experienced as a result of his quotation from a certain letter.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! May I point out to the hon. member that the Bill has absolutely nothing to do with Atlantis. Whether Atlantis is developed by the divisional council, by a local authority or by private persons, the group character is determined by other provisions of the Group Areas Act.

Mr. P. A. PYPER: I am only referring to Atlantis in so far as the property of the divisional council is concerned. What are the rules determining who the disqualified people will be in relation to the property of the divisional councils of the Cape Province? It

so happens that the divisional council of Cape Town owns property in and near that particular area. As a result of this I merely want to make a brief reference to my visit there. It was quite clear that that particular industrial area is an integral part of the whole Atlantis complex. Whatever the character of Atlantis may be, there can be no doubt that the particular industrial area will have exactly the same character. If one visits the area, one sees for oneself that it is not something different, but that the whole complex is an integral development. That is why I think it is such a pity that we should have this kind of legislation which, as a result of determining the corporate body of a divisional council, creates the situation that people are disqualified. The people that will have to have permits to be in the industrial area, which is an integral part of their own city, will be the Coloureds. It would have been far easier to have overcome the difficulty by maintaining the *status quo* in the area. The letter from which the hon. Deputy Minister read, indicated a difficulty in this regard. By maintaining the *status quo* he would have required the White entrepreneur to have been the one to be granted a permit. For heavens sake, we need those people and the problem could have been overcome by placing the onus on them to obtain permits.

For these reasons we on this side of the House must oppose the Third Reading of the Bill.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Mr. Speaker, I want to try, in all fairness, to reply to the questions which were put to me during the Committee Stage and the Third Reading, to the best of my ability. If there is a difference in principle, as the hon. member for Durban Central put it, I understand it completely and I grant the other fellow the right to have his own opinion on the matter. However, I ask the same kind of concession for myself. Unfortunately I cannot reply to the arguments of the hon. member for Green Point in detail because—apparently as a result of circumstances beyond his control—he is not present in the House. I accept this fully and do not want to be unfair to him by reacting now to some of his arguments in the way I would have done if he had been here. For the record, I should like to take a closer

look at one of his arguments. Unfortunately what is going to happen as a result of the changes is something which does not seem to be fully understood by the hon. member. The hon. member alleges that permits will now be required again, and I now want to bring it to his attention and to the attention of the House that, since 1976—with the confusion which arose then—there has been no change concerning the acquisition of a permit. This is why I cannot understand what the arguments of the Opposition are all about. Does the hon. member for Durban Central, a senior member of the House who has made a study of these matters, now want to tell me that he cannot understand this? I can understand that a new member—I am not saying this in a derogatory way of superciliously—could find it impossible to understand all the details of the legislation, but the hon. member for Durban Central ought to understand it.

Does the hon. member not know that since 1976 until today there has been no change in the procedure when someone obtains land in any divisional council area which passes from a White to a Coloured or *vice versa*? That state of affairs has not changed at all. A permit has always been required. The only difference was that the body corporate could not obtain such a permit, because there was a lack of clarity in the legislation concerning what the body corporate was and how to go about keeping count in order to determine a body corporate. The hon. member for Green Point is a junior member, and I am pleased that he is interested in this matter. I want to tell him, however, so that he can read it with attention, that this amendment makes no change whatsoever in the requirements of the original legislation. Therefore, when land-ownership changes from one population group to another, a permit is still required, although transactions made with the body corporate as one of the parties of the transaction have come to a standstill.

This amending Bill makes it possible for those transactions to continue once again without the difficulties which they caused the Registrar of Deeds and other people.

*Mr. P. A. PYPER: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. the Deputy Minister whether he is aware of the fact that land has changed ownership since 1976?

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*Mr. S. F. KOTZE: They do not like her!

*Mr. J. M. HENNING: Now the hon. member comes here and says that the hon. the Minister merely wants to change the method according to which a community council is composed. She has said: "He is tampering with the methods; he is tampering with the machinery." But I think the hon. the Minister is quite correct. The Act was placed on the Statute Book last year to bestow great benefits on the Black man in the urban areas. That is the whole objective of the Act. But it appeared that there were inherent problems in the machinery created in the Act. I also want to stress that the NP is in favour of a democratic system and therefore believes that the representatives of those people in their councils and townships should be elected in a strictly democratic way. It is for that reason that the Minister has come forward with this amendment. In spite of the fact that he had the right and the power to appoint people if the necessary members were not elected, he is now giving these voters, the inhabitants of the areas in question, the right to elect their own people where they had previously failed to elect representatives, or where any representatives had resigned.

The hon. members on the opposite side are the people who go from one platform to another, shouting that they are the great apostles who safeguard human rights. But if one wants to bestow rights on people and offer them the opportunity of establishing their own council, these people object. What are we aiming at with this amendment? With this amendment we intend affording those people an opportunity to appoint their own councils. That hon. member said that the councils would not "get off the ground". That is not true. I am going to prove the opposite. I am going to furnish her with examples of places where such councils have already been elected. Such a council already exists in the Vaal Triangle and such a council also exists in Bloemfontein. I want to show that hon. member exactly how these people in these areas feel about these councils. She wants to be the mouthpiece of the Black people; in fact, she wants to be the mouthpiece of the ringleaders among the Black people, and then South Africa is supposed to accept that all the Black people feel the same

way as the few ringleaders with whom she always has dealings.

On 8 December last year, the first community council for the Vaal Triangle was established by the predecessor of this hon. Minister. It is a council consisting of 36 elected members. That hon. member kicked up a fuss because there was a low percentage poll in some of the wards during the elections in Soweto. During the election of members for the community council of the Vaal Triangle, the percentage polls in the wards where members were elected, varied from 28% to 44%. A large percentage of those members were elected unopposed. Surely they also have the right to claim for themselves what that hon. member arrogates to herself when she has been elected unopposed. If, in such a case, she claims that she would have polled 70% to 75% of the votes, then the members of that council who were elected unopposed, also have the right to claim that they represent 70% to 80% of the voters.

That council made use of the machinery which was created when the councils were created and they accordingly requested that certain powers and duties be conferred upon them. The hon. the Minister and his department did not dawdle over their request. These powers and duties were given to that Council and that community council is functioning beautifully. I want to quote what the chairman of that community council said a few days ago. The chairman of that council is not an irresponsible person. He is Mr. George Thabe, a very responsible Black inhabitant of South Africa who was unanimously elected by the members to be chairman of the council.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member whether any of the leaders of the Vaal-Vereniging Triangle area to whom he is referring, were locked up?

*Mr. J. M. HENNING: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member wants to know whether any of the leaders of the Black community in the Vaal Triangle were locked up. No, Mr. Speaker, the leaders of the Black community of the Vaal Triangle are responsible people who do not allow themselves to be influenced by people like the hon. member for Houghton and others. That is the difference. [Interjections.] We are dealing with responsible

people and we also have responsible people in Soweto. I shall come back to this point.

As I have said, the man who has been elected, is a very responsible person. He is also the president of the S.A. Soccer Federation. He was unanimously elected as chairman by that council of 36 members. They are also happy with the powers which they requested and which have been given to them. They dealt with their first budget a week or two ago. These are the so-called "puppets" and "stooges" which those hon. members are always trying to make them out to be. They discussed their own budget and in terms of the powers and the duties given to them, they will make decisions about their own residential areas and related matters, about their own people and about their own interests. That budget is for the siting of houses, the building of houses, the provision of sporting facilities, the building of schools and so on. The budget amounts to more than R27 million and that community council has accepted this responsibility and has discharged its obligations. These are now the "puppets", the "stooges" to whom the hon. members have referred. I want to quote part of what Mr. Thabe said when he addressed the Administration Board in connection with the budget of the community council and about the powers and duties delegated to them. He said, *inter alia*, the following on submitting the part appropriation of R27 million out of a total budget of R48 million—

This is one of the problems when one feels that one is not equal to the task, because one realizes the importance of the responsibilities that one has to bear.

Hon. members must please bear with me for reading with some difficulty, but the light is

Nevertheless, up to now I and my executive committee of the Vaal Triangle Community Council have felt that we have not only friends, but equals.

Other words, this man said, at the very first opportunity that he had of addressing the Administration Board, that not only does he speak to his friends, but also to his equals. He therefore regards them as people with whom he is going to co-operate. Yet that hon.

member always tries to imply that these people are the fools, the "stooges". This man goes further and thanks the administration board, the executive committee and the officials for the co-operation and the support, which they received from those people who are guiding them along a course so that they may be happy in the urban Bantu areas. That is the attitude which this responsible man adopts. He went on in that vein. I can give the hon. members his verbatim speech. He said moreover that their attitude, as a community council, was not going to be to oust the Whites from the administration board. He said that even at that juncture, in a time of unemployment, when Black people could not obtain employment, they wanted to retain the officials of the administration board. He said the people would be retained there as long as it was possible to do so, because they were knowledgeable people, people who had acquired experience over the years, and they wanted to make use of these people's expertise and wanted their assistance so that they can make success of the business. That is how the chairman of that council saw it. He said further—

It should not be expected of us to change the laws of the country. I think my council understands that the laws, the statutes and other laws which have been legislated by the Government, are necessary for the proper government of our country.

He admitted that the laws of the country which were made here by us, were necessary to ensure proper authority in the country. This man also said that he and the executive committee of his community council wanted to uphold the laws of the country. He said that if there were laws about which they did not feel happy and which in their view were unjust, they would negotiate on them through the correct channels. He said it should then be their task and their duty to be able to convince the Government of the country that they felt unhappy about certain laws and that certain laws were of a discriminatory nature. He said this as a responsible person and also intimated that they would make use of the correct channels. I want to ask the hon. member for Houghton whether she has any objection to a council which holds this view, a council which says they will make use of

the correct channels, or does she want them to revolt? Does she want them to violate the laws of the country so that anarchy prevails and steps have to be taken against the people and arrests have to be made? Does she want such conditions, or does she want properly elected community councils such as those we have mentioned?

That council appreciates the responsibility which has been placed on their shoulders. As they were the first community council in the country, they want the assistance of the administration board so that they can make a success of their task. They also say that they will be extremely circumspect, as they will be the people who will take the first steps along the road of governing their own people to a certain extent. The chairman has intimated that he realizes that it would be a difficult task so to orientate their people that they would realize that, whereas the Government has for the past 300 years built the roads, schools, and houses and has performed all the other tasks, it will in future be their task to build the houses and roads themselves, and be themselves responsible for a happy community in the Black townships. That is the attitude of this man. He says that they realize the responsibility which rests on them, especially in view of the fact that there are critics who think that they are experts in every field, people who would very much like to cause this system to fail. That is the attitude and the spirit which prevails there. I want to tell the hon. member for Houghton that this healthy spirit which exists in the Vaal Triangle, will also exist in the other administration board areas. The hon. member is so obsessed with Soweto. What did Mr. Mlungu, the chairman of the Soweto Residents' Committee, say after Mr. Thabe had released a Press statement that certain powers and duties had been conferred upon their community council and which they could implement in their own residential areas? Originally, the Soweto Residents' Committee were to have put up 30 candidates, but they insisted at the time that they wanted full city status and consequently they did not put up any candidates. After he had seen what powers and duties had been bestowed upon the community council of the Vaal Triangle, Mr. Mlungu, according to a report under the headline "Deurbraak, sê Soweto Leiers" in *Die Transvaler* of 22

February 1978, said: "Dit is presies wat ons wou gehad het." He went on to say that the Minister had made a tremendous breakthrough and that they were happy with the powers and duties which had been conferred on this community council. Nevertheless the hon. member for Houghton says that the system will never get off the ground in Soweto. Since this community council of the Vaal Triangle has accepted that the administration board will be their executive arm, Mr. Mlungu has intimated that they will also need the assistance and knowledge of the administration board.

We are growing sick and tired of people like the hon. member for Houghton and people who think as she does, people who always profess to be the sacred patrons of democracy in South Africa and who, whenever the Government tries to create sound inter-group relations, arrogate to themselves the right to criticize and to say that the Government is on the wrong path. Day after day they encourage the militants, who do not want to co-operate in any case, by saying that they must not accept the system which the Government is offering them, but should rebel against it.

South Africa is tired of such people. This is why they sit here with their meagre representation of 17 members in a Parliament which consists of 165 members.

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Before I call upon the next speaker to take the floor . . .

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: [Inaudible.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Surely the hon. member knows better than to make interjections when the Chair is speaking?

*I have allowed the two main speakers on both sides of the House a reasonable measure of latitude, but I wish to remind hon. members that the Bill before the House is not concerned with the principle or with the functions of community councils. From now on hon. members must confine themselves to elections, especially by-elections.

Mr. W. M. SUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I was hoping you would say that after I had addressed the House! However, I accept the restrictions that have been laid upon us.

I was interested to hear the hon. member for Vanderbijlpark quote the words of Mr. George Thabe, because in 1974 I had the opportunity of travelling with him in Germany when the World Cup football series were being played. I found him a most level-headed and responsible person, who had done a tremendous deal in this country to normalize relationships in the sporting world. If that council is in his hands, it is in very good hands.

There are several councils which are working and the council in particular of which we have heard today has taken upon itself considerable responsibilities and is expending a considerable amount of money. However, the hon. member for Vanderbijlpark failed to indicate the measure of the problem the hon. the Minister faces in that Soweto has not taken this system to its heart, but has in fact placed very considerable stumbling blocks in the way of its implementation. We have supported the Second Reading of this Bill and in supporting its Third Reading as well, I want to make it quite clear that the hon. the Minister now holds in his hands the ability to persuade the people of Soweto that he is absolutely genuine in his intentions towards them. In a place like Soweto, which has been under such considerable pressures over the last couple of years with the riots that took place there and where a considerable extent of law enforcement had to be used to preserve law and order, one can hardly expect that any kind of system which could be given the appearance of something the Government is forcing upon them, to win general acceptance from the people in that area. The result of the elections must have been a considerable disappointment to the hon. the Minister and his department. However, in terms of this Bill he now has the power to make it possible to hold by-elections. I was concerned to see that there were power groups—I refer to the Inkatha movement for one—which took a very decided attitude towards the elections in Soweto. The hon. the Minister recently had the chance to meet Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Cape Town and to discuss the elections in Soweto with him. I hope the hon. the Minister will tell us, when he replies to the Third Reading debate, whether any progress has been made in those discussions towards bringing the Inkatha movement around to

give its support to these elections. A system like this must inevitably limp. There must be instances where it will fall or break at hurdles.

However, we in this party would have to think that we are saving the hon. the Minister's chance to put right whatever mistakes may have led to the attitude adopted by the people of Soweto in not supporting the elections. I think it is basically a condition of mind. It is the mental attitude of the people there towards the Government and the people man in general—in all of us, whatever party we belong to. There is a block in communication between the Government representing the White community in the country and the people of Soweto.

I feel that this Bill will put into the hon. the Minister's hands the chance to at least make an attempt to put right something I regard as very grave indeed. For that reason and as I have indicated before, we shall support the Third Reading of the Bill.

*Mr. P. CRONJE: Mr. Speaker, the NPP displayed a very responsible attitude in this Bill throughout. I am not saying this because they support us, one does not only show responsibility by supporting this side of the House. In one's opposition one can also act in a responsible manner. Yesterday the hon. member for Mooi River, who has just resigned his seat, proposed an amendment which I believe was very sincerely meant to improve the Bill. When the hon. the Minister pointed out his problems to him, and explained why he could not accept the amendment, the hon. member was responsible enough to withdraw his amendment. That made a very good impression on us. That was not the case with the Official Opposition during this debate. They performed a complete egg-dance, and at the end of this debate they stand indicted before the Black man and before the world for serving the interests of the Black man because they opposed this Bill.

The hon. the Minister made two requests in this House in his Second Reading speech two weeks ago. Firstly, he requested that the Bill be supported so that the Blacks in White areas could be represented by elected representatives and not by appointed ones. With the hon. the Minister's request, we made a second,

very urgent plea to this House, and consequently also to the Opposition. He requested that all three stages of the Bill be disposed of on the same day. He made that request for obvious reasons. Now, one week later, we are still ruminating on the same Bill and it is still not a law of Parliament. To both these very urgent requests by the hon. the Minister, the reply of the Official Opposition was "No", an emphatic, unequivocal, cold Molotov "No". They said "No" to the extension of the democratic principle to millions of Black people in White areas in more than 300 Black residential areas. They said "No" to the rights of the Black man to decide for himself who his representatives must be. "No," said the Opposition, "You cannot decide for yourselves. It should be the Minister's prerogative to decide who your representatives should be in the case of a by-election and any chance vacancies." It was an astounding attitude that the Official Opposition displayed.

The principle of the Bill is very simple: we prefer elected people, people who were democratically elected, to representatives who were autocratically appointed. Now I should like to ask the Official Opposition: Do you support this principle or not? There is a deadly silence, for of course they have already told us what their attitude is. They voted against it, and they are going to vote against it again, because they do not support this principle. That is their very clear answer. When I look at the back benches of the Official Opposition, I ask myself a question which I have asked myself so often during the past few weeks, i.e.: What hold has the hon. member for Houghton on those hon. members? What magnetic influence emanates from that hon. member? What power does that hon. member possess that enables her to persuade people to vote against the Bill? It simply passes all understanding. If one says "No" to elected representatives, one also says "Yes" to something else. And the Official Opposition said "Yes" to the principle in the principal Act that the Minister should have the power to appoint people autocratically. They said "Yes" to the hon. the Minister's appointing puppets and his being able to pull the strings at will; they said "Yes" to the appointment of people who will constantly be saying to him: "Yes, master, very good, master; all right, master. If the

master so wishes, we will do so, master." [Interjections.]

*Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT: Was that the initial intention?

*Mr. P. CRONJE: They said "Yes" to the obsolete colonial principle according to which some outside power has to tell people who should represent them, how they should be governed and what would be good for them. When I consider the attitude of the Official Opposition and the hold and influence of the hon. member for Houghton on that party, I really get the impression—in the idiom of this Bill—that members who sit there in the back benches are not proud people who got there under their own steam, that they are not people who have at least achieved something in life, that they are not people who can say: "I am my own man and I think for myself."

One gets the impression that they are nominated members, people who will curry favour with the hon. member for Houghton, people who are just soft clay in the hands of the hon. member for Houghton to be shaped, moulded and manipulated by her exactly as she pleases. [Interjections.]

Because the Official Opposition rejects the Bill, they stand indicted before the Black man and before the world today and they can no longer pose as the champions of the Black man. The hon. member for Vanderbijlpark has told us how often those people come forward in this House and pretend to be the advocates, the champions of the Black man in South Africa. Their conduct and their opposition to this Bill have indicated that the hon. members of the Official Opposition are not competent to speak on behalf of the Black man. [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT: Mr. Speaker, we have come to the end of the debate on this Bill and I wish to endorse what the hon. member for Port Natal has said, that it is the fault of the Official Opposition that we only come to the Third Reading of the Bill today. After this I still have to introduce the Bill in the Other Place. This naturally entails a considerable delay in the possibility of elections in Soweto. The fault for that lies squarely on the shoulders of the Official Opposition. I purposely requested in the

Second Reading speech that we should dispose of all the different stages of the Bill on one day, because I thought it would be in the interests of Soweto. The hon. Official Opposition, however, decided otherwise. That is why I place the blame squarely on their shoulders. I wish to thank the hon. members for Port Natal and Vanderbijlpark, who have very ably stated the case here. They are both people who not only have experience in these matters, but can also speak with authority. The hon. member for Vanderbijlpark lives in a community where the community councils have been very effectively elected and furthermore are functioning very effectively at present.

I intend paying a visit to the Vaal Triangle as soon as possible, in order to meet the members of the community council there and to have personal discussions with them so as to establish closer contact with the real elected leaders of the community. I thank the hon. member for Vanderbijlpark for his able contribution.

I also thank the hon. member for Mooi River for his party's responsible standpoint in this debate. I appreciate it sincerely. Their contribution is an example of how an Opposition Party in a country ought to act. That is effective opposition, and not a mere opposing of everything. The hon. member for Mooi River asked me whether I had discussed the whole matter regarding community councils with Chief Buthelezi during our discussion. Yes, we did discuss the matter. We exchanged ideas about the matter, but in the nature of the matter—and the hon. member will not blame me for it—I must say that it was a confidential conversation, a conversation at which only Chief Buthelezi and I were present. There was nobody else with us. I do not want to betray Chief Buthelezi's confidence. For that reason I do not want to supply any further information in connection with this matter. But we did talk about the matter and I shall, from the nature of things, follow up the conversation when I again have a talk with him, probably at the opening of the Parliament later this year. I am to officiate at the opening of his Parliament personally this year. We shall meet each other again and have further talks.

*Mr. W. M. SUTTON: Is there an indication that the Inkatha movement has now

changed its attitude towards the election in Soweto?

*The MINISTER: I should rather not talk about this aspect now, because it is rather sensitive. I do not want to damage the position of trust existing between me and Chief Buthelezi in any way. I think it is in the interests of all of us to maintain and respect it. Therefore I do not want to say anything further about the matter now.

Mr. Speaker, I now come to the standpoint of the Official Opposition. I want to say immediately that we were aware in advance of the fact that the Opposition would take up the attitude they did, because they oppose everything introduced by the Government in connection with non-White matters. They oppose everything, because the success of the policy of this side of the House makes the continued existence of the Opposition and their policies impossible in the future. Those are surely the facts. If our policy succeeds, there is no place for an Opposition like them in South Africa. The community which they want to serve, will then no longer be in existence, because we will then have solved the problem regarding them. They are therefore fighting for their continued existence and for their lives. That is why we get resistance from them to every positive step which we take in this country to solve our problems.

I want to reply immediately to a few points which the hon. member for Houghton has put to me. She makes it quite clear that power should be transferred to these people. She says these people must be given a full-fledged city council, etc. I want to ask the hon. member: Is there a single provision or hindrance in this Bill, as it reads at present, which prevents the Minister from conferring full powers on that council?

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: But you have not done so.

*The MINISTER: I am asking: Is there a single limitation in the Bill which prevents me from doing so. The answer is "No".

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: The people want a different sort of system.

*The MINISTER: Sir, I should have liked to have had a "different" member for

Houghton, but I cannot always have my own way.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: They do not want these favours you give out. They want that as of right.

*The MINISTER: In all fairness to the hon. member, I want to say that there is not a single provision in this Bill or in the principal Act which restrains the Minister from conferring all powers on these people. That it is only logical and sensible that one should confer powers in accordance as powers are used and handled. Nobody precipitately hands over powers to an organization if it does not know whether or not it can handle them. That is only logical.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: The urban townships had the same powers.

*The MINISTER: The hon. member has talked about "confidence and co-operation". She has suggested that I should agree to that. That is precisely what I am busy trying to do. I have already been busy with that since my first day in this position. From that very first day I set it as my task to do it. But the hon. member has up to now done very little to help me succeed. On the contrary, from the very first day until today, she has done nothing but place obstacles in my path. That should not go unnoticed. The standpoint of the hon. member for Houghton is that the Committee of Ten must be released because they are the only leaders of Soweto.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: I never said that.

*The MINISTER: Just the other day the hon. member said the leaders were all in jail. Now I put it quite plainly. Sir, the leaders of Soweto will now be brought in the fore by means of these elections. I realize, Sir, that I am now treading on ground on which I have to be careful not to clash with you. If the Official Opposition now votes against this Bill, then they vote against the extension of democracy to the Black man in South Africa. [Interjections.] I say so because the sole aim of this Bill is to confer a democratic right on the inhabitants of Soweto to elect their own people by means of by-elections. That is

something which the Act does not now give them. This is therefore an extension of democracy, and if the Opposition votes against it, they vote against the extension of democratic rights to Soweto. This is the principle, and this, in my view, is what the headlines should be in tomorrow's newspapers.

Talking of newspapers, Sir, permit me to quote something in connection with this matter. The role which the Opposition is playing, is to do nothing to help us win the friendship and confidence of the Black people of Soweto. Allow me to digress for a moment and to say that surely it is in the interests of every person in South Africa that the Government of the day—whatever party it might be—must find a good basis for co-operation with the Black people of South Africa. Is that not in everybody's interests? Is petty politicking, then, more important than the interests of South Africa?

*Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ: No.

*The MINISTER: Those hon. members want to attack this party and at certain persons, and in the process, the country is suffering damage. That is definitely what those hon. members are doing. The same role is in a certain sense also being played by sections of the Press. Last Wednesday, a morning paper published a report on the Soweto matter. They also referred to the community councils and obtained the comments of certain leaders. They asked me, for my comment. The newspaper in question quoted the comments of Mr. Albert Mhlungu as follows—

Mr. Albert Mhlungu, chairman of the Soweto Residents' Committee, said in a week . . .

That was last week—

that Soweto wanted city status. Soweto has an infrastructure of its own services and must, as a necessity, have its own body to govern its affairs. The elections on Saturday were a flop and there is need to start again.

That was what Mr. Mhlungu said. My comment was then asked for. I assumed

we were dealing here with patriotic newspapers which wanted to serve the interests of South Africa. Therefore, amidst all my other activities, I took the trouble to furnish detailed comment to the Press on this particular matter. I said quite a few things and I gave it to them in writing, in black and white. *Iner alia*, I said—

In keeping with elections of this nature, Soweto was delimited into 30 wards and the nominations and elections were called for and held on that basis. I have, on a number of occasions, publicly announced that meaningful rights would be conferred on community councils which would enable them to accept responsibility for a wider range of functions than are normally entrusted to town or city councils.

I repeat the words: ". . . a wider range of functions than are normally entrusted to town or city councils". I also said—

The Community Councils Act is being amended by a Bill which is now before Parliament. As soon as the Bill becomes law, I will declare vacancies to exist in the remaining 19 wards and call for by-elections to be held. I appeal to the voters of Soweto to come forward, in these 19 wards, to elect a representative community council that should be able to develop Soweto along modern lines. I am convinced that all well-meaning residents of Soweto will accept my hand of friendship and will co-operate with me in a genuine attempt to overcome our differences by coming forward to serve their people in the community council. Dialogue, not violence, will resolve our problems.

That was the comment which I gave to the Press. But of all that comment, what did they publish? Only this—

The Minister said in most democracies it is normal procedure that members can be elected unopposed. The nine members who were returned unopposed in Soweto surely have a democratic right to represent the community in the community council. I know of no democracy where a minimum percentage poll is prescribed.

But the rest was suppressed, totally suppressed because it did not suit them.

*The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: What newspaper was that?

*The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT: It was *The Cape Times*, with its sister newspaper, the *Rand Daily Mail*, which did even less about it. Mr. Mhlungu was then good enough to be consulted. He was consulted as "chairman of the Soweto Residents Committee" and he made comment in that capacity. After the Committee Stage yesterday, during which I took a stand on the question of the ultimate autonomy of Soweto, Mr. Mhlungu once again commented, but this time either the newspaper did not consider it important enough to ask Mr. Mhlungu, or his comment was of such a nature that they did not want to use it. So *Die Transvaler* had to use Mr. Mhlungu's comment, the same Mr. Mhlungu. Here is his comment in today's issue of *Die Transvaler*—

Mr. Albert Mhlungu . . .

The same man who was quoted last week—

voorsitter van die SRC het gesê sy beweging is nou met alle mag aan die gang om steun, met die oog op die tussenverkiesings in 19 van Soweto se 30 wyke, te verwerf, en in elke wyk is reeds 'n kandidaat genomineer.

This is the same man who adopted a different standpoint the previous week, not so! But this time they do not quote him—now it suits nobody to quote him, because now he is satisfied that the thing can work.

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING: He too is still going to be handicapped in what he is trying to do.

*The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT: Yes, he is still going to be handicapped for that reason. I want to continue. Mr. Moerane, a former editor of *The World*, said in a statement to *Die Transvaler*—

Die ondermëning deur die Minister om stadsraadsstatus aan Soweto toe te ken,

begin 'n nuwe hoofstuk in die poging om die mense van Soweto hul eie sake as onafhanklike, verantwoordelike, ryplewens inwoners van die groot stad te laat bestuur. Ons verwelkom dit.

I have seen no comment on that, definitely not in the newspaper which quoted the same people last week when they had reacted negatively. Now they are dead quiet all of a sudden. Sir, every attempt which is made to obtain peace and co-operation, is being opposed by that irresponsible Opposition and is being opposed by certain newspapers in South Africa which are unpatriotic in their actions. I think it is time that South Africa should know this and see and recognize the people for what they are.

I have not much more to say, except once again that I want to steer this Bill through the Senate as soon as possible and get it signed by the State President. I trust that I can have it disposed of in the Senate in a single day, something which I could not accomplish here due to the stubborn, pig-headed resistance by the Opposition. As soon as I have accomplished that, I am going to proclaim 19 by-elections in the 19 wards and I am going to have elections as early as possible. I also want to give another undertaking: If it is at all humanly possible, I shall personally attend the first meeting by the 30 elected members of the Soweto community council in order to make contact with those people. That I undertake here, regardless of the demands it will make on me personally. I am honest in my efforts and I trust that at some time or another the Opposition will start believing that and start co-operating with me in the interests of South Africa, and also in the interests of their children who will come after them.

Question agreed to (Official Opposition dissenting).

Bill read a Third Time.

ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE REPUBLIC REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading resumed)

Mr. J. W. E. WILEY: Mr. Speaker, during the censure debate I was at some pains to

explain to the House the attitude we in the SAP would adopt to legislation which would come before the House. I said at the time that we would try to find common ground with the Government on all matters affecting the overall security of South Africa. In my opinion and that of my colleagues this Bill is designed to protect our currency reserves from attempts to drain them by taking funds out of the country. Thus we shall support the Bill; indeed, we welcome it. We even think that it might also be a little bit late in trying to achieve its objective.

We have been able to find common ground with the Government on this measure because it is aimed at combating evasions of currency regulations and with funds being smuggled out of the country, which endanger the safety of the State. Secondly, its punitive provisions are in our opinion both reasonable and necessary and we think moreover that the deterrent effects will result in the discouragement of people who have ideas of smuggling currency out of our country and thus committing a form of economic subversion.

The Bill also illustrates to the House another aspect of our attitude to the role we can play in Parliament. It serves to show that the thinking and the political actions of the PFP are certainly not representative of a majority of South Africans: neither those South Africans who are not necessarily Government supporters on all political issues nor those who indeed do support the Government. I go so far as to say today that if a referendum were to be held among Opposition supporters in South Africa on the principles involved in this Bill and the desirability of having this Bill passed or not the Progs, supported by their Press bosses, would not get more than 5% of all votes among Opposition supporters.

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: That is a very good guess.

Mr. J. W. E. WILEY: I am glad that the NRP has taken a different stand to that taken by the Progs. The hon. member for Durban Central, who sits behind me, shares a bench with one of my colleagues. I sit in front of him, one of my colleagues sits next to him and another sits behind him. Therefore I think that he comes under good political influence and that this has possibly resulted in his

deciding to support the Bill, which we of course are going to support. I may say that last year I think he would perhaps have adopted a different attitude because at that time he was geographically and also philosophically nearer to my friends sitting in this House to the right of me. Indeed, he was trying to enter into some form of legitimate or illegitimate wedlock with them.

I want to put the position of the SAP very clearly today. The Bill affects a vital aspect of our security, that is to say, our economic safety. We in these benches utterly reject the attitude of the Progs to this measure. We disagree with the attitude and their outlook on most measures, but never more so than in the field of security. Their attitude to this Bill is symptomatic of their general attitude towards security. They have an outdated and utterly unrealistic concept of what they, like parrots, are pleased to call the "rule of law". It blinds them to the harsh realities of the world today while they still live in a dreamland of a pre-war world which they think still obtains in their own philosophy. That is putting things charitably. To put things more realistically, I can say, with ample justification as well, that their attitude manifests itself most clearly in taking up cudgels for individuals and organizations, both inside and outside South Africa, who seek to overthrow law and order in our country. The pretext that they use to protect those people who seek to overthrow law and order in South Africa, is that they are standing up for their hallowed principle of the "rule of law".

I now come to the Bill itself. The foregoing as said by way of background to the attitude of the Official Opposition to this Bill. We are starting a battle to survive, in this case in the economic field. Economic pressures on us are growing daily because this sort of pressure is regarded by our enemies in the outside world as being the most appropriate political pressure to use against us. This Bill has been prepared only after a committee has carefully gone into the question of the evasion of currency control and offences that have been committed in that regard. It is obviously a necessary step at this stage of the existence of our country. It is more than that. It is also a reasonable measure, in the first instance, because deportation is not obligatory in respect of a currency offence. The hon. the Minister is given a discretion, and he will

obviously use his discretion with discretion. Secondly, before deportation, the currency smuggling offender must have been found guilty in a court of law. Thirdly, before committing the crime the intending currency smuggler will know what penalty could be imposed on him if he were to contravene the law. Fourthly, before committing the offence the intending currency smuggler will know what punishment could be imposed on members of his family if he contravenes the law.

It has been said by some of the speakers in this debate that there should be no distinction between categories of South African citizens. It has been said, for example, that there should be no distinction between a South African by birth or by descent and a South African by way of naturalization in so far as South African is concerned. Why ever not? Singularity privileged and fortunate individuals, but they are also subject to all laws of the land, except deportation. A new South African, a foreigner who has become a South African, has chosen to become a South African citizen knowing what laws will apply to him on taking up South African nationality. He will thus be aware of the provisions concerning deportation in the laws of South Africa which apply to him as a newly naturalized South African. All that this Bill does is to add another reason for deportation if a newcomer's loyalty to South Africa is so fragile that he engages in an offence which endangers his new country's interests in the economic field so soon after becoming a South African. What is more, the new South African and the public will be informed of the reason for his deportation. This, I think, will ensure that others do not make the same mistake of trying to smuggle currency out of South Africa to harm the economic well-being of all of us.

To me there is no question of undue hardship or unfair discrimination in this Bill against former foreigners, against people who I call "new South Africans". If they respect the laws of the country they have chosen to live in, they have nothing to lose and everything to gain. No penalty, in my opinion, can be too great for currency smuggling at this stage of our history. This is not only because the offence itself depletes our economic resources, but also because of the harm that it does to the morale of other South

X Modification of Liquor Act

*20. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

1. Lone

1. Hoe word

2. Bestaan tussen standig

(1) Whether he has given an undertaking to the International Tennis Federation concerning the modification of the Liquor Act; if so, (a) what undertaking and (b) what steps does he propose to take to give effect to the undertaking;

(2) what modification does he intend proposing or has he proposed.

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

See paragraph (b) of my letter dated 21 February 1978, addressed to the Chairman and Delegation of the International Tennis Federation which reads as follows—

“That early steps are being taken to modify any restrictions as far as the Liquor Act is concerned by enabling sports clubs to get international status on application so

3. Watter de

2. Werversk

1. Is daar soort

2. As u u g werker

Hoe sou

Waarvandaan sou hulle kom?

that licencees can provide liquor to all participating sportsmen without application for a permit, bringing this matter on a par with similar sporting events in other parts of the world.”

(1) and (2) Clubs can apply to the National Liquor Board for international status.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, in the light of the words the hon. the Minister has just quoted from the letter which he sent, namely “that early steps are being taken to modify any restrictions”, am I to understand from his reply that there is to be no modification of the restrictions at all, but that the existing law, since 1975, has been sufficient for the purpose for which the hon. the Minister now says it can be used?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I made the position very clear. I have nothing to add to what I have already said on this matter.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: It is not clear at all.

ormeel of informeel) strik oor lone of werkom- onderhede.

koste is arbeidskoste?

strik? Indien wel, watter

, byvoorbeeld, sou u ekstra e lank sou dit neem?

s te werf?

Sou u sê al die boere in u omgewing sou hul getal arbeiders gelyktydig kon verdubbel?

of

2. As u u getal arbeiders wou vermeerder, hoeveel ekstra werkers sou u in diens kon neem teen u huidige minimum lone?

ANNEXURE

Hansard 5 col 324 3/3/78

80

At the request of the Department of Coloured Relations representatives of the Cape Province Agricultural Union had discussions on the 6th of November, 1974, with three members of the Executive Committee and four rural members of the

The Coloured representative co-operation of the position of Coloured respect were put for

The representative that it was also to give guidance to of labour conditions been made in this

It was mentioned in 1965; that the that copies thereof

A fruitful discussion the memorandum. discussions had s

It was further agreed that a joint Agricultural Committee be formed consisting of five members of the Agricultural Union and five rural representatives of the Coloured Representative Council. This committee will meet from time to time to exchange views and give attention to matters pertaining to Coloured farm labour.

Value of properties of Department of Community Development/Community Development Board

137. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) What is the total book value of the property (a) acquired by and (b) disposed of by his Department to date?

(2) what is the (a) market and (b) book value of the properties held by the Community Development Board at present.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) R373 376 685.

(b) R118 620 641.

(2) (a) the hon. member is referred to my reply last year as well as the previous year to his Question Nos. 503 and 479, in which I furnished a comprehensive explanation on why it is not possible to give the market value of property held by the Community Development Board.

(b) R174 851 149.

aim to obtain the ement of the estions in this

Union indicated tural Unions to or the improvement progress has already

had been circularised been revised and ar future.

ects dealt with in agreed that the

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Persons moved in terms of Group Areas Act

108. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in each province remained to be moved from their homes in terms of proclamations under the Group Areas Act as at 31 December 1977;
- (2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) were moved from business premises in terms of proclamations under the Act from its commencement to 31 December 1977 and (b) were still to be moved as at 31 December 1977.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)	(b)
WHITES		
Cape Province	86	320
Orange Free State	—	—
Transvaal	141	526
Natal	75	280

COLOUREDS		
Cape Province	9 494	49 179
Orange Free State	1 133	5 868
Transvaal	2 733	14 157
Natal	2 435	12 613

INDIANS		
Cape Province	1 055	5 296
Orange Free State	—	—
Transvaal	2 634	13 222
Natal	8 659	43 468

(2)	(a)	(b)
WHITES		
Cape Province	3	42
Orange Free State	—	—
Transvaal	8	24
Natal	10	12

COLOUREDS		
Cape Province	55	178
Orange Free State	—	—
Transvaal	43	38
Natal	11	4

INDIANS		
Cape Province	270	776
Orange Free State	—	—
Transvaal	1 094	1 910
Natal	479	549

Properties sold by Department of Community Development

136. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) What was the (a) number and (b) value of properties (i) offered for sale and (ii) in fact sold by his Department in respect of the Republic and Port Elizabeth, respectively, as at the latest date for which figures are available;
- (2) in respect of what date are these figures given.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i)
- (ii)
- (b) (i)
- (ii)

	Republic	Port Elizabeth
	12 414	962
	7 489	778
	R103 690 474	R4 347 630
	R 59 594 941	R2 816 582

(2) 1977-12-31.

1. INTRODUCTI

New group areas /

380. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

2. INTERVIEWS

LESOTHO

fisheries at

7

5 APRIL 1978

546

Whether any new group areas were proclaimed during 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) where is each one situated and (c) for what race group was each one proclaimed.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

TRANSVAAL

Yes.

(a) 53.

(b) and (c)

Situation Race Group

- Cape Province
- Beaufort West ... Coloured
- Laingsburg ... White
- Laingsburg ... Coloured
- Keimoes ... 2 Coloured
- Hofmeyr ... Coloured
- Stromsrivier ... White
- Sanddrift ... White
- Hartswater ... White
- Vryburg ... Indian
- Vryburg ... 2 Coloured
- Richmond ... Coloured
- Rheenendal (Dist. Knysna) ... Coloured
- Kenhardt ... 2 Coloured
- Cookhouse ... Coloured
- Douglas ... Coloured
- Mossel Bay ... 2 Coloured
- Bonnievale ... 3 Coloured
- Dysselsdorp ... Coloured

NATAL

- Transvaal
- Klerksdorp ... Indian
- Rustenburg ... Coloured
- Witbank ... White
- Witbank ... 2 Indian
- Lydenburg ... Coloured
- Kinross ... White
- Potchefstroom ... Indian
- Springs ... Indian
- Greylingstad ... White
- Trichardt ... Indian
- Groblersdal ... White
- Middelburg ... Indian
- Wolmaransstad ... Indian
- Nelspruit ... Coloured
- Nelspruit ... Indian
- Laudium ... Indian

NAMIBIA

HOMELANDS

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sectors; Difference year establishment Involvement of the

547

WEDNESDAY,

- Transvaal
- Delmas ... Indian
- Witbank ... Indian
- Natal
- Wycbank/Kranskloof ... Indian
- Stanger ... White
- Stanger ... Coloured
- Matatiele ... White
- Matatiele ... Coloured
- Vryheid ... Coloured
- Newcastle ... White and 2 Indian
- Orange Free State
- Heilbron ... Coloured

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Hansard 11 20 April 1978.
Question 440 Col. 669.

669 FRIDAY, 21

Application for Coloureds/Indians to attend functions in White group areas

440. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many applications for Coloured people and Indians to attend functions in White group areas were (a) received, (b) granted and (c) refused by his Department in 1977.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 1 183.
- (b) 1 096.
- (c) 87.

PFP plead for repeal of Group Areas Act

THE ASSEMBLY — An impassioned plea was made yesterday on the Government to repeal the Group Areas Act because it "applied a cruel system of apartheid forced on defenceless people."

The law, said Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston), in the Community Development Vote, had done incalculable damage to race relations in South Africa and to South Africa's international position.

"In addition the law makes South Africa look ridiculous to the outside world.

"Take the pop festival where thousands of youths of all races were permitted to rub shoulders in the Good Hope Centre, Woodstock . . . if ever friction could

have been expected it should have occurred here.

"Yet this Minister (Mr Marais Steyn) declined to allow a classical contest between white and Coloured children on the grounds that it could cause friction. This was a ridiculous decision which makes us the laughing stock of the world."

Mr Van Rensburg referred to the humiliation caused to industrialists who were not white in being prohibited from starting industries in so-called white industrial areas. A concession had only been made to heavy industry which was "very restrictive."

"There is the humiliation when blacks, Coloureds and Indians arrive at restaurants and

are very often turned away in the company of prominent South Africans as well as overseas visitors . . . another example is the prohibition of firms wanting to train blacks as managers . . . then there are the black attorneys of Durban who were instructed to leave the Durban area and proceed to the homelands."

Later the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Egiin, called for the opening of all restaurants and tea rooms to all races. It was disgraceful, he said, that blacks had often to stand at counters or cross the street to sit on a bench and eat pies or whatever they had bought. They should be allowed, without ministerial restriction, to sit in the restaurants and tea rooms. — PC.

Cape Times 9/5/78 (80)

7 CMCs have resigned

AT LEAST seven coloured management committees in different part of South Africa decided to stop functioning because of lack of co-operation from local authorities.

Committees which are reported to have suspended activities in protest are Uitenhage, Jeffrey's Bay, Uniondale, Kimberley, Randburg, De Aar and Midroy near Middelburg.

Management committees were established to compensate for the removal of coloured people from the municipal roll.

Mr I Stober, chairman of the Association of Management Committees, said yesterday that there was no organized move in the Peninsula for

local committees to cease functioning or to suspend operations.

The Labour Party in the Western Cape, meanwhile, has requested all its members who are on management committees to attend a meeting at Worcester on Saturday to achieve "uniformity" among themselves for the annual congress of the Association of Management Committees at East London from July 11 to 15.

Items expected to be discussed at Worcester will be the ousting of Mr Stober as chairman of the association, and whether all management committees where the Labour Party is in the majority should suspend activities.

The Star

Friday May 26 1978

Housing—separate but unequal

ADEQUATE housing is fundamental to both the security of any state and to the welfare of its people. Successive South African governments have failed to meet this basic need. Worse, the Nationalist Government has aggravated an admittedly heavy burden by adding blatant discrimination. Three examples are:

- In terms of the group areas philosophy, a large proportion of the houses built over the last 30 years for coloured, Indian and black people have been filled by families who have been moved out of perfectly good houses because of the colour of their skins. This has meant the housing programme has had to run faster to stay in the same place.

- A disproportionate amount of money has been spent on white facilities and townships. Though whites pay most taxes, R50 000 spent in the white sector buys accommodation for only one to three families, while in the black or brown sectors it might have bought housing for up to 10 families.

- The lack of real development in the black homelands and

the attraction of the cities have induced hundreds of thousands of people to brave urban tin-shanty life in order to find work and so escape poverty or, at worst, starvation.

As a result there now exist fully serviced white township sites — some without a single house! There are white flats without tenants. There are even white townships, built with public money, which are only half full. In contrast, there is a desperate shortage of black, brown and Indian homes. Coloured and Indian families consciously break the law by moving into Hillbrow flats — because they have nowhere else to go. Black people and coloured people crowd into one shanty town after another — because they have nowhere else to go. Indian people allow themselves to be grossly exploited — because they have nowhere else to go.

The Government has stepped up its housing programme considerably this year. But it must do much, much more, as must the private sector, if all are to enjoy the security that comes from housing people adequately.

Handed 17 31 June 1978.
 Question 592 Col. 838-840

THURSDAY, 1 JUNE 1978

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Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Indian traders moved in terms of Group Areas Act

592. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLADBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) In what towns in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape Province, respectively, are Indian traders still to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act;
- (2) how many traders are to be moved in each of these towns;
- (3) when is it expected that traders in each of these towns will be moved;
- (4) what is the cost and cost in respect of each town.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Natal	10	1979	20 000 000
Transvaal	11	1981	20 000 000
Cape Province	12	1981	20 000 000
Total	33	1979-1981	60 000 000

Give us a say, plead Indians

Pretoria Bureau

COLOURED and Indian leaders have asked the Government for a referendum to gauge support for constitutional proposals.

They warned that, without a referendum, there was a grave danger the Government would go ahead with support from only minority coloured and Indian groups.

The proposals have been rejected by the SA Indian Council and the Coloured Representative Council.

Mr. Somy Leon, leader of the Labour Party, said the Government's tactics were clear. They "desperately" wanted respect-

ability for the plan and, in looking for it, were over-exposing coloureds with no proven, significant support.

TV and radio, he said, were being used for this.

Mr. Leon said the Labour Party challenged the Government to hold a referendum as the only fair way of measuring coloured voter reaction.

Mr. I. F. H. Mayet, a member of the SA Indian Council and the Prime Minister's Joint Advisory Council, said:

"A better and more direct test by far would be a referendum."

Grond vir bruin boer oral in blanke gebied

JAANTJIE KOOP

Van SAKKIE PEROLD

KAAPSTAD

LANDBOUKOÖPERASIES moet aangemoedig word om selfstandige Kleurlingboere as lede te aanvaar, sê mnr. Albert Basson, voorsitter van die Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou-landboudoeleindes in blanke gebiede te koop — sonder permit, „want dis diskriminasie“.

Dit was twee van die standpunte wat mnr. Basson dié week sterk gestel het op 'n vergadering van die voortsettingskommissie op Stellenbosch. Die vergadering is deur sowat 60 voorstandende boere en ander gemeenskapsleiers in die Boland bygewoon.

Hy is aangenaam verras deur die positiewe benadering van die boere. Het mnr. Basson agterna aan RAPPORT gesê. Daar was sterk steun, veral vir die pleidooi dat bruin boere sonder beperkinge grond vir landboudoeleindes moet kan huur of koop, waar dit ook al beskikbaar

is — d.w.s. ook in blanke gebiede. Steun vir hierdie standpunt het o.a. gekom van mnr. Danie Malan, Springbok-atleet en seun van mnr. Wynand Malan. By navraag van RAPPORT het mnr. Malan bygevoeg hy „sien nie waarom Kleurlingboere 'n permit moet hê om grond te kan besit nie“.

(Dat Kleurlinge toegelaat moet word om sonder permit landbougrond op enige plek in die Republiek te koop of te huur, was een van die aanbevelinge van die Theron-kommissie wat deur die Regering verwerp is. Die bepalinge van die Wet op Groepsgebiede moet in hierdie geval van krag bly, het die Regering in sy Witskrif gesê. Volgens

die Groepsgebiedwet kan Kleurlinge net met 'n permit in verklaarde blanke gebiede boer.) Mnr. Malan sê ook dat ons moet wegkom van die aanspreke van baas. Die Springbok-atleet het gevra of die pas van die veranderinge wat op die vergadering bespreek is, vinnig genoeg is. Volgens prof. Bernard Lategan, sameroeper van die vergadering, was daar konsensus „dat die tydfaktor in die uitvoering van noodsaaklike veranderinge van die uiterste belang geword het. Indien die verandering ook in die landbou- en sektor nie aansienlik versnel word nie, kan hierdie aanpassing te laat wees“.

Die dringende noodsaaklikheid dat 'n doeltreffende pensioenskema vir plaaswerkers ingestel word, verkieslik deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou-unie self, het aandag gekry. „Dit is die beste belegging wat ons kan maak,“ sê mnr. Basson. Prof. Lategan sê die boere het daarop aangedring dat vergelykbare bedrae wat vir stedelike behuising toegeken word, ook vir die bou van huise vir plaaswerkers beskikbaar gestel word. Sterk klem is daarop geleë dat die land dit nie kan bekostig om sy beskikbare tegniese werkrugte te verdeel nie, en dat die landbou-voorligtingsdienste in alle landelike Kleurlinggebiede onder die jurisdiksie van die Departement van Landbou- en teghese Dienste geplaas moet word. Dieselfde geld die geriewe vir landbouopleiding wat eweneens nie gedupliseer kan word nie. Kleurlinge moet ook toegelaat word om aan blanke kolleges te studeer, was een van die menings wat uitgespreek is. Wat universitêre opleiding betref, het prof. Hen- nie Louw, dekaan van die fakulteit landbou aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, daarop gewys dat twee bruin studente (‘n man en ‘n meisie) tans landbougraadkursusse aan dié universiteit loop. Albei vaar baie goed, ondervind geen probleme nie en word deur hul blanke klasmaats aanvaar. Uit die bespreking blyk dit dat sommige Bolandse boere wonderre verrig om hul plaaswerkers op te hef. Maar die algemene gevoel was dat die maatskaplike opheffing van die bruin bevolking in landelike gebiede as ‘n geheelprojek gesien moet word en dat alle beskikbare dienste en geriewe gekoördineer moet word om dit moontlik te maak. Hierdie siening is veral sterk gesteen deur mnr. Jan (Boland) Coetzee, Springbok-rugbyspeler. Talle voorbeelde is genoem van hoe plaaswerkers verantwoordelikheid kan aanvaar. Op die bekende plaas Twee Jonge Gezellen van mnr. N. C. Krone in Tulbagh het plaaswerkers

self 'n komitee gestig wat besluit watter bruinmense op die plaas aanvaarbaar is ten einde ongewenste elemente weg te hou. Op ander plase, waar TV-stelle vir werkers aangestel is, bestaan daar „keurkomitees“ wat orde handhaaf. 'n Man wat hom nie gedra nie, kyk nie weer TV nie!

Oor die kwessie van Kleurlinge as lede van Landboukoöperasies, het RAPPORT agterna met mnr. Basson gesels. Volgens die verslag van die Theron-kommissie „is blanke landboukoöperasies van owerheidsweë opdrag gegee dat hulle, in ooreenstemming met regeringsbeleid, nie-blankes nie as lede moet aanvaar nie.“ Die voorsitter van die Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou-unie wys daarop dat die Regering in sy Witskrif gesê het daar is „geen beletsel dat Kleurlinge lede van blanke koöperasies word nie.“ Maar hy voel blanke koöperasies moet aangemoedig word om Kleurlinge wat bona fide-boere is, te aanvaar. Die Porterville-

Koöperasie waarvan hy voorsitter is, het al jare lank Kleurlingede — sonder probleme. En lidmaatskap van boereverenigings? Dit is net so terloops op die vergadering genoem, sê mnr. Basson. Vorentoe sal ook daarna gekyk moet word. „As ons bruinmense in ons kommando's kan opneem, soos genl. Magnus Malan vra, waarom dan nie ook in ons boereverenigings nie?“

„Ek kan nie sien hoe ons die selfstandige bruin boer wat op 'n ekonomiese eenheid vooruitboer, uit ons landbou-organisasies kan hou nie,“ sê mnr. Basson. Volgens hom is daar nie genoeg bruin boere om hul eie organisasies te stig nie. Daar kan ook nie vir die krompe bruin boere 'n aparte departement opgebou word nie; daarom voel hy sterk oor die standpunt wat ten opsigte van die Departement van Landbou- en teghese Dienste op die vergadering gestel is.

En wat grondbesit betref: „Ek wil eerder 'n goeie bruinman as buurman hê dan 'n blanke wat nie sy plaas bewoon nie en toelaat dat 'n plakkerskamp daarop ontstaan.“

Hierdie woorde van mnr. Basson is op die vergadering toegeëing. Hy sê die positiewe gees van die Bolandse boere het hom skoon verbaas!

Moreover, like the industrial sector of Europe, rural life, too, felt the impact of the industrial revolution. Viscount Townshend acquired the nickname of 'the spinning jenny' because of his interest in the textile industry. Most of these rural industrial workers were women.

MNR. ALBERT BASSON: Bruin boere moet toegelaat word om landbougrond in blanke gebiede te koop.



257, 80

Youth 'slave' camps closed

It's cheap child labour says coloured leader

THE THREE youth camps for coloured boys in South Africa will be closed after an investigation which showed them to be "nothing else but pools of child labour and slave labour".

This has been announced by Mr Norman Middleton, executive member of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council in charge of community welfare and pensions. The report of a committee of inquiry on the three

camps — at Keisrnoes, Wellington and Kruisfontein near Humansdorp — was tabled at the CRC session this week.

Mr Middleton said the committee had effectively brought to light that the youth camp system of the Administration of Coloured Affairs had degenerated into "slave labour pools."

"I agree fully with the committee's findings that the camps are nothing more than reservoirs of cheap la-

BY NORMAN WEST

bour, and I also accept its recommendation that they should be closed down.

"Although these camps are non-statutory institutions, they are controlled by the Administration of Coloured Affairs, which pays the salaries of the camp leaders.

"The administration must

therefore take responsibility for the conditions unearthed by the committee.

"These disgusting and inhuman conditions would never have been tolerated had the children been white.

Step-children

"But because they are black, they are treated like discarded step-children and, in some cases, allowed to slave at 25 cents a day, in gross irregularity and in contravention of the official rules."

Asked what would happen to the children and the camp leaders if the camps were closed down, Mr Middleton said, that the committee had recommended that those children in real need of special care be accommodated in existing

places of safety.

"Since children were recommended to these camps on a voluntary basis to be moulded into stable workers and to develop sound working habits — an objective which seems not to have been achieved — they could be sent home immediately," he said.

"Those staff members we wish to retain we hope to

accommodate in other positions so as not to cause any hardship to them. Those guilty of misconduct, including theft, will receive the treatment they deserve."

The Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Mr A. P. de V. Kempen, said that since the report was still to be debated in the CRC he could not comment on it.

of school-going children
of the worker and his wife
cultivating much land
cattle would also earn
children at school. In
maize yield, would own
wage and have few children
be considered to represent
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in a position to maintain

Therefore either a virtuous
A relatively better off
reproduce its wealth when
of the vicious cycle of

Whether this situation was
found that the absence of
effected the maize yield
were not working in the
inadequate human resources
agricultural productivity
other research which has
resources, but also inadequate
the low agricultural production

A difference emerged between
cattle owned by homeland
investment on the part of
between the number of sheep
cash earnings are invested
other hand the importance
be so strong that it over-

SEPTEMBER 20, 1978 — 9

Trading ban eased?

PRETORIA — The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marais Steyn, has promised the executive of the South African Indian Council that between 2 000 and 3 000 Indian traders will not be moved from premises which fall in white trading areas.

This is one of the concessions wrung from the Minister two weeks ago when the executive of the council had two days of discussions with him here.

A member of the executive said yesterday there was some doubt about the minister's commitment and the chairman of the council, Dr A. M. Moolla, had written to him asking for an unambiguous clarification.

The executive will meet in Durban on September 25, 26 and 27 to discuss the Minister's reply.

The council was adjourned earlier this year because of what it called the Government's repeated failure to react or even acknowledge council resolutions on vital issues.

These included:

- Demands for Indian traders to be freed from the Group Areas Act restrictions.
- More land for Indian farmers.
- Opening of all Universities to all races.
- An end to all institutionalised discrimination. — DDC.

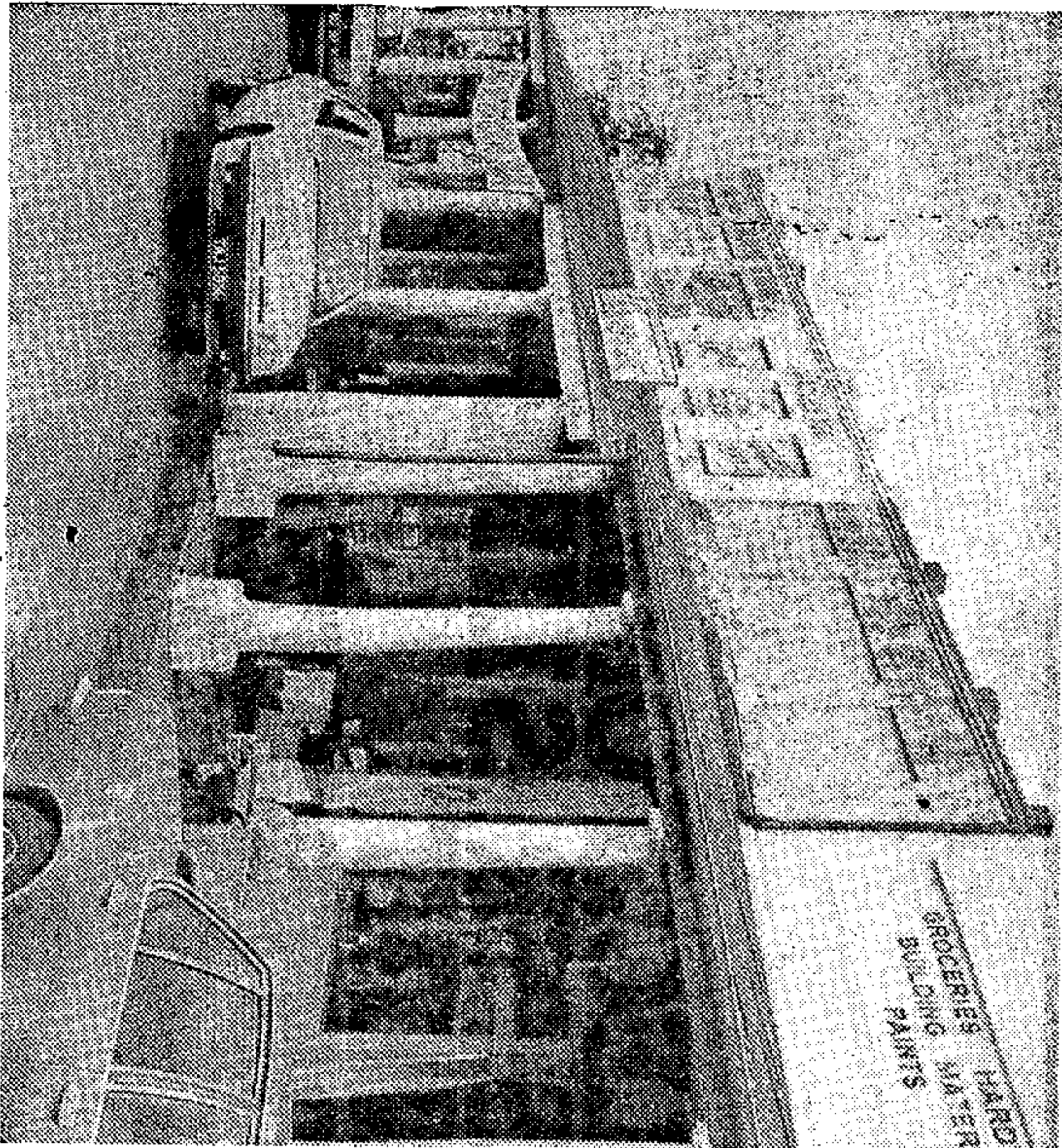
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The role of the labour bureaux in the homelands as a source of information about employment opportunities in Cape Town was very small with only 17% of migrant labourers relying on the labour bureaux to place them in their jobs. Instead, they relied on their own sources of information, such as family or friends, or they visited the firms themselves. Nonetheless 70% of the migrant workers in our survey first obtained their contracts in the homelands



Some of the Indian shops that bring life to Louis Trichardt's business district. They will be empty soon.

Whites, Indians fight to keep together

At Louis Trichardt, in the Zoutpansberg area of the Northern Transvaal, white and Indian fight shoulder to shoulder — against a Government plan to separate them.

Specifically two ethnic groups, they are usually regarded as having very little in common: Afrikaners and Indians. They meet together, plan together, use first names when addressing each other, laugh together and share even racial jokes.

Ask Mannetjies Wolmarans or Charlie Ayob. Mannetjies is the chair-

man of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and Charlie Ayob is the president of the Indian Association.

On a recent trip to the Northern Transvaal PIETER SCHOOMBEE visited Louis Trichardt, and found extraordinary ties between the Afrikaner and Indian businessmen of the Voortrekker town.

For the past two years they and others have combined their energy to make the Department of Community Development change a plan to move all the Indian traders out of Louis Trichardt to a separate shopping centre outside town.

The battle started more than 15 years ago, before Mr Wolmarans and other young businessmen took over the control of the Sakekamer, and before Mr Ayob became leader of the Indian community.

"The Sakekamer was consulted at the time and kept informed of negotiations. They had no com-



Mr Marnetjies Wolmarans (left), chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Charlie Ayob, president of the Indian Association, and Mr Johan Gilfillan, Sakekamer executive member — three of the people at the heart of the fight to keep Louis Trichardt as it is.

bread and I served him. I asked him to pay. He refused, and then all the crowd entered my shop and they all asked for different articles of food at once. Paul Karong then struck me

with his fist/...

plaints. They were in favour of moving the Indian traders," the town clerk, Mr Corrie van Rooyen, said in an interview in his office. "And the Indians gave their full co-operation."

How did the change in attitude come about?

Some townspeople say the white businessmen wanted the Indians out as they thought it would be better for their own businesses to get their In-

dian competitors, who were doing well, out of the way, somewhere outside town.

And now, they say, the whites have realised that if the Indians go, the business goes with them and the white traders remaining in town will in fact do worse than before.

Mr Wolmarans' explanation, in a joint interview with him, Mr Ayob and Johan Gilfillan, a member of the Sakekamer executive, was different. His predecessors in the Sakekamer, he said, backed the Indian removals because it was Government policy.

But he and Mr Gilfillan agree that removing the Indian traders would be very bad for business. The available custom would be split and Mr Gilfillan has no doubt that some white businesses will suffer and may even go bankrupt.

Belief

"It works both ways," says Mr Ayob. "Who can say all the Indian businessmen are going to maintain their success in the new centre?"

Mr Ayob, accepts the bona fides of the whites. He has a firm belief that the extent of the good relations between races living there, makes Louis Trichardt a remarkable if not a unique town.

As a result he is dead against what he calls "fragmenting the community."

Indians have been citizens of Louis Trichardt since 1896, he says, and declares that "colour has never been an issue in our town" — a statement that seems ill-informed or

at best optimistic when taking into account that in the last election for the white Parliament, voters in the Soutpansberg constituency had a choice between a candidate for the National Party and one for the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

But he is backed by Marnetjies Wolmarans who, when it is pointed out to him that the Government says it does these things to eliminate friction, replies: "We do not have those kind of troubles in Louis Trichardt."

And the position remains that, whatever their motivations, a vast majority of white and Indian businessmen are against the removal of the Indian shops, according to a Sakekamer poll.

Four out of five businesses in town were canvassed and it turned out that 98 percent of the Indians and 91 percent of the whites were against it.

This was one of the arguments they used in their efforts to convince the Government to drop the plan, without success.

"For two years we have tried to negotiate with the Government," Mr Gilfillan said. "Then we spoke to this Minister and then again to that one. We were shunted around and kept in the dark."

"We were phoning the Secretary of the Department, who would say we should not worry and that he would come back to us. Then we heard nothing more from him and when we phoned again, we would be told he no longer worked there, transferred, retired or whatever. That is the way

it went.

"The Government has wasted R3-million in moving the Indians out there and erecting their centre. It is taxpayers' money; you and I have to pay for it. I have to pay to lose business."

In 1976 the drive to stop the Department of Community Development became a community effort, Mr Ayob says. Apart from the Indians and the Sakekamer, the Rotarians, Round Table, Lions and other service organisations all started playing an active part.

All to no avail. "It was too late," town clerk, Mr van Rooyen, said. "I told them if they had come sooner, when the by-pass was not under construction and the tenders for the Indian complex not already allocated, maybe we could have done something."

Mr Ayob says they had tried to stop the whole plan while tenders were still being negotiated, but their telegrams and their pleas were ignored.

Some members of the city council think it is a good idea to move the Indian traders, others do not, Mr van Rooyen says, but they feel bound to previous council decisions. And, after all, construction on the new complex has by now been started.

He expects the move to be towards the middle of next year, when the centre will be ready for occupation.

So there seems to be no solution for the dilemma of Louis Trichardt, and many towns like it. But if, somehow, its townspeople get the message across, the same mistake may not be repeated elsewhere.

As the number of loafers increased, it seemed to the ARGUS reporter that 'there was a decided undercurrent of mischief about' that needed only 'a strong hand to guide it.' But nothing serious happened. Just before on o'clock 'a regular drove of ragged, ribald hoodligans rushed down Darling Street, but they did nothing save trampling on pedestrians' feet and bumping people off the pavement.' The only person to be arrested

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CBBD concessions for Indian traders

80 21/9/28 R.D.M.

Pretoria Bureau

THE MINISTER of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marais Steyn, has given an undertaking to the South African Indian Council that 2 000 to 3 000 Indian traders will be allowed to trade in white areas, mainly in the Transvaal.

Most will be accommodated in Central Business District shopping areas in Johannesburg and Reef towns, in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act.

This was one of the concessions made by the Minister two weeks ago when the Council's Executive met him in Pretoria for two days.

Another 500 Indian traders will be accommodated in specially built shopping complexes on the fringes of central business districts.

The council has objected to this. They say Indian businessmen should be free to trade anywhere in a central business dis-

trict and not be pushed out to its perimeter.

A member of the Executive said yesterday the council's chairman, Dr A. M. Moola, had written to the Minister asking for clarification on progress made at the meeting on trading and other issues.

The Executive will meet in Durban on September 25, 26 and 27 to discuss the Minister's reply.

The council was adjourned earlier this year

because of the Government's repeated failure to react or even acknowledge its resolutions on vital issues. These include demands for:

- Indian traders to be freed from Group Areas Act restrictions.
- More land for Indian farmers.
- The opening of all universities to all races.
- An end to all institutionalised racial discrimination.

DEVELOPMENT

For coloureds, Indians

FM 13/10/78

Last week's announcement by Minister of Community Development Marais Steyn, that building societies and insurance companies are to be allowed to act as property developers and buy land for township and housing development in Indian and coloured areas has been welcomed. Up to now they have only been able to grant bonds on houses in those areas.

It has long been felt that money deposited by Indians and coloureds should be put back into their communities. Demand for loans from those sectors is "tremendous." The move should also give the building industry a boost, as well as alleviating the housing shortage. In fact, some institutions have been preparing for some time. Among others, the Natal Building Society (which first applied for a permit in 1971) has been granted a permit for a township in Tongaat which it expects to have built in two to three months. Old Mutual is also ready to start a "pilot" housing scheme for Indians in Natal, consisting of 50 houses for the middle income group. SA Permanent's Development Corporation has also approached the department for a permit for an Indian township near Johannesburg.

In general, the same conditions will apply as for whites. Bonds will be restricted to not more than 25% of salary, and the interest rates for loans will be the same as for whites.

Much will depend on whether land can be made available at reasonable prices. In some cases institutions will be able to buy fully serviced plots. In Tongaat, NBS hopes to be able to sell a three-bedroomed house, with bathroom, but without a garage, for a maximum of R20 000.



How to make ¹⁸⁰ ~~270~~ black-to-front black-to-back

AS THE Transkaroo creaks and shudders to a grinding halt at Touws River at 8.44 am, the station loudspeakers cough briskly into life with a friendly welcome in both official languages.

"Passengers who so wish can take a stretch on the platform," says the pleasant voice. "Passengers in the first two coaches must be very careful as we are going to shunt those coaches."

A fresh crew climbs into the cab for the final six-hour run to Cape Town, replacing the two men who piloted the train through the star-lit Karoo night from Beaufort West. But before the signals flash the go-ahead for the journey's scenic climax — the elegant snaking crawl through the Hex River valley — a dramatic preliminary ritual is enacted.

The train is redesigned.

There are six stages in the Touws River transformation.

①. Uncoupling the front coaches. Points are switched, and the engine advances a few hundred metres in the direction of Cape Town, coming to a halt on a parallel track. There, the engine waits, with its amputated bit of train.

②. Down at the rear the guard's van, plus two open trucks, are also uncoupled.

③. A 25-class steam locomotive from Touws River yards reverses from the Matjiesfontein end to connect with the guard's van. These are joined with a clank. Points

tached to the rest of the train.

④. Finally, the electric engine reverses and is reconnected to the blackless decapitated head of the train. Coach no 3 (white) now leads the

THE "rearrangement" of south-bound main-line passenger trains at Touws River 18 times a week, so that they can arrive in Cape Town station with blacks at the right end — the rear, involves six different stages in a complicated shunting operation.

This was the finding of a Cape Times special representative, CHARLES BLOOMBERG, who undertook the journey to observe first-hand just what happens.

Earlier this month the Railways explained that the Touws River rearrangements were necessary "to ensure that the various peoples can make use of the existing facilities which have been set aside for them on arrival in Cape Town".

Town station wants it," said a faintly embarrassed Touws River railwayman. "I have already changed around one train early this morning."

He grinned broadly. Everyone smiles at Touws River, except the passengers in coaches no 1 and 2 — the involuntary cast in this piece of SAR Karoo theatre.

A ticket examiner said the Touws River "rearrangement" allowed blacks to leave through their own exit in Cape Town.

"They have a very smart vestibule — it's even smarter than the white one," he said.

But an engine driver who carried out part of the shunting confided his belief that the white station was becoming "international", which enabled coloured Transkaroo passengers to use the front end.

Black passengers denied they were inconvenienced by the shunting.

"We don't mind, we don't feel uncomfortable," said one. "In fact we don't feel a thing."

Most treated it with a mixture of resignation, boredom, impassivity and silence.

are switched and the locomotive puffs slowly forward in the direction of Johannesburg onto a parallel track. Then it reverses, inching to a halt alongside the dining car of the now frontless and rearless train.

④ 4. Now the black coaches are backed till they touch the stationary guards van. This is the dramatic centrepiece of the exercise. New back meets old back. A swarm of eager railwaymen lock the two sections together. The first coaches have now become the last; the front of the train has become its back.

⑤ 5. With a hoot the steam engine, pulling the demoted front, puffs grandly forward. It stops in the distance. The points are switched. Then it reverses. The new rear containing the former front is at-

The 18 trains all leave their upcountry departure points with black coaches in front. Each train is held up at Touws River for an average of 14 minutes while two engines perform a kind of "musical coaches", shuffling them like a pack of cards in the interests of government policy.

Mr Bloomberg also investigated the reaction of black passengers and local railway staff to the exercise. One passenger confessed: "We don't feel a thing."

This is Mr Bloomberg's report.

train. It will be the first to enter Cape Town, and coaches no 1 and 2 now make up its tail. They will be the last to enter Cape Town.

"We do this because Cape

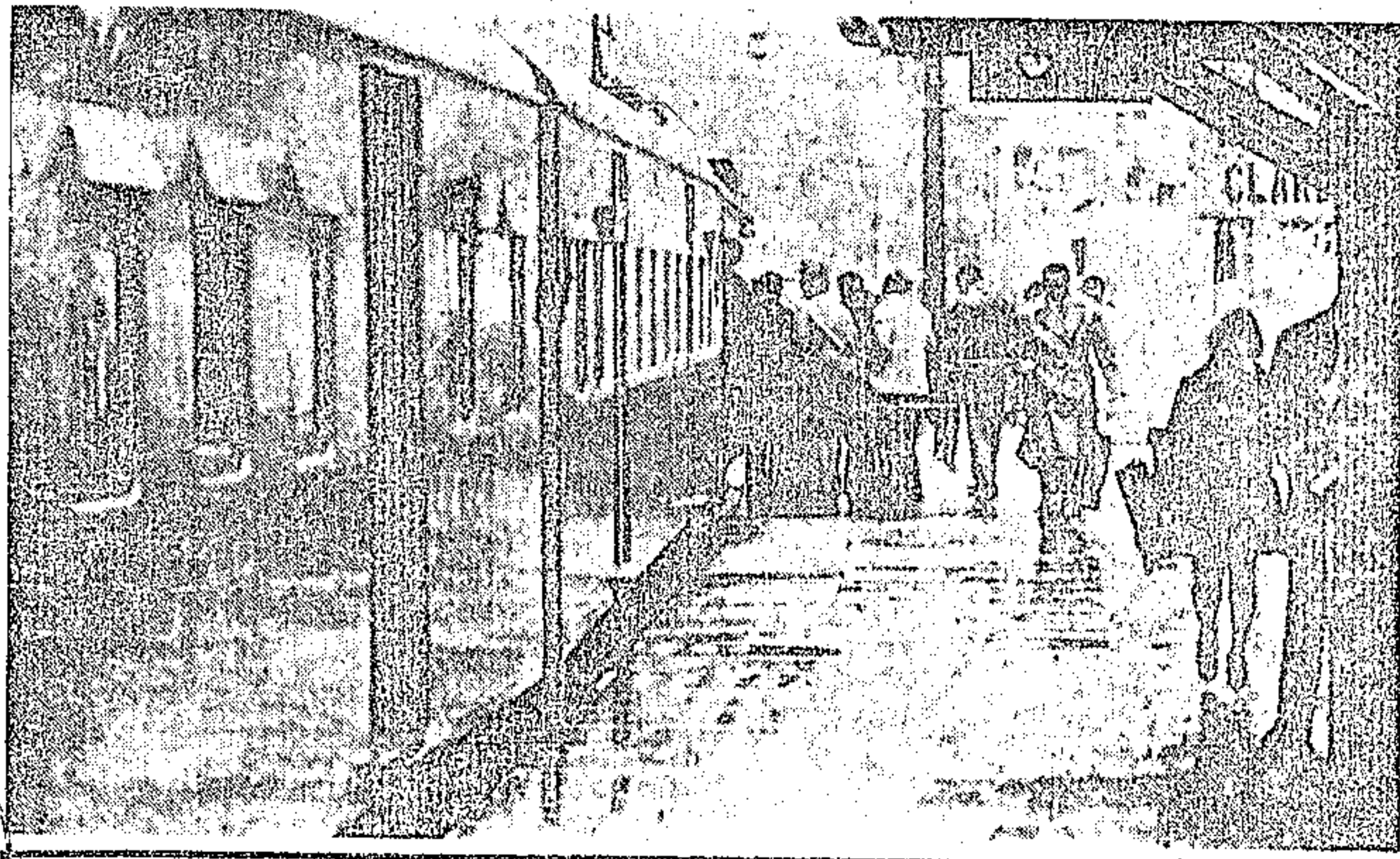
A senior bedding attendant shrugged: "We've grown used to the shunting over the past 10 years. We don't care."

When I asked if I could enter the first two coaches he barred my way.

"You aren't allowed in. Can't you read the notice?" He pointed with emphasis at a "non-whites only" sign.

Other coloured staff on the train said: "We don't want to talk to white people. We prefer to converse among ourselves. We're used to separate coaches. We prefer it that way, now."

But a Mr Harris of Kimberley was bemused. He commented: "This is the first time it's happened to me. And it's quite funny. We always believed we had to be in the front in case of accidents. If the train were to crash, coloured people would get hurt first. Suddenly to my surprise, we were withdrawn from danger, and put at the back."



BACKGROUND

The official organ of the African Political Organization, a movement originating in Cape Town in 1902, must certainly be one of the most valuable and stimulating sources of information concerning Coloured politics and political opinion between 1910 and 1920. Yet its uses extend beyond this sphere for the publication also contains a variety of extremely vivid insights into particular aspects of Cape Town life, often virtually

required had caused widespread dissatisfaction.

It added: "The Deputy Minister finally indicated that he could not depart from government policy in the case of attorneys and that his department therefore insisted that an attorney who desires to practise in an area other than his own group area shall apply for the necessary permits in terms of the Group Areas Act of 1966.

"The Minister did state that his department would give sympathetic consideration to applications made by attorneys, because it was appreciated that in the case of certain groups, the development of their own area made it necessary for their services to be available in the large urban areas."

He had said nobody who might legally be in Durban at the moment would be required to leave. — Sapa

hope times 2/12/78
Bid to lift curb on attorneys rejected

DURBAN. — The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has rejected a plea by the Law Societies of South Africa that attorneys be allowed to practise in any group area without restriction.

The societies' executive committee approached the minister early last month after the Law Society of Natal resolved at its annual meeting that attorneys be entitled to practise anywhere without restriction. It took the resolution after a refusal by the Department of Community Development to allow a firm of Indian attorneys to practise in the white section of Pinetown.

In a circular to its members, the Law Society of Natal said the matter was discussed with the deputy minister for 2½ hours. He was told its members did not like having to apply for permits to practise in a particular area and that the permit

It was, therefore, into this new climate of growing political awareness that the A.P.O. was born. In September 1902 a letter was distributed urging Coloured communities to join this new organization and set up their own branches. In response, a meeting was held at the Mechanic's Institute in Claremont on September 30, 1902, under the Chairmanship of W. Collins. The main objectives of the A.P.O. were laid down as follows:

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- A. To promote unity between the Coloured races of South Africa.
- B. To obtain better and higher education for our children.
- C. To defend the Coloured people's social, political and civil rights.

D. To get the names of all Coloured men who have the qualifications to be registered as parliamentary voters on the voters' list at the registration of voters.

E. The General advancement of the Coloured people of South Africa.

The following year "Matt" Fredericks became secretary of the A.P.O. and in 1905, after the emergence of a serious rift between Gobin and Abdurahman (partly the result of Abdurahman's insistence on limiting the A.P.O. to the Coloured people exclusively), Abdurahman became President, a post which he was to retain until his death in 1940.

Over the following years the A.P.O. expanded and by 1909 had set up its own publication (also called the "A.P.O."), about which this paper is primarily concerned. The A.P.O. first came out on May 24, 1909 and appeared fortnightly, continuing regularly until the early 'twenties, except for a period during the war (from November 1915 to January 1919) when publication was postponed. The newspaper is divided into English and Dutch (later Afrikaans) sections, although many articles appear concurrently in both languages. Some columns, such as "The Office Boy's Reflections" or "Straat Praatjes" (of which more will be said later) appear only in English, Dutch or, as in the case of "Straat Praatjes", in "Cape". The paper consists of some sixteen sides, with advertisements scattered throughout. The first two pages usually give reports from various branches of the A.P.O. (Places such as Colesberg, Kimberley, Porterville, Rondebosch, Indwe, Thaba 'Nchu, Bloeifontein or Coldstream).

These are interesting in the broader context of Coloured politics at this time, for they demonstrate a widespread enthusiasm and a keenness to promote the interests of the A.P.O., even in the most remote districts. Take, for instance, this report from Tsolo in East Griqualand, appearing in the A.P.O. of March 26, 1910:

GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

JAN - DEC 1979

(80) 18/1/79

Schools swamped by Group Act influx

Lenasia schools are facing an accommodation crisis because of a rapid increase in schoolchildren being resettled in Lenasia under the Group Areas Act.

Parents and teachers committees said this week that they had warned the department about this.

Hundreds of primary school children are being transferred to high schools which in turn are trying to make space for their own pupils.

Trinity High School, for Standards 6 to 10, has been ordered to take an overflow of about 200 pupils from Standards 4 and 5.

The school has no accommodation for them and the Lenasia Muslim Association has placed 10 rooms used for religious instruction at the disposal of the school.

Trinity hopes to have 10 new classrooms in the next few months.

All eight primary schools

are being forced to send pupils to the four high schools in the area.

Educational committee members are also concerned that Standard 10 pupils who have failed are not re-admitted for a second chance because of overcrowding.

Meanwhile, hundreds of pupils still living in Fordsburg, Pageview and Diagonal Street, Johannesburg, who have passed out of the four primary schools in these areas, have no high school of their own.

The department has decided to transport them to Roodepoort High School.

This has angered parents who pointed out that two white schools have been standing empty in Ninth Avenue, Mayfair — adjoining Fordsburg — for more than three years.

A spokesman for the Department of Indian Education said 14 schools had been planned for the next five years in Lenasia.

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Bunn from the Board.

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

- Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723719
- J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
- A. Fox - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718
- D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non resident) Tel. (Office) 432086
- G.L.P. Burne - Hse. No. 30 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 7239994
- E.S. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 7239445

They will be glad to help you if they can, so please feel free to contact them if you have problems about your house or the estate.

Review Group Areas Act'

By INGRID IORTON

A CALL on the Government to review the Group Areas Act immediately was made yesterday by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Sam Moss.

Mr Moss said that in terms of population and needs, the situation regarding housing has changed dramatically within the last 10 years.

"There is a desperate shortage of housing in some areas and an excess of housing available in other areas," he said. "In view of the adverse criticism South Africa receives because of the application of the Group Areas Act, the Government should give serious consideration to abolishing it."

Mr Moss was commenting on a recent statement by Dr Ernie Jammie, the retired director of Johannesburg's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department who earlier this week urged the Government to consider opening residential areas to all races.

Mr Ian Fife, the PRO for the Johannesburg Central Business District Association which has re-submitted an application to the Government for multi-racial permits on behalf of 11 restaurateurs, said the BD was concerned with Johannesburg as the commercial centre of South Africa.

"Freedom of movement, contact and communication is essential in this city."

In a telegram sent yesterday to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, Mr Joyce Harris, the National President of Black Sash asked:

"How can you deprive families of a roof over their heads when you can offer them no alternative accommodation?"

Mr Simon Chilchick, PFP councillor for Hillbrow, said that he was very perturbed about the situation.

"Our end is tied as far as the law is concerned," he said, "but we are trying to help these people find alternative accommodation. We requested that the director of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr J Wilsnach, set up a special office to deal with this problem. This service has been available for three weeks now, and I appeal to people to take advantage of it."

have been enclosing their own property and in a few cases, enclosing parts of the common area with private eris, so appearing to stake a claim of ownership to it. If allowed to continue this enclosing will gradually undermine the whole open-plan concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause illfeeling between neighbours.

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less obvious, but just as effective barriers made from careful landscaping or grouping of plants. The Directors have been put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interests of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without appearing invidious, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be compiled with.

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area of all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to open up enclosures and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and policies apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that they will consider applications for fences, hedges etc. along the eastern and western boundaries, but that none will be permitted elsewhere.

heard. It is extremely difficult to see a solution to this problem, and in the past the Board has felt unable to do anything about it, save ask for consideration from dog-owners in cleaning up and generally keeping control of their dogs. The trouble is now becoming so acute that we must remind all members of Regulation 4.1.3 which requires permission from the Board for the keeping of animals. Thus in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Fox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lines up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

For written reply:

Persons moved in terms of Group Areas

Hansard Act 3 (130) 21/2/79

12. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian (i) families and (ii) persons were moved from their homes in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act during 1978 in respect of each province.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

		<i>Natal</i>	<i>Transvaal</i>	<i>Orange Free State</i>	<i>Cape Province</i>
(a)	(i)	—	222	—	70
	(ii)	—	828	—	261
(b)	(i)	489	113	15	2 215
	(ii)	2 533	585	78	11 474
(c)	(i)	271	287	—	155
	(ii)	1 360	1 440	—	778

Hansard 3 (143) 21/2/79
Group areas (30)

154. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE to ask the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy:

- (1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation as at 31 December 1978;
- (2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group at that date.

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ENERGY:

- (1) (a) White: 834.
(b) Coloured: 541.
(c) Indian: 230.
- (2) (a) White: 761 442 ha.
(b) Coloured: 91 161 ha.
(c) Indian: 43 969 ha.

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 1978

LATIN I

	NETWORK			HISTORY	PAPER I			UNSEENS			PROSE	PAPER II			AV. of I & II /80	ESSAY/TEST /20	FINAL	ALTERNATIVE
	25	25	75		25	20	20	60	20	20		20	20	20				
Erasmus, P.	12	11	7	30	16	46	5	12	23.2	11.3	51.3	50						
Espley, Miss S.C.	25	23	25	73	19	92	37	91	73.2	14.4	66.8	66						
Fine, D.N.	19	16	23	58	15	73	19	53	50.4	15.3	72.5	72						
Fourie, L.J.	2	17	6	25	9	34	20	38	28.8	13.2	54	51						
Gainsborough-Waring, Miss B5	7	3	15	13	13	28	13	37	26	11	41.4	38						
Garland, N.R.	14	11	15	40	15	55	10	33	35.2	12	54	53						
Gelant, R.A.	-	11	2	13	9	22	4	23	18	12	38.4	48						
Gillfillan, A.D.	6	4	6	16	10	26	3	9	14	12	51.3	50						
Goosen, M.P.	11	9	17	37	12	49	20	51	40	14.4	66.8	66						
Green, Miss K.J.	15	20	21	56	15	71	18	60	52.4	15.3	72.5	72						
Greenberg, Miss A.	23	15	17	55	14	69	27	74	57.2	13.2	54	51						
Grunfeld, B.	16	11	21	48	14	62	15	40	40.8	11	41.4	38						
Hack, B.C.	12	6	14	32	15	47	8	29	30.4	12	54	53						
Haddow, P.B.	14	18	1	33	19	52	15	53	42	12	38.4	33						
Harper, G.M.	10	9	16	35	0	35	9	31	26.4	8.5	16.9	11						
Harpur, C.A.L.	2	2	6	10	-	10	3	11	8.4	13.3	74.5	77						
Hay-Whitton, A.M.	22	17	19	58	19	77	27	76	61.2	13.3	51.7	48						
Helman, L.	11	13	20	44	14	58	17	38	38.4	2.8	5.6	4						
Higgo, A.M.	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	4	2.8	14.6	68.2	67						
Huntley, R.	14	21	22	57	14	71	18	63	53.6									

Group Areas: 19 337 moved

THE ASSEMBLY - A total of 19 337 people involving 3 837 families were moved last year in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Most of them - 14 670 - were Coloureds.

This was revealed yesterday when the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, replied to a question by Mr Nigel Wood (NRP, Berea). The Minister said 1 089 whites and 3 578 Indians had also been moved. - PC

80

Group Areas Act

198. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in each

province were moved from their homes in terms of proclamations under the Group Areas Act from its commencement to 31 December 1978;

- (2) how many of these (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in each province were moved during 1978;
- (3) how many (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in each province remained to be moved as at 31 December 1978.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Whites		
Cape Province	726	2 708
Transvaal	685	2 555
Natal	814	3 036
Orange Free State	—	—
Coloureds		
Cape Province	56 482	292 577
Transvaal	10 697	55 410
Natal	3 113	16 125
Orange Free State	2 100	10 878
Indians		
Cape Province	2 509	12 595
Transvaal	10 054	50 471
Natal	21 731	109 090
Orange Free State	—	—
(2) Whites		
Cape Province	70	261
Transvaal	222	828
Natal	—	—
Orange Free State	—	—
Coloureds		
Cape Province	2 215	11 474
Transvaal	113	585
Natal	489	2 533
Orange Free State	15	78
Indians		
Cape Province	155	778
Transvaal	287	1 440
Natal	271	1 360
Orange Free State	—	—

(3) Whites		
Cape Province	20	75
Transvaal	9	34
Natal	75	280
Orange Free State	—	—
Coloureds		
Cape Province	9 050	46 879
Transvaal	2 465	12 769
Natal	2 362	12 235
Orange Free State	64	332
Indians		
Cape Province	1 030	5 171
Transvaal	2 409	12 093
Natal	8 401	42 173
Orange Free State	—	—

80

Coloured/Indian traders

283. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy:

Whether any areas outside Coloured and Indian group areas in larger cities and towns have been identified as areas where Coloured and Indian traders may carry on business; if so, (a) how many areas for each of these groups and (b) in what cities or towns.

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ENERGY:

Yes, on the assumption that the hon. member refers to trade areas proclaimed in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act, 1956, where Coloured and Indian traders may carry on business.

(a) Eight Section 19 areas.

- (b) Cape Province
- Port Elizabeth
- East London
- (two adjacent areas)
- Vryburg

- Transvaal
- Pretoria
- (two adjacent areas)
- Roodepoort

- Natal
- Newcastle
- Ladysmith
- Pinetown

108 900 families moved

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 555 472 South Africans have been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act — and another 132 041 still have to be shifted.

The moves have involved 108 911 families, mostly Coloured and Indian.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said here yesterday 2 225 white families involving 8 299 people had been moved from their homes in terms of the Act.

During this period 72 392 Coloured families involving 375 071 people and 34 294 Indian families involving 172 156 people had been moved.

Last year, 1 089 white people, 14 670 Coloured people and 3 578 Indian people had been moved.

Mr Steyn's figures — given in reply to a question tabled by Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert (PFP, Rondebosch) — mean 1,49 per cent of the removals have involved white people, 67,5 per cent Coloured people and 30,99 per cent Indian people.

Most Coloured removals have been in the Cape while most Indian removals have been in Natal. No whites have been moved in the Free State.

Mr Steyn said 389 whites, 72 215 Coloureds and 59 437 Indians still had to be moved in terms of the Act at December 31, 1978. — PC.

Steyn discloses figures on Group Areas Act moves

Political Staff ^{13/5/79} homes in terms of the Group Areas Act so far.

A TOTAL of 555 472 South Africans have been moved so far in terms of the Group Areas Act, and another 132 041 still have to be shifted.

To date, the moves have involved 108 911 families, most of whom have been coloured and Indian.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, in reply to a question tabled by Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert (PFP, -Rondebosch), said that 2 225 white families involving 8 299 people had been moved from their

During this period however, 72 392 coloured families involving 375 071 people, and 34 294 Indian families involving 172 156 people had been moved.

Last year, 1 089 white people, 14 670 coloured people and 3 578 Indian people had been moved.

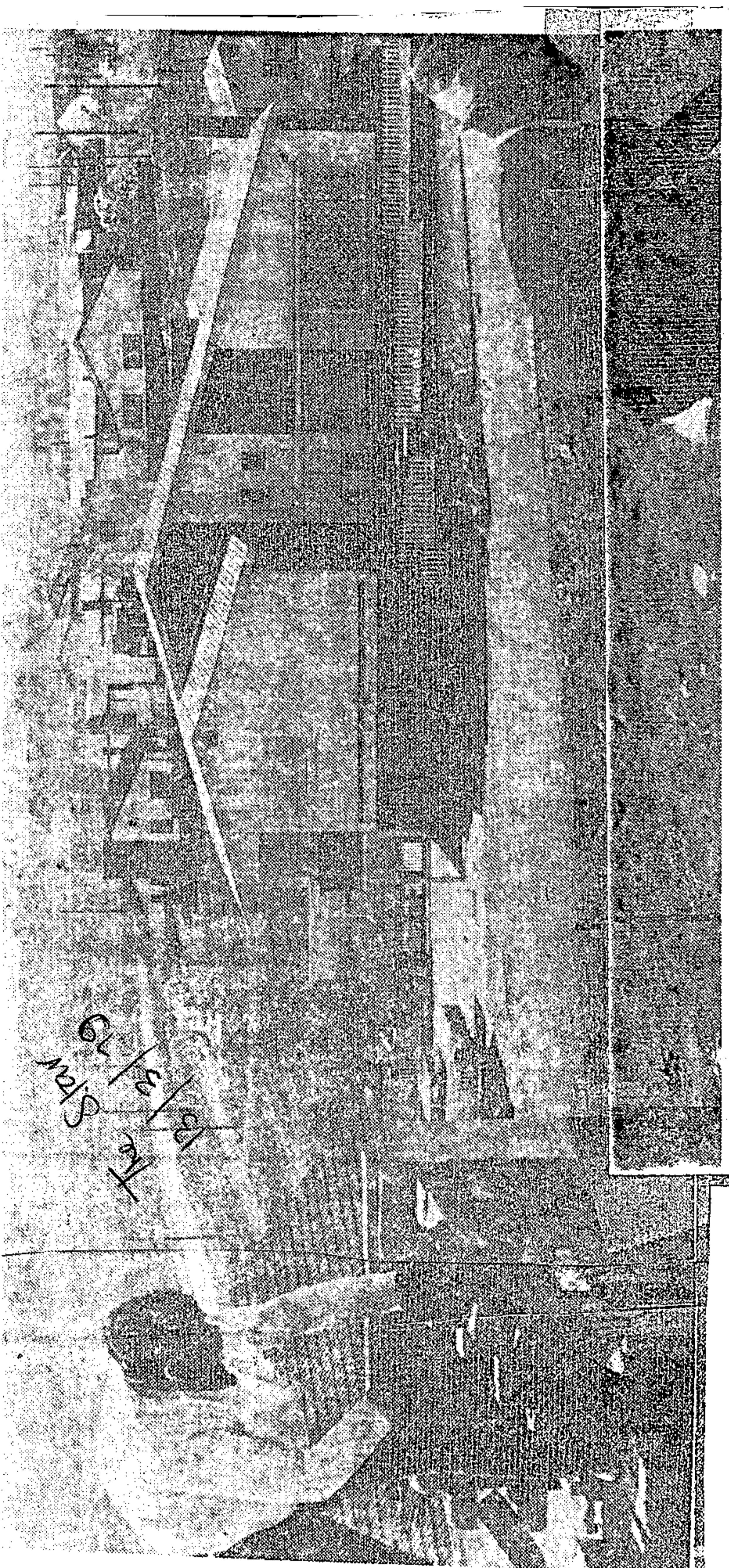
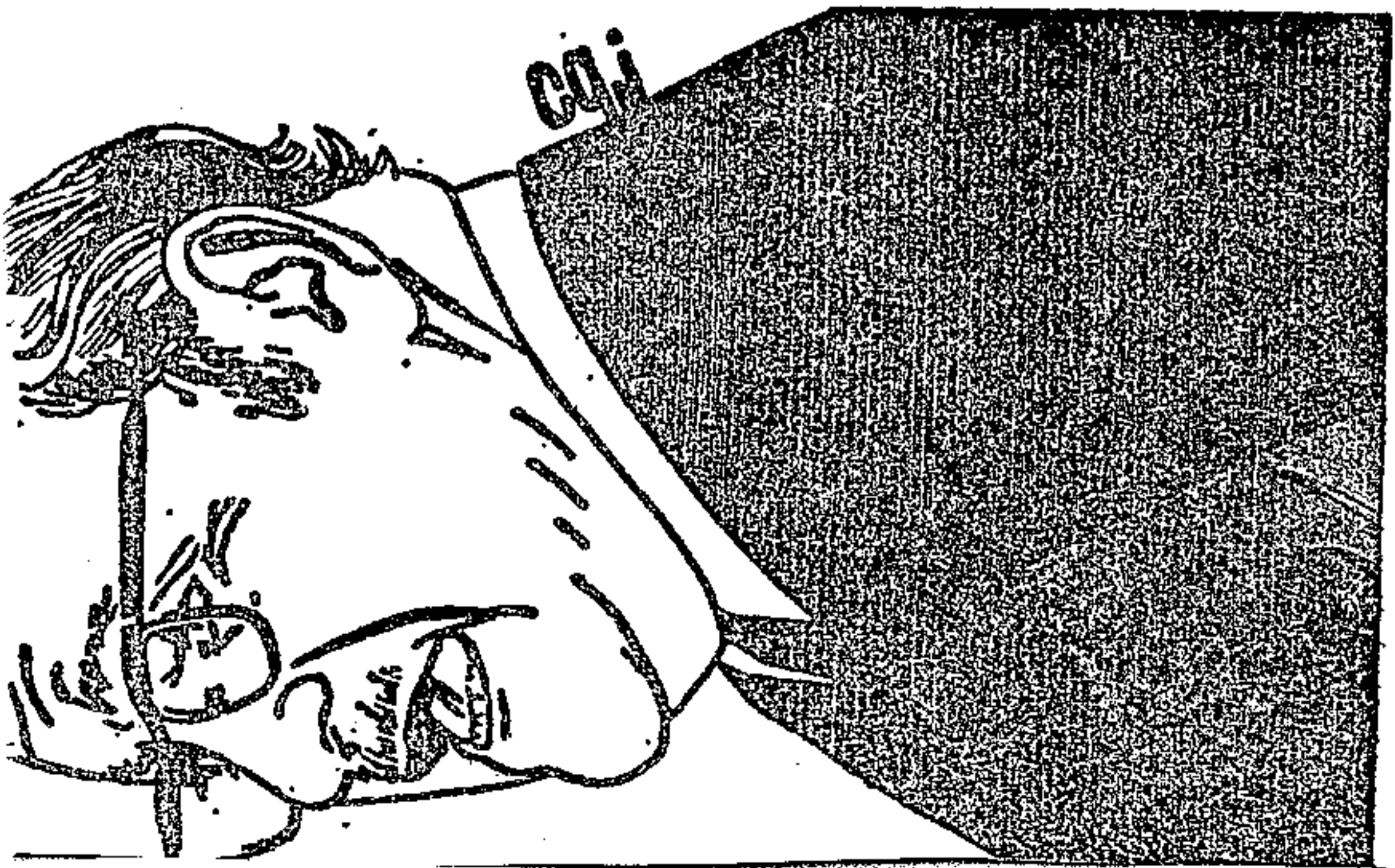
Most of the coloured removals have taken place in the Cape Province while most of the Indian removals have been in Natal. Mr Steyn said 389 white people, 72 215 coloureds and 59 437 Indians still had to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act at 31 December 1978.

in crisis

Hundreds of coloured and Indian people will continue to seek homes in white areas — despite prosecution — because of the Department of Community Development's inadequate home-building programme and apparent inability to solve the problem... YUSSUF NAZEER probes the reasons for the shortage and highlights the bitterness against the Group Areas Act.

LEFT: Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development... "prosecutions and evictions will go on."

RIGHT: Home construction in Lenasia... not fast enough.



More than 10000 in need of homes now

Body is 'holding' back on purpose'

Statements by Minister Marais Steyn and his secretary Mr Louis Fouche, indicating that their department of Community Development would be building "thousands" of houses annually for coloured and Indian people are being challenged.

Community leaders say these statements are "grossly misleading" and calculated to give the white electorate the impression that the Department of Community Development was effectively solving the housing problem.

Leaders claim that the department is holding back on homes and land so that "artificial scarcity" will keep prices high and the purchase of homes and land brisk.

A recent survey by Indian and coloured civic bodies revealed that more than 10 000 coloured and Indian people need homes immediately.

Of these, 4 400 are in coloured townships and 600 in Alexandra Township, according to the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee.

This survey does not include Newclare, Rosmont and Coronationville where several hundred other families are living in overcrowded conditions because of natural population growth over more than two decades.

The Indian management committee established that there are 1 900 people living in garages and outbuildings or bunk-houses. It also found that more than 3 000 people

are living in the overcrowded homes of parents and relatives.

Fordsburg, Doornfontein, Jeppe and the Market-Dialogalists complex also harbour several hundred families in acutely crowded conditions.

In fact, people living outside Indian group areas are NOT even being considered for housing until Pageview's several hundred families are settled in Lenasia by 1980.

It is people like this who find themselves compelled — if evicted by private landlords or the Slum Act — to look for homes in white areas.

The Department of Community Development will NOT give these people houses. They are not regarded as the department's responsibility and therefore do not qualify for homes under the Group Areas Act.

1950 Act is cause of bitterness

The Group Areas Act of 1950 has to date caused more than 250 000 coloured and Indian people to be moved to areas with limited facilities for expansion.

The Act has also cost the taxpayer — mostly whites — millions of rands to push the coloured and Indian people out of white cities and towns.

In 1977 the House of Assembly quoted a figure of R23 133 274 to uproot and resettle 591 Indians — or R39 142 per family. And when all the bulldozing has been completed it will have cost the taxpayer more than R200 million.

The manner in which the Group Areas Act has been implemented by the Department of Community Development has caused more bitterness among Indian and coloured people than any other law affecting them.

Separating these people from the hearts of towns and cities where they lived has also separated them from their work and all the conveniences, facilities and cultural links cities provide.

With thousands of people on the long waiting list for homes, and several hundred living "illegally" in white areas — in mostly dilapidated buildings — leaders of these people have pleaded with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn and his Secretary, Mr Louis Fouche, to stop the prosecutions and evictions.

But the pleas of the

leaders, including white sympathisers, have fallen on deaf ears. In fact Mr Steyn and Mr Fouche, have taken stricter measures to evict people occupying buildings in white areas.

While Mr Steyn himself said there was no alternative accommodation available for these people, prosecutions and evictions would go on against them regardless.

At the same time Mr Steyn has warned Indian and coloured leaders not to get emotional over the evictions but instead prevent their people from "breaking the law" because he believed there was an organised effort by Indian and coloured people to infiltrate white areas.

The evictions and prosecutions have seriously embarrassed coloured and Indian spokesmen in management committees and councils whom the Government has set up as "leaders" of the people.

The pleas from members of both the South African Indian Council and the Coloured Representative Council to halt the evictions have been ignored by both Mr Steyn and Mr Fouche as well as the Government.

The non-racial action committee, Actstop, formed in Johannesburg recently to help evicted people who have not been given alternative homes by the Department of Community Development, has warned that more tents would go up in white areas where people are dumped on the streets.

Planned

The claims of Minister Steyn and secretary Fouche about "thousands" of houses being built annually for Indian and coloured people can be gauged by the following figures:

In three years (April 1975 to March 1978) the Department of Community Development built 235 homes for Indian people and 3 467 for coloured people.

Homes completed in five months (April-September 1978) by the Department of Community Development: Indians in Lenasia, 188; coloured people in Eldorado Park, 177.

For 1979 the following number of homes is planned for coloured people: Eldorado Park, 167; Riverlea 320; and Ennerdale, 1 250, totalling 1 737.

For Indians, 755 homes are planned for Lenasia Extensions 8 and 9. The department also promises to build another 1 148 in extension 8.

The department also says it sold 320 plots to Indians between June 1977 and November 1978 for building. It says a further 160 will be made available this year.

Not built

However, according to a report released to the Lenasia Management Committee, only 58 homes are to be built this year in extension 8.

In February 1977, the department promised to complete 100 houses in three months for coloured people in the new township of Ennerdale and 300 more the following month with 1 000 houses annually after that.

A year later (May 1978) these promised homes had not been built. A Department of Community Development spokesman said only 10 would be ready "four to five months later." He said that thereafter between 20 and 30 would be completed a month.

Thousands must move

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Tens of thousands of coloured and Indian people still have to be moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Only a few hundred whites remain to be moved.

This emerged yesterday from a written reply the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn, gave to questions put by Dr F van Z Slabbert (PFP, Rondebosch).

The number of coloured people to be moved is 72 215 (13 981 families), and the number of Indians 59 537 (11 840 families).

In the case of whites 389 people (104 families) have to be moved.

Up to the end of 1978, 374 990 coloured people (72 392 families) 172 156 Indians (34 294 families) and 8 299 Whites (2 225 families) had been moved.

Hansard

6

Questions Col. 462

16/3/79

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Group Areas Act complaints

*17. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether any complaints were lodged with the Police during the latest twelve months for which figures are available of persons occupying dwellings in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so,
- (2) whether any of the complainants lodged complaints on behalf of political organizations; if so, what organizations.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

Mr. A. B. WIDMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he tell us, in connection with the second part of the question, whether he regards the National Front as a political organization for the purposes of his reply?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have already replied to the question. The question was whether complaints were lodged with the police during the latest twelve months for which figures are available. The complaints we received were not in connection with political organizations but in connection with individuals. That is the reply.

Union leader urges end to Group Areas Act

57 MAR 24/3/79

0800 2125

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Mr Barney Krynauw, general secretary of the Garment Workers Union of South Africa has called for the suspension of the Group Areas Act — especially in places where blacks are without houses while white accommodation stands empty.

He said there were people who could afford to move into this accommodation but who were blocked by the Group Areas Act.

TRANSPORT-COSTS
Mr Krynauw said the shortage of housing among blacks had become crucial. He pointed to an "oversupply" of flats in Johannesburg city areas in Braamfontein and Hill-brow where flats were standing empty.

REHOUSING
"The logical step would be for future housing development to take place on the land between the black townships and the white cities, not further away," he said.

Mr Krynauw has also called for a halt to the moving of people against their wish from existing housing.

He questioned the expense of this re-housing. Quoting Mr Ray Swart, MP, he said the Department of Community Development has spent R261-million on coloured and Indian housing, between 1960 and 1975. Of this total R200-million was spent rehousing families who had homes but were disqualified from living in them because of the Group Areas Act.



Mr Barney Krynauw, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa.

Rapport 25/3/79 (80) x

Indiërs nie uit blanke gebied

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

MEER as 2 700 Indiërhandelaars oor die land hoef nie meer te vrees dat hulle ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet uit blanke handelsgebiede gedwing sal word nie — „in die uitvoering van sy beleid is die Regering nie van plan om so streng ideologies op te tree nie”.

Só sê die Minister van Indiërsake en Gemeenskapsbou, mnr. Marais Steyn, dié week in 'n onderhoud met **RAPPORT**.

Dié antwoord sal nie sonder die lig van 'n wenkbrou in sommige NP-kringe ontvang word nie, want dit beteken dat afsonderlike ontwikkeling in dié geval nie end-uit deurgetrek word nie. Daardie handelaars word nie net tot hul eie groepsgebiede beperk nie.

RAPPORT se vraag aan min. Steyn het gegaan om die verskuiwing van Indiërhandelaars in die lig van die nuwe grondwetlike bedeling.

Min. Steyn: In die minder as driehonderd gevalle waar handelaars nog verskuif sal moet word, is dit 'n kwessie

van 'n „stel omstandighede” en 'n ou Transvaalse wet van die vorige eeu. Wat die res betref, sal daar voortaan, wanneer hervestig moet word, in blanke handelsgebiede plek gemaak word.

Waar daar op die Transvaalse platteland en op Lady-smith in Natal („Dis erg daar en ek is gekompromitteer”) nog verskuif moet word, gaan dit nie om velkleur en Indiërskap nie, sê die Minister.

Die Indiërs wat nog hervestig moet word, het ingevolge 'n ou Transvaalse wet van 1881 nog nooit grondbesit in die provinsie gehad nie. Met weinig uitsonderinge is hulle nie die eienaars van die winkels nie. Baie van die plekke het al krotte geword.

„Al was daar geen groepsgebiedewet nie, sou dit nogtans nodig gewees het om die meeste van hulle ingevolge die Slumswet te hervestig. Kragtens die Slumswet hoef alternatiewe winkelgeriewe nie verskaf te word nie, maar ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet wel.

Hy tree dus liever ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet op in gevalle waar die Slumswet ter sake is.

Die belangrike verskil, sê hy, word ongelukkig nie in beriggewing oor hervestiging uitgelig nie.

Hy sê hy gebruik in sulke gevalle, waar hy die Slumswet kon toepas, die Groepsgebiedewet „om beter na die mense om te sien”. Hy kan dan die Gemeenskapsontwikkelingsraad vra dat daar eers alternatiewe winkelkomplekse vir die Indiërs verskaf word voor hervestiging plaasvind. Die Indiërhandelaars sou anders tot drie jaar sonder 'n winkel moet sit omdat dorps hernuwing dan ter sprake is.

Oor die hervestiging van

Indiërhandelaars op die Transvaalse platteland sê min. Steyn: By die volgende dorpe het hulle reeds hul nuwe sakepersele betrek („met uitsondering van Lydenburg, en by enkele individue heers tevredenheid onder die handelaars, en op Koster en die blankes dat die verskafdes die besigheid uit die dorp geneem het”):

Bloemhof, Bronkhorst-spruit, Carolina, Coligny, Ermelo, Heidelberg, Koster, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Nylstroom, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Standerfontein, Swartkops, Ventersdorp en Wolmaransstad.

Winkelkomplekse word gebou, of boukontrakte is reeds gesluit op Bethal, Lichtenburg, Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg, Piet Retief en Zee-rust.

Beplanning het reeds ver gevorder t.o.v. Bethal (drie groothandelaars), Potgietersrus en Schweizerreke.

Die hervestiging sal die staat R17,5 miljoen kos. Al die geld sal weer in die stadskas beland, want huurgeld word gevra en later gaan die komplekse aan die Indiërs verkoop word, sê mnr. Steyn.

'Heartless evictions' are condemned

RDM 6/4/79
80

By PAM KLEINOT
THE NATIONAL president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, yesterday condemned the "heartless evictions" of coloured and Indian families at a time when there is an acute housing shortage.

Speaking at the University of the Witwatersrand, she told about 100 students that the Group Areas Act

was one of the pillars of apartheid, designed to ensure that races did not get too close to one another.

"As long as this legislation remains on the statute book the bitterness, anger and resentment will continue to seethe under the surface."

Referring to the breakdown of community life in

resettlement programmes, she said a total of 554 445 people had been moved so far and 135 000 still had to be moved.

The cost of these removals for Indians alone was estimated to reach R200-million by 1980.

The housing shortage for coloureds was 44 900 and for Indians 29 000.

Another speaker yester-

day, Dr R A M Saloojee, chairman of the Lenasia Ratepayers' Association and the Lenasia Muslim People's Party, said the "housing debacle" was an aspect of the racial cancer that inflicted our society.

Referring to the recent spate of evictions under the Group Areas Act, he said decent and law-abiding citizens were forced to become

criminals because they had nowhere else to live.

The Department of Community Development has done more to harm and disrupt race relations in South Africa than anything else, Dr Saloojee said.

"The Government make enemies out of its subjects. We don't need Marxists or communists to teach us."

'Administrative terrorism' by Govt alleged

8th 25/6/79

① 80
~~② 86~~
~~③ 87~~

Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development, should be prosecuted for inciting unrest, violence and bitterness through Group Areas evictions, Dr Selma Browde (PFP) said at yesterday's Johannesburg City Council meeting.

And Mr Sam Moss, MPC, leader of the Progressive Federal Party opposition in the council, accused the Government of "administrative terrorism probably unique in any part of the world."

These attacks were made in a debate on evictions of coloured and Indian people from white areas despite the housing crisis in coloured and Indian areas.

Dr Browde described figures on housing shortages supplied by officials of the council and the Department of Community Development as "completely misleading."

FOUR COURTS

These figures stated there was a council waiting list of 3 541 for coloured housing and 1 800 for Indian housing with the Department of Community Development.

She said it was estimated between 18 000 and 20 000 people were living illegally in white group areas.

Dr Browde added that four courts had been set

aside to hear Group Areas cases which were being pursued with increasing "viciousness and ferocity."

She said that in view of the housing shortage in coloured and Indian areas and the oversupply of white housing, the policy of evicting people was "insane."

"What must they do — commit mass suicide?" she asked.

Mr Carel Venter, chairman of the council's housing committee, said the Department of Community Development planned more than 17 000 houses in Ennerdale by 1988.

Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the council's management committee, suggested Pageview, Vrededorp and Fordsburg become Indian areas.

Crackdown looms on town vagrants

84/ 27/4/79
Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY — The Government is considering the possibility of introducing legislation to deal more effectively with the problem of vagrancy in urban areas.

This was indicated by the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, when he answered Opposition questions in the Assembly today.

He said the question of legislation was still receiving attention, but it was not possible at this stage to say whether or when it would be introduced.

Surveys had been held in all urban areas where his department had regional or branch offices.

This follows a survey

initially held in Durban where 103 white vagrants were found.

Dr van der Merwe said a fair number of these had been committed to rehabilitation centres. Others were admitted to homes for the aged or placed in employment. An officer of his department has also been specially assigned to deal with vagrants in the Durban area.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, New Republic Party spokesman on social welfare who questioned the Minister said today he regarded it as essential that legislation should be introduced.

It would be in the interest of the people concerned and of the community that they should receive treatment.

① 80
~~② 27/4/79~~
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THURSDAY
July 5, 1979

Putting patriotism into perspective

SD
~~238~~
46

ADDRESSING the Race Relations conference in Johannesburg on Tuesday night, Dr Alan Paton was prepared to be expansive on an extremely delicate subject.

Delicate because it calls into question the whole matter of South African patriotism: where it begins and where it should end.

Dr Paton challenged the validity of young South Africans of whatever colour fighting against blacks in the operational area. He asked, particularly, whether it was moral for White youths to go to the border against men who almost without exception were black and who believed they had a duty to liberate this country from its present rules and, more specifically, from the oppression of its racial laws.

Those racial laws, the author said, were made by the conqueror for the conquered; by the strong for the weak; by the rich for the poor and, inevitably, by the white for the black.

He questioned the morality of a situation where black South Africans were, in effect, fighting to retain the Group Areas Act. Or for a system of education that spent on them one tenth of the amount spent on the average white child.

However delicate the subject may be, Dr Paton has good reason to raise it. It is a matter which is coming more and more under con-

sideration among the young people themselves who are called to defend our borders.

Why indeed should they fight — and die — to entrench a political party which still stands by such archaic laws as the Separate Amenities Act, the Population Registration Act, the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts and the various security Acts which are a major pillar of the National Party's power?

Sure, Dr Koornhof, Mr Pik Botha and others are now speaking in vague terms about the death of apartheid. Sure, the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions have influenced change in the right direction — though not as far as their own commissioners would have liked.

But when is it all going to happen, this lingering death of apartheid? And how do you square the statements of Dr Koornhof and company with those of Dr Treurnicht, while Dr Treurnicht remains a Cabinet Minister?

The test of the "dying apartheid" claim is as simple as looking about you. At the situation of the black people, coloureds and Indians. For them, pathetically little has changed.

Real change must come and come quickly if we are to stand united as South Africans against any external perils. Patriotism would then follow as a matter of course.

789

Hanserd Vol 13

MONDAY, 7 MAY 1979

790

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

86

Group Areas Act

199. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) How many persons in each race group in each province (a) were moved from

business premises in terms of proclamations under the Group Areas Act from its commencement to 31 December 1978 and (b) were still to be moved as at 31 December 1978;

(2) how many persons in each race group in each province were moved from such premises during 1978.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	White	Non-White	Indian
(1) (a)			
Cape Province	3	70	304
Transvaal	8	48	1 182
Orange Free State	—	—	—
Natal	10	11	479
(b)			
Cape Province	43	163	742
Transvaal	24	33	1 822
Orange Free State	—	—	—
Natal	12	4	549
(2)			
Cape Province	—	15	34
Transvaal	—	5	88
Orange Free State	—	—	—
Natal	—	—	—

I may add that resettlement in terms of the Group Areas Act is not being proceeded with, except at a few places where steps taken are so far advanced that it is already an accomplished fact, but that slum clearance and urban renewal projects which at certain places concern all population groups must naturally be attended to. Many of the traders given as resettled in (1) and (2) above actually closed their businesses in areas in which they were disqualified of their own accord and without the intercession of my Department.

THE ASSEMBLY — Major deviations from the Group Areas Act which would revolutionise central business districts and open them to entrepreneurs of all races are among the commission's recommendations.

If accepted, for the first time, blacks, Coloureds and Indians would be allowed to run shops and businesses in specially demarcated "free trade areas" of white districts — provided their application was approved by the local authority.

In a related move, the commission has also recommended similarly opening up industrial areas, which would mean that black entrepreneurs would be able to compete in these areas on equal terms with other groups.

Acceptance of the recommendations could also suspend the "resettlement" of traders who are at present "disqualified" from certain areas — a practice which the commission describes as a "useless exercise which costs large sums of money."

Other far-reaching effects on the Group Areas Act are that employers would be able to own property in a different group to provide housing for workers; job reservation applied through the act would disappear for certain categories; racially mixed training courses would be allowed by permit; and all population groups would be allowed to employ domestic servants of another group.

At present Indians and Coloureds must employ domestics of the same group.

The commission does not adopt a stand in principle of separate residential areas, but says pointedly transport subsidies should be continued "where group areas are unfavourably situated" and adds: "Improvement of transport facilities in such unfavourably situated areas should receive active attention."

Dealing with "free trade areas", the commission said the Indian Council had contended that it cost R40 000 to resettle one disqualified trader and that it would cost the state R140 million to remove the 3 500 remaining traders.

The commission found the cost of resettlement was R28 000 for each trader.

It said, too, members of

Call to open central business districts

From ORMANDE POLLOK

one group could participate in businesses of other groups by getting a minority shareholding or by unlawfully using nominees. The present system of "protective competition" did not function efficiently.

"The disadvantages of the present system are the resettlement costs entailed for the state, the dissatisfaction that it causes among the traders who are to be resettled, the inconvenience to the general public and the fact that only a very small percentage of the community is benefitted by the protection of trading rights," the report said.

"The protection of trading rights through the application of the act is

also totally irreconcilable with the principles of the free market system observed in South Africa and makes inroads into competition, free enterprise, the sovereignty of the consumer and the maximising of welfare."

Its recommendation is: "The Group Areas Act, 1966, be so amended that the restrictive provisions on acquisition, ownership or occupation by disqualified persons in specific demarcated areas in the central business centres of cities and towns not be applicable to buildings, land and premises in such areas which are used exclusively for trading, commercial or professional purposes, provided that the institu-

tion of such areas shall not be refused by the minister concerned if a formal request for such an institution has been received from a local authority (including a management committee and a consultative committee in Indian and Coloured group areas.)"

Dealing with the effects of its recommendations on the utilisation of manpower, the commission says one of the advantages would be the "normalisation" of the position in regard to industrial development and the establishment of industries in white areas.

This would be achieved by "opening up proclaimed industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all population groups. — PS.

Steyn: 2 000 ⁽⁸⁰⁾ traders moved ^{9/15/77}

THE ASSEMBLY — More than 2 000 traders had been moved by the end of last year in terms of the Group Areas Act, which the Riekert Commission yesterday described as a "useless" exercise.

The figure was revealed by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, who told Dr Van Zyl Slabbert in reply to a question that apart

from a few exceptions resettlement was no longer being proceeded with in terms of the Act.

At the end of last year 3 392 traders still faced resettlement. Moved already were 1 965 Indians, 129 "non-whites" and 21 whites. To be moved were 3 113 Indians, 200 "non-whites" and 79 whites.

Mr Steyn said: "I may add that resettlement in terms of the Group Areas Act is not being proceeded with, except at a few places where steps taken are so far advanced that it is already an accomplished fact, but slum clearance and urban renewal projects which at certain places concern all population groups must naturally be attended to.

"Many of the traders listed as resettled actually closed their businesses in areas in which they were disqualified of their own accord and without the intercession of my department." — DDC.

Judges to review Group Areas Act

JOHANNESBURG -- The validity of the proclamation governing the Group Areas Act is to be reviewed by Supreme Court judges.

A Johannesburg magistrate, Mr J. J. Jonck, agreed that the matter be referred for review after hearing an application by Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, who questioned the proclamation's validity while defending Mr Ivan George Verner, who pleaded not guilty to living illegally at Orion House, Bree Street, Johannesburg.

It was one of the first cases in which a proclamation's validity has been questioned since the implementation of the Criminal Procedures Act of 1977.

Professor Dugard argued that the proclamation was being implemented in a discriminatory manner.

He said magistrates did not have the jurisdiction to rule when a proclamation was questioned and this decision must rest with the Supreme Court.

The magistrate, Mr



PROFESSOR DUGARD

Jonck, adjourned the court for two hours after hearing Professor Dugard and returned to grant the application which was unopposed by the state prosecutor.

The case was postponed until May 18 in the Magistrate's Court when a trial date for the Supreme Court will be set.

Another accused, Mr Madurai Govender, 31, appeared immediately after Mr Verner and pleaded not guilty to illegally living in Quartz Street, Joubert Park. His case will also be referred

to the Supreme Court on May 18.

The State President's proclamation invoking the Group Areas Act was racially discriminating and invalid, Professor Dugard told the magistrate.

Professor Dugard claimed that Proclamation 83 of 1962 was racially discriminating, whereas the Group Areas Act was supposed to equally segregate different racial groups.

In terms of the Criminal Procedures Act, the magistrate had no jurisdiction when a proclamation was claimed to be invalid, he said.

"As far as I know this provision in the Criminal Procedures Act has not yet been invoked," Professor Dugard told the court.

In declaring the basis of his claim that the proclamation was invalid, Professor Dugard said the Slums Act provided that local authorities give housing to all people where reasonable.

He also said the court would have to take into account changing government policy since 1961. — SAPA.

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

10 bottles
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml)
Ginger

Mix all together
bottles. Let
when mature.

MOM'S GINGER

16 bottles w
3 1/2 lbs su
2 lemons

Mix yeast w
(except the
add the yeast
Leave for a

IRISH COFFEE

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mocca Java (or Maccano instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

TIA MARIA

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

COFFEE SPECIAL

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following: fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a few drops of vanilla essence and fine sugar.

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

GRANADILLA DRINK

Mrs Futter, East London

10 bottles
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml)
Ginger

Mix all together
bottles. Let
when mature.

MOM'S GINGER

16 bottles w
3 1/2 lbs su
2 lemons

Mix yeast w
(except the
add the yeast
Leave for a

IRISH COFFEE

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49

FRIDAY, 18 MAY 1979

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Indian traders: Group Areas Act

7. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many Indian traders in (a) rural and (b) urban areas in the Republic remain to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act;
- (2) whether the removal, in terms of the Group Areas Act, of Indian traders in urban areas has ceased; if so.
- (3) whether amending legislation to this effect is to be introduced; if so, when;
- (4) whether any other amendments to the Group Areas Act are contemplated during the current session; if so, what amendments;
- (5) whether it is his intention to extend existing areas falling under section 19 of the Act; if so, (a) where and (b) when.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 351.
(b) 70, whose resettlement at Vereeniging it is expected will be completed by October 1979 on completion of a shopping centre which is under construction at present.
- (2) and (3) Some time ago it was decided not to proceed with the resettlement, in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966, of Indian traders at places other than Transvaal rural areas and Ladysmith, Natal, unless the business in question stands in the path of, among others, slum clearance, urban renewal

FRIDAY, 18 MAY 1979

50

or a road building scheme. This decision does not affect the disqualified status of a trader and no amending legislation is therefore necessary.

- (4) No.
- (5) Yes.

(a) and (b) Investigation in consultation with the Department of Environmental Planning and Energy has already been instituted into the possible establishment of further "section 19" trading areas, but it is not yet possible to indicate when the investigation will be completed. The places so far affected by the investigation include Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Vereeniging, Springs, Nigel, Boksburg and Durban.

----000----

Jane Hullock, Durbanville

1 t vanilla essence
2 t cocoa
1/2 t rum essence
1 bottle Mainstay

----000----

acid
at the pulp of the
acid. Pour hot syrup
(Squeeze the pulp to
att, Ridgeworth
a cold ginger ale
water
no Blanc
using, in the refrigerator-
slices of orange or
att, Ridgeworth
Heat milk but do not
k into cups, pouring
frothy. Sprinkle a
att, Ridgeworth
acid (small pkts)
It acid
he oranges
and boiling water.
(6 large bottles).
old water or soda

Handwritten notes: "Indicates translated version", "For written reply:", "Indian traders: Group Areas Act", "7. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:", "(1) How many Indian traders in (a) rural and (b) urban areas in the Republic remain to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act; (2) whether the removal, in terms of the Group Areas Act, of Indian traders in urban areas has ceased; if so. (3) whether amending legislation to this effect is to be introduced; if so, when; (4) whether any other amendments to the Group Areas Act are contemplated during the current session; if so, what amendments; (5) whether it is his intention to extend existing areas falling under section 19 of the Act; if so, (a) where and (b) when. The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: (1) (a) 351. (b) 70, whose resettlement at Vereeniging it is expected will be completed by October 1979 on completion of a shopping centre which is under construction at present. (2) and (3) Some time ago it was decided not to proceed with the resettlement, in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966, of Indian traders at places other than Transvaal rural areas and Ladysmith, Natal, unless the business in question stands in the path of, among others, slum clearance, urban renewal or a road building scheme. This decision does not affect the disqualified status of a trader and no amending legislation is therefore necessary. (4) No. (5) Yes. (a) and (b) Investigation in consultation with the Department of Environmental Planning and Energy has already been instituted into the possible establishment of further 'section 19' trading areas, but it is not yet possible to indicate when the investigation will be completed. The places so far affected by the investigation include Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Vereeniging, Springs, Nigel, Boksburg and Durban.

Ministers defend ban on mixed dancing

RD
24/3/74

TWO members of the Cabinet explained in Parliament recently why the Government has banned mixed dancing in South Africa.

Dancing between people of different races is at present prohibited at "international" hotels — where mixed swimming is also banned — at public amenities and at allegedly open "international" sport clubs.

This extraordinary concern about preventing black and white people dancing together has, not surprisingly, been raised in Parliament by members of the Opposition who feel that such restrictions are not necessary.

But the Government has not budged. And the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, and the Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr F W de Klerk, have explained why.

The first time the issue was raised this year was during the debate on Mr Steyn's vote during the committee stage of the Budget. The Progressive Federal Party's Mr Ray Swart (Musgrave) said the Ministry of Community Development occupied "a vital and very important part in the lives of many thousands of South Africans".

It regulated where they should live, where they should work, their social life and their economic life.

"In many ways it is really a 'department of permits' because many people in the course of their lives find it necessary for one reason or another to go to the Hon Minister's department to obtain a permit to do one thing or another," Mr Swart said.

He then gave an example of what the "department of permits" could do. Last year, the Mayoress of Westville in Natal decided to hold a ball in aid of the Southern Cross Fund and the Border Fund. Invitations were sent to a wide cross-section of people in the community, including the local Indian Advisory Committee. And Mr

BARRY STREEK: Cape Town

Steyn himself was the guest of honour at the R50 a ticket function.

A number of Indian people in Westville indicated that they wanted to attend the ball and they wanted to contribute to the fund. As a result a permit was applied for.

Mr Swart continued: "What happened, sir? A permit was applied for and, in the first instance, an outright refusal was received. It was stated that they would not be permitted to attend the function.

"The people concerned then went back to the department and said: 'In view of the nature of the function and the cause for which it is being held, a good cause which should be subscribed to by all South Africans, please reconsider the matter.'

"What reply did they then get? The reply of the Minister's department was to the effect that these good, loyal, intelligent Indian South Africans would be allowed to attend the function provided they did not dance.

"I wonder if the Hon Minister felt as I did that evening when I arrived at the hall and was given this news by a newsman who was waiting outside. I felt thoroughly ashamed to be a white South African.

"Is he proud of this situation? This is what occurs when you have the sort of society that is ruled by permits," Mr Swart said.

Replying, Mr Steyn said bluntly: "Let there be no misunderstanding. It is against the policy of the Government to permit public mixed dancing in South Africa."

Mr Swart: "You should be ashamed of yourself."

Mr Steyn: "I am not ashamed of myself. That is our policy and I believe it is in the interest of all the communities concerned. We think also it is in the interests of good order in South Africa. We think it is in the interests of good race relations in South Africa."

Mr Swart: "So you are proud of that?"

Mr Steyn: "I am sorry, sir, but that is the policy of the Government. I want to make it clear that should further applications be received while I am Minister of Community Development and while I stand under the instructions of the Government, permits will be refused . . .

"What people do in their private homes is their own affair, but in public we will not permit it.

"If we want to avoid embarrassment — as there was perhaps in the case of Westville — the public should take note of the fact that it is contrary to Government policy and that public dancing will not be permitted."

If there was any doubt that Mr Steyn's explanation was not Government policy it was refuted this week, when Mr De Klerk replied to a call by the PFP's Mr David Dalling, MP, to remove the ban on mixed dancing at international sports clubs.

Mr Dalling asked: "Does the Hon Minister honestly think we gain anything in South Africa and that we impress anybody? Does he honestly think there is any advantage to South Africa's sportsmen, or South Africa at all, to state on an application for an international club licence that no dancing shall take place in that part of the premises in which such a person is present?"

"What is the Hon Minister of Justice looking for? What is he frightened of? What actually is he worried about?" Mr Dalling asked

Replying to Mr Dalling's call for him to urgently approach Mr Kruger to lift the ban on mixed dancing, Mr De Klerk said he was annoyed with Mr Dalling.

"If a person was uninformed about the situation in South Africa, a person would deduce from the Hon Member's repre-

sentations that there was a special law in regard to permits for sport and to force state control onto sport.

"That is not the case. There is not a single word on sport as such in the general laws of the country. The Group Areas Act and the Liquor Act are not sport laws. They are laws of general application. They apply to all aspects of life."

The fact that Mr Dalling had raised the issue in the Sports Vote created the impression that the laws were for sport but they existed to minimise the potential for conflict.

"Every country has regulations to reduce emotion-laden situations. My information is the ordinary spectator in England cannot get a place in a soccer stadium for a big soccer match. He must first be a member of a club. He can only get admission if he is a member of a specific club. They have in this way devised their own method in England to reduce tension.

"I wish to make the point that this law exists to anticipate tension, to root out conflict, something which very possibly and easily can erupt in South Africa.

"We can differ over this. Hon members can argue over the necessity of this but it is an act of disloyalty against South Africa to read into that a negative motive of racism and of looking down at other nations," Mr De Klerk said.

So, the Government ban on mixed dancing is to continue, whatever moves away from petty apartheid occur in other spheres. Which would make it seem that the Mixed Marriages and the Immorality Acts will stay on the statue books for even longer.

The dance between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the wife of a white journalist at a five-star hotel in Cape Town a few years ago has still, apparently, not been approved . . . or forgotten.

POLITICS

Group Areas Act is eased

80
2/5/79

THE ASSEMBLY — The Group Areas Act will no longer apply to industrial areas in terms of a proposed amendment to the law.

The amendment, released here yesterday, said the law's provisions would not apply in industrial areas as long as the land or premises were not used for any other purpose.

This proposed change in the law is in line with the recommendations of the Riekert Commission which proposed that industrial areas be deracialised.

However, the proposed amendment does not cover another recommendation by the Riekert Commission that free trade areas in central business districts be created.

The government has yet to issue a white paper in response to the Riekert Commission proposals and the Group Areas Amendment Bill is the first move since the commission's report.

The amendment says that various sections of the law "shall not apply in respect of land or premises which is or are zoned specifically, and may be used without any approval, for industrial purposes in terms of any town planning scheme which is in operation or binding under any law, as long as such land is or premises are not used for any purposes other than industrial purposes." —

PC.

(News by Barry Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.)



MR STEYN... Nats' great success.

Steyn praises Group Areas

80
30/5/79
DD

THE ASSEMBLY — The Group Areas Act was one of the "great successes" of the National Party, the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said during the debate on his department.

He was replying to opposition criticism of the great hardships Indians had to suffer under the Act. Many had had to be removed and many still faced removal, said the opposition.

Mr Steyn said more and more Indians had accepted the idea of separate residential areas and more had expressed their appreciation of the new "quality of life they are experiencing in their own residential areas with their own institutions and what is more their own undisputed registered title deeds to their own homes and property.

"It is one of the great successes of the National Party," he said.

Mr Ray Swart, chief opposition spokesman, interjected incredulously: "The Group Areas Act is?"

Mr Steyn said new towns which compared with anything the whites had were being built. In the past many Indians had had to live in lean-tos.

Mr Steyn said that 98

per cent of the people who had been removed under the Group Areas Act would have had to be removed anyway.

"They would have had to be resettled under the Slums Act and under the Urban Renewal Act," he said.

(News by Ormonde Pollok, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town).

Hansard 19 22 / June 1979

Col 1075

80

NO.	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							
ALL	4,70							
NO.	9752							

Coloured Persons Representative Council: election

*2. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

Whether, in view of the steps being taken in regard to a new Constitution for the Republic, elections for the Coloured Persons Representative Council are to be held in 1980; if not, what steps are contemplated to extend the term of the present Council.

†The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

JUNE 1979

1076

This matter is under consideration. A final decision shall be taken after consultation with the Coloured Representative Council through its Executive.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
25-44	0,20	0,12	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
45-64	1,46	0,92	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
65+	11,52	7,89	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
ALL	1,12	0,97	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

NO.	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

- (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

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.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has

JUNE 1979

1086

(ii) 41 54
 80
 Group Areas Act
 1986
 717. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1)(a) In what towns in the Republic are Indian (i) traders and (ii) residents to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act, (b) how many (i) traders and (ii) residents will be moved in respect of each town, (c) what is the estimated cost of the acquisition of property and the construction of buildings in respect of each town and (d) when is it expected that (i) traders and (ii) residents will be moved in respect of each town;
- (2) whether traders and residents will be moved after agreement has been reached with the communities concerned in each case; if not, why not.

had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had fortunately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a)(i)	(b)(i)	(c)	(d)(i)
Potchefstroom	2	R451 000	1980-03-31
Klerksdorp	1	(It is not expected that it will be necessary to incur any expenditure because the trader in question intends erecting his own building on land that he is in the course of acquiring from the Town Council)	
Ladysmith	70	R3 220 000 (from which the value of improvements on the land which were demolished, and must therefore be written off, must be deducted once it has been determined)	1979-12-31
Bethal	32	R2 306 000	1980-03-31
Louis Trichardt	50	R2 810 000	1980-04-30
Piet Retief	19	R1 297 000	1979-08-30
Pietersburg	87	R3 175 000	1980-06-30

22/6/79

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Fig. 4 provide
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During the per
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 whites and Af
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What is of p
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 Table II whi
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Clearly, th
 certain amount of information.
 classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to
 examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Dis-
 ease 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'

rates of whites and
 or persons between the ages
 years of age, the gap
 in 1941, white children under
 the mortality of 'coloured' children;

3/1/79

Let's do a deal — that's what a black leader advises whites

MR DU PREEZ has white and black creators. For his father, he says, are classified white.

He regards himself as black. The term coloured he regards as derogatory.

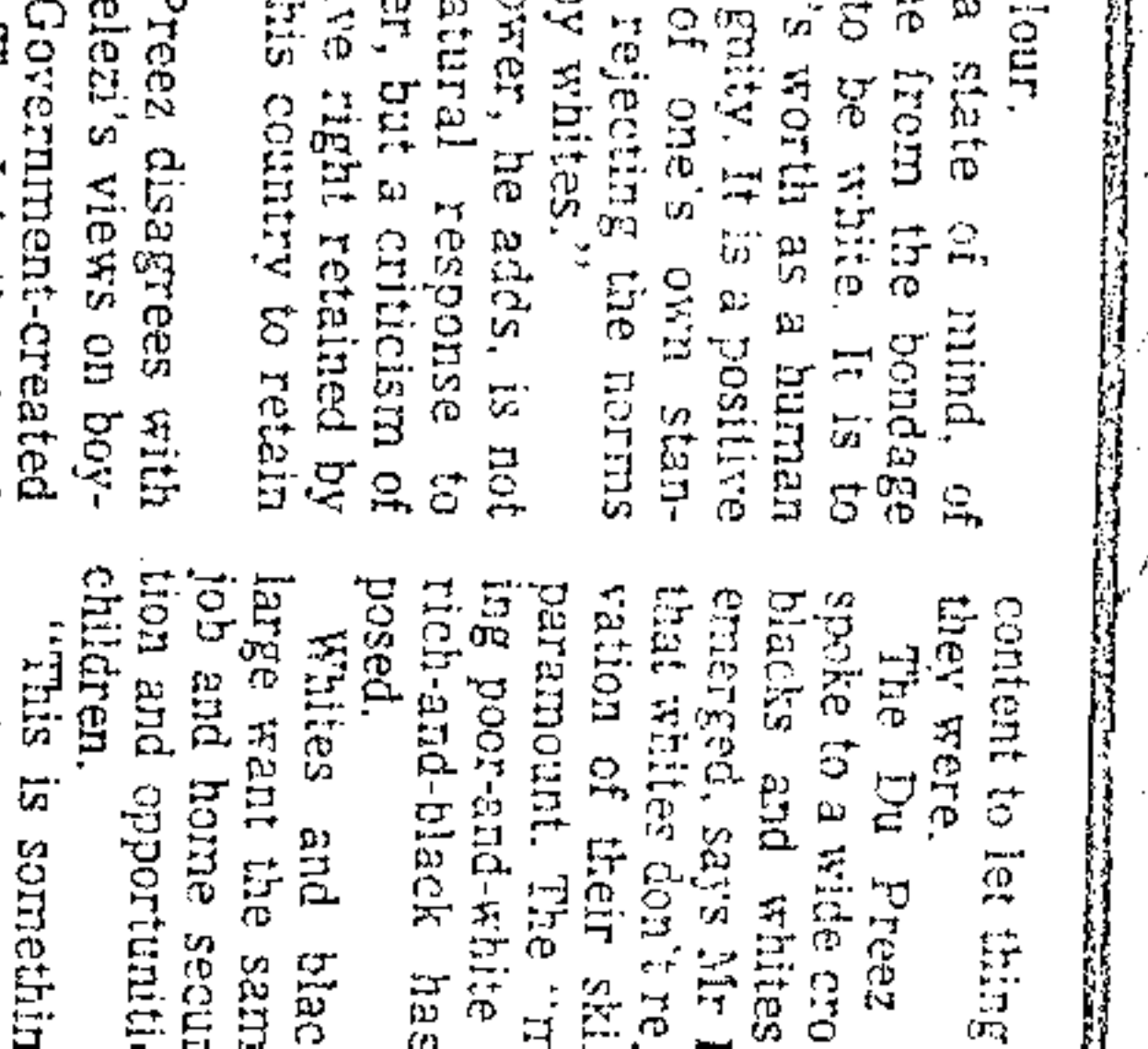
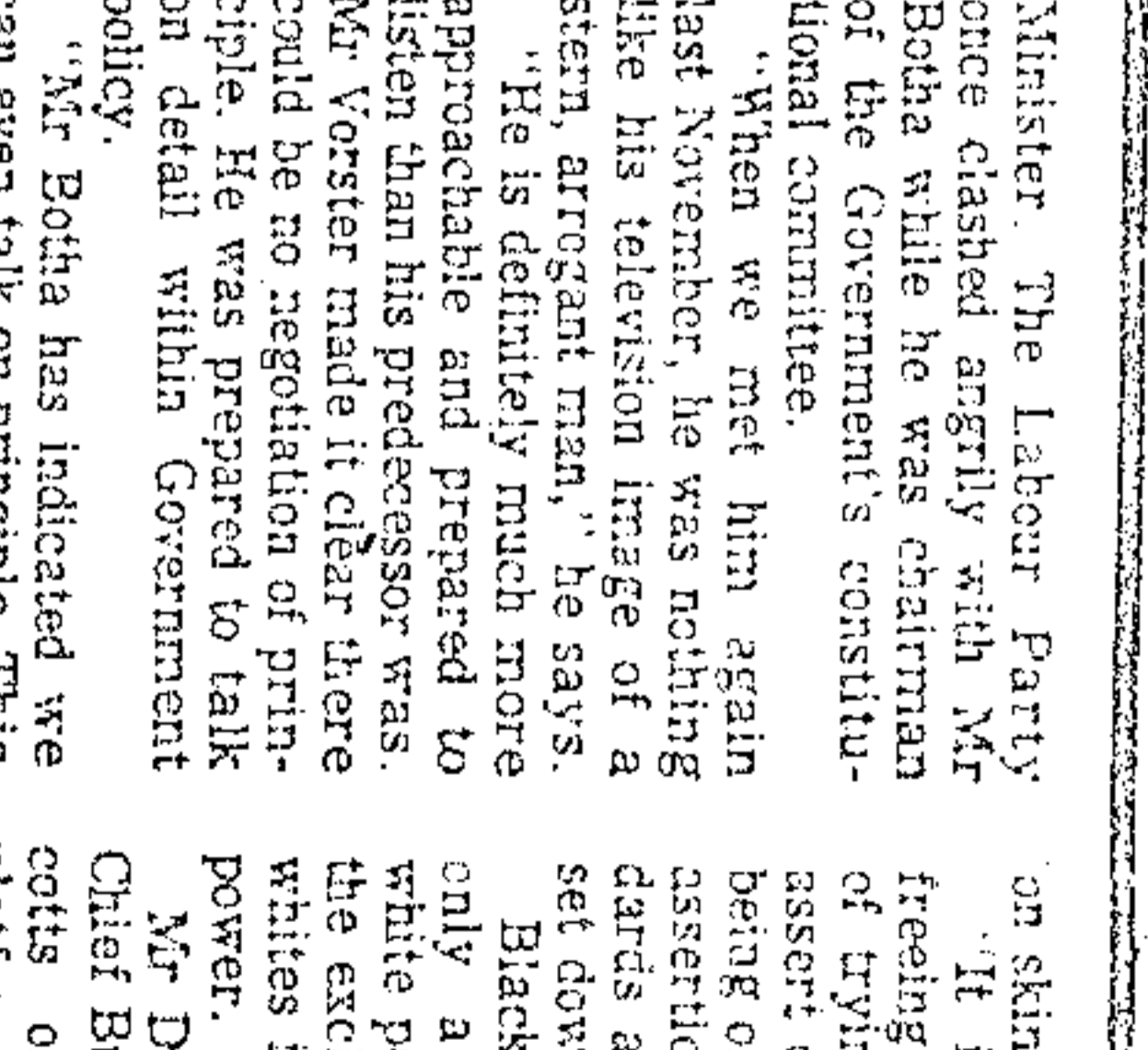
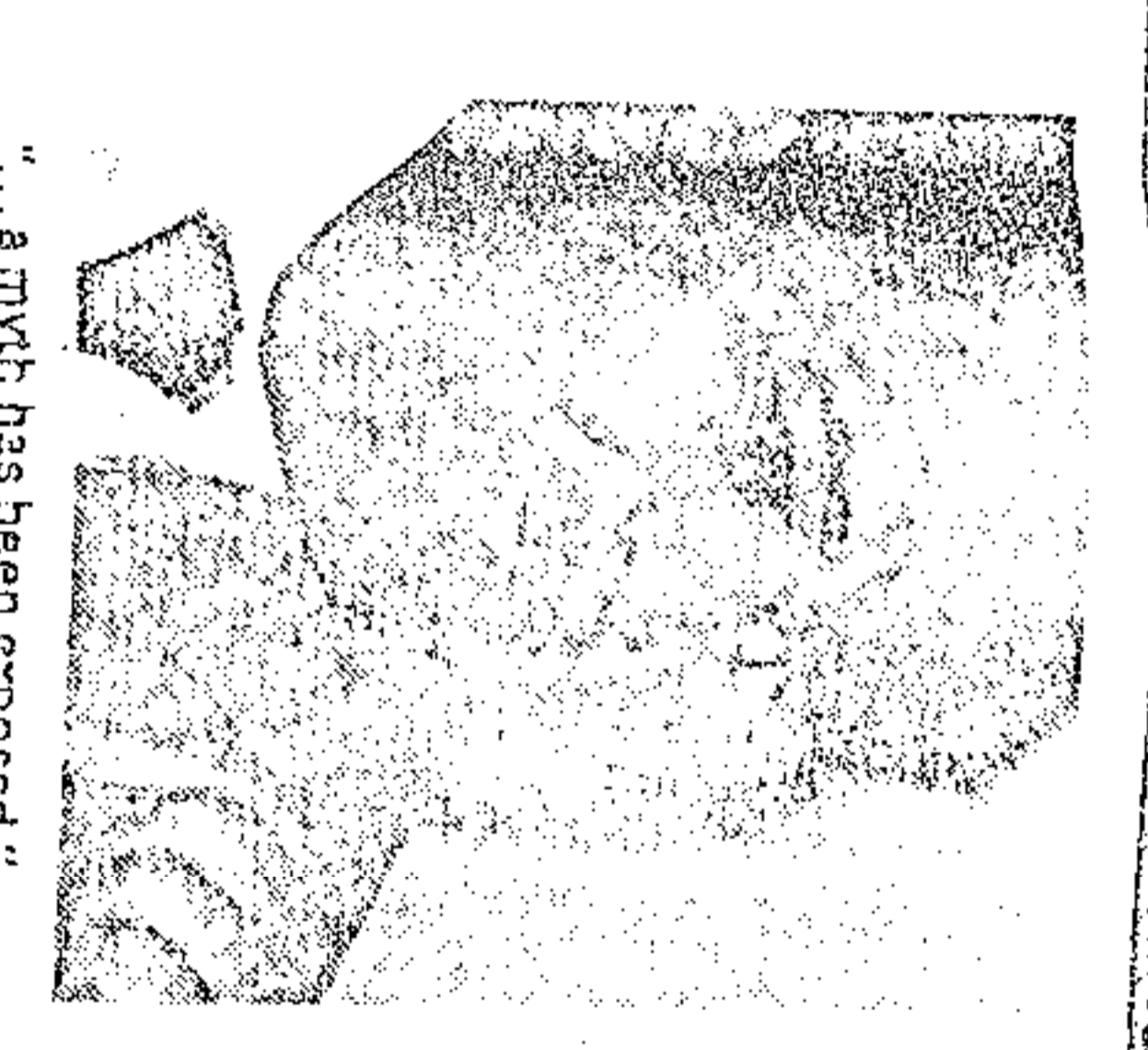
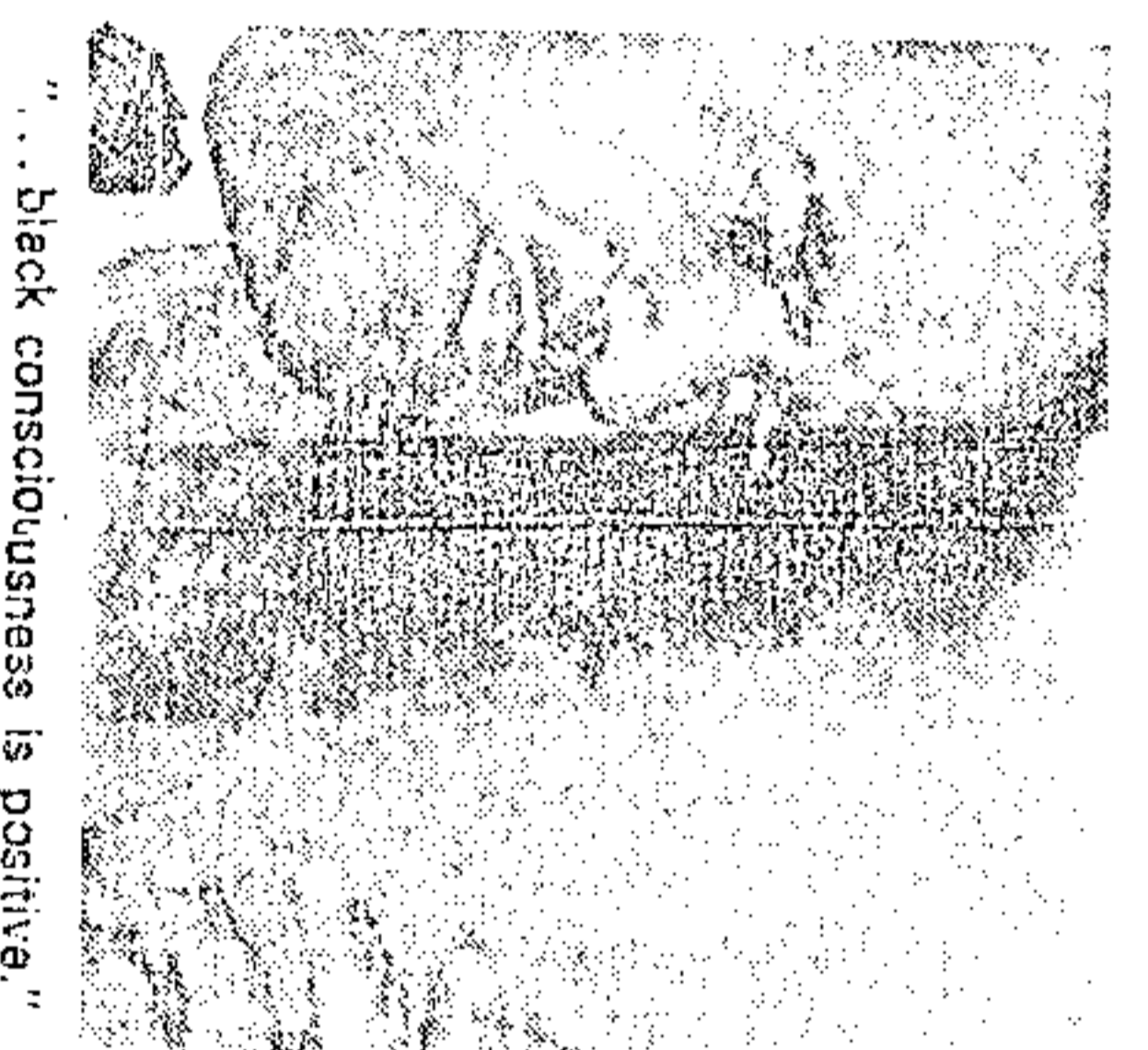
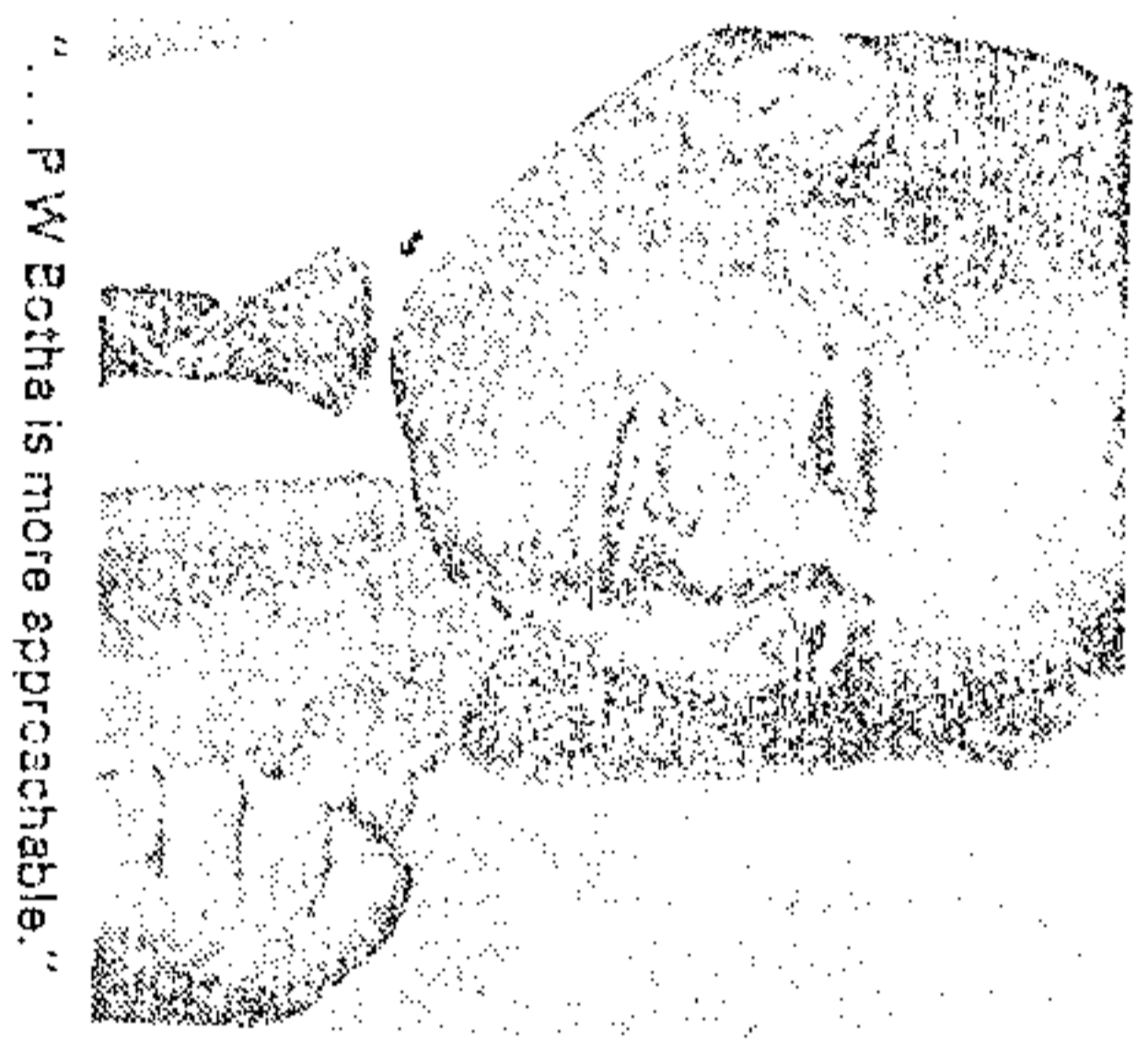
He is an enthusiastic supporter of black consciousness and black power, which is something of a surprise, because black consciousness pre-eminently regarded as self-organising people who serve on Government-created institutions such as the Coloured Persons' Representative Council.

Mr Du Preez is a member of the Labour Party and chairman and speaker of the CRC. He was also chairman of the Du Preez Commission, whose report on the constitutional future of the country was adopted recently by the CRC and generally welcomed by a broad spectrum of internal black leaders.

The short, rotund father of eight is reluctant to talk about his personal life. "I don't believe in self-advertisement," he says. It is a philosophy in keeping with a major proposal of his commission — that the electorate in a non-racial democracy should choose between police and not personalities.

His commission's report, together with those of the Government and the Progressive Federal Party, has triggered off intense political debate about the country's future constitution. This has pleased Mr Du Preez, who feels negotiation in a climate of new thinking is the only practical alternative for blacks in the face of the awesome military power of the Government.

"We have been separated into Group Areas and it is so easy for the authorities to surround and mow us down if we have to use violence," he says. Leslie Vincent du Preez was



... P W Botha is more approachable.

... black consciousness is positive.

... a myth has been exposed.

Minister The Labour Party once clasped angrily with Mr Botha while he was chairman of the Government's constitutional committee.

on skin colour. It is a state of mind, of freeing one from the bondage of trying to be white. It is to assert one's worth as a human being of dignity. It is a positive assertion of one's own standing and rejecting the norms set down by whites."

Political Reporter AMEEN AKMALWAWA :speaks to the man behind the controversial Du Preez Commission report.

born 43 years ago in what was once a great meeting pot of the races in Fortsburg, Johannesburg. He's paternal grandfather was French, his maternal grandfather — "a Von something or other" — was a German who was deeply involved in the miners' strike of 1922.

modest little house in Eldorado Park, the fast-growing Johannesburg suburb off the Golden Highway.

Shortly before being elected to the CRC as the member for Newclare in 1969, he served on the executive of the Furniture Workers' Union. A firebrand aunt, Mrs Heitje du Preez, was a founder member of the Garment Workers' Union.

Mr Du Preez, who is also a member of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, resigned from the CRC in 1973 because he felt it was a useless, powerless institution.

Labour Party officials in his constituency put pressure on him to return, arguing that "opportunists" should be prevented from getting into the CRC. He stood in the Witwatersrand constituency in 1975 and was elected. Equally proficient in Afrikaans — his home language — and English, he became speaker of the CRC.

Isn't the CRC today as useless and powerless as it was when he resigned? "Well, since the Labour Party took control of the CRC, we have put across our ideas and the mandate given to us by the people — to prevent the Government using it as an instrument to carry out its policies."

Commissions were set up by the CRC to investigate welfare institutions and the problems experienced by coloured workers in rural areas. And there was his own commission which, he says, is the first time the CRC has reached positively to the future constitution.

Les du Preez is the seventh child in a family of six sisters and three brothers, and two step brothers and two step sisters. Eight of them are teachers. His family moved to Coronationville in 1939 and his mother died when he was six.

He attended the Coronationville Primary School, matriculated from the Eurafrikan Training Centre and then entered the furniture industry as an apprentice upholsterer, graduating later to the position of foreman cutter.

Today, he lives with his wife Ruby and their eight children — six girls and two boys aged between four and 21 — in a

report basically calls for a non-racial, unitary state with universal franchise. Parties would be represented in Parliament on a proportional basis, depending on the number of votes each received.

While the report has now been set down as a guideline in negotiations with the Government, the Labour Party has set a non-negotiable principle: that blacks (Africans) must be included in any new scheme.

Ultimately, Mr Du Preez supports his party's stand that only a national convention of all leaders could decide the future constitution. This is also in line with the view of the PRP and the SA Black Alliance, which consists of the Labour Party, Chief Gaisa Buthezi's Inkatha movement and the Indian Reform Party.

And among "all leaders", Mr Du Preez includes Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other African National Congress leaders jailed on Robben Island. "It is far more beneficial to face them across the negotiating table than to face a military onslaught from outside, as has happened in Rhodesia," he says.

But what are the prospects for peaceful change? Mr Du Preez is hopeful about the possibility of change under Mr P W Botha as the new Prime Minister.

"I don't say there will be complete or radical change under him, but changes that would be sufficient to make people realise we don't live under the Verwoerdian baasskap climate any more."

Mr Du Preez says he was surprised by the attitude of Mr Botha since he became Prime

Minister. The Labour Party once clasped angrily with Mr Botha while he was chairman of the Government's constitutional committee.

When we met him again last November, he was nothing like his television image of a stern, arrogant man," he says. "He is definitely much more approachable and prepared to listen than his predecessor was. Mr Vorster made it clear there could be no negotiation of principle. He was prepared to talk on detail within Government policy."

Mr Botha has indicated we can even talk on principle. This is to his credit."

But as Mr Du Preez sees it, the fact of the situation is that the Government is not prepared to let go of white privilege and, particularly, Afrikaner privilege.

content to let thing they were. The Du Preez spoke to a wide cross blacks and whites emerged, says Mr I that whites don't're vation of their s'ki paramount. The "it ing poor-and-white rich-and-black has posed.

Whites and black large want the same job and home security and opportunity.

"This is something are not prepared to

"The Afrikaners mainly vote National Party what the policy. of their inherent r only they could re there is still a lot left between the race country — and build

For the present to Du Preez recognises Nats are firmly ens power. That is why hys aim is to give before the Government ed Constitutional Se mltee under Mr Alw busch.

Until the committee's report, Mr Du Preez's report, Government's response termine the response. "It is now up to them to decide whether to have renewed hope future — or to pre ground for that ghostly," says Mr Du P about all types of s stems convinced that ster-style democracy best for South Africa as all races can partic

Mr Du Preez says that he himself serves on the CRC although he rejects what it stands for. He respects the views of all those who have refused to be part of Government-created institutions and can understand their motivation.

His advice to them is: "Those who stay out must not just sit back and do nothing. They must organise themselves and come up with something positive on which we can all work."

The black groups are split, not on what they want to achieve ultimately, but rather on strategy. Events in Mozambique and Rhodesia have had a profound effect on South African blacks, who are no longer

content to let thing they were. The Du Preez spoke to a wide cross blacks and whites emerged, says Mr I that whites don't're vation of their s'ki paramount. The "it ing poor-and-white rich-and-black has posed.

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TRADING AREAS

Avoiding the debris

The golden mean. That is the option Dr Piet Riekert has chosen as a way of slowing down or perhaps even stopping the Group Areas bulldozer — and sheltering Pretoria from flak picked up among the debris of ruined businesses.

Riekert recommends in his report on "legislation affecting the utilisation of manpower" that local authorities be given the right to decide whether persons of a "disqualified" race should be allowed to trade in areas under their jurisdiction.

The Group Areas Act should thus stipulate that Pretoria "shall not refuse" a request by a local authority to institute demarcated CBD areas as free trade areas for this purpose.

Riekert argues that giving local authorities Indian and coloured, as well as whites this power will enable particular local circumstances to be taken into account. Moreover, "it will reduce the possibility of friction," especially if the power is limited to CBD areas, while criticism of restrictions on trade "will be directed at the local community and not the central government." Of course, if there is no request from the local authority, there will be no free trade area.

In opting for this approach, Riekert rejects two alternatives which he lists. The first, leaving the *status quo* intact, has the disadvantage not only of large resettlement costs entailed by the State, but also of dissatisfaction among resettled traders (although Community Development Minister Marais Steyn does not seem at all perturbed). And in any event, restrictions are totally irreconcilable with the principles of the free market system observed in SA.

The free market system cannot be allowed to get out of hand, however. For Riekert rejects the idea of "completely" (as opposed to "demarcated") free trade, which would mean removing racial restrictions on who may trade in what area from the act altogether.

One advantage of this would be that the resettlement of traders could be suspended: 1 094 (1 057 of them Indians) have already been resettled at a cost of R30m, while 806 are still to be moved, at a cost of another R31m. A disadvantage is that experienced, and financially powerful whites and Indians would be able to move into coloured areas, presenting "strong competition" to coloured businessmen.

Riekert also argues that completely free trade could "lead to friction" in cities and towns where communities and established traders did not welcome the entry of traders of other races.

It remains to be seen to what extent government accepts Riekert's proposal. And then, how many of the traders now awaiting eviction are spared the fate of the Pageview Indians and others squashed by the Group Areas juggernaut.

As the *FM* went to press, Marais Steyn indicated that CBDs would be opened to Indian businessmen, with coloured businessmen next in line.

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis

J.J.F. Durand
J.B. du Toit
Jerman
I.F. Fuggle

Mr H.W. Middelmann
Erw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mr W.J. September
Mr Franklin Sonn
Mr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse di-
lomite, senior

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelingsvoorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST
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Vol. 169]

KAAPSTAD, 18 JULIE 1979

CAPE TOWN, 18 JULY 1979

[No. 6582

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1555.

18 Julie 1979.

No. 1555.

18 July 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 113 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Groepsgebiede, 1979.

No. 113 of 1979: Group Areas Amendment Act, 1979.

Act No. 113, 1979

GROUP AREAS AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- [** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Group Areas Act, 1966, relating to the application of section 49A of the Act.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 2 July 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Substitution of section 49A of Act 36 of 1966, as inserted by section 2 of Act 96 of 1977.

1. The following section is hereby substituted for section 49A of the Group Areas Act, 1966: 5

“Application of certain provisions in respect of land or premises zoned for industrial purposes and not used for any other purposes. 49A. Subject to the provisions of any other law, the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 35, 37, 38, 39 and 40 shall not apply **[in an area]** in respect of land or premises which is or are zoned specifically, and may be used without any approval, for industrial purposes in terms of any town planning scheme which is in operation or binding under any law, for so long as such land is or premises are not used for any purposes other than industrial purposes.” 10 15

Short title.

2. This Act shall be called the Group Areas Amendment Act, 1979.

(80) 19/7/29

Indians slate 'no sleep-in' rule

THE announcement that black registered workers will not be allowed to "sleep-in" on the premises of coloured and Indian employers, has brought an angry outcry from coloured and Indian leaders.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday that coloured and Indian employers would have to obtain a permit from the Group Areas Board, through the Chief Commissioner's office in Johannesburg.

But employers said permits were granted only in "exceptional cases" where they could prove that black domestics would be required to look after an invalid person.

Leaders said the whole system of registration of "so-called illegal" workers was blatant discrimination and calculated to make the homelands policy work.

WELFARE

A coloured welfare worker, Dr Errol Holland, said there was no "moral justification", for "juggling human beings around like cattle to further a racist nationalist policy".

"This ruthless policy of registration and obtaining group areas permission to allow people to earn an honest living in areas other than black is a crime against human dignity", Dr Holland said.

Lenasia civic leader, Mr Ebrahim Saloojee said thousands of black workers who had no homes and depended on living quarters given to them by their Indian and coloured employers are going to find themselves on the street.

Mrs Margaret Naidoo, an executive member of the Johannesburg Social Welfare Association, said: "It is inhuman and cruel to prevent these workers from living on the premises where they are employed."

(29) 80 2477A M

Minister may probe domestic servant issue

EAST LONDON — The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison, may investigate complaints about Coloureds and Indians being barred from letting their black domestic servants live with them.

Black domestics may live on white premises but were barred from living in Coloured and Indian areas in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The East London Management Committee wrote to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, objecting and asking that the law be changed as it was causing hardship.

The chairman of the management committee, Mr Peter Mopp, said he had been informed by Dr Koornhof's office the matter would be referred to Dr Morrison.

Mr Mopp said: "We objected strongly against this unfair practice where only whites were allowed to house their domestics while Coloureds and Indians' servants' quarters, built at additional costs to home-owners, were not allowed to be used.

"We also pointed out that domestics were now scared to report for duty

forcing women employed at factories to stay out of work as well because they had nobody to see to their homes. I understand absenteeism among Coloured women at factories has risen."

A Parkside businessman and former management committee member, Mr F. N. Barlow, also slammed the ban on domestics living in and appealed to officials to stop hounding workers.

"Women from our townships are forced to work to make ends meet in this time of rising prices," Mr Barlow said. "By taking on jobs they help to supplement the family income and at the same time create a much needed job for a domestic. This is beneficial for all concerned."

He asked why domestics should be burdened with extra travelling costs when they had approved servants' quarters to live in.

"This inhuman hounding of honest workers should stop," he said. — DDR

star 23/5/79

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Group Areas

postponement

The 120 people who appeared at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday to face charges under the Group Areas Act, will appear again on February 19 next year after their cases were postponed.

More than 100 people are also expected to appear next week, and their cases are also likely to be postponed until February.

Most of the accused are coloured and Indian people living in white areas, although several white landlords and landladies also appeared.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistr
In)

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Telefoo

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Dr No is at it again

ADDITIONAL laws to prevent coloured and Indian people moving into white residential areas, may be passed, Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party, warned in Johannesburg this week.

He gave this warning while answering a question at a meeting attended by about 200, held in support of Mr Roelf Meyer, the NP candidate in today's Johannesburg West by-election.

Dr Treurnicht said he did not wish to anticipate the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

But if the means at his disposal are not enough through laws, then he must ask for more laws which will be adopted so that this situation can be dealt with, Dr Treurnicht said.

He said there was a "deliberate" flouting of Government policy, and accused people of abusing the Government's humanity.

"It appears as if there are certain quarters which are making a deliberate attempt to drag people of all race groups into



Dr Treurnicht: "Government's humanity is abused."

white residential areas, and create problems," he said.

He said these people obtained legal advice and fought court cases.

Dr Treurnicht added

that Mr Steyn was "absolutely determined that residential areas we do not negotiate."

Dr Treurnicht said that if mixed residential areas were allowed the bottom would fall out of separate development.

"Then we would have mixed schools, voter's rolls, sport, bioscopes, the lot," he added.

This would make a mockery of the NP. In the long term, such people must be properly housed, and this housing must be in their own areas, he said.

In reply to another question on blacks "streaming" into white areas, Dr Treurnicht disclosed that the Government had talks with municipalities such as Pretoria and Germiston earlier this year.

He said these municipalities were considering removing some facilities such as park benches, so that nobody could use them, rather than let them be crowded by blacks.

Report by D Brler, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

die American Friends Service
Hy het n aantal konferensies in
e land bygewoon, baie vergader-
or beamptes van die Carnegie
ity Relations Services van die
e van die Amerikaanse regering,
s Service Committee en kollegas
niversiteite besoek.

September het die Direkteur Engeland,
Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek.
joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse dip-
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betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange
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n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Pro-
Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die
in Holland.

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ntal instansies, wat universiteite
l insluit, en met verskeie handels-
s in Natal, kontak opgebou.

ie Direkteur die volgende konferensies

ensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
ering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
verhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious
ends, Stutterheim (April).

ongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
ning as die amptelike afgevaardigde
ka (Augustus).

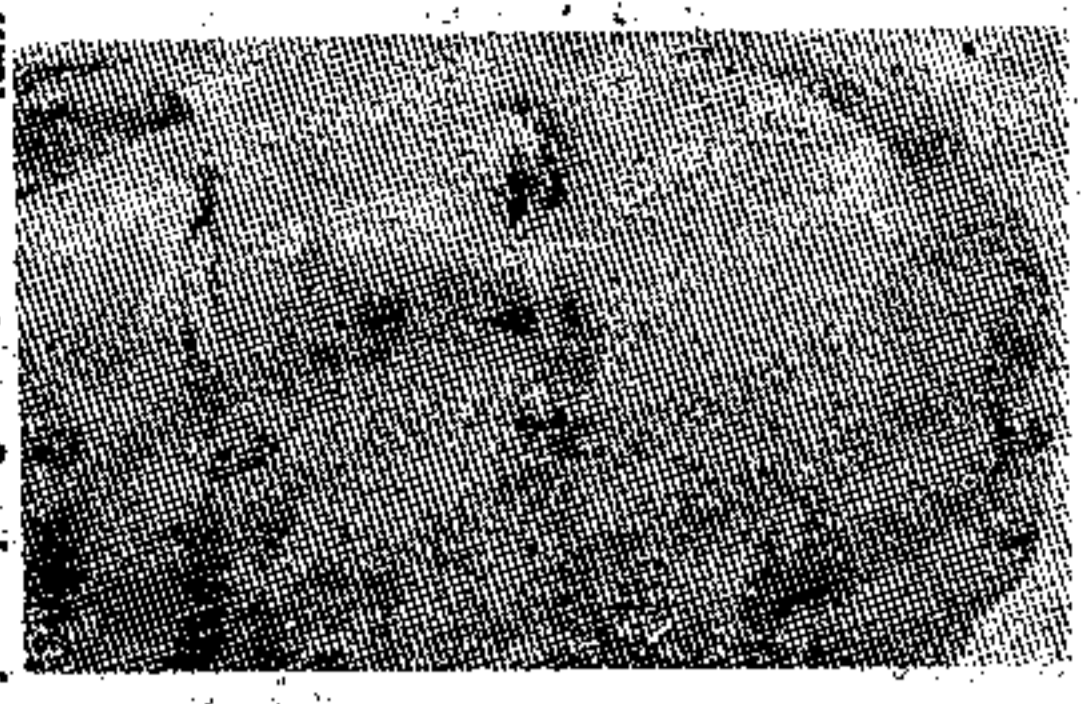
'Rope in individuals to help'

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11/9/79
SRA

Could the bold use of self-help programmes help cut the housing backlog in black communities?

Cape Town architect Mr Revel Fox says "Yes" and explains how... ELIZABETH WILSON reports.

To clear the housing backlog and keep pace with future demands for black housing, the initiative and capabilities of private individuals, families and communities must be utilised, says Cape Town architect Mr Revel Fox.

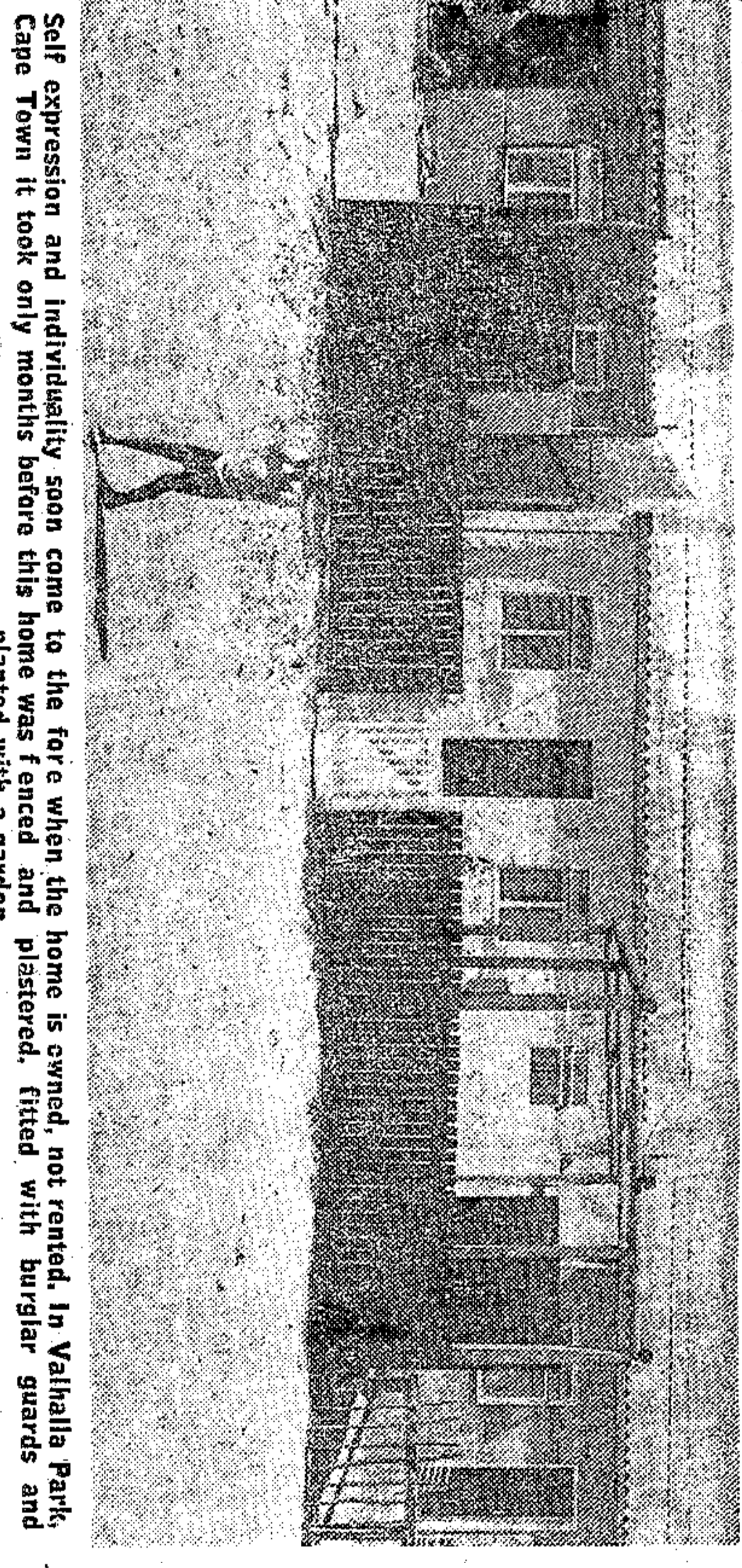


Mr Fox maintains that the benefit of self-help schemes is that they can be instituted NOW and not in five or ten years' time.

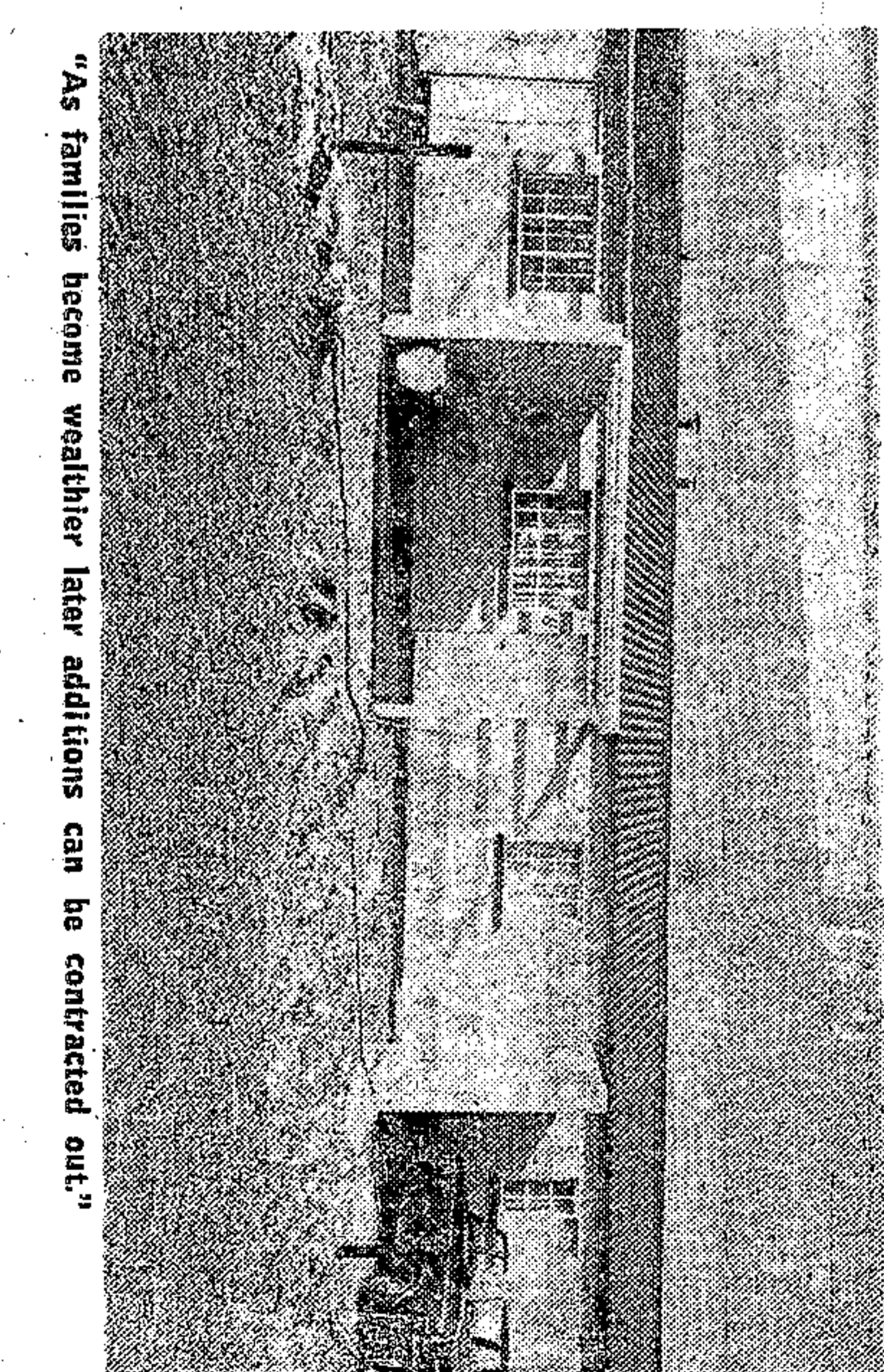
Nor is this any new departure. The greatest proportion of the world's shelter, he says, is now provided by self-help procedures.

Mr Fox stresses that all housing should be based on the national economy and on what people can afford.

The starting point of any scheme, he says, should be the income of the people to be housed. Design standards, building codes and zoning regulations must all be tailored to this basic fact.



Self expression and individuality soon come to the fore when the home is owned, not rented. In Valhalla Park, Cape Town it took only months before this home was fenced and plastered, fitted with burglar guards and planted with a garden.



"As families become wealthier later additions can be contracted out."

It was clear that locally certain problems must be faced and overcome.

- Caution on the part of local and central authorities;
- Conservative attitudes among planners;
- The unfortunate history of site and service projects in South Africa.

Current and past experiences of informal or illegal squatter settlements.

The stated preference of most authorities for state-funded, contractor-built housing:

- The difficulties of making suitable financial and legal arrangements for poor families;
- The present lack of administrators, planners and community workers with the experience necessary to implement self-help housing as a co-operative, participatory and counselling activity and NOT as an authoritative, although benign dispensation.

process was necessary and self-help in the form of owner-controlled building was essential.

Other benefits of the self-help schemes investigated by Mr Fox were:

- That families who built their own homes would learn something of democratic decision making, the legal and financial aspects of ownership and technical building skills.
- These skills were permanent assets which could in turn help form stable communities.
- That home-building imposed the discipline of mortgage repayment and, once savings and group effort were invested the incentive to own property stabilised and encouraged home builders.
- That with increased affluence later additions to homes could be contracted out within the community thus recycling local capital.
- That an expanded house among low-income people could provide a place of work for a home industry which would, in turn, generate jobs, could also provide room to let, producing extraneous income to repay the housing loan.
- That it made it possible for even people of the lowest income group to own their own homes. It encouraged them to save and broke the cycle of poverty.

Mr Fox pointed out that self-help had become an ingredient in housing policies in all third world countries where feasibility and cost recovery were requirements of almost all international funding programmes.

In South Africa the introduction of self-help schemes in the provision of housing would need careful guidance and assistance.

Projects would have to be planned with the participation of the community rather than springing up in a spontaneous and unauthorised way.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and pepper
- paprika and pearsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber

GROUP AREAS A 'MISGUIDED IDEOLOGY'

THE Group Areas Act makes it "almost impossible" for black workers to improve their economic lot, the multiracial Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tuca) heard this week.

Even if better paid jobs are available in another area they cannot take them because of lack of decent accommodation, said Mr Desmond East of the Motor Industry Combined Workers Union.

He said the Act presented people with the "painful choice" of living in overcrowded slum conditions without privacy of facing eviction and persecution for breaking the law by living in an area reserved for another race.

In spite of the high fuel price, "misguided ideology" prevented people other than whites from living nearer their place of work.

Mr East moved a resolution which "noted with alarm and distress the recent spate of evictions of so-called disqualified families without regard to the social problems concerned and reiterated Tuca's total abhorrence of Group Areas Act provisions which were 'an affront to human dignity' and condemned the 'brutal and inhuman manner' in which the provisions were enforced.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Group areas law to bite harder Minister warns

Political Staff

Apartheid laws preventing mixed residential areas are to be streamlined next year, hitting thousands of coloured and Indian people living in white areas, particularly in Johannesburg.

Anti-Botha backlash surfaces

Political Staff

The strong message of change from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to the Transvaal Nationalist congress has started a backlash in party ranks in the province.

Spokesmen for the conservative faction, which clearly forms the bulk of delegates to the congress, reacted with shock to Mr Botha's unrelenting stand against old-style apartheid.

They said his strong "accept me or reject me" stand had caused serious concern in their minds about the direction of the party and had heaped fuel on the fires of dissent among Nationalists who still believed in the true and tested values of the party's policy of separation.

● Nat Congress
— Page 5.

Some delegates privately expressed concern last night over the increased power Mr Botha and the Cabinet will have after approval of his demand for a free hand in dealing with policy on a day-to-day basis.

They said Mr Botha's demand for a free hand could make the Cabinet a virtual oligarchy, and give Mr Botha himself freedom of action unprecedented for a South African Prime Minister in peacetime.

But enlightened Nationalists expressed delight at Mr Botha's message of change.

"Just think of the courage it required from him to state as bluntly as he did that he believed in only one God for all people — white, brown and black," said one ecstatic supporter.

Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, announced the proposed tightening of the law, probably the Group Areas Act, at the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Steyn accused certain people of deliberately frustrating Government policy by taking cases to court.

He said new legislation streamlining the law would be introduced next year. He could not give details of the law, but hinted at the form it could take.

It could take the form of ejecting a tenant who would then have to show he was occupying the premises legally before applying to court for an order restoring his occupation.

NOMINEES

He said 106 000 coloured and Indian people had been moved since the 1960s. Most had lived in poor housing which would have forced their removal anyway. Another 27 000 still remained to be moved.

Referring to Indian businessmen who used white nominees as fronts to run businesses, Mr Steyn said the problem might be overcome in terms of the Riekert Report which proposed mixed trading areas.

He said Indians might be allowed to run businesses legally in prescribed mixed areas.

If this failed to curb the nominee system, "we will have no choice but to introduce drastic measures to stop the illegal situation," he said.

One measure which had been mentioned would prevent Indian workers in white areas. This would prevent Indian businessmen posing as employees but would also prevent genuine Indian workers from earning their bread, Mr Steyn said.

(Report by D Brofer, 47 Gauss Street, Johannesburg).

Steyn view on removals gets a blast

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, came under fire yesterday for his statement this week giving reasons for removing black groups from white areas.

Mr Steyn told the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria that most of the 106 000 coloureds and Indians who had been moved since the 1960s had lived in poor housing which would have forced their removal anyway.

"That is absolute nonsense," snapped Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, formed recently to aid Group Areas victims. "Many people were moved out of decent houses in Albertsville, Fordsburg and Pageview solely because of their colour."

Both Mr Saloojee and the leader of the People's Candidates Party, Dr Rashid Saloojee, pointed out that tenants and property owners allowed premises to degenerate because they saw no point in spending money

on improvements with the threat of removal hanging over them.

Mr Cassim Saloojee said blacks who had moved into "slummy" houses and flats in areas such as Mayfair had renovated them. "Overnight, they have transformed these places. They have helped improve the environment."

"The Group Areas Act was used not so much for the purpose of slum clearance as for the removal of people in order to implement a racial ideology of separation on the grounds of colour," the Actstop chief said.

Mr Steyn was also criticised for accusing certain people of deliberately frustrating Government policy by taking Group Areas cases to court. This was seen as a reference to Actstop.

"Actstop was formed to help alleviate the suffering of victims of a cruel policy," Mr Saloojee said. "Large numbers of people were prosecuted and evicted before Actstop was formed. Did Mr Steyn expect us to sit back and do nothing about human suffering?"

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Group Areas Act inhuman, CRC told

THE State should be taken to court for the inhumanity of the Group Areas Act, a member of the Labour Party said in the Coloured Representative Council yesterday.

Mr I. Richards, CRC member for Rust-ter-Vaal, was proposing a motion which calls on the Minister of Community Development to negotiate with the Minister of Police to stop all group areas prosecutions.

The motion was passed unanimously by the council.

Mr Richards said there was an unusual situation in Johannesburg, where people were squatting in decent houses and flats in so-called white areas.

'All these people are guilty of is what is expected of every decent parent — providing accommodation for those they are responsible for.

'In the process they are fined exorbitant sums and end up with a criminal record,' he said.

Mr E Schroeder, Freedom Party, said people did not want to break the law but were forced to do so because of the acute shortage of housing.

Mrs E Lambert, Freedom Party (Reigerpark) said the Government had created the problem and should do something to solve it.

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 judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable 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. It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and where no numerical data

discussion, to draw on Potential health problem one to four pluses) under

Diagram 1: A method of

Problem	Preval
Large & poorly spaced families	+++
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	+++
Malnutrition	++
Need for medical care	+
Specific diseases:	
V.D.	++
Dental problems	+++
TB	+++
Common cold*	+++
Yaws*	-

* Added to test scoring method

Dr Theron calls for group areas review

CAPE TOWN. — A call for a review of the Group Areas Act and some of the decisions taken under it, has been made by Dr Erika Theron, chairman of the commission on the coloured people.

In an editorial in the magazine, Social Work, edited by Dr Theron, she said: "The Prime Minister recently said there were 'holy cows' we should get rid of. Is the Group Areas Act not one of them?"

She said that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said recently the Government was not in favour of forced removals, unless there was no other way.

Dr Koornhof spoke specifically about black people. She hoped that what he said

would also apply to other population groups, especially those hard hit by the application of the Group Areas Act.

"One wonders if, in the light of the Minister's statement, another look could not be had at this Act.

"It has already happened in the past few years that certain decisions have, after a new inquiry, been revoked," she said.

Dr Theron added that in one case a new decision acknowledged that a previous "white declaration" had been a mistake.

"One can, however ask how much frustration, embitterment, disruption and economic insecurity have been caused through the years between the first and the second decision," she said. — Sapa.

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Review Group Areas Act — Theron

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A strong call for a review of the Group Areas Act and some of the decisions taken in terms of it has been made by Dr Erika Theron, Chairman of the former Commission on the Coloured People.

In an editorial in the magazine "Social Work" which she edits, she says:

"The Prime Minister recently said there were 'Holy Cows' we should get rid of. Is the Group Areas Act not one of them?"

She points out that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof, said recently that the Government was not in favour of forced removals, unless there was no other way.

Dr Koornhof spoke specifically about black people.

Dr Theron says she hopes that what he said would also apply to other population groups, especially those which had been hard hit by the application of the Act.

RESETTLEMENT

Up to the end of 1978 the following resettlement had taken place:

Coloured people: 72 392 families (374 990 people),
Asiatics 34 294 families (172 156 people), whites: 2 225 families (8 299 people).

"Numerous coloured people and Indians were moved from areas where they had lived peacefully and comfortably to new areas which were not of their own choice," Dr Theron wrote.

"Frustration, embitterment, disruption and economic insecurity had been caused through the years.

"Can there not be a thorough look at the present situation?"

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk. Fry till brown in oil and season with salt and pepper.

ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Staw 30/10/79
80
... of ...
... 20 minutes, average cost, 6 d, reasonable at any time.

----o0o----

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

----o0o----

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice

1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

----o0o----

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

Honikman critical of Technikon siting

Argus 31/10/29

NO OTHER local issue had such widespread ramifications in the national and international spheres as the plan to site the Cape Technikon in District Six, a former Mayor, Mr A H Honikman, said today.

Speaking at a one-day seminar on the Technikon, organised by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Honikman said that to build a great institution in the heart of the city in the place of about 350 houses would be 'counter-productive.'

'It would be no less foolish to build such an institution way out in the desert.'

ENTHUSIASM

'Our enthusiasm for technical education must not run riot or be allowed to eclipse or mar other essential needs of the city and its people,' he said.

Black and coloured people should be equipped to occupy increasingly responsible roles in the technical life of South Africa if the country was to survive the demands of big industrial expansion in the years of economic recovery that lay ahead, he said.

'Local government and the public generally cannot but applaud Technikon's own will to develop, but such development must take place in a man-



Mr A H Honikman

ner consistent with development needs.'

Mr Honikman said the council had agreed to release to Technikon the valuable drill hall site on which five or six floors could be built.

There were also properties in Buitenkant, Darling, Harrington and Longmarket streets which could be acquired before any private development was planned, he said.

● New Technikon plan — Page 3.

Remove from heat and soak
boil again, add rest of
till beans are tender. Cool.
beans. Purée remaining
t slowly. Put a few reserved
bowl. Sprinkle with Worcester
up. Garnish with cream and
atoms.

Sue J

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips.
Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar
and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

HONEY CAKE

- 1 cup flour
- 4 t baking powder
- 2 T butter
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 t salt
- 1/2 cup milk

- 3 T honey
- 1 1/2 T butter

Jan

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 20 minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8)

Cat

- 1 pkt sugar beans
- 1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
- 1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
- handful soup celery chopped
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 onion studded with 8 cloves
- 2 carrots, chopped

A three-way

IN May, 1976, a former chairman of the SA Indian Council, Mr H E Joosub, predicted: "By 1980 all efforts by the Government to find acceptable political solutions for the coloured and Indian people will have failed."

The view of South African politics — with the emphasis on change — from the eyes of coloured and Indian South Africans is a complex one. Political Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA** examines these complexities.

Given the Government's confused policy at the time, particularly over the political future of the coloureds, it was not a difficult prediction to make. Today, the Government is nearer to finding a solution to the political future of all three black groups. If anything, the promises of changes have served not only to confuse the white electorate, but blacks as well.

Where coloureds and Indians, often described in the past as the filling in the sandwich of white and black nationalism, once had a clear choice of either tagging along with Government policies or rejecting them, today they are involved in a three-way tug-of-war for their support.

● Pulling one way are the Government, who want to rope them into some sort of accommodation with whites.

● There is also the SA Black Alliance, which works from within State-created institutions with the aim of thwarting Government plans of racial partition, and

● There are the black consciousness groups who reject any form of negotiation with the Government unless the dismantling of apartheid is the sole item on the agenda. Mr P W Botha's barnstorm-

ing approach of "adapt or die" is therefore looked upon with hope by some Indians and coloureds who fear majority rule, and particularly black majority apartheid — doubtless there are those who support racial segregation — they see their safety and future salvation under white protection.

There is a strong undercurrent of fear among those who are uncommitted to either black or white nationalism. Older Indians in Natal are still mindful of the 1949 Indo-Zulu clashes in Cato Manor. As a minority group, this serves as a painful reminder of their vulnerability.

From the Government side, they are repeatedly reminded of the fate of Asian groups in other parts of Africa.

The vulnerability of the minorities is summed up by the stance of the present chairman of the SAIC, Dr A M Moolia, who believes Indians should not identify with either whites or blacks but to co-exist with both without alienating any other group.

These fears are genuine and sometimes underestimated by Indian politicians. But the position of Indians in South Africa is patently different from those in other parts of Africa.

The crucial difference is in the citizenship situation. Elsewhere in Africa, Asians by and large did not take out local citizenship. They clung to their British passports as a means of escape should the going get tough. They were caught up in their own circle of fear.

Indians in South Africa, on the other hand, have demanded citizenship here and have identified themselves totally as South Africans.

Similar fears exist also among some coloureds who tried for white and rejected identification with blacks.

All the same, the vast majority of coloureds and Indians today reject apartheid or the idea of an accommodation with whites while Africans are excluded from any new dispensation.

Most of them — including moderates from within the very moderate SA Indian Council — support universal franchise in a unitary State, as well as a national convention to chart the country's future.

The coloured Labour Party, a member of the Black Alliance, has fought on a platform of embarrassing the Government's apartheid policies at every turn from within "the system". It has accepted the Du Preez report, calling for a non-

Fig. 4 summarises the areas being of the same magnitude as those medical services.

POWER TUG-O'-WAR

racial unitary State, as a basis for negotiation with the Government. Like almost every other black political grouping, it insists on African representation in any new deal.

The Labour Party's Indian colleague in the Black Alliance, the Reform Party under Mr Yelman Chinsamy, has a similar approach.

In fact, the aims of Black Alliance affiliates for a unitary State with universal franchise are basically the same as those of black consciousness groups, but their methods differ. And these methods towards "liberation" are the cause of the disunity and animosity which have plagued coloured and Indian — and indeed African — politics over the past decade.

The Black Alliance, drawing its strength from Chief Gatsba Buthelezi's Inkatha, has refused to go the whole hog with Government policies. Chief Buthelezi has rejected independence for KwaZulu, creating a major dilemma for the Government's homelands policy.

The Labour Party, majority in the Coloured Representative Council, rejected a separate coloured Parliament and put paid to the Government's original plan of a three-tier parliamentary system for whites, coloureds and Indians.

The Reform Party, likely winner of the first SA Indian Council elections next March, will, while it falls under the Black Alliance, almost certainly reject an Indian Parliament. Labour and Reform draw their support mainly from older

coloureds and Indians. As Labour leaders have repeatedly pointed out, coloured youth are in no mood to negotiate with the Government. The youth identify with the black consciousness movement, as witnessed in the 1976 solidarity marches of African coloured and Indian youth in Cape Town.

The subsequent Cape unrest made them more determined not to negotiate with whites. A new group of outspoken young men emerged, led in the Cape by people such as Mr Frank van der Horst, vice-president of the SA Council on Sport, and Dr Allan Boesak, chaplain at the University of the Western Cape.

In the Transvaal, the older Transvaal Indian Congress members have joined the youth in throwing their support behind Solidarity Front leaders such as Dr Joe Veriava and Dr Rashid Salojee, who once worked from within "the system" in the Lenasia Management Committee.

Since the days of the congresses, there have been attempts at alliances between the black groups. From the African side, there has often been suspicion whether the "tomorrow" of Indians and coloureds was solely because of their rejection by whites.

Certainly, statements attributed to former Labour Party leader Mr Sonny Leon — to the effect that because coloureds had been rejected and humiliated by whites, they would turn to their black brothers — fanned the suspicion. Labour

Party colleagues were deeply embarrassed.

While the "voendering" towards blacks has had overtones of expediency to be "on the winning side", because of the feeling that black majority rule is inevitable, there has also been a conscious attempt by Indians and coloureds to identify with blacks simply because they feel it is their natural duty to unite as fellow-oppressed.

This was most evident in the days of the Black People's Convention and the SA Students Organisation, where young men such as Saths Cooper, Strini Moodley and Peter Jones identified totally with black aspirations.

Despite the banning of those organisations, the black consciousness philosophy has not been killed off among coloureds and Indians.

But just as some Indians and coloureds refuse to consider themselves black, there are Africans who don't regard Indians and coloureds as black.

Black consciousness leaders are aware of this. At a recent meeting in Soweto, the president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, said some Africans pointed to the higher standards of living of Indians. But, he stressed, Indians were also victims of discrimination.

"There are levels of discrimination, yes," he said. "But it is still discrimination." Now, with Indians and coloureds either voluntarily and militantly identifying with blacks or being wooed to identify, comes the Government plan

to woo them into a new accommodation with whites.

The Government has a hard battle on its hands to convince them of a new deal. So far, it has given no indication of what it really has in mind for them. Whatever concessions are made will be looked upon with deep suspicion, and sometimes, as in the case of the sports policy, rejected with cynical contempt.

Coloured people have not forgotten their expulsion from the voters' roll, the removals and resettlements, the race classification trauma, and the unrest of 1976.

They have come to regard "new deals" as making them buffers in the confrontation between black and white nationalism, with the Government attempting to enslave the black ranks and boosting its own numerical strength.

The Government's promises have come to mean little, and while it continues with its Group Areas removals and other humiliating racial actions, it has little chance of winning over even the moderates. The danger from the ruling party's point of view is that if it fails to deliver anything tangible, it will force even the moderates into the opposing camps.

Meanwhile, for the foreseeable future at least, the real battle in coloured and Indian politics will continue to be between the anti-racial, no compromise stance of black consciousness and "the liberation from within" nonracial stance of groups such as the Labour Party.

parts of the world devoid of age specific mortality rates of

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21/10/76

Dr. Erika vira: Is die Wet 'n heilige koei?'

Maakpunt 4/11/79

(80)

„DIE Eerste Minister het onlangs gesê daar is 'heilige koeie' waar- van ons ontslae moet raak. Is die Wet op Groepsgebiede nie een van hulle nie?'

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

Kan daar nie weer geskied word na die huidige situasie ten einde verdere hervestiging te voorkom, en sekere vroeëre beslissings te hersien nie?

Aan die woord in haar blad Maatskaplike Werk is dr. Erika Theron, wat ondanks haar 72 somers haar hand nog aan haar groot taak hou. Sy was immers voorsitter van die Theron-kommissie, wat in duidelike taal oordra watter ellendes groepsgebiederskuiwings vir die bruin bevolking mebring.

(En 'n tydjie gelede het sy en mede-kommissie lid dr. J. B. du Toit opslae gemaak deur nog 'n „heilige koei“ — Wes-Kaapland as voorkeurgelied vir bruin arbeid — aan te pak. Die meerderheid van die Theron-kommissie het die beleid indertyd

gesteun. Dr. Richard van der Ross was daarteen).
 Nou sê dr. Theron en Du Toit: Hersien die beleid. Dit kan ernstige ekonomiese, maatskaplike en politieke probleme vir wit, bruin en swart in Wes-Kaapland skep. Hulle kom tot die slotsom in die lig van die nuwe arbeidsbedeling en beleidsaanpassing van die Regering. En hulle vereenselwig hulle met die ondersoekbevindinge van prof. S. P. Cilliers van Stellenbosch, wat akskaffing van die beleid vra. Die voorkeurbelied bevorder nie

rasse-harmonie nie, dit het konflik-potensiaal).
 * Die Wet op Groepsgebiede is stellig 'n „heilige koei“, maar dr. Theron stel haar saak met finesse:
 Sy haal dr. Piet Koorhof aan dat die Regering nie ten gunste van gedwonge verskuiwings van mense is tensy dit nie anders kan nie. As die sake reggestel word, sê hy, word geen beginsels prysgegee nie, maar word Suid-Afrika 'n beter plek gemaak.

Dr. Koorhof had dit oor swartmense. „Maar ons hoop dit geld vir alle bevolkings-groepe, veral diegene wat swaar deur die toepassing van die Wet op Groepsgebiede getref word.“ En sy wys op hervestigings tot einde 1978: 374 990 Kleurlinge; 172 156 Asiërs en 8 299 blankes was daarby betrokke.

Uit die getuienis voor die Theron-kommissie: Die groepsgebiedewet het die skerpstaal en die mees negatiewe gevoelens ontlok, o.m. oor gedwonge verskuiwing uit gebiede waar mense rustig en gerieflik gewoon het, na plekke „anderkant die buit“ waar hulle nie wou wees nie.

Nog moet hervestig word: 72 215 Kleurlinge, 59 437 Asiërs en 389 blankes.

Nou wonder 'n mens, skryf dr. Theron, of daar nie in die lig van min. Koorhof se verklaring weer gekyk moet word nie. Dit het al gebeur dat beslissings ná 'n nuwe ondersoek herroep is.
 * En dié week, sowat tege-lyk met die verskyning van dr. Theron se pleidooi, kom die verklaring van min. F. W. de Klerk: Die bruinmense van die dig bevolkte Woodstock en Soutrivier word nie verskuiw nie.
 Só het die Theron-kommissie indertyd al gevra.
 Maar dit gaan nie net om daardie twee stadsdele nie. Altesame 132 031 mense is betrokke.

* Lees ook Gus Adams se rubriek op bl. 16.

0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
170	113	942	785	1143	1075

NO.	276	303	38	42
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0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
169	165	203	130

C	B	
	F	F
38	0,29	0,49
37	0,10	0,05
34	0,03	0,05
41	0,19	0,23
31	0,67	0,80
91	0,75	1,44
33	0,17	0,25
370	201	533
		329

BARY SYSTEM

C	B	
	F	F
25	0,10	0,04
12	0,14	0,02
02	0,04	0,03
17	0,13	0,06
36	0,36	0,34
57	1,10	0,73
15	0,14	0,10

Coloureds, PW swop verbal blows

Handwritten notes and signatures, including a circled 'H' and a signature that appears to be 'S. M. ...'.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the coloured Labour Party, said today he and other members of the executive had been "insulted, intimidated and treated like children," by the Prime Minister, Mr Botha during the talks yesterday in Pretoria between Mr Botha and the executive of the Coloured Representative Council.

"The talks exposed Mr

Botha's attitude towards our people. He wants to consult in his way. He just wants us to do everything he suggests, instead of being prepared to negotiate properly with us," Mr Hendrickse said.

"We were very disappointed in the talks. We had hoped Mr Botha would spell out his plans for the future."

Mr Hendrickse said he and his colleagues were "deeply distressed" and disappointed at the outcome of their meeting.

They had gone in good faith at the Prime Minis-

ter's invitation, but found him "hostile and insulting" when they did not want to do what he wanted them to do.

Our Political Correspondent writes that Mr Botha has written off as unbridgeable the gulf between the Government and the leadership of the majority Labour Party.

Mr Botha told them if they would not co-operate in attempts at reaching interracial accommodation by constitutional means he would seek those who would.

"The Government will have to find its own methods to bring coloured communities into their own because the Labour Party will not co-operate."

"I don't think you speak on behalf of all the people in your party or on behalf of the responsible section of South Africans in the coloured community," he told them.

"I will go ahead on my path of consultation to search for people who want to walk this path with me, and I have no doubt I will get it," the Prime Minister said.

'Insulting'

In a major, and for the Prime Minister an ironical, setback to his reconciliation efforts, yesterday's talks ended in uncompromising deadlock.

The Government and the coloured leadership appear to be furthest apart on the problems presented by apartheid and how to solve them.

The main points emerging from a transcript of yesterday's sharp and bitter exchanges are:

● The Government will consider scrapping the Coloured Representative Council and ending the services of CRC executive. This was pleaded for by the delegation.

● The Prime Minister issued a sharp warning to the leaders that if they refused to give evidence to the Schlegelbusch Commission on the constitution (which they did) they would have reason to be sorry if they tried to achieve their aims outside official channels.

Although the CRC and the Prime Minister agreed at least on one thing — that violence was out, Mr Botha said: "I wouldn't advise anyone to try violence. The newspapers say I am ruthless. I have put out my hands far for friendship but don't regard that as weakness."

Among the last words directed by Mr Botha at the delegation were: "I say it again. One man, one vote is out. That is never. And I further want to say — don't try to do something unconstitutional."

● Mr Hendricks will address a public meeting in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, this afternoon, and he said he would speak on the outcome of talks with the Prime Minister.

Premier and CRC stay adamant on constitution

Handwritten notes:
Saw
25/7
Saw
25/7

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The rift between the Government and members of the CRC executive widened today as both sides took up uncompromising positions on the issue of constitutional change.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, today stood by the position he took in Friday's clash with coloured leaders that the Schlebusch Commission was the only vehicle for discussing a new deal.

He said he was prepared to discuss constitutional change, within the machinery set up by parliament, with any "responsible" leader.

The national chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, accused the Prime Minister of reserving for himself the right to talk to people outside Parliament about constitutional change, and to anticipate the findings of the Schlebusch Commission.

OTHER LEADERS

"His Government has said they will speak to the elected leaders as provided for under the present constitution and under the present legal set-up. In terms of the present legal set-up the CRC represents the coloured people," Mr Curry said.

"Now he says to us, however, that he will negotiate with other leaders who have not been elected by the very machinery his Government created."

When the Schlebusch Commission had completed its work the process of negotiation on a new constitution had to begin between the various groups.

Since the majority of this commission are National Party members, "there is a distinct possibility that the majority recommendations will be favourable to demands made by NP policy in the past."

MUNICIPALITIES

When the commission had completed its work the CRC executive would be prepared to negotiate

directly with the Government on future constitutional change on the basis of the Du Preez committee findings.

"What we want is one man-one vote in a unitary structure."

Mr Curry said that the Prime Minister at Friday's talks gave the impression that he was anticipating the findings of the Schlebusch Commission when he spoke about ethnic municipalities.

Leaders of the CRC did not see coloured municipalities as economically viable.

MR HENDRICKSE

The Prime Minister was downright rude and expected Labour Party members to jump to his demands like "hotnots," the Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the party, told a meeting in Johannesburg.

The report-back meeting was attended by about 100 Eldorado Park residents.

"The ball is now in Mr Botha's court and he must come back to us and we will go but not to subscribe to his demands," Mr Hendrickse said.

The leader of the official opposition in the CRC and of the Freedom Party, Mr W S Africa, today called on the Prime Minister to reopen his talks with the CRC executive.

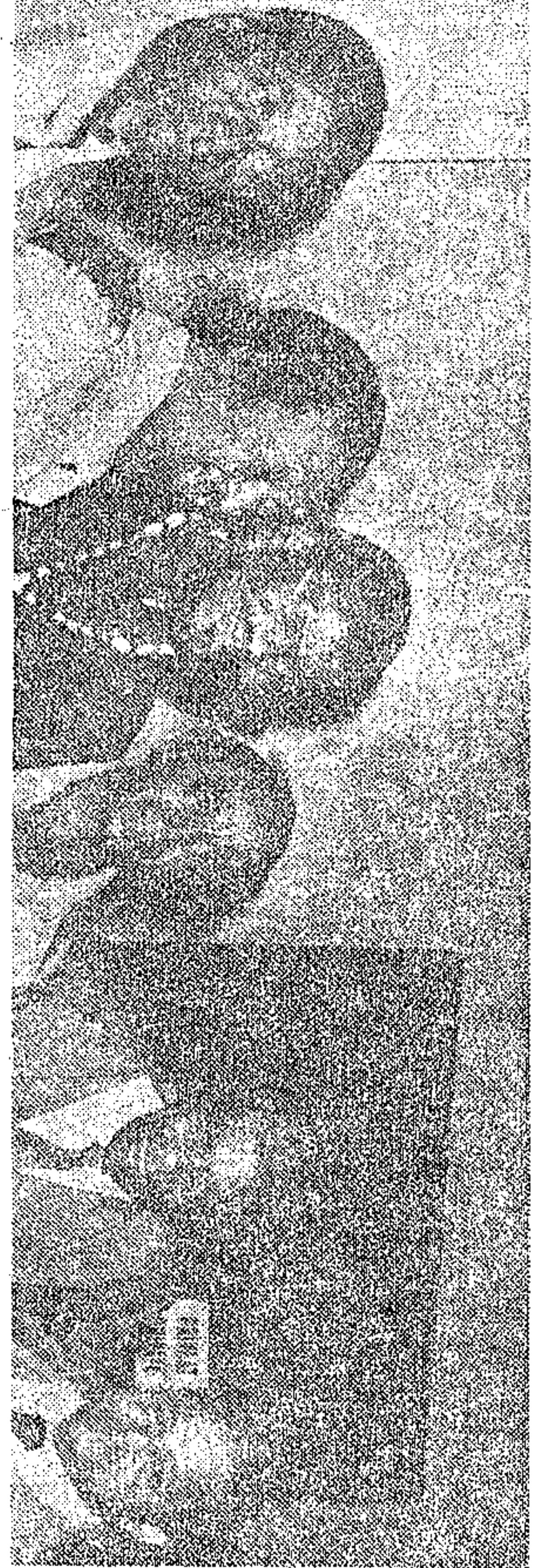
The Indian Reform Party has urged the coloured Labour Party to give evidence before the Schlebusch Commission but party leaders still refuse to do so.

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Party, Dr
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We hail Chief's meeting with ANC

Most black South Africans hailed Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's meeting with the banned African National Congress in London as a courageous and wise act, according to Mr O D Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha.

By meeting the ANC, Chief Buthelezi had displayed the courage to explode the "crippling myth" that whites had reduced black politics to "nefarious activity which can only take place in the small hours of the morning," Mr Dhlomo said in a statement released at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu.



Buthelezi's supporters Coloured leaders

By Rob McIntyre

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, has backed the Coloured Labour Party in its dispute with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, yesterday accused the Prime Minister of "dealing in legalities" by suggesting that the Labour Party was flouting Parliament by refusing to testify before the Schiebusch Commission.

Swaziland in north eastern KwaZulu.

But the Inkatha leader also paid tribute to the Prime Minister's "willingness and ability" to move away from political problems created by his predecessors.

"There is a promise of realism emerging through what you are doing," Chief Buthelezi quoted from an aide memoire he presented to Mr Botha yesterday on a land dispute with

Asked to comment on the fact that Inkatha had agreed to testify before the Schiebusch Commission, whereas the Labour Party had refused to do so, Chief Buthelezi said this was merely a difference in strategy.

Speaking at a Press conference at Jan Smuts airport, Chief Buthelezi said he "was not impressed" with the Prime Minister's performance as reflected

ed by the transcript of Mr Botha's stormy meeting with the Labour Party on Friday.

Coloureds and Govt in new clash - Page 11.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

	M	F	W	A	C	B	1977		1978	
							0,37	0,70	1,22	0,26
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
5-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
25-44	1,37	1,55	0,42	1,55	0,40	1,55	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
45-64	1,26	0,71	0,42	1,34	0,91	1,34	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
65+	0,95	0,33	0,33	0,95	0,29	0,95	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
ALL	1973	677	677	333	104	333	2175	652	1868	324
NO.	1973	677	677	333	104	333	2175	652	1868	324

Black visitors' curfew scrapped

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A GROUP Areas Act regulation forbidding domestic servants from receiving visitors in their quarters between 10pm and 8am has been abolished by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

Mr Steyn's decision to lift the curfew on visitors to servant quarters was welcomed "with appreciation" yesterday by Mr John Rees, director of the Institute of Race Relations.

"We hope that this good move will be communicated to all the authorities as soon

as possible, as we have learnt that raids are still taking place."

The abolition of the curfew regulation was published in last week's Government Gazette.

Since then the 'Mail' has received complaints about the arrest of blacks visiting friends in servants' quarters.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, was told in Parliament in February that "white-by-night" curfew regulations still apply in nine cities and more

than 375 towns and villages. Between July 1977 and June last year more than 17 470 blacks were prosecuted under these curfew regulations, the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, told Mrs Suzman.

The 1977-78 total represents a considerable drop in curfew prosecutions compared to the 1976-77 total of 36 788.

It would seem that abolition of the Group Areas curfew regulation does not grant immunity from arrest under the white-by-night municipal curfew laws.

Handwritten notes:
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Indian, coloured tenants allege trapping

The Department of Community Development is "trapping" coloured and Indian people who apply to live in white areas by reporting them to the police after their applications have been refused.

"We are being trapped," said an Indian man, who unsuccessfully applied to the department in August this year for a permit to live in a house in the Joubert Park area.

He is to be charged later this month under the Group Areas Act.

He told The Star he was called to John Vorster Square by the Group Areas Branch of the police this week — not long after his permit application was turned down.

He said the policeman dealing with his case had a copy of the letter from the Department of Community Development which informed him that his permit application had been refused.

NOWHERE ELSE

This letter gave the address of the house for which he was applying for permission to occupy and was already living in.

He and his wife had been living illegally in white areas for several years, he said, because they had nowhere else to go.

Documents which he brought to The Star show they have tried, unsuccessfully, to obtain legal

accommodation in Indian areas.

A senior official of the Department of Community Development told The Star: "When a coloured or Indian, as in this case, applies for a permit to live in a white area and a permit is refused, then the Group Areas police are advised of the refusal of such permit."

This was done, he said, "because if a permit is

refused, such an applicant is illegally in the area and is liable for prosecution."

The practice has been condemned by Actstop, the Action Committee to Stop Evictions, formed in February this year to help people being prosecuted under the Group Areas Act.

"It's a classic Catch 22 situation," said Mrs Hilary Elliott, a joint co-ordinating secretary for

Actstop. "It would appear that, among other things, permit applications are being used as a means for the Group Areas police to get on to people living illegally in white areas and to charge them."

According to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, there is a shortfall of 4 400 coloured housing units and 1 900 Indian housing units in Johannesburg. (These figures were given in June this year in answer to a question in Parliament).

NONE APPROVED

Mr Steyn has also said that permits for coloured and Indian people to live in white zoned areas would be considered "on merit." One of the criteria the authorities would consider would be the hardship suffered by the applicants.

But Actstop, which has encouraged coloured and Indian people living illegally in white areas to apply for permits, does not know of a single application that has been approved, says Mrs Elliott.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said Mr Steyn emphasised to an Actstop delegation earlier this year the importance of permit applications.

"So far, not a single permit has been granted," Mr Saloojee said.

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ments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer
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Coloured locked out . . . where is the leadership he needs?

CRC — will redeem Labour's leaders in the view of their people.

The reason for their fall is a classic in SA terms. They fell between the stools. On the one hand, they are seen by their people to have betrayed the libertarian principles of the party by "collaborating" with the system, the CRC. On the other, they failed even to exploit the system to bring material improvement in the social, political and economic well-being of their people. They tried to reconcile a collaborationist course with a confrontationist policy.

They failed on both counts because they neglected the most cardinal prerequisite in politics — the construction of a solid power base.

The figures prove it. According to the

latest available official statistics, there are 1.25m coloured people eligible to vote. Of these, only 587 615 have registered (42%). Of those who registered, less than half cast their ballots in the last CRC elections, in 1975. The Labour Party drew 56% of the vote. Much of the opposition vote went to independents and Federals, as they were then known, who have since defected to Labour.

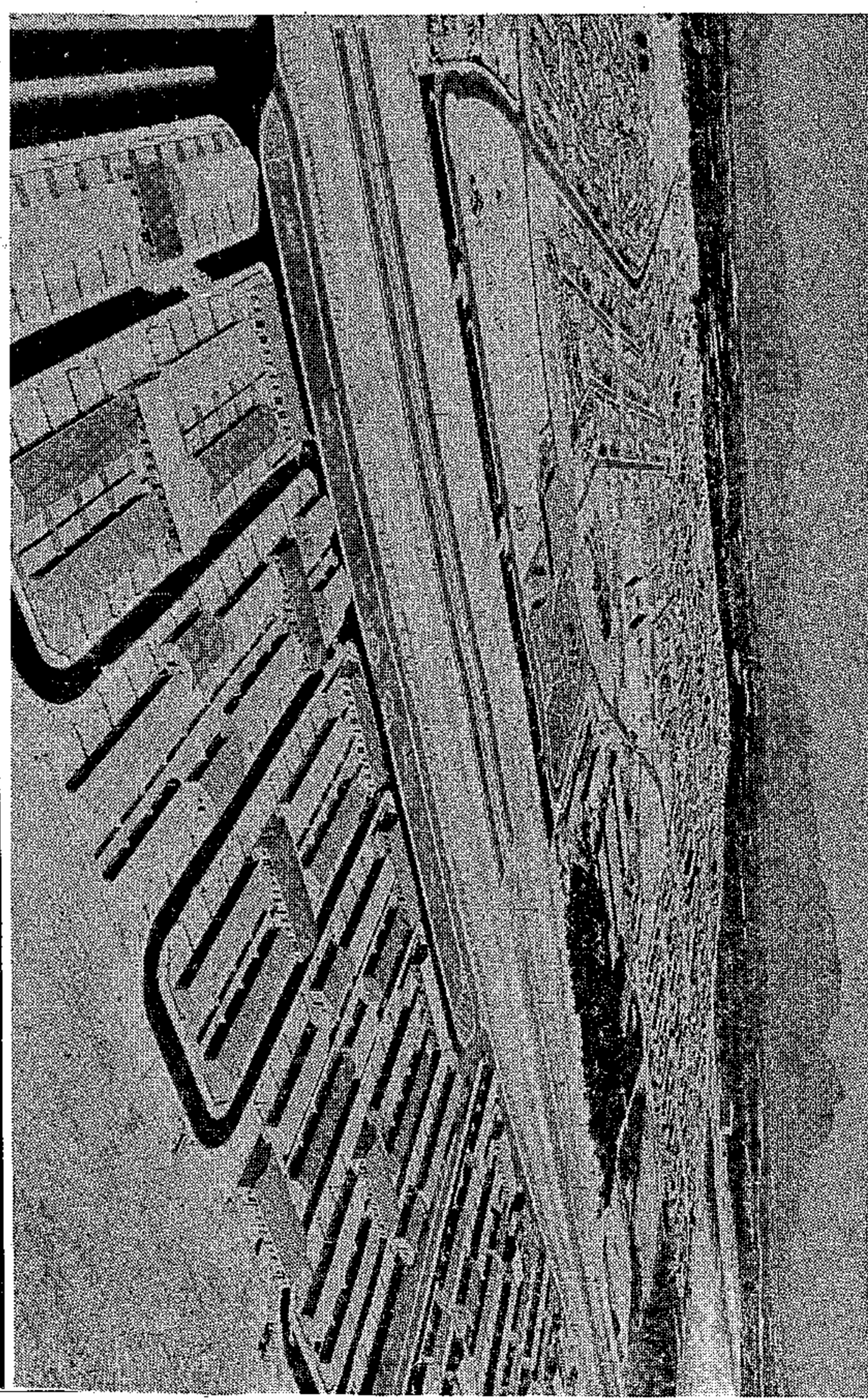
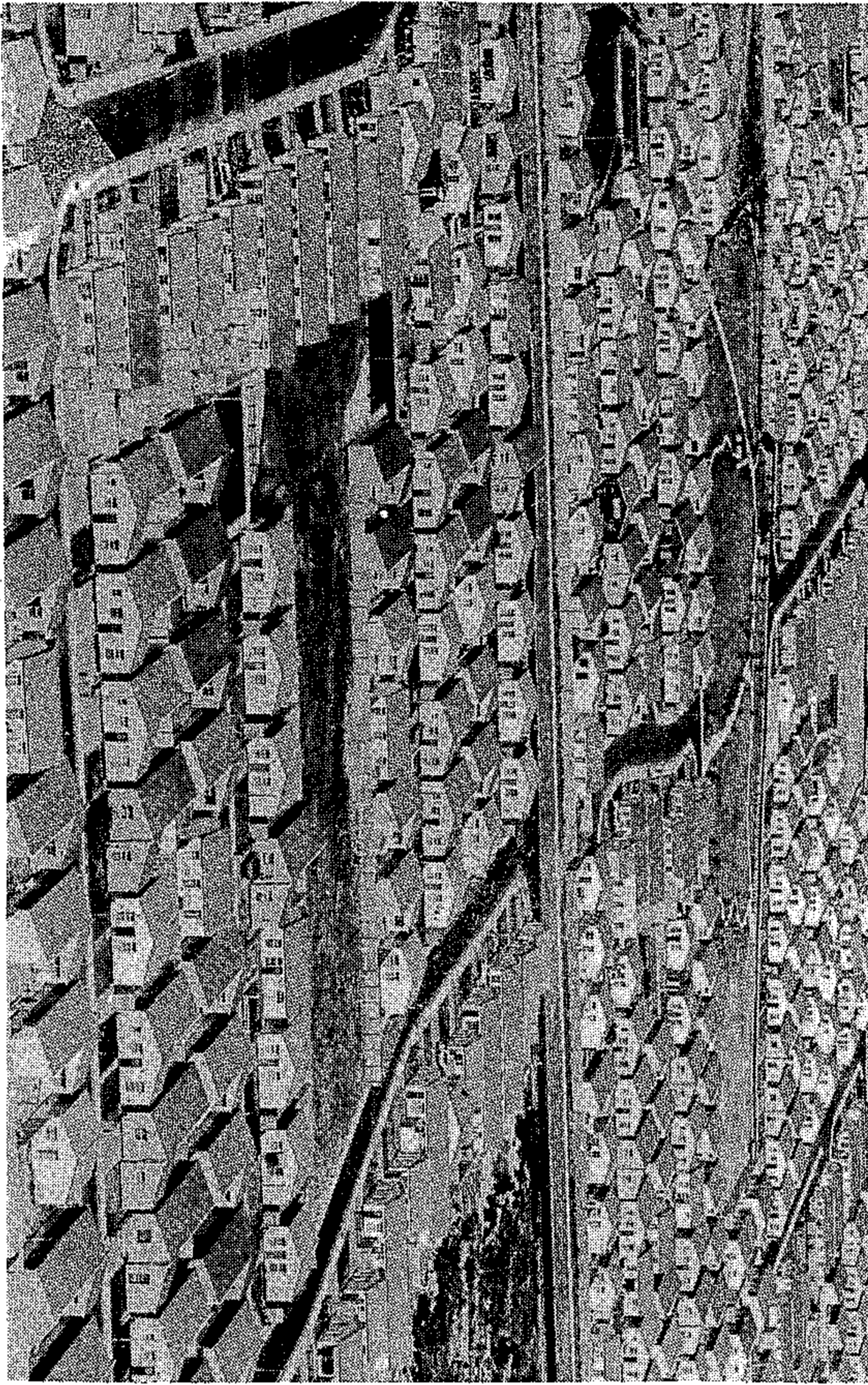
To say that Labour represents the majority of coloured people is inaccurate; it represents about 25%. But that is because the majority of coloured people reject the present leadership, not the principles of the party which, when it was established in the Sixties, was modelled on the libertarian and egalitarian beliefs of the now-banned Congress movements.

COLOURED POLITICS

Leadership vacuum

The tired Labour Party is in final decline the process of erosion that has been going away the credibility of its leadership since 1969 is complete. Not even a final act of defiance — dissolution of the

35 houses and R1-million a day



CONTROVERSIAL. Mitchell's Plain, the Cape Town City Council's answer to the shortage of homes for coloured people in the Peninsula, is taking shape at the rate of 35 houses and R1-million a day.

One of South Africa's biggest housing schemes, it will eventually cost more than R300-million and house more than 250 000 people in selling and letting schemes.

The suburb will eventually become a city and includes a planned R20-million shopping centre, 15 primary schools and at least five secondary schools.

More than 9 000 houses (left) have already been sold and several thousand are planned for letting to tenants.

The Plain's lifeline to the city, a railway line (right), is already snaking its way across the Cape Flats.

Govt to open up on race permits

RDM 11/12/79

① 80

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Government has cut back severely on red tape involving permits for open, inter-race facilities.

Owners of certain amenities — including libraries, drive-in theatres, cafes, restaurants, halls and theatres — would now require a once-only exemption for admitting all races, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, announced yesterday.

The once-only permit concession applies mainly to amenities for which the Government has already given permission in the past, and while Mr Steyn's statement does not say so, it effectively shifts the onus of shared facilities to the owners.

If, for example, the owner of a restaurant wants to keep it uniraacial, he need not apply for a permit. Similarly, a municipality may still refuse to admit other races to libraries, town or city halls.

The provisions of the Liquor Act will, however, still apply to sports clubs, and Mr Steyn's statement does not mention permits for cinemas.

Applications for restaurants would still be considered on merit, he said, but there would be "a more sympathetic approach, particularly in the case of restaurants within departmental stores and also where a need for these facilities exists outside a population group's own area".

The move was a result of a Government decision to put the sharing of facilities by different race groups, "where desirable, on a more practical footing", Mr Steyn said.

He warned, however, that he would not hesitate to withdraw the concessions should they lead to problems such as racial friction.

The move has no bearing on premises which have been granted liquor licences.

The policy remained that the provision of facilities in respective racial areas should proceed "in order that they can develop to the highest level of fully fledged communities".

Financial assistance of the Colonial Mutual Life

es and Diseases of the Circulatory stand to gain most from measures elected diseases included in Fig. 6. ious and Parasitic Diseases, to the implementation of relatively

expectation of life will be 50%

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with hypo only cate tion xima perc a pr

The owners of the following facilities may apply for open exemptions, except where indicated otherwise, to the local regional representative of the Department of Community Development:

- Libraries;
- Private hospitals should a patient's doctor certify to the hospital management that it is in the interest of his patient that he be admitted there.
- All theatres and halls for the purpose of live theatre, music recitals of quality, wedding receptions, concerts, etc, where "proper and alternative facilities befitting the occasion are not available in the areas of the other population communities, after consultation by my department with the local authority".
- Receptions for participants at congresses, symposiums, etc;
- Guests in clubs;
- Agricultural and industrial exhibitions and charity fetes;
- Drive-in theatres;
- Circuses;
- Cafe and restaurant facilities "in certain areas identified after consultation with the relative local authority".

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to 1 to 4 years of age, during the experience as a percentage of the 7,1%. It should be noted that higher than the corresponding IMF the former is the number of live mid-year populations under one year.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of causes of death to the overall mortality and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the mortality which is classically infectious diseases have become increasingly related to Cardiac 'coloureds' and Africans, however deaths caused by infectious disease mortality which is characteristic whilst the 'coloureds' appear to whites and Africans, although it Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about 'coloureds' is that it would appear developed and the developing experience Table II which provides a more detailed contributing to the overall mortality form of cause specific mortality through cardiovascular diseases and small proportion of the overall mortality indicates that the actual rates are similar for both whites and 'coloureds'.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories contain amount of information. Classification which have taken to examine the temporal changes of disease categories with rates great Table II. It will be noted that

the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

New permit system seen as 'no change'

CT 11/12/79 80 281

discover that the owner did not apply for a permit. "We are running the risk of being insulted and embarrassed and this can only be avoided with the creation of an open society."

He called for the total abolition of the Act, saying that until it was abolished any peripheral or superficial changes would not be welcome.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on community development affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, said: "Much as I welcome any move in the direction of shared rather than segregated facilities, I am afraid that the new permit system is totally inadequate."

He called for the "total scrapping" of the permit system for sharing facilities.

"Mr Marais Steyn's statement is an admission by the government that the permit system as it is applied at present is not working."

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said the announcement was nothing less than a "camouflage" of the actual legislation.

"I still believe it is really

tion. The head of the South African Council of Sport, Mr Hassan Howa, said the announcement represented "no change" as far as blacks are concerned. "The only real change will be



Rev Allan Hendrickse

when the legislation is removed from the statute books. It is not the government's duty to give concessions with the very covert threat that they will be withdrawn if there is "racial friction".



Mr Hassan Howa

meaningless in the sense that the black people are at the receiving end of the discriminatory laws. We are the ones who will suffer embarrassment by going into a restaurant or place of entertainment only then to

Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

This was calculated both at birth (e₀) for both males and females. It expresses the years an individual would be expected to live if all mortality was the only index calculated.

MR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst steady decline in both of these indices after an initial decrease, show a comparatively increase in their SMR since 1960.

MR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, during this period, the 'coloured' IMR has 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. When it is appreciated that the greater the improvements be accomplished. The decrease were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and

es are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death ected that decreases in the mortality experience will give rise to a corresponding increase errors. Thus, although it is to be expected 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over a rising trend, it is of some concern that increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' age groups.

specific mortality rates of whites and maintained constant for persons between the ages children less than 5 years of age, the gap is widening. In 1941, white children under of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

(80) (281)
OPEN PERMITS fm 14/2/79
Touch of cosmetic?

Government's decision to open certain public facilities to blacks by granting open exemptions under the Group Areas Act has been met with mixed reaction. Some have welcomed the move as a "step in the right direction", while others have described it as cosmetic to touch up the face of apartheid.

On Monday, Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, announced that owners of drive-ins, theatres and halls, libraries, circuses, private hospitals and cafes and restaurants could apply for open permits allowing blacks to use their facilities. Organisers of fetes, exhibitions and receptions and clubs may also do so for

black visitors and guests.

However, even with an open exemption, a private hospital can admit black patients only if their doctors can certify to the hospital management that it is in their interests to be admitted. Further, permits may only be granted to theatres and halls for the purpose of live theatre, music recitals of quality, wedding receptions and concerts, if the facilities are not available in black areas and only after consultation with the local authorities.

John Rees, director of the Institute of Race Relations says: "We welcome the move. We believe it is a worthwhile development. Although we realise that the number of people it will touch will, at first, be small."

The PFP's Colin Eglin agrees that only a small portion of the population will be affected. Many libraries have already been opened to everyone. And the concession still excludes, for instance, cinemas, residential suburbs, public swimming pools and schools. In addition, licensed restaurants and clubs will not be able to admit blacks unless the Liquor Board sanctions this. Eglin asserts: "There is no commitment to co-ordinate the two departments dealing with exemptions."

According to Eglin, "clearly, administration will be easier and tidier. Although, it is a move pointing to more sharing, that is where the advantage ends."

Steyn points out that this is "not in conflict with separate development" and the provision of similar facilities in "black areas" will carry on. But he tells

1141

the FM that once theatres and halls are built, open permits granted in the interim will not be withdrawn. There will just not be the demand for them in "white" areas, he says. Permits will, however, be withdrawn if the concessions lead to racial friction.

The fact that government still reserves the right to grant and withdraw exemptions means that this is merely an attempt to hide some of the nastiness of apartheid, which will not have a profound effect on the lives of blacks, argue many. Leonard Mosala, a member of the Committee of Ten, comments: "The authorities are addressing the problem on the peripherals. This sort of thing is called cosmetic change, which is not the change that this country needs at this time. The Group Areas Act is an insult to a very large portion of this country. No window dressing will remove this insult."

And Peter Davidson, Inkatha's liaison officer, says "this is not a particularly significant step. It is not a deviation that affects the fundamentals of apartheid, because the decision to issue a permit is still in the hands of government and there is still no real freedom of movement."

As Eglin puts it: "Allowing shared facilities on the basis of privilege is, in itself, unacceptable."

Labour must review strategy



Mr Percy Qoboza . . . structures of apartheid cannot be destroyed from within.

THE EDITOR of POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, yesterday called on the Labour Party to review its strategy because "the structures of apartheid cannot be destroyed from within".

He was opening the annual congress of the party in Port Elizabeth. The theme of the congress is "Liberation".

Mr Qoboza reminded the delegates that they had tried to prove their good intentions by "changing the structures from within".

"But in the light of the treatment you received and the now crystal clear evidence of National Party intransigence, I think the time has come for a complete review of your strategy."

"Opposition to apartheid must now be removed from the dummy' institutions the master has created and taken to the national laboratories."

Mr Qoboza called for a national convention to work out "a national programme that will make liberation a reality."

"The time for talking of black unity is over," he said. "The time for positive action to achieve that unity is now."

UNREPEATED

"I am not pleading for an unholy alliance. I am simply pleading for unity based on a common purpose and common destiny based on our own experiences."

"Your theme for this conference is Liberation. Indeed liberation is the only thing that matters

By Joe Thlooe

In the hearts and minds of millions of our people, "It is against this background that I will call upon all the warring communities in our community to revise their po-

sitions. I am clear in my mind as an ordinary black man in the street that Dr Nkomo's solution is not my problem. Neither is Chief Gatscha Buthezi my problem. Alan

Hendrickse is not my problem. Chief Kaiser Matanzima is far from giving me sleepless nights. Curtis Nkondo does not keep me awake at night.

"My problem, and this is the problem of each and every black man in

my nation, is the policy of apartheid.

"That is my problem and having identified this problem I am not going into the highways of our nation seeking irrelevant targets while ignoring the real enemy.

"While we are busy carving each other up in public our people's hearts are bleeding. They are bleeding from the violence daily perpetrated against their personality by the system."

Mr Qoboza's call to the Labour Party comes at the end of a year when the party leadership clashed with the Prime

Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the future of the coloured people.

It comes at a time where there is a growing debate that the party should withdraw from the Coloured Representative Council.

The speech is also expected to spark off debate within the Black Alliance led by Chief Gatscha Buthezi.

The parties within the alliance — Inkatha, the Labour Party, and the South African Council's Reform Party — have said they will fight for the destruction of apartheid "from within".

Qoboza calls on parties to revise positions

Post
2/12/77

R.D.M. 29/12/79

Separate living areas attacked

Pretoria Bureau

A MEMBER of the South African Indian Council, Mr Aboo Ebrahim, yesterday attacked the Government's policy of maintaining segregated residential areas.

He was commenting on the Government's decision to provide more land for Indian housing in Pretoria.

"While I welcome the Government's decision, I must point out that we have been calling for more housing for Pretoria's Indian community since 1973, but our pleas fell on deaf ears.

It was only after an independent investigation by the University of Pretoria, which revealed that there was overcrowding in Laudium, that the Government decided to act.

He said he hoped there would be a change of heart in the

1980s so that people could live where they chose.

"There really isn't a housing shortage in South Africa. There are lots of vacant houses in white townships, and if the Government allowed people of other races to live in these areas, the shortage of housing would be eased."

Mr Ebrahim attacked white politicians who played on the fears of white voters.

"South Africa can't afford this sort of behaviour today. This may be our last chance, because the 80s will be crucial in determining South Africa's future."

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said the department had not been spurred on by the University of Pretoria's report. He said that the Department had made its own investigation.

Time for peaceful change

THE 1980s presented the last period in the time schedule of peaceful change in South Africa, said the Rev H J Hendrickse, national leader of the Labour Party.

He was addressing the Labour Party's 14th annual congress — the biggest and best attended in the party's history — where delegates were unanimous in their belief that absolute refusal was the most dramatic representation of black power.

They decided the future strategy of the Labour Party would be one of non-violence and non-co-operation with the Government.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his brand of co-operation came under sharp attack as the congress spelt out the party's condition for co-operation — only as equals.

A number of speakers warned that the time for the Government to take cognisance of the wishes of the black people — direct representation — was running out.

Chief Gatsisa Buthelezal of KwaZulu, in a speech read on his behalf, warned that the time might come for the Government to talk to people who wanted to fight them. Present black leaders where still prepared to negotiate.

Mr Percy Goboza, editor of SUNDAY POST, warned that the Prime Minister had to stand up for human rights or face a bloody revolution.

Observers thought Mr Les du Preez, chairman of the CRC-appointed commission of inquiry into the constitutional proposals, had pulled the carpet from underneath the Labour Party when he handed the committee report to the Schibusch Commission.

Party leaders have repeatedly made it clear they were going to use the report as a basis for

is running out

LABOUR PARTY DECIDES ON

NEW POLICY OF NON-CO-OPERATION

negotiated with the Government, Mr du Preez's action is seen as jeopardising the chances for this.

Angry delegates asked congress for legal action against Mr du Preez.

They also endorsed the party leadership's refusal to give evidence to the Schibusch Commission.

Congress decided in future to urge black school committees, parents and teachers to reject any form of high school ca-

del training. One delegate, Mr Dodo Nash of East London, said and thunderous applause that people who ignored this plea would "be dealt with".

It also decided not to participate in the 1981 Republic festival. Resolutions rejecting coloured municipalities and denouncing the resignation of Mrs Althea Jansen, the Government-appointed chairman of the CRC executive, were passed.

Congress also: Urged Mr Botha to carry out his threats to close the CRC.

Decided to refuse to serve on Haisson committees.

Condemned a recent decision to use the Western Cape military base at Fature for the Cape Corps.

Earlier, the secretary of the party, Mr Fred Peters, said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had created a new image for

the Labour Party when he belittled party leaders during a meeting in Pretoria.

He said the party, and not the Prime Minister, had won the day.

"Our leaders did not go cap in hand nor in a spirit of confrontation to meet him," he said. "He invited us and we accepted, hoping some goodwill

would come out of the discussion about the future of the so-called coloured people."

Mr Peters said party leaders went with memoranda and were greeted with a tape recorder.

"We went in a spirit of goodwill. The Prime Minister welcomed our leaders with a clenched fist.

"Whilst he talks of changes there are still Group Areas removals and we are still imprisoned under the permit system.

"These changes are for the benefit of the capitalist but bring no relief to the sub-economic township dweller," said Mr Peters. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

'We will stay in the CRC'

By MONO BADELA

THE REV ALAN Hendrickse said his Labour Party would continue to participate in the Government-created Coloured Persons Representative Council — but this was not the party's only strategy.

"The Labour Party knows where it is going and nobody will deviate us from this course," he said at the party's 14th annual congress in Port Elizabeth this week.

"We will in no way deviate from our constitution and declared manifesto. The Labour Party makes no apologies for its participation in the CRC."

His comments were a reaction to SUNDAY POST Editor Percy Goboza's call to remove opposition to apartheid from "dummy" institutions.

Rev Hendrickse said in spite of the arrogance of the Prime Minister, the Labour Party was still prepared to "come back and reason together with him".

Later he said in an interview that strategy, which should be decided by goals, could be determined from day to day.

He said the Labour Party would be "happy if the Government closed the CRC".

"They would have done us a great favour. We would definitely get greater support from the people if the CRC is closed. To me it would be a capitulation because their grand programme had failed."

Yesterday Mr Hendrickse confirmed there had been no change in the party's strategy.

On the first day the congress passed a resolution refusing to participate in the 1981 republican festival or to defend the Government's separate development policies.

It was agreed that while it would be prepared to defend South Africa, it would not be prepared to celebrate or fight for ideologies it had no part in establishing.

The other resolution passed rejected the idea of coloured municipalities until they were economically viable. It was argued that blacks had a right as South African citizens to be part of any municipality.

In a speech read on his behalf the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsisa Buthelezal, said the responsibility for making progressive political moves in South Africa rested heavily on black people.

Rev Alan Hendrickse . . . peaceful days are numbered.